



# ASIA AND PACIFIC COMMISSION ON AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS

30<sup>TH</sup> SESSION

19–24 May 2024 Kathmandu (Nepal)

















#### **SIDE EVENT B:**

Mongolian Experiences with Farm-based legal SDG indicator 5.a.2

B4.9: The percentage of countries where the legal framework guarantees women's equal rights to land and ownership and/or control (SDG – 5.a.2)

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#### Metadata

Lead Ministry/Agency	<ul> <li>1)Ministry of Justice and Home Affairs (MOJHA)</li> <li>Responsible at policy level:</li> <li>2) Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Light Industry (MOFALI)</li> <li>3) Ministry of Labor and Social Protection (MLSP)</li> </ul>	
Data users	Related public organizations and others	
SDGi data source	National policies, primary law and secondary legislation	
Data collection year(s)	2021	
Reference period	N.A.	
Sample size	N.A.	
Data collection frequency	Update every 4 years	
Data collection mode	legal assessment and questionnaire	
SDGi reporting status	Update due in 2025	

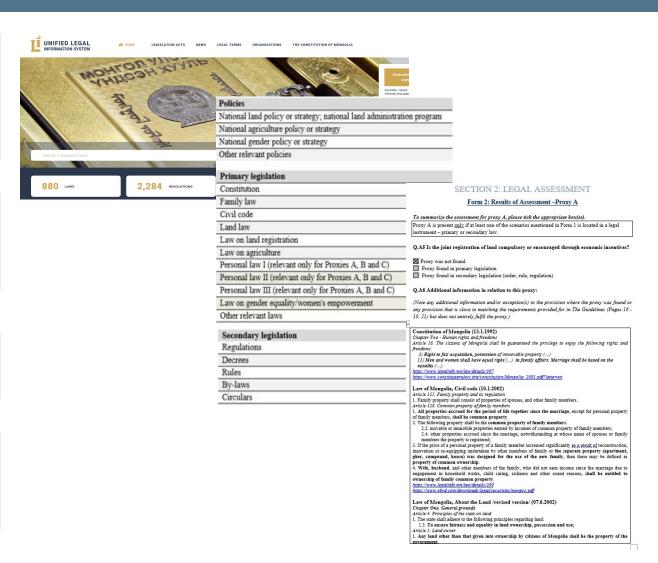
#### Data collection process

Prepared a list of relevant policy and legal documents from integrated legal information system of Mongolia and collected required documents.

Reviewed whether the right of women to own land was included in relevant laws and policies.

Filled the questionnaire for each proxy, according to instructions.

Whether women's right to own land is included in relevant laws was assessed based on 6 proxy indicators.



#### Stakeholder consultations

- Stakeholders meetings with NSO, line ministries and relevant governmental organizations, NGOs and development partners operating in SDGs targets on the methodology, assessment and results organized.
- Stakeholders: MoJIA, MoLSP, NSO, and SNCGE and its' National Gender Experts and MONFEMNET-National Network were included.



#### Indicator results, interpretation

#### Results of SDG Indicator 5.a.2

PROXY A	No
PROXY B	Yes
PROXY C	Yes
PROXY D	No
PROXY E	Yes
PROXY F	Yes
TOTAL NUMBER OF PROXIES PRESENT	FOUR
CLASSIFICATION	HIGH LEVELS of guarantees of gender equality in land ownership and/or control in the legal framework.

- It was assessed that Mongolia has "High levels" of guarantees of gender equality in land ownership and/or control in the legal framework.
- Results of the assessment were shared with FAO.

### Challenges, solutions

- Time intensive, but we covered all related documents.
- Lack of awareness of key stakeholders on importance, conducted several meetings and consultations on status, data validation,
- Weak use of results by ministries

## Recommendations to other countries and to FAO

- To create list of the relevant policies and laws and thoroughly review.
- To organize extensive consultation and discussion including relevant organizations and to get advices on assessment and result (Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Agriculture, Agency of land and others).
- To hire a professional researcher from outside for qualitative survey.

- To organize activities for awareness-raising and use of the SDG 5.a.2, for example, why we need to estimate, for what, what we will do if result is not good.
- To follow guidelines for SDG 5.a.2

#### Thank you for your attention!

For more information, please visit:

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