Bagankhangai District
Rapid Assessment on Population, Migration and Needs

July 2022

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Introduction & Methodology

Introduction

This district-level report provides an overview of all of the key thematic areas covered by the March 2022 Ulaanbaatar city-wide rapid assessment on population, migration, and needs.

This report explores eight primary themes across Bagankhangai district: namely, population baseline figures, arrivals and departures (migration), employment, financial situation, challenges and security, services and infrastructure, parks and green areas, and children and education. Data is captured via key informant interviews with kheseg leaders, who have been chosen due to their in-depth knowledge of their communities, resources and local contacts.

For more information regarding the background of this study and the underlying reasons for investigation, please refer to the city-wide Ulaanbaatar report.

Methodology

This report utilizes the mobility tracking (MT) methodology developed by the DTM unit of IOM.

Information is collected at the kheseg level, which is the smallest administrative unit in Ulaanbaatar, via key informant interviews with kheseg leaders. Kheseg leaders were chosen as key informants due to their in-depth knowledge of their communities, as well as the resources and contacts in their possession. Kheseg leaders were asked to fill out the survey tool, which was composed of eight parts - each pertaining to a separate

section of this report. Kheseg leaders filled in the data collection form on mobile phones or tablets utilizing Kobo toolbox. In order to ensure accurate and reliable data entry, kheseg leaders were thoroughly trained on the survey tool prior to its implementation. Furthermore, the DTM team was available on standby to answer any questions or issues arising during the data collection process.

After the data entry process, the data was directly downloaded by the DTM team, who then conducted a number of quality assurance checks in the data monitoring stage to locate any potential data entry errors, discrepancies or duplicates. Where any data-related issues were found, the DTM team made follow-up calls to kheseg leaders for clarification purposes. After all checks were completed, the DTM moved on to the data analysis stage. All findings were closely analyzed at the kheseg level, then findings were aggregated to the district and and city-wide level. It is therefore important to mention that any findings that are presented in this report at the district or city level is also available at the kheseg level.

For a more detailed overview on the methodology, including limitations, please refer to the city-wide Ulaanbaatar report.

1. DATA ANALYSIS BAGANKHANGAI

1.1 Population Baseline and Demographic Overview
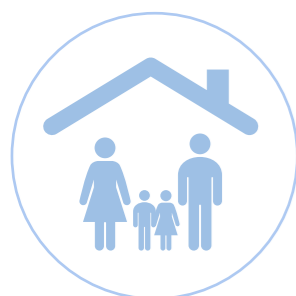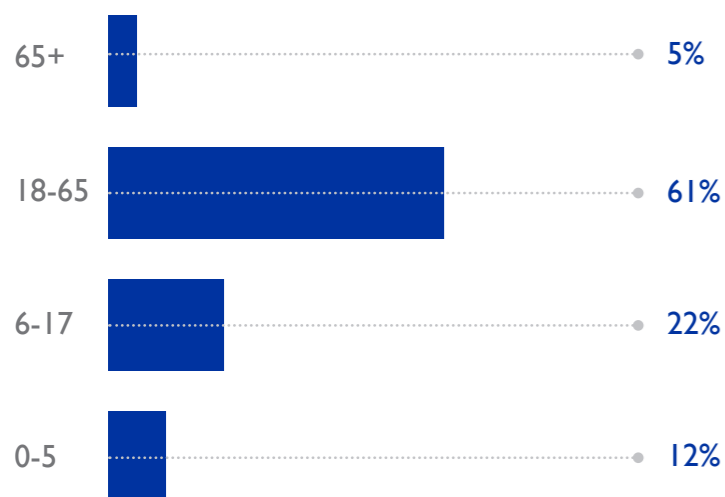
1,377 Households

4,576 Individuals

50% Females

33% Minors

86 Persons with medical conditions

86 Pregnant women

Population pyramid (% of individuals)

| Age	%
65+	5%
18-65	61%
6-17	22%
0-5	12%

At the time of the assessment (March 2022), there were 4,576 individuals and 1,377 households living in Bagakhangai district. Fifty per cent were male and 50 per cent were female. A significant 33 per cent of the population registered as minors: 12 per cent aged 0-5, and 22 per cent aged 6-17. Adults between the ages of 18 and 65 comprised 61 percent of the population, while elderly persons (aged over 65 years) comprised 5 per cent.

