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EU-Mongolia conference on the promotion and protection of children's rights: Towards addressing the root causes of violence affecting children and adolescents in Mongolia

## Event Report

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## ABBREVIATIONS

CRBA	Children’s Rights-Based Approaches
EU	European Union
GMI	General Measures of Implementation
MFA	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NHRCM	National Human Rights Commission of Mongolia
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
STD	Sexually Transmitted Diseases
TRC	Training and Research Centre
UK	United Kingdom
UN	United Nations
UNCRC	United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child
USA	United States of America
VAC	Violence Against Children
WHO	World Health Organisation

## I. INTRODUCTION

The second EU-Mongolia Human Rights Dialogue, part of the EU strategy to promote respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms in the country, took place on 23 April 2018. In the dialogue, the EU and the Mongolian government agreed to prioritize the promotion and protection of children's rights as an area for further cooperation. The EU committed to provide expertise on the protection and promotion of children's rights in an effort to reach a better understanding of the root causes of crimes against children, including through organising this conference, held on 6 June 2018.

Violence against children is a very urgent topic in Mongolia, as shown by recent events reported by the media. The National Human Rights Commission has stated that domestic violence against children increased in last decade. In spite of the adoption of the Law on Child Protection and Law on the Rights of the Child in 2016 as well as the Law on Domestic Violence and the Criminal code, the number of cases of violence against children has not decreased. Indeed, while the adoption new child protection and child rights legislation has been welcomed by the United Nations Committee on the Rights of the Child, it renewed concern in its recent report on Mongolia that children continue to be subjected to violence. Violence can be defined as all forms of interpersonal violence against girls, boys and adolescents that occur in the home, in and on the way to school, in the community, in workplaces and through information and communication technologies such as mobile phones and the Internet. This includes physical and psychological violence in the home and sexual abuse.

The omnipresent violence against children and adolescents, roughly a third of Mongolia's population, has been aptly mapped. A 2013 National Statistics Committee survey found that 46.9% of children 1-14 years were affected by psychological violence and corporal punishment nationwide. The Young Voices Survey Report Mongolia (Save the Children, 2017) revealed that an alarmingly high 40.7% of children had seen other children get punched or hit during a school term. Furthermore, at school 31,8% of children had been bullied or harassed themselves 'a few times' and 6,1% of the children survey 'many times.' In the online world, 11.7% of children indicated to have received offensive messages from other children and young people online. The Committee also remained seriously concerned about children's exposure to risks such as physical and mental abuse in exploitative practices such as horseracing which may result in injury and death.

While the major positive revisions introduced in legislation such as the Law on Domestic Violence legislation and the Child Protection Law may improve the legal response to violence against children and adolescents, the purpose of this conference was to explore pathways for the prevention of violence against children and adolescents. To this end, participants to the conference sought to identify the risks and drivers of violence which may allow stakeholders, in particular government, to design more effective policies in an effort to put a halt to violence against children in the county. At the same time, participants also attempted to analyse protective factors that reinforce the resilience of children, families and communities.

From the outset of the conference it was made clear that drivers of violence refer to factors at the institutional (e.g. a weak child protection systems or ineffective system response) and structural (e.g. patriarchal norms and resulting inequities) levels that create the conditions in which violence is more or less likely to occur. Risks and protective factors reflect the likelihood of violence occurring due to characteristics most often measured at the individual (e.g. beliefs about gender roles or the acceptability of punishment and violence), interpersonal (e.g. family context such as parents' histories of abuse, substance use, education,

occupation(s), financial status, illness/health), and community levels (e.g. code of silence around all types of violence).

The conference centred around three panels. In the first panel, the drivers, risk and protective factors of violence affecting children and adolescents were analysed in the private and public sphere as well as from the angle of exploitation. In the second panel, the existing framework for protecting children and adolescents against violence in Mongolia was diagnosed. Moreover, in addition to reviewing how in particular the state responds to violence against children, the potential of a child-rights based approach to preventing violence against children and adolescents including a meaningful role for children themselves was explored. In the third panel, recommendations for a national child protection system that effectively prevents and addresses root causes of violence against children and adolescents were identified.

## II. BRIEF SUMMARIES OF THE THREE PANELS

### A. OPENING REMARKS

**Mr D. Davaasuren, State Secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs**



In his opening speech, the State Secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Mr D. Davaasuren, welcomed all participants to the conference. Mr Davaasuren reminded the participants that it was during the most recent Human rights dialogue of April 23 this year when Mongolia and the European Union agreed to select the protection of children’s rights as the human rights issue to be discussed at the conference.

Further, the State Secretary recalled that Mongolia had ratified the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC) and its Optional Protocol and is party to ILO conventions relevant for the protection of children’s rights. Moreover, the country adopted the Child Protection Law, Children’s Rights Law and Domestic Violence legislation with an aim to



create a legal environment conducive to the protection of the rights of children and adolescents.

However, he noted, there is much more to be done to effectively implement these international human rights norms in protecting the rights of children and adolescents. The increase in the number and severity of crimes against children have prompted public outcry and call for toughening the punishment of its perpetrators. On the other hand, he emphasized, it is vital to bring about the socio-economic conditions that address the root causes and strengthen the legal and judicial system to effectively deal with such crimes.

**Ms S. Mungonchimeg, Deputy Minister of the Ministry of Labour and Social Protection**



Ms Mungonchimeg noted that Mongolia made significant steps forward in strengthening its policy for child protection by establishing a better legal environment, implementing effective policies and providing necessary resources.

The new legislation details the child protection mechanism, prohibits all forms of violence against children in all social spheres and legalizes the response to violence against children and assistance for victims. The #108 hotline was expanded into child assistance centres and temporary child protection housing was established. So was a child development and training centre and the budget for child protection is 12 times the size it was before.

Ms Mungonchimeg added her Ministry is working on guidelines and standards for the implementation of child protection laws in the framework of the 2018-2019 Action Plan. A permanent working group, consisting of relevant government ministries and agencies as well as non-governmental groups, is tasked to strengthen inter-agency cooperation in and effectiveness of child protection measures. Ms Mungonchimeg noted that challenges such as the lack of human resources and increased workload of child protection specialists remain.



H.E. Mr Traian Hristea, Ambassador of the European Union, noted that the purpose of EU's action to promote and protect the rights of all children is, first, to encourage and support the strengthening of partner countries' own systems, and, second, to further strengthen their cooperation with international and civil society organisations. He added that the promotion of children's rights can only be achieved through legislation, budget allocations, the establishment of coordinating and monitoring bodies, comprehensive data collection, awareness-raising and training, and the development and implementation of appropriate policies, services and programmes.

Mr Hristea explained that principles such as legality, participation and non-discrimination guide EU action on the rights of the child in support of partner countries like Mongolia. These are further underpinned by a root-cause approach which uncovers why a right is not respected, protected and fulfilled. Child rights assessments map the violations that are occurring and on this basis the country, with the EU's assistance, can focus on addressing the root-cause of the violations. As no single entity can be held responsible for the protection of children's rights, a systems-strengthening approach is promoted.

The EU Ambassador expressed the EU's commitment to strive for long-term and sustainable solutions – while aiming at immediate improvements for the children concerned. The EU external actions should result in long-term, sustainable and positive change for children. In order to have a higher impact and lasting benefit, Ambassador Hristea noted it is important to focus on working with duty-bearers to strengthen the systems in place.

