LANDex in Mongolia

Mongolian Land Management Association (MLMA)

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When did it started and initiated

- MLMA initiated and discussed with NES coordinator from ILC during NES preparation in 2018-2019 in Mongolia
- Training conducted by Ward, ILC in Mongolia
- Experience sharing from NEPAL
- Agreed with ILC to implement LANDex in Mongolia November, 2019- February 2020
Objective and goal to implement LANDex in Mongolia

Introduce a new land governance monitoring tool in the country by

- Engaging people from a different area of Mongolia
  - Province (aimag)
  - City
  - District
- Engaging NGO and CBOs
- Engaging land professionals from all stakeholders (ALAGAC, City land Agency, etc.,)
Introduction to LANDex

Total of 320 questions filed by respondents: Khan Uul district and TUV aimag, ALAGAC, and herdiers from a different area, NGO and CBO.

www.landexglobal.org
Land 94, environment 5, agriculture and farm 8, people from different area in total 113 respondents.
57.3 % male (in blue), 42.7 female (in red)
Findings

➢ Not clear women’s role in Land governance even though related laws did not decrement at all.

➢ Can not define gender-based data due to the privacy of ID and gender in the state registration

➢ Land-grabbing data is not available and officially not registered

➢ Weak participation of herders in the decision making process for land allocation even-though information is available (mining and development projects)
Data analyze

- Indicator 8A shows that the legal framework for land and real estate registration is in place and that a wide range of land tenure information recorded. However, 8B indicates that although the land registration was quite good, the legal environment and system for obtaining and searching for information from the public registry is not well developed.

- Indicator 10A shows the citizens agree that the legal framework for human rights protection is in place at the policy level.
Data analyze

• Indicator 6A shows that citizens agree that the government has a strong program and legal framework to reduce land degradation.
Challenges

• A low score of 10B indicates that the state protection of the rights of environmental and human rights defenders is very inadequate, and there is no regulatory system for how to protect them.

• A low score of 3A indicates that public land rights not well protected by the legal framework.

• The lowest score for 9 indicates that herders' participation in the land acquisition of pastureland, especially mining and large-scale development, is not considered. There is no legal framework to protect citizens' customary land rights at all.
Thank you for your attention.