Overall, 86 individuals were reported as having chronic diseases or serious medical conditions (1.9% of the population). There were 86 women reported as being pregnant (3.8% of the female population), which is the highest rate of pregnancy reported in a district across Ulanbaatar.

The Bagakhangai district has only two khoroos with three khesegs each. Fifty-seven per cent of the population was reportedly living in khoroo #1, while 43 per cent were living in khoroo #2.

Population by sex and khoroo (% of individuals)

Khoroo #1: Female 49.8%, Male 50.1%
Khoroo #2: Female 50.1%, Male 49.8%
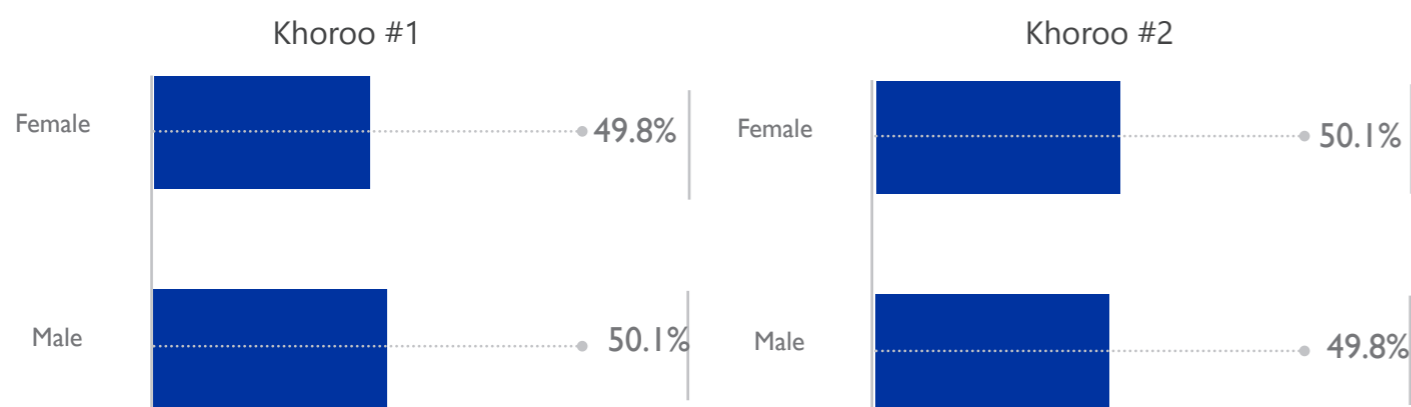
1.2 Arrivals[2]