## **B. PANEL 1 "VIOLENCE AFFECTING CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS: DRIVERS AND RISK AND PROTECTIVE FACTORS"**



*The expected result of this panel was to obtain a better understanding of the structural and institutional drivers as well as the risk factors at the individual, interpersonal and community level of violence against children and adolescents*

### **B.1. Implementation of state policy on the children's rights and child protection**

*This presentation served to offer one of the key government counterpart responsible for child protection, the Ministry of Labour and Social Protection, the opportunity to give an overview of how key government stakeholders approach and seek to ensure the protection of children against violence.*

The Ministry of Labour and Social Protection, the principal counterpart in the framework of this seminar, presented a brief overview of its current strategies in the combat violence against children and touched upon its further plans for improving the protection and realisation of rights of children and adolescents. Safeguarding the rights and protection of children, youth development, family and elderly matters, and implementing the rights of disabled persons falls under the scope of Population Development Department of the Ministry of Labour and Social Protection. This Department is mandated to ensure the implementation of laws, policies and the strategic action plans for the protection and provision of children's rights. It also addresses youth development, family and elderly matters, and the implementation of the rights of disabled persons. Critical research and data gathering is a task of the National Authority for Family, Child and Youth Development, an agency that falls under the Ministry of Labour and Social Protection.

N. Bayarmaa, Head of Division on the Children, Youth, Elderly and the Family Development of the Population Development Department of the Ministry of Labour and Social Protection, noted that the recently adopted Child Rights Law defines the responsibilities of State duty bearers and formalised the duty of state inspectors to monitor the implementation of children's rights. This law also prohibits all forms of violence against children in all social spheres. It marks the legal boundaries within which duty bearers are permitted to respond to violence against children and foresees in assistance for victims. N. Bayarmaa also touched upon the Domestic Violence Law which details the responsibilities of State duty bearers and the police response to cases of domestic violence. It differentiates incidents between crimes and breaches

Ms. Bayarmaa reiterated the child protection measures taken singling out the expansion of child help hotline and the establishment of temporary child protection housing and the child development and training centre. The overall budget for child protection has been increased 12 times. Finally, Ms Bayarmaa underscored the relevance of the new Training, Research and Information Centre at the National Authority for Family, Child and Youth Development. The Ministry leads the permanent Working Group for child protection which consists of more than 50 government and non-government representatives and specialists who regularly meet to address crucial social, legal, political and economic matters related to child protection.

Ms. Bayarmaa further recommended to improve the standard of living, housing conditions, cultural environment allowing children to live in a safe environment. She expressed the need to implement effective policies for parental education and to raise awareness among the public on violence against children. For this, she noted, the knowledge and mind-set needs to be strengthened for parents, all adults, relatives, legal guardians and local authorities on child abuse, child protection and child rights issues. Activities and cooperation of all related government agencies and other institutions need to expand and effective coordination of relevant government agencies and civil society organizations in the combat against all forms of violence against children needs to be secured.

## **B.2. Understanding how factors that influence violence against children interact: The socio-ecological framework**



*This presentation served to explain what the socio-ecological framework for analysing violence against children and adolescents entails and why it is important to use this framework. This comprehensive model that can help policy makers, interested agencies and professionals better understand and prevent violence against children in order to respect their binding obligations as signatories of international treaties on children's rights.*

International human rights expert, Mr Henk Hulshof (Netherlands), noted that countries which ratified the UNCRC and committed to the UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development have the legal obligation to respect the basic right of all children to be treated with respect, protect them against all forms of violence, promote their safety, and encourage their participation in every matter that concerns them.

Mr Hulshof explained that in order to understand this scale of violence and its consequences on children and others affected, we need to shift from understanding violence in the individual pathology framework, to a multidimensional bio-psycho-social-cultural model. In such a model, we look at different factors that might either enhance the chances for violence, which are called risk factors, or reduce the chances for violence, which are the protective factors.



Strategies to prevent and respond to violence can take place at all the levels of the model: individual, relational, community, organizational and structural, but in order to be effective change needs to be introduced in a systematic way. The Mapping model proposed by UNICEF seeks to screen all the mentioned levels, identify the risk factors and drives for violence and look for the prevention programmes that are, or can be applied effectively in the future in similar contexts.

### **B.3. Drivers, risk and protective factors of violence affecting children and adolescents in the private sphere (domestic violence, sexual abuse, parental neglect etc.)**



*This presentation aims to offer insight into the magnitude and nature of violence against children and adolescents in the private sphere. The presenter attempts to unpack the drivers of violence in the private sphere and how they interact with the risk or protective factors that children and adolescents in Mongolia face.*

The National Authority for Family, Child and Youth Development is responsible for the implementation of state policies, laws and programmes aimed at promoting and supporting family development, child rights and child protection, and the prevention of child rights violations. It is also tasked to provide technical support to local units and other government organizations while ensuring inter-sectoral coordination for the provision of social services and for policy monitoring and data gathering. This agency was selected to present this key topic for their first-hand experiences in dealing with violence against children, for their in-depth knowledge of the root causes of violence against children, and for their record in dealing with and preventing this societal ill.

Mr O. Altansukh, Head of National Authority for Family, Child and Youth Development revealed that the child assistance hotline phone # 108 received a total of 144.869 calls in 2017. In 2017 the daily calls amounted to 500 and in 2018, 1200 calls a day have been registered of which 74.407 have been responded to by way of providing some assistance. In 2017, a total number of 1758 children fell victim to criminal acts; 121 deaths were registered as a result of these crimes; 1066 children committed crimes; 187 cases of sexual abuse were filed; and 5 child jockeys lost their lives due to horse racing.

This agency hired specialists to draw up an analysis of 80 sexual abuse court cases in the period 2014-2016 (Data on the number of cases not submitted to the court are not available). This analysis revealed, inter alia, that these cases come to light after an ever longer period of time; child victims tend to be much younger than expected; children living with their parents are more likely to become victims; and the most cases occur at home with the majority of perpetrators being close to the victims.

Mr Altansukh suggested a nationwide survey of children at risk of violence and labour and sexual exploitation be conducted by the Ministry of Labour and Social Protection, the National Statistics Agency, and other stakeholders. He believed it is vital that the temporary protection housing and the assistance for victims be expanded; accompanied by increased effort for cost evaluation, budget allocation and coordination.

Mr O. Altansukh recommended public awareness and educational campaigns on child protection to parents and other duty bearers. Amendments to Family law and reinforced capacities of the Child Rights Legal Committee are critical preventive mechanisms, he noted. Mr O. Altansukh added that most violence against children, especially sexual abuse, takes place at homes where children should find safety, peace and joy. Therefore, national programmes aimed at eliminating poverty, alcoholism and crime prevention need to be strengthened. He urged all government and civil society stakeholders to join forces to stop and prevent violence against and abuse of children; to implement effective policies for parental education; and raise awareness among the public to increase their knowledge on children's rights and protection.

