



Food and Agriculture  
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SUSTAINABLE  
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**APCAS/24/B4.9**

# ASIA AND PACIFIC COMMISSION ON AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS

30<sup>TH</sup> SESSION

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## 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

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

The screenshot displays the UNIFIED LEGAL INFORMATION SYSTEM interface. At the top, navigation links include HOME, LEGISLATION ACTS, NEWS, LEGAL TERMS, ORGANIZATIONS, and THE CONSTITUTION OF MONGOLIA. A search bar is visible with the text "Search / keyword here". Below the search bar, statistics show 880 LAWS and 2,284 RESOLUTIONS. The main content area is divided into two columns. The left column lists categories: Policies, Primary legislation, and Secondary legislation. Under Policies, items include National land policy or strategy, National agriculture policy, National gender policy, and Other relevant policies. Under Primary legislation, items include Constitution, Family law, Civil code, Land law, Law on land registration, Law on agriculture, Personal law I, Personal law II, Personal law III, Law on gender equality/women's empowerment, and Other relevant laws. Under Secondary legislation, items include Regulations, Decrees, Rules, By-laws, and Circulars. The right column shows a questionnaire titled "SECTION 2: LEGAL ASSESSMENT" and "Form 2: Results of Assessment - Proxy A". It includes instructions to summarize the assessment for proxy A and a list of questions (Q.A5, Q.A6) regarding land registration and family property. Below the questionnaire, there is a list of legal documents with their titles and URLs, including the Constitution of Mongolia (13.1.1992), Law of Mongolia, Civil code (10.1.2002), and Law of Mongolia, About the Land (revised version) (07.6.2002).

# 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	<b>Yes</b>
PROXY C	<b>Yes</b>
PROXY D	No
PROXY E	<b>Yes</b>
PROXY F	<b>Yes</b>
TOTAL NUMBER OF PROXIES PRESENT	<b>FOUR</b>
CLASSIFICATION	<b>HIGH LEVELS</b> 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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