A total of 120 households and 228 individuals arrived in Bagakhangai district in 2021. Of the total arrivals in 2021 across Ulaanbaatar, only 0.2 per cent were reported in Bagakhangai – 85 per cent of which were reported in khoroo #1 and 15 per cent in khoroo #2. The primary reason for arrival to this district was found to be family reasons (85%), followed by educational (25%), livestock husbandry (6%) and economic (6%).
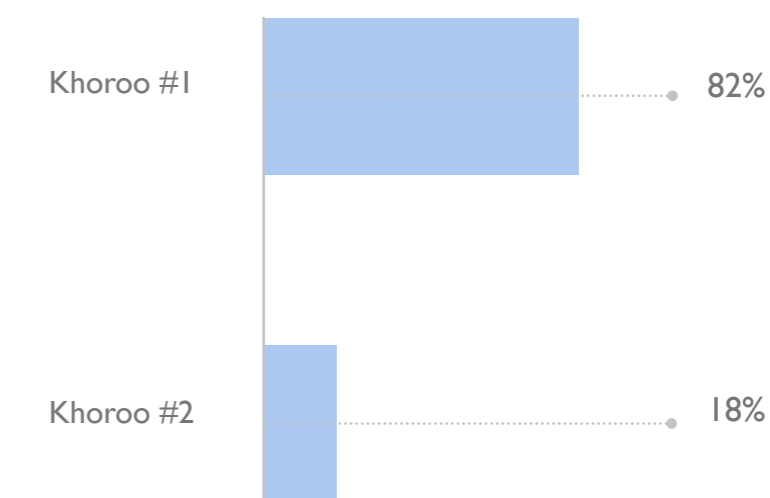
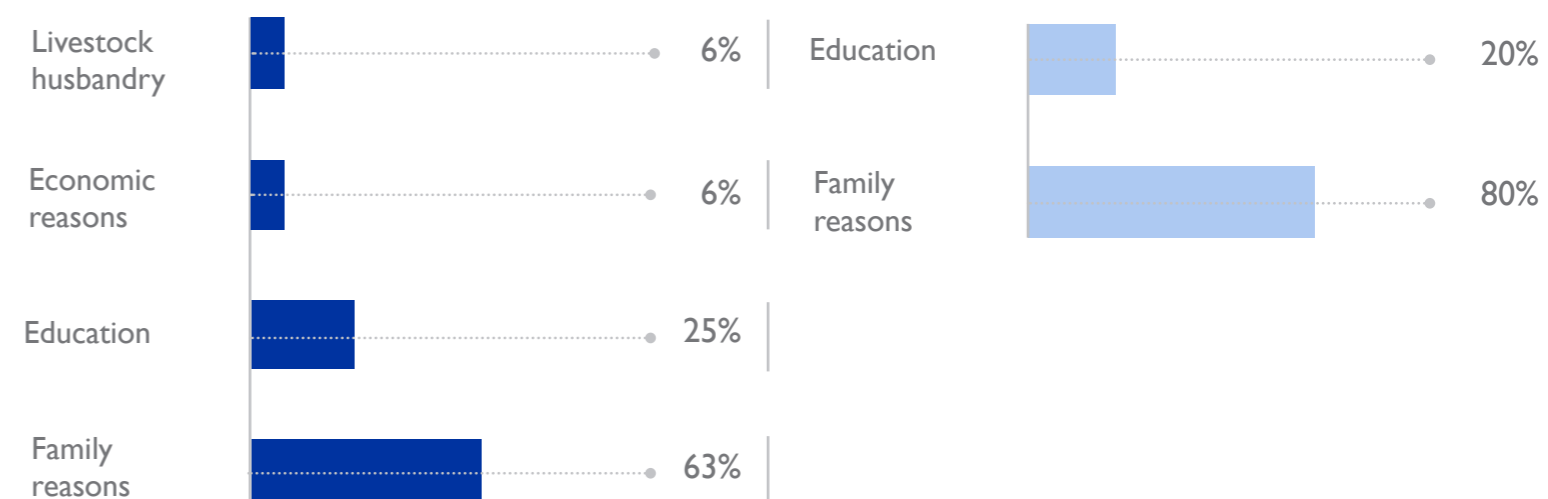Top khoroos of arrival (% of total arrivals)

Khoroo #1: 85%
Khoroo #2: 15%
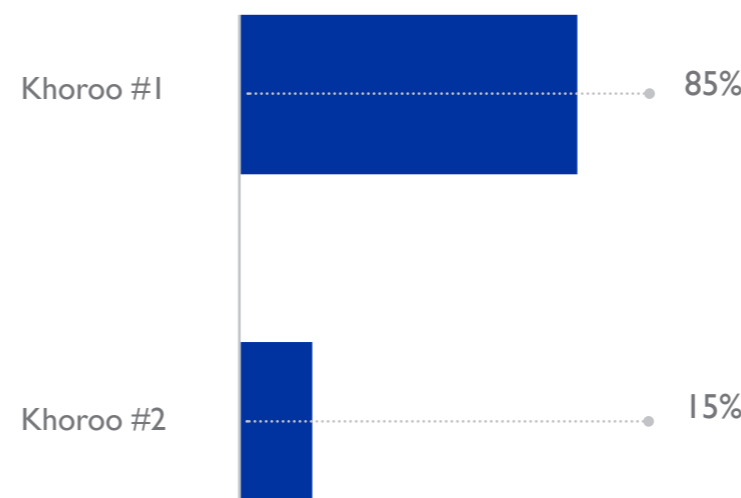
1.3 Departures

A total of 54 households and 102 individuals departed from Bagakhangai district in 2021. Of the total departures in 2021 across Ulaanbaatar, only 0.1 per cent were reported from Bagakhangai. The highest percentage of departures were recorded from khoroo #1 (82%). Overall, the most important reason for departure from this district was family reasons (80%).