#### **B.4. Drivers, risk and protective factors of violence affecting children and adolescents in state institutions (school, care institutions, detention etc.)**

*This presentation served to first map the types of violence which children and adolescents face in state institutions such as the school, care institutions and detention and penitentiary facilities. Subsequently, the presenter was tasked to dig deeper into the factors that underlie violence in these environments by seeking to identify some of the drivers at the structural and institutional level as well as the risks and protective factors at the individual, interpersonal and community level.*

The *All for Education* National Civil Society Coalition currently has 20 member organizations and includes teachers' union, child right networks, women's organizations, education NGO, child and youth led organizations, human rights organizations, men's and disability organizations, national centre against violence, and other groups representing marginalized and disadvantaged segments of society. This Coalition works for sustainable, nation-wide changes in education policies and systems with an aim to increase the sector's budgetary and programmatic transparency and accountability as well as to create and strengthen institutionalized channels for meaningful and impactful citizen/civil society participation and influence education policy reform. The organization has produced a variety of assessments and research and monitoring reports on the current school system. This allows for valuable analyses of the ins and outs of violence against and vulnerability of children and adolescents in the school system.



Ms D. Tungalag, General Coordinator of “All for Education” NGO network, stressed that violence at school mirrors violence found in society at large and, in turn, violence in school environments sustains and triggers violence in society. After all, children and adolescents spend much time in schools and it is this school environment that reinforces rather than eliminates the root causes

of gender discrimination and gender-insensitive power discourse.

A 2005 research project revealed that of the 595 respondent children only 12 children had not been subject to corporal punishment. Moreover, 71,1% of surveyed children had been subject to beating whereas 41,9% of them had experienced quarrelling and cursing. The 54 orphans who responded had all been the victim of punishment. 2007 research revealed that 80% of day care children; 77,5% of elementary school children; and 98,6% of 6-11 grade students had been subject to some form of violence.

Ms D. Tungalag listed the main root causes of violence against children: a culture and attitude of violence; power imbalance between adults and children; an antiquated conception of discipline; and the dominance of top-down values in child-adult relations. Child-centred education mechanisms are absent. Teachers impose their own world view, discourage independent and critical thinking, and discriminate those children who do.

Masculinity and male gender stereo-types still play a significant role in violence in the school system. Boys are encouraged to use physical force which spirals into a culture of increased violence. After school activities do not attract the interests of boys and their views on what interests them are neglected. Media are rarely censored for children and adolescents: potentially harmful movie and other media content are not monitored.

Ms D. Tungalag criticized the lack of soft skills, life skills, communication skill training and learning programmes in schools. Schools are further characterized by rude and disrespectful treatment of children by school personnel. Discrimination on the basis of social status, outlook, learning capacity, language and development is still deep-rooted in the school system.

Schools need to have guidelines for dealing with conflict resolution and mechanisms that allow them to prevent violence against children. Social workers at schools need to be equipped with the appropriate knowledge, power and resources needed to comply with their primary duties. Increasing the influence and powers of parents in the school system will have a positive impact. School administrations and local governments need to be more involved and pay attention to children’s rights, child protection and dormitory issues. The promotion of common values, a sense of unity and pride for their schools among staff and students at school will create a positive environment for learning and development of children.

## C. PANEL 2 "A DIAGNOSIS OF THE CURRENT FRAMEWORK FOR PROTECTING CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS AGAINST VIOLENCE"

*The expected result of this panel is to get a better understanding of the strengths, weaknesses and potential of the existing child protection framework; insight into the relevance of international children's rights for an effective response to violence against children*

### C.1. Drivers, risk and protective factors of sexual violence and economic exploitation of children and adolescents

*The presenter brought into relief the various offline and online forms of child exploitation at play in Mongolia. The presenter sought to respond to the question what factors facilitate the exploitation of children and adolescents in the country?*



Ms Javzankhuu, Director of the Child Protection and Research Centre, has over 20 years of experience in child protection and a well-respected child rights advocate and a civil society leader. Her organization provides technical assistance, advice and monitoring for the relevant state institutions responsible for child protection. They played an instrumental

role in assisting us in the organization of this seminar and in helping to identify participants and presenters, gathering relevant information and other tasks.

Ms Javzankhuu noted that the crime data of the State Investigation Department revealed that in 2016-2017, 205 cases of sexual violence were investigated in which 213 child victims had been identified. 26.3 % of these child victims were repeatedly sexually abused and 34.4% of them suffered abuse for a longer period of time between 3-7 years. These data show that there are many cases left behind closed doors without officially being investigated and brought to courts. However, no exact data on this are available. 85% of the perpetrators are family members and related persons and only 15% of them are non-related persons.

Ms Javzankhuu explained that the main social causes of child sexual violence can be found in family settings: psychology and pathology of the perpetrators, education level, and poverty and alcohol abuse. The standard of living, housing conditions, and overall environment and culture need be improved for children to live in a safe environment.

Ms Javzankhuu expressed her concerns over the significant health and mental damages suffered by child jockeys. A 2014 UNICEF report stated that some 326 child jockeys were hospitalized in 2012, mostly with head or bone injuries. Another area of child labour exploitation is present in the area of herdsman's assistance jobs in which many children suffer not only psychical, but also psychological and sexual abuse.

Poverty is the main social factor that causes child labour exploitation. Ms Javzankhuu called for the establishment of a system for payment of accidental insurance for child jockeys. Moreover, such a system would need to foresee in the provision of assistance for children with disabilities, living in poverty and especially those exposed to modern day slavery in herdsman's families and horse racing industry.



In the opinion of Ms Javzankhuu, the main strategies to effectively deal with social ills such as sexual violence and labour exploitation in Mongolia are the implementation and enforcement of laws norms and values; creating safe environments; proving parent and caregiver support; income and economic strengthening, response and support services; and provide education and life skills.

## C.2. The child rights-based approach to preventing violence against children and adolescents: the CRC and Optional Protocols

*Ms Catherine Larkins (UK), international children's rights expert, seeks to highlight how children's rights norms, standards and, in particular, the principle of child participation provide a relevant normative framework for responding to violence affecting children<sup>1</sup>.*



Ms Larkins explained that children's rights-based approaches (CRBA) aim to strengthen duty bearers' capacities to respect, protect and promote rights. They also recognise children as rights holders, and as active in the realisation of rights. The UNCRC and the General Comments (GCs) of the UN Committee on the Rights of the

Child) provide guidance on how children's lives can be improved.

Ms Larkins clarified that a rights-based approach can be achieved through 1) identifying the most relevant rights, general comments and cross cutting principles and sharing information about them, then 2) exploring how these are given effect or infringed and 3) what needs to change to achieve the right in question. In step 4), Duty bearers are then identified, together with plans for what they should achieve. In step 5), progress towards these actions and respect, protection and promotion of rights is monitored. The cycle then begins again.

Ms Larkins noted that across all decisions that affect children the principle of the best interest of the child applies (Article 3 UNCRC). This requires that the decision-making process must include an evaluation of the possible impact (positive or negative) of the decision on the child or children concerned. Moreover, it is clear that respect for children's views (Article 12 UNCRC), for example in parenting and education, can contribute to prevention of violence against children.

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<sup>1</sup> In her presentation, Ms Larkins made reference to the following scholarly work:  
Larkins,C. Thomas,N. Carter,B. Farrelly,N., Judd,D and Lloyd,J. (2015) 'Intergenerational support for children's protagonism: methodological moves towards critical children rights research framed from below' *International Journal of Children's Rights* DOI: 10.1163/15718182-02302009  
Crowley, A. and Larkins, C. (2018) Children's participation in public decision-making: a review of practice in Europe, Eurochild Conference Paper

Aspects of children's rights which do not immediately seem related to violence against children can also be relevant, as these focus on wider contexts which may prevent or perpetrate rights violations. For example, rights to non-discrimination (Article 2 UNCRC), survival and development (article 6 UNCRC) and a basic standard of living (article 27) can protect children from violence.

In conclusion, Ms Larkins submitted that it is paramount to develop recommendations that are sensitive to local circumstances and grounded in solid understanding of the UNCRC GCs and Optional Protocols. Moreover, provision for children's participation and to children's best interests must be a guiding principle, in personal, practice and policy decision making.

### **C.3. Preventing violence against children and adolescents: the role of education and awareness raising with duty bearers and the wider public**

*This presentation aimed at reviewing to what extent the child protection system in Mongolia focuses on the broader social, normative and institutional environment in which children and adolescents exposed to violence live. The presenter highlighted the societal value system that lies at the heart of violence against children and adolescents and underscored the importance of attitudinal changes with duty bearers and other stakeholders in Mongolia through awareness raising and educational programmes.*



The Teacher Development Institute is based at the Pedagogical University and supported through the Ministry of Education, Culture, Science and Sports. Dr Surenchimeg is a newly appointed director, a well-respected coach and human resource training specialist, under whose leadership this antiquated educational institution is hoped to be reformed. She presented an excellent analysis and proposed invaluable solutions for the elimination of school violence.

Dr B. Surenchimeg, listed the main social conditions affecting the children's behaviour according to recent research: unpleasant family environment; social crisis; online (social media) environment; friends with wrong habits; children's idle and impulsive inclination; and bad influence from school and teachers. The most commonly used qualifications given by students to describe the way teachers treat them are *inter alia*: cursing and calling names;

abusing and shaming children; purposefully isolating children from their peers; and clearly discriminating children based on looks, accent and origin. The main concern is that the teachers do not realize and know that these behaviours are violating the rights of children.

Dr Surenchimeg suggested many recommendations on how to protect the children from abuse. Among the recommendations are to expand the space for children to spend their days properly and develop themselves and grow up in an environment of love and dignity; to implement effective policies for parental education and raise awareness among the public to increase their knowledge on children's rights and protection; and to strengthen the knowledge and mind-set of all duty bearers on child abuse, child protection and child rights issues and expand the activities and cooperation of all related government agencies and other institutions

As for the role of educators for the protection of children and adolescents from violence, Dr Surenchimeg recommends *inter alia* to change the internal regulations and guidelines in schools that potentially negatively affect the children's well-being; to address abuse and discrimination by teachers in moral codes and monitoring mechanisms; to establish a system to implement training programmes for teachers on child rights and child protection; and to conduct training programmes for teachers on soft skills, communication and stress and anger management and help them build positive characters and habits.

#### **C.4. Responding to violence against children and adolescents through legal protection and services for victims**

*This presentation served to take stock of what legal protection and services to victims currently exist in the combat against violence against children and adolescents. The presenter suggests ways to address the multiple risk factors and challenges and, moreover, how these measures should interact with policy responses to structural and institutional drivers of violence against children and adolescents.*

The Child Protection Unit is a newly established unit within the Crime Prevention Division of the General Police Department and responsible for fighting crimes against children and for the protection of victims of violence against children. This unit mainly deals with cases of domestic violence with child victims, responds to calls and works jointly with local government to provide assistance to child victims. Its personnel is still learning to make effective use of the Law to Combat with Domestic Violence, the Law on Breach and the newly adopted Criminal Law in criminal cases affecting the child victims.

Mr Budzaan, Head of Child Protection Unit, Crime Prevention Division General Police Department, has first-hand experience with dealing with domestic violence victims as officer of the District police department. This presenter was selected in order to get a better view on the current situation, on the main challenges police are facing, as well as on what further steps need to be taken to strengthen the police in its role to protect children against violence and abuse.

He noted that in the last 3 years, the 4395 crimes committed against children resulted in 4574 child victims. According to the Law on Combating Domestic Violence, the police or the local governor must take action once the risk factors have been evaluated and the victims are under a high and/or middle risk level. This can mean that children are guided to the "One Window Service" centre or to a temporary safe shelter; that children are brought to proper legal guardians, relatives or other family members; or that children are brought to the state or non-state organizations that provide social protection and assistance. According to the Witness and Victim Protection law, the police can provide the following protection and assistance for the child victims and witnesses of crime: safety protection, medical assistance, psychological

assistance, legal assistance, social protection assistance, child protection assistance, and necessary mediating services.

The number of children placed in temporary shelters through police assistance was 178 in 2016, 159 in 2017 and 61 children in first 5 months 2018. Mr Budzaan signals the need to expand and have more temporary shelter houses as well as to educate and train the local government and police personnel on child protection law. He also calls for more effective cooperation among all institutions and individuals that are responsible for the protection of and assistance to children as commanded by the above-mentioned laws and international norms. Mr Budzaan is convinced that additional work is needed to provide timely assistance and speedy services in order to prevent major damages occurring to children.



#### **D. PANEL 3 "ENSURING AN EFFECTIVE PROTECTION FRAMEWORK FOR VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS - FUTURE STEPS AND RECOMMENDATIONS"**

*The expected result of this panel was to generate a set of concrete and realistic recommendations on tools and methods to prevent violence against children and adolescents in line with international children's rights standards.*

##### **D.1. Vital features of a national child protection system to effectively prevent and address root causes of violence against children and adolescents; steps to be taken to ensure an effective child protection system that prevents violence against children and adolescents and addresses its root causes (Part I)**

*International child rights expert, Ms Catherine Larkins (UK), drew from the previous presentations and international experiences to make a set of recommendations for an effective child protection system that prevents violence against children and adolescents and addresses its root causes.*

The presenter first singled out the importance of research and evaluation for countering violence against children. An effective response requires key stakeholders to synthesise existing evidence and use it to inform Child Rights Situational Analysis of causes, implement action plans, monitor and revise. Key questions to respond to are where, when and for whom are rights promoted and violated? And how?

A second cluster of recommendations focus on developing the capacities of child protection services in the country. A call is made for the co-production of community-based preventative and rehabilitation services. Furthermore, child rights and child protection training for professionals who have contact with children in all sectors as part of mandatory qualifications (and post appointment e.g. of school managers) in all provinces will be needed. This means that also social protection service professionals will need to be professionalized. Well-functioning child protection services should also envisage increased opportunities to engage in organised leisure activities with trained professionals.

A third cluster of recommendations focuses on strengthening the financial basis of the child protection system. This means that adequate and appropriate provision of financial and practical resources to families and children (this will increase time spent with parents) should be ensured. Resourcing must in particular be enhanced at local level.

A fourth cluster of recommendations focus on inclusive policy making and implementation. This means that child participation should be secured in the design, implementation and monitoring (inclusive and impactful) of child protection policies and programmes. Moreover, children should be involved in designing information and curriculum on rights, being safe, getting help and healthy relationships. The overarching Best Interest principle in decision making should be fully applied.