Top khoroos of departure (% of total arrivals)

Khoroo #1: 82%
Khoroo #2: 18%

Primary reason for arrival and departure (% of individuals)

● Reasons for arriving ○ Reason for departure

Livestock husbandry: 6%
Economic reasons: 6%
Education: 25%
Family reasons: 63%

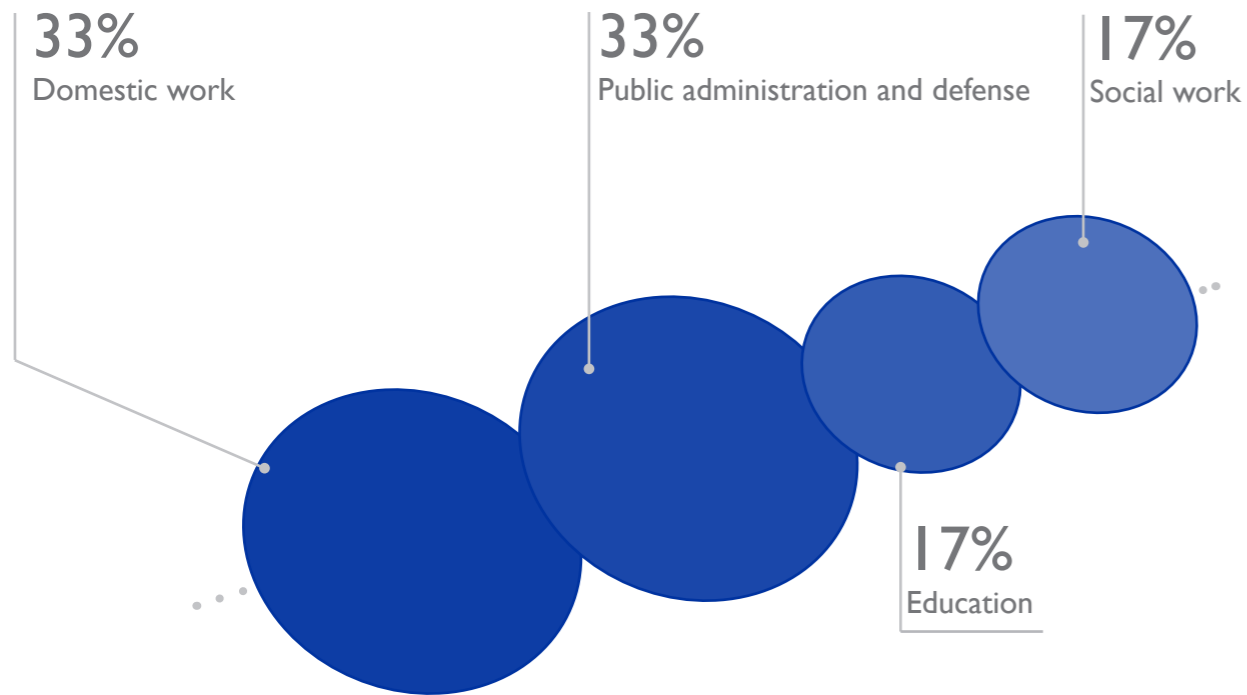Education: 20%
Family reasons: 80%

[2] Arrivals refers to all individuals or households who arrived to a location in this district, regardless of whether they arrived from another location within or outside this district. Departures refers to all individuals or households who left a location in Ulaanbaatar city, regardless of whether they left to another location within or outside this district.
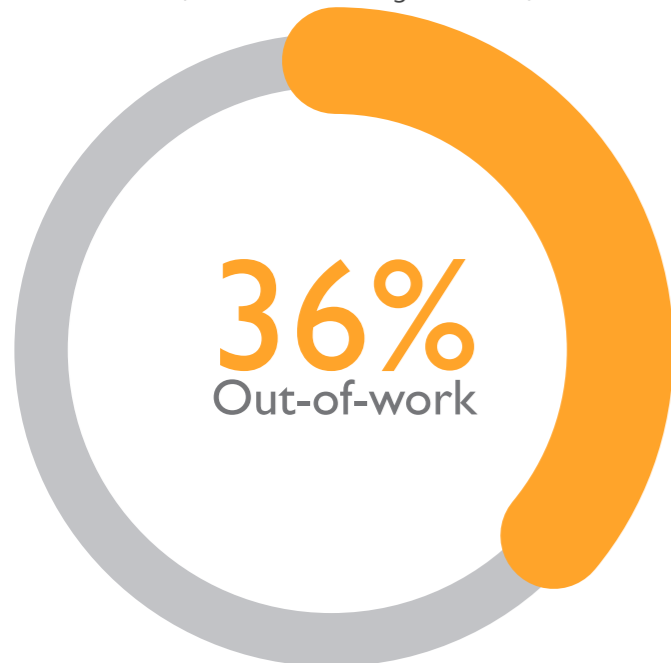
1.4 Employment Situation