A fifth cluster, dialogue and collaboration among stakeholders – involving ministries, NGOs, academics and children – is vital to monitor and repeat cycle yearly using established methodologies. Cross-sectoral collaboration and commitments to improve implementation and procedures in child protection systems is vital. Finally, advocacy, reporting, support and complaints services will need to be secured for all institutional settings. With an aim to enhance understanding child protection standards and principles across the board, relevant General Comments would need to be translated into Mongolian.

A sixth cluster of recommendations centres on raising awareness on child centred and child sensitive protection systems. This would entail that e.g. TV campaigns, co-designed by children, elaborate on the rights that children have and their competence - to move towards changing perceptions of children. Importantly, media representation of violence against children shall be closely monitored and the relevance of EU regulations on media, internet (e.g. Internet safety button – report online) should be considered. The need for enhanced awareness on child sensitive protection against violence also implies a change in the education system to make it increasingly child centred (and parent respecting) and to increase pastoral support services and staff ratios.



## D.2. Vital features of a national child protection system to effectively prevent and address root causes of violence against children and adolescents; steps to be taken to ensure an effective child protection system that prevents violence against children and adolescents and addresses its root causes (Part II)



*Executive director of Amnesty International Mongolia, Ms B. Altantuya, expressed her views on the main social causes of violence against children and adolescent in Mongolia and provided some vital and concrete recommendations to eliminate violence.*

The Amnesty International Mongolia's office, established in 1994, currently has 17 official workings groups and over 5000 members and activists across the country. Amnesty International Mongolia has been instrumental in decreasing torture and inhumane treatment, in encouraging government to abolish the death penalty, and in promoting human rights education. Ms. Altantuya has been working as an Executive Director of AIM for many years and she is an experienced human rights activist and an educator. AIM has a strong voice in the death penalty debate and established a movement "Execution is not the Solution" during the recent political and public campaign to reinstate the death penalty in Mongolia as a result of the rising numbers and severity of sexual violence against children.

According to Ms B. Altantuya, the main social causes of violence against children and adolescents are the interrelated phenomena of unemployment, poverty and alcoholism; neglect and dangerous environment; all forms of discrimination present in Mongolian society; inequality in education and unprofessionalism in leadership and management; violence as part of culture and accepted behaviour; psychological health of society, anger and stress; disrespect towards implementing and following the laws; and a lack of understanding the rights of children and their values.

Ms B. Altantuya submitted that in order for the child protection to work a set of conditions need to be met. First, the legal environment must be favourable. Second, the implementation machinery and its and coordination must be in order. Third, services must be of good quality and accessible. Fourth, human and financial resources and infrastructure must be assured. Sustainability and professionalism of the human resources can assure the success. Fifth,

visionary policies and leadership can provide effective coordination and participation of all duty bearers. Sixth, public awareness raising campaigns can play significant roles.

Her recommendations depart from the conviction that the death penalty shall by no means be reinstated: “execution is not solution.” Instead, she recommends implementing relevant UN General Comments such as GC No. 13 in Mongolia and, to this end, translating and make them accessible for decision makers and legal professionals. Ms B. Altantuya urges child protection stakeholders in Mongolia to implement the UN Committee on the Right of the Child Recommendations for Mongolia and, again, make them accessible for the decision makers and legal professionals. Finally, she draws attention to the need to implement the National Human Rights Commission Recommendations as well as the recommendations from the mothers organizing the 23 March 2018 demonstration and NGO recommendations.

**D.3 Addressing community, interpersonal and individual risk factors of violence against children and adolescents: the impact of (social) media**



*This presentation aimed to highlight what role media, in particular social media, play in the phenomenon of violence against children and adolescents. What are the driving forces and what do these say about (online) measures that can be taken to counter violence? In other words: how can media be used to prevent and mitigate online violence?*

Mr D. Myagmartogtokh, Head of News Department, SBN TV noted the many breaches of children's rights allowed by media outlets and in social media as a result of the lack of monitoring and restrictions on the use of internet and social media for the children and adolescents. On-line bullying; sexual and psychological abuse and pressure; and addiction to violent and pornographic subjects are examples of harm to children and adolescents facilitated by the internet and social media.

The main root causes and obstacles of violence against children and adolescents are the weak parent-child relations. Moreover, laws and regulations for monitoring and protecting the children from online abuse and victimization fall short. An estimated 47 % of the students of 5-12 grades have two or more Facebook addresses. There are potentially enormously harmful consequences for interpersonal behaviours, mental attitudes and well-being and safety of

children and adolescents unless all duty bearers start instating effective measures to protect our children against online abuse.

Mr D. Myagmartogtokh recommends increasing the content for children and adolescents in mass media; to monitor the time children spend online and the programmes they watch on TV; to strengthen the care children receive from parents and teachers; to strengthen legal measures in the combat against violence against children; to put a halt to discrimination against children; and to eliminate the excessive use of alcohol in society. In light of these measures, the media sector must play a significant role and start implementing policies and taking initiatives that protect children and adolescents from media abuse. The state Information and Technology agency must regulate the policies and guidelines for parents and media outlets.

### **III. SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS**

In the framework of addressing the root causes of violence against children and adolescents, the following recommendations were made at the conference:

- To put in place long-term research trajectories that seek to unearth the main social, cultural and political root causes of violence in Mongolian society.
- To put in place and promote a non-violent culture, habits and behaviours and, alongside, to effectively address the issues of parental and family education in this same spirit of non-violence and respect for the dignity of the child via all sectors.
- To design and implement policies in accordance with the findings and recommendations in the recent research by the Training and research Centre of the Prosecutor General Office of Mongolia on the causes of teenage suicide in Mongolia.
- To establish an educational system that prepares and educates future parents on child bearing, raising and developing.
- To introduce guidelines for schools to deal with conflict resolution and the prevention mechanisms from violence against children.
- To change the internal regulations and guidelines in schools, which potentially negatively affect the children's well-being.
- To address the issues of misconduct, mistreatment, disrespect and discriminative behaviours of teachers in moral codes of conduct and implement monitoring mechanisms
- To include the moral conduct, respect for children's rights in teacher and school evaluation guidelines
- To establish a system for the implementation of training programs for teachers on child rights and child protection.
- To conduct training programmes for teachers on soft skills, communication and stress and anger management and help them build positive characters and habits
- To implement policies on recruitment of school leadership, management and administrative level that include the requirement of knowledge of children's rights.
- To expand the space for children to spend their days properly and develop themselves and grow up in an environment of love and dignity
- To set conditions on broadcasting time and contents for the development of children (2015 Law on Culture)

In the framework of preventing and responding to violence against children and adolescents and strengthening the legal environment for the protection of and assistance to child victims of violence:



- To implement the international standards of child protection in all sectors of society and strengthen the knowledge and capacity of all duty bearers of all sectors of society on child rights and protection.
- To implement UN General Comments (e.g. GC No. 13) relevant to violence against children by translating and making them accessible for the decision makers and legal professionals.
- To implement the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child and to translate and make it accessible for decision makers and legal professionals.
- To implement the National Human Rights Commission Recommendations.
- To implement the recommendations from the mothers who organised the 23 March 2018 demonstration and relevant NGO recommendations.
- To make accessible and useful (translate and publish) international human rights conventions, UN human rights mechanisms' recommendations for all decision makers.
- To organize effective preventive mechanisms and make amendments to the Family law to be adopted by the Parliament in 2018.
- To build the capacity of and strengthen the Child Rights Legal Committee and the local joint teams with an aim to establish family visit (monitoring) programmes and enshrine this monitoring mechanism in the family law amendment.
- To conduct a nationwide survey of children living at risk of violence, labour and sexual exploitation in cooperation with the Ministry of Labour and Social Protection and the National Statistics Agency.
- To establish the shelter homes for the victims of sexual abuse, violence and exploitation as the number of victims is increasing.
- To strengthen the national programmes for eliminating poverty, alcoholism and crime prevention.
- To renew efforts to bring together all stakeholders, including, government, non-government, community, education, health, and media to work effectively to stop and prevent the violence and abuse against children.
- To establish a system for payment of accidental insurance for child jockeys and the provision of assistance for children with disabilities, living in poverty and especially those exposed to modern day slavery in herdsmen's families and horse racing industry.
- To educate and train local government and police personnel on implementing the Child protection law, Domestic violence law, Witness and victim protection law and the UN Child Rights Convention.

In the framework of strengthening the roles and responsibilities of the public and all duty bearers (parents, teachers etc.):

- To strengthen the child protection system in response to online abuse and establish an effective prevention mechanism
- To improve the standard of living, housing conditions, and overall environment and culture for children to live in a safe environment
- To implement effective policies for parental education and raise awareness among the public to increase their knowledge on children's rights and protection
- To strengthen the knowledge and mind-set of parents, all adults, relatives, legal guardians and local authorities on child abuse, child protection and child rights issues and expand the activities and cooperation of all related government agencies and other institutions
- To encourage and expand the public initiatives and participation

## ANNEXES

### ANNEX 1 – List of participants

<b>№</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Organization</b>	<b>Title</b>
1.	D. Davaasuren	Ministry of Foreign affairs	State General Secretary
2.	S. Tumur	Ministry of Foreign affairs	Director of International Agreement and Legal Department
3.	V. Oyu	Ministry of Foreign affairs	Head of Human Rights Department
4.	S. Mungunchimeg	Ministry of Social Welfare and Labour	Deputy Minister
5.	N. Bayarmaa	Ministry of Social Welfare and Labour	Head of Department on the Children, Youth, Elderly and the Family Development
6.	B. Enkhbayar	Ministry of Justice and Internal affairs	Deputy Minister
7.	L. Nyamgerel	Ministry of Justice and Internal affairs	Head of Crime Prevention Counsel
8.	Traian Hristea	EU	Ambassador of the European Union to Mongolia
9.	Henk Hulshof	EU	Advisor to EU Mongolia Human Rights Dialogue
10	M. Ichinnorov	EU	Advisor to EU Mongolia Human Rights Dialogue
11	Dr Catherine Larkins	EU	International Expert
12	Dr Maria Roth	EU	International Expert
13	B. Bolorsaikhan	Amnesty International Mongolia	Director of Board of Directors,
14	D. Surenchimeg	Teacher Development Institute	Director
15	Kh. Baavgai	Good Neighbours	Advisor
16	D. Budzaan	General Police Department	Head of Child Protection Unit, Crime Prevention Division
17	D. Burenbaatar	Mongolian National Broadcasting	Chief Editor
18	D. Myagmartogtokh	SBN TV	Head of news department
19	O. Altansukh	National Authority for Family, Child and Youth Development	Head
20	B. Khaliun	National Authority for Family, Child and Youth Development	Deputy Head
21	D. Tungalag	“All for Education” NGO network	General Coordinator,
22	D. Erdenebaater	Law Enforcement University	
23	L. Bat-Orshisikh	Law Enforcement	

<b>№</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Organization</b>	<b>Title</b>
		University	
24	B. Khishigtogtokh	Law Enforcement University	
25	P. Erdenebaatar	Law Enforcement University	
26	S. Tungalagtamir	Ministry of Social Welfare and Labour	Head of Department on Population Development
27	J. Shiilegpurev	Ministry of Social Welfare and Labour	Specialist of Child rights, development Department МЭРГЭЖИЛТЭН
28	B. Ninjbadgar	Ministry of Health	Specialist of Social Health Department
29	D. Baigalimaa	Ministry of Health	Specialist of Social Health Department
30	Ch. Amarbaysgalan	Ministry of Justice and Internal Affairs	Specialist of Crime Prevention Counsel
31	B. Unurmaa	General Prosecutor office	Senior Prosecutor of Training Centre
32	D. Uulen	General Prosecutor office	Monitoring prosecutor
33	J. Enkhjargal	General Prosecutor office	Monitoring prosecutor
34	N. Munkhtsetseg	General Prosecutor office	Monitoring prosecutor of the Ulaanbaatar city
35	N. Dambadarjaa	General Prosecutor office	Monitoring prosecutor of Bayangol district
36	G. Erdene	General Prosecutor office	Monitoring prosecutor of Bayanzurkh district
37	E. Khaliun	General Prosecutor office	Monitoring prosecutor of Sukhbaatar district
38	Ts. Ariuntuya	General Prosecutor office	Monitoring prosecutor of Songinokhairkhan district
39	B. Baigalimaa	General Prosecutor office	Monitoring prosecutor of Chingeltei district
40	T. Jargalsaikhan	General Prosecutor office	Monitoring prosecutor of Khan-Uul district
41	J. Azjargal	National Authority for Family, Child and Youth Development	Specialist on Child development
42	P. Amar	National Authority for Family, Child and Youth Development	Specialist on Child development
43	L. Badamtsetseg	National Authority for Family, Child and Youth Development	Specialist on Child development
44	A. Badamtsetseg	National Authority for Family, Child and Youth Development	Specialist on Child development
45	E. Enkhtsetseg	National Authority for Family, Child and Youth Development	Specialist on Child development
46	G. Gerelmaa	National Authority for	Specialist on Child development

<b>№</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Organization</b>	<b>Title</b>
		Family, Child and Youth Development	
47	G. Arslanhuyag	General Police Department	Criminal Police Department, Economic Crime Division
48	I. Batchuluun	General Police Department	Criminal Police Department, Economic Crime Division
49	D. Burenbaatar	General Police Department	Special Crime Investigation
50	B. Tsengelbayar	General Police Department	Special Crime Investigation
51	G. Zoljargal	General Police Department	Crime Prevention Division
52	D. Bayrsuren	General Police Department	Crime Prevention Division
53	B. Amarzaya	General Police Department	Crime Registration Division
54	Ts. Tserenpuntsag	General Police Department	Crime Registration Division, City Policy Department
55	B. Munkhjargal	General Police Department	Special Crime Division,
56	T. Batbold	Communication Regulation Commission	Senior Specialist
57	N. Togtokhsuren	Communication Regulation Commission	Specialist on TV Programme
58	P. Zolboo	Communication Regulation Commission	Specialist on TV Programme
59	Mr Alex Heikens	UNICEF	UNICEF Representative to Mongolia
60	Mr Andrea De Felip	Ambassador H.E.	Embassy of Italy to Mongolia
61	D. Amaraa	UNICEF	Senior specialist on child development
62	Ts. Adyahishig	National Human Rights Commission	Head of Human rights education
63	P. Enkhchimeg	Pure Heart NGO	Head
64	L. Jargalsaikhan	Head, Children's rights Centre	Child rights advocate
65	P. Ochirbal	Amnesty International Mongolia	Manager
66	E. Altantuya	Amnesty International Mongolia	Executive Director
67	L. Lkhagvadulam	Mongolian Family NGO	Head
68	B. Munkhjargal	Parliament of Mongolia	Advisor
69	G. Temuujin	School Alert Mongolia	Head
70	Kh. Ulzuutungalag	University of Education	Teacher
71	B. Javzankhuu	Child Rights Training	Director