The primary sector of employment across Bagakhangai district was found to be domestic work and public administration and defense (both reported in 33.3% of khesegs). In khoroo #1, which hosts 57 per cent of the district population, the primary employment sector was public administration and defense (66.6%); while the primary employment sector in khoroo #2 (hosting the remaining 43% of the population) was domestic work. The primary sectors of employment in Bagakhangai vary greatly from city-level averages, where public administration and defense is the primary sector of employment in only 6 per cent of khesegs and domestic work is the primary sector of employment in 4 per cent of khesegs. Wholesale and retail trade, which is the most predominant city-wide sector of employment, is not reported as the predominant sector of employment in any khesegs across Bagakhangai district.
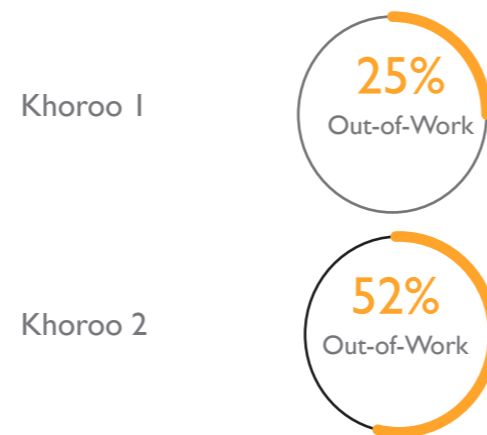
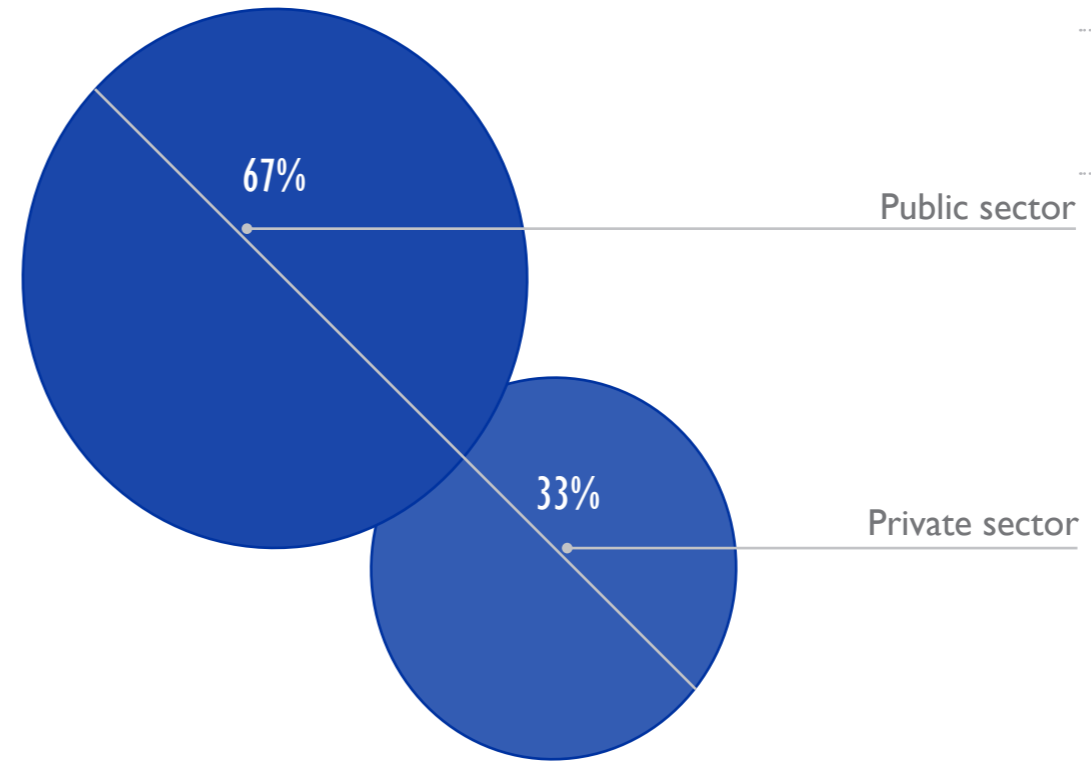### Primary sector of employment (% of khesegs)