<b>№</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Organization</b>	<b>Title</b>
		and Research Centre	
72	Enkhchimeg	School # 72	School manager
73	Byambasuren	Coach changers NGO	Director
74	B. Ouyinsuvd	“All for education” NGO	Programme officer
75	Galbadrakh	Family Development Association	Manager
76	B. Altanjoloo	Mongolian National Counsel of Parents	Head
77	D. Tsetsegdelger	Mongolian education and culture association	Programme officer
78	Ts. Erhembraatar	Mongolian National Counsel of Parents	Manager
79	Tuya	“Ouyinii tulga” secondary school	Director
80	Ariunaa	Tuva Mother NGO	Head
81	Ardak	Tuva Mother NGO- Nalaikh district branch	Coordinator

## ANNEX 2 – Press release and the press coverage

Ulaanbaatar, 6 June 2018

### EU AND MONGOLIA TO ADDRESS ROOT CAUSES OF VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN

On 6 June, the European Union and the Government of Mongolia will jointly host a national conference on the promotion and protection of children's rights in the country.

The persistent violence against children and adolescents in the country has prompted the EU and its Mongolian partners to dedicate a national human rights conference to the promotion and protection of children's rights. Both parties concur that unearthing the root causes of violence against children is a prerequisite for finding an effective prevention-focused policy response to this societal ill.

"The European Union is committed to comprehensively protect and promote the rights of the child in its external human rights policy, in line with the provisions of the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child and its Optional Protocols and other relevant international standards and treaties. The mass protest of thousands of Mongolians in front of parliament in Ulaanbaatar in March this year to demand more action to prevent child abuse, reminded us that we had to look into the root causes of why this happens" says the newly appointed EU Ambassador to Mongolia, Mr Traian Hristea.

The State Secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Mongolia, Mr Davaasuren, will open the conference which will bring together national stakeholders from, inter alia, the Ministry of Labour and Social Protection, the Crime Prevention Council, and civil society organisations working on children's rights. European experts will present reflections and recommendations on the furtherance of international child rights standards as the country seeks to counter violence against children.

While the major positive revisions introduced in legislation such as the Law on Domestic Violence legislation and the Child Protection Law may improve the legal response to violence against children and adolescents, the purposes of this conference will be to explore pathways for the prevention of violence against children and adolescents.

Indeed, experts believe the cases reported to justice authorities are but a small proportion of actual incidents of child sexual abuse due to a pervasive cultural stigma over the topic. In the aftermath of the protests earlier this year a representative of an NGO which fights human trafficking and sexual violence told Reuters that "The fear of being blamed and shamed means victims and their families keep quiet and don't report to the police." It is precisely these structural causes that will be on the agenda at the conference.

Violence against girls, boys and adolescents is widespread and occurs in Mongolian homes, in and on the way to school, in the community, in workplaces and through information and communication technologies such as mobile phones and the Internet. A 2013 National Statistics Committee survey found that 46.9% of children 1-14 years were affected by psychological violence and corporal punishment nationwide. A 2017 survey revealed that an alarmingly high 40.7% of children had seen other children get punched or during a school term. In the online world, 11.7% of children indicated in this recent survey to have received offensive messages from other children and young people online.

The participants to the conference will first be identifying analysing the drivers, risk and protective factors of violence affecting children and adolescents in the private and public

sphere. Then the existing framework for protecting children and adolescents against violence in Mongolia will be diagnosed and the potential of a child-rights based approach to preventing violence against children and adolescents will be explored. The conference will be concluded with a set of recommendations for a national child protection system that effectively prevents and addresses root causes of violence against children and adolescents.

“This conference is part of cluster of human rights activities” clarifies EU Ambassador Hristea. “The EU is also about to make relevant international human rights conventions accessible in the Mongolian language. Moreover, the EU is funding two expert-level regulatory dialogue visits in the EU by staff from the Prosecutors' General office of Mongolia, one of which has just been concluded. This brings in key European rule of law and human rights expertise in critical criminal justice and child protection reform efforts in Mongolia.”

The 6 June event will be the second of three EU-funded human rights conferences this year which aim to strengthen the rule of law in line with human rights standards, one of the priorities of the recently established European Union Delegation.

#### **PRESS CONFERENCE- JUNE 4**

	<b>Media outlets</b>	<b>Programs aired /published</b>	<b>Length of broadcasting</b>
1	SBN TV	18:00 21:00 pm NEWS program	3.15 min with 3 repetitions
2	TV8	19:30 pm “MIRROR” NEWS program	2.45 min
3	MONGOL HD TV	20:00 PEAK NEWS hour program	3 min
4	TV 9	19:30 p.m “Your News” news program	2 min
5	TV 4	News program	2.45 min
7	Star TV	20 PM: “Evening News” Program	4.45 min
8	NTV	21:00 p.m The MAIN NEWS – news program	3.15 min
9	Zaluu.com news site	The main page report	Main page
10	News.mn news site	Report	Social issues news page
11	Daily news-newspaper	Report	4/1 page
12	Zuunii Medee-newspaper	interview	4/1 page







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Европын холбооноос Монгол Улсад хүний эрхийн талаарх дэмжлэг үзүүлэх төслийн хүрээнд "Хүүхэд, өсвөр үеийн эсрэг хүчирхийлэл: Нийгмийн шалтгаант нөхцөл, хамгаалал асуудал" сэдэвт бага хурлыг зургаадугаар сарын 6-ны өдөр Гадаад Харилцааны Яамны хурлын танхимд зохион байгуулах гэж байна.

**Монгол Улсад Европын холбооноос суугаа Элчин сайд Траян Христия** "Хүүхэд, өсвөр үеийн эсрэг хүчирхийлэл: Нийгмийн шалтгаант нөхцөл, хамгаалал асуудал" сэдэвт бага хуралд Европын холбооны гишүүн орнуудын олон улсын эксперт, доктор Мария Рот, Катерина Ларкинс нар оролцож, хүүхдийн эсрэг хүчирхийллийн нийгмийн үндэс,

**CONFERENCE DAY – JUNE 6, 2018**

	<b>Media outlets</b>	<b>Programs aired/published</b>	<b>Length of broadcasting</b>
1	SBN TV	18:00 21:00 pm NEWS program	3.40 min with 3 repetitions
2	TV8	19:30 pm “MIRROR” NEWS program	2.15 min report
3	NTV	21:00 p.m. The MAIN NEWS – news program	3 min report
4	NTV	“special reportage on child sexual violence and incest crimes ”	Conference participants’ and experts interviews were used in this special program
4	Zaluu.com-news site	Reportage / article	Main page
5	Eagle TV	15:00 - day program	3 min reportage
6	Star TV	20 PM: “Evening News” Program	
7	Mongolian National Radio	“Speed” program	Special reportage/interview
9	Monthsame news		









### **ANNEX 3 – BIOGRAPHY OF INTERNATIONAL SPEAKERS**

#### *Dr Cath Larkins (United Kingdom)*

Cath specialises in theories and practices of participatory research and children's lived and social citizenship. This focus crosses the boundaries of practice engagement and theory building, supporting children and young people (particularly those in contact with health and social care services). That brings about positive changes in their lives whilst furthering theoretical understanding in the field of childhood studies and linking local experiences to European contexts. Cath's career as a researcher, participation consultant, advocate and children's rights activist has spanned 20 years, mostly taking place in Wales. Cath has worked for Save the Children, The Children's Society, Action for Children, Forest School Wales, Local Authorities and the Welsh government. More recently her research and consultancy activities have expanded to include working for the UK government and with academics, NGOs and young people in France, Finland, Spain, Cyprus and Romania.

#### *Henk Hulshof LL.M (Netherlands)*

Henk Hulshof is researcher/lecturer at the Department of Child Law, Institute for Private Law, Leiden University (Netherlands). He is above all interested in the role and potential of women and children's rights for national and international development processes. Henk Hulshof received an MA Slavonic Languages (Russian) as well as an MA Political Sciences from the University of Amsterdam. In 2016/17 he obtained his LLM International Children's Rights at Leiden University. Mr Hulshof worked for several UN entities such as UNDP (Azerbaijan, Honduras), UNICEF (Ghana) and the OHCHR (Guatemala). He also headed a field office in Tajikistan for the Organisation for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE). In recent years, Henk Hulshof worked for the Netherlands Helsinki Committee (NHC) and Amnesty International Netherlands.

#### *Professor Maria Roth (Romania) provided long-distance support to many of the sessions*

Dr Maria Roth is a professor of Social Work and a researcher in the Social Work Department of Babes-Bolyai University, Cluj, Romania. Before entering the academic field she has worked with children as a speech therapist, a school psychologist and clinical psychologist in special schools, orphanages and hospitals. She develops research and publishes in the area of the child protection system, prevention of violence in schools and families, support services for vulnerable childhoods, children's rights, adverse childhood experiences, program and service evaluation. Her recent research projects focused on the social dimensions of school success; the service standards in protecting children from abuse and neglect; youth's transitions to young adulthood; stimulating participation in decision making of disadvantaged (Roma) children.

## ANNEX 5 - AGENDA

<b>8.00-9.00</b>	<b>REGISTRATION OF PARTICIPANTS</b>
<p><b>9.00-9.15</b></p> <p><i>Moderator - Ichinnorov Manjaa PSF-Support to the EU-Mongolia HR Dialogue, expert</i></p>	<p><b>Welcoming by:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- State Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs Mr D. Davaasuren</li> <li>- Deputy Minister, Ministry of Labour and Social Protection Ms S. Mungonchimeg</li> <li>- Deputy Minister of Justice and Home Affairs Mr B. Enkhbayar</li> <li>- H.E. Mr Traian Laurentiu Hristea, Ambassador of the European Union in Ulaanbaatar</li> </ul>
<p><b>9.15-10.15</b></p> <p><b>PANEL 1</b></p> <p><b>Violence affecting children and adolescents: drivers and risk and protective factors</b></p> <p><i>Moderator: Dr Kh. Baavgai</i></p> <p><i>Adviser, Good Neighbours International NGO</i></p>	<p>I. Implementation of state policy on the children’s rights and child protection</p> <p><i>N. Bayarmaa, Head of Department on the Children, Youth, Elderly and the Family Development, Ministry of Labour and Social Protection</i></p> <p>II. Understanding how factors that influence violence against children interact: The socio-ecological framework</p> <p><i>Mr Henk Hulshof, International child rights expert</i></p> <p>III. Drivers, risk and protective factors of violence affecting children and adolescents in the private sphere (domestic violence, sexual abuse, parental neglect etc.)</p> <p><i>Ms Khaliun, Deputy Head, National Authority for Family, Child and Youth Development</i></p> <p>IV. Drivers, risk and protective factors of violence affecting children and adolescents in the state institutions (school, care institutions, detention etc.)</p> <p><i>Ms D. Tungalag, General Coordinator, “All for Education” NGO network</i></p>
<p><b>10.15 – 10.45</b></p> <p><b>Questions and Answers/ Discussion</b></p>	<p><b>Panel 1</b></p>
<p><b>10.45 – 11.15</b></p>	<p><b>Coffee break</b></p>
<p><b>11.15-12.15</b> <b>PANEL 2</b></p> <p><b>A diagnosis of the current framework for protecting children and adolescents against violence</b></p> <p><b>Moderator:</b> <i>Ms L. Nyamgerel, Head of Crime Prevention Counsel,</i></p>	<p>V. Drivers, risk and protective factors of sexual and economic exploitation of children and adolescents (on-line and off-line)</p> <p><i>Ms Javzankhuu, Director, Child Protection and Research Centre</i></p> <p>VI. The child rights-based approach to preventing violence</p>

<p><i>Ministry of Justice and Home Affairs</i></p>	<p>against children and adolescents: the CRC and Optional Protocols</p> <p><i>Dr Catherine Larkins, European child rights expert</i></p> <p>VII. Preventing violence against children and adolescents: the role of education and awareness raising with duty bearers and the wider public</p> <p><i>Dr B. Surenchimeg, Director, Teacher Development Institute</i></p> <p>VIII. Responding to violence against children and adolescents through legal protection and services for victims</p> <p><i>Mr Budzaan, Head of Child Protection Unit, Crime Prevention Division, General Police Department</i></p>
<p><b>12.15-13.00 Questions and Answers/ Discussion</b></p>	<p><b>Panel 2</b></p>
<p><b>13.00– 14.00</b></p>	<p><b>Lunch</b></p>
<p><b>14.00-14.45 PANEL 3</b></p> <p><b>Ensuring an effective protection framework for violence against children and adolescents - future steps and recommendations</b></p> <p><b>Moderator:</b> <i>Mr Altansukh, Head, National Authority for Family, Child and Youth Development</i></p>	<p>IX. Vital features of a national child protection system to effectively prevent and address root causes of violence against children and adolescents; steps to be taken to ensure an effective child protection system that prevents violence against children and adolescents and addresses its root causes.</p> <p><i>Ms B. Altantuya, Executive director of Amnesty International Mongolia,</i></p> <p>X. Addressing community, interpersonal and individual risk factors of violence against children and adolescents: the impact of (social) media.</p> <p><i>Mr D. Myagmartogtokh, Head of News Department, SBN TV</i></p>
<p><b>14.45--15.15 Questions and Answers/ Discussion</b></p>	<p><b>Panel 3</b></p>
<p><b>15.15-15.40</b></p>	<p><b>TEA/COFFEE BREAK</b></p>
<p><b>15.40 – 16.40</b></p> <p><b>Final session on conclusion, recommendations and closure</b></p> <p><b>Moderator:</b> <i>Henk Hulshof</i></p> <p><i>Team Leader, PSF-Support to the EU-Mongolia HR Dialogue, expert</i></p>	<p><i>Dr Catherine Larkins, European child rights expert</i> (Recommendations)</p> <p><i>H.E. Mr Traian Laurentiu Hristea, Ambassador of the European Union in Ulaanbaatar</i> (Concluding words)</p> <p><i>Deputy Minister of Justice and Home Affairs Mr B. Enkhbayar</i> (Closure)</p>