33% Domestic work

33% Public administration and defense

17% Social work

17% Education

Employment type (% of khesegs)

67% — Public sector

33% — Private sector

Employment type by khoroo (% of khesegs)

Khoroo #1	Khoroo #2
71% Public	**66%** Public

Across Bagakhangai district, an estimated 1,014 individuals aged between 18 and 64 are out of employment, which is 36 per cent of the adult population. The out-of-work rate in this district is the second highest across Ulaanbaatar city and six percentage points higher than the national average (30%). The out-of-work rate is extremely high in khoroo #2, where 52 per cent of the working age population are out of work (617 individuals), and is much lower in khoroo #1, where 25 per cent are out of work (397 individuals).

Across Bagakhangai district, the private sector accounts for the predominant employment type for just one third of khesegs, while the other two thirds of khesegs are predominantly public-sector driven. This varies greatly from city-level averages, where over two thirds of khesegs report that the private sector provides the most jobs and only 15 per cent of khesegs are predominantly driven by the public sector. It is plausible that the relatively high out-of-work rates in Bagakhangai district are caused by a lack of private sector opportunities.

Out-of-work rate (% of individuals aged 18 - 64)

36% Out-of-work

Out-of-Work rate by khoroo (% of individuals aged 18 - 64)

Khoroo 1 — **25%** Out-of-Work
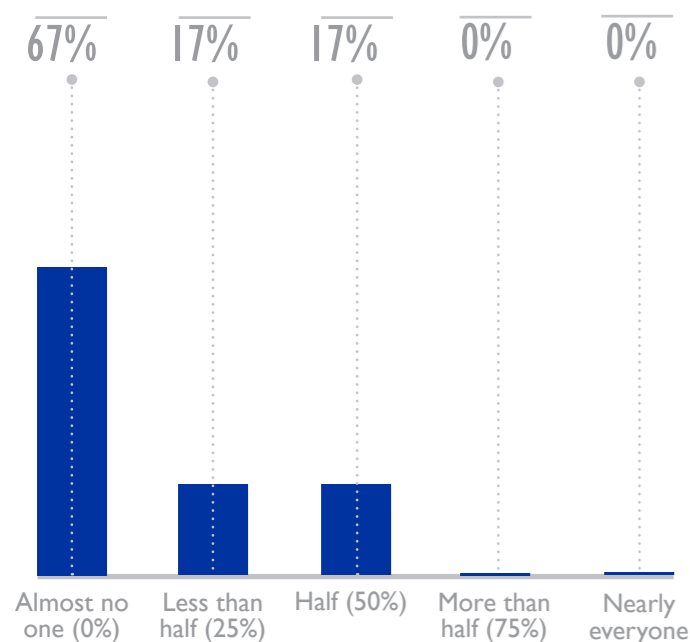
Khoroo 2 — **52%** Out-of-Work

1.5 Financial situation

In this section, the financial situation is explored by looking at key informant observations on issues around income reduction and reductions in food expenditure.

Overall, key informants in 17 per cent of khesegs across Bagakhangai district reported household worries of not having enough food to eat in the four weeks prior to data collection, impacting a total of 873 individuals. This was the lowest rate of food insecurity (as measured by this indicator) in any district across the capital city. Khoroo #1 was most affected, where key informants in 33 per cent of khesegs reported worries about not having enough food to eat; while no khesegs in khoroo #2 reported the existence of such worries.

Key informants in 17 per cent of khesegs also reported having heard rumours of households reducing food consumption in the four weeks prior to data collection, also impacting a total of 873 individuals. Again, khoroo #1 reported food insecurity of this type in 33 per cent of khesegs, while no khesegs in khoroo #2 reported the same issue.

Food security (% of khesegs)

Worries of not having enough food

17%

Reducing the amount of food consumed

17%

Share of people who had an income reduction over the past 4 weeks (% of khesegs)

67% 17% 17% 0% 0%

Almost no one (0%) | Less than half (25%) | Half (50%) | More than half (75%) | Nearly everyone

Share of people who lost all income over the past 4 weeks (% of khesegs)

83% 0% 17% 0% 0%

Almost no one (0%) | Less than half (25%) | Half (50%) | More than half (75%) | Nearly everyone

In 67 per cent of khesegs across Bagakhangai district nearly no one was reported to have had an income reduction in the four weeks prior to data collection. However, in 17 per cent of khesegs, around half were reported to have lost income, affecting 873 individuals. In 83 percent of khesegs, nearly no one was reported to have lost all income over the four weeks prior to data collection. However, in 17 per cent of khesegs, around 50 percent of the population were reported to have lost all income, affecting 873 individuals.

1.6 Challenges and security situation
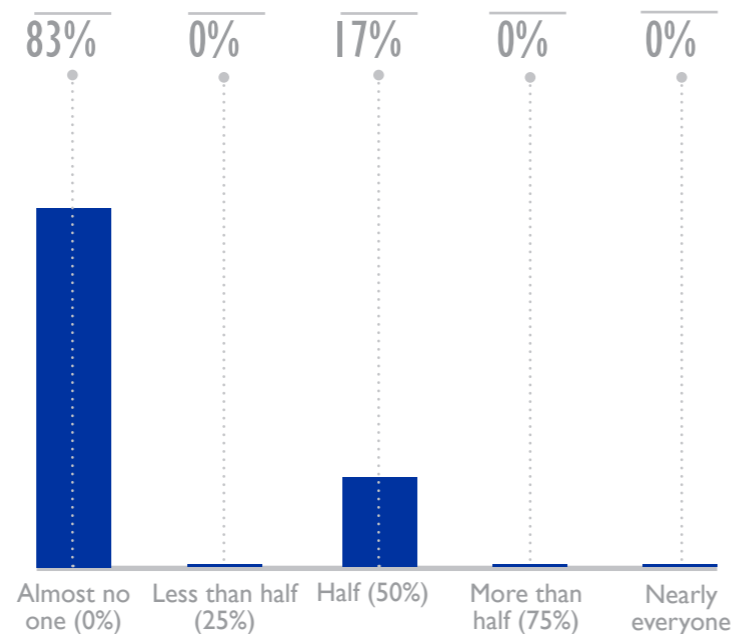
The most pressing challenges across Bagakhangai district are those of financial and economic conditions. The most predominant challenge is unemployment in the region (as reported in 83% of khesegs), followed by insufficient income (17%), Other challenges are not registered. Concerns over unemployment are most pressing in khoroo #2, where it is reported across all khesegs.
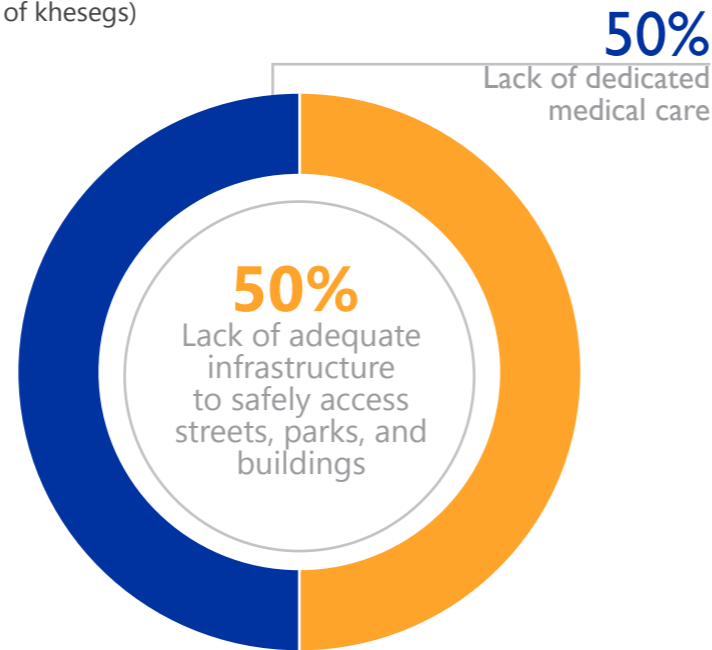
Primary challenges (% of khesegs)

83% — Unemployment

17% — Insuficient income

0% — Debt

Wage reduction — 0%

0% — Security threats

Lack of general services (water, electricity, healthcare, education) — 0%
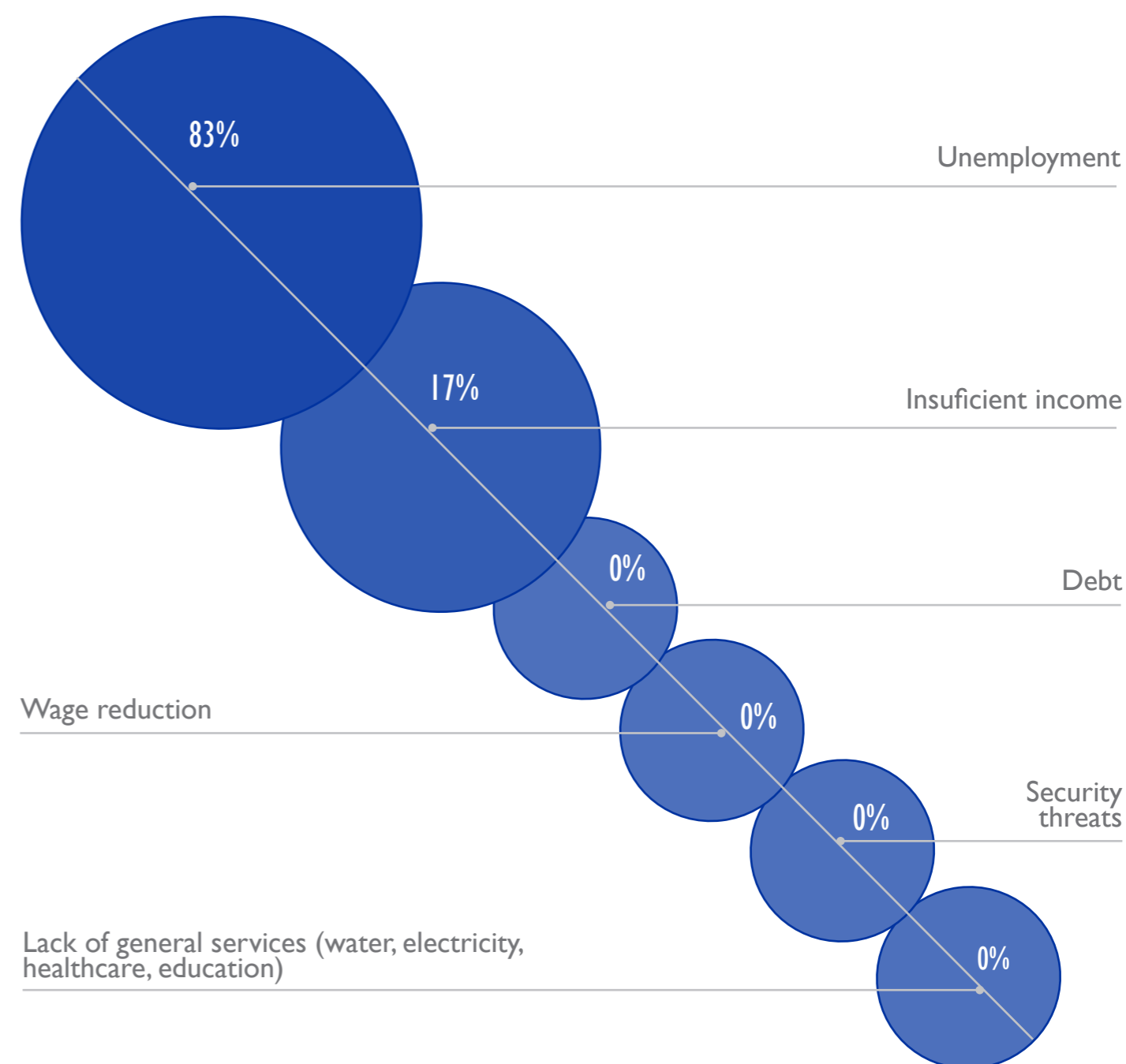
Across Bagakhangai district, the services which people had the most difficulty accessing were found to be livelihood opportunities (67%) and healthcare services (33%). Accessing livelihood opportunities was found to be the primary focus of concern in all khesegs of khoroo #2, while accessing healthcare services was the primary concern in 67 per cent of khesegs in khoroo #1.

The primary challenges for persons with disabilities were found to be a lack of adequate infrastructure in place to safely access streets, parks and buildings (50%), followed by a lack of dedicated medical care (50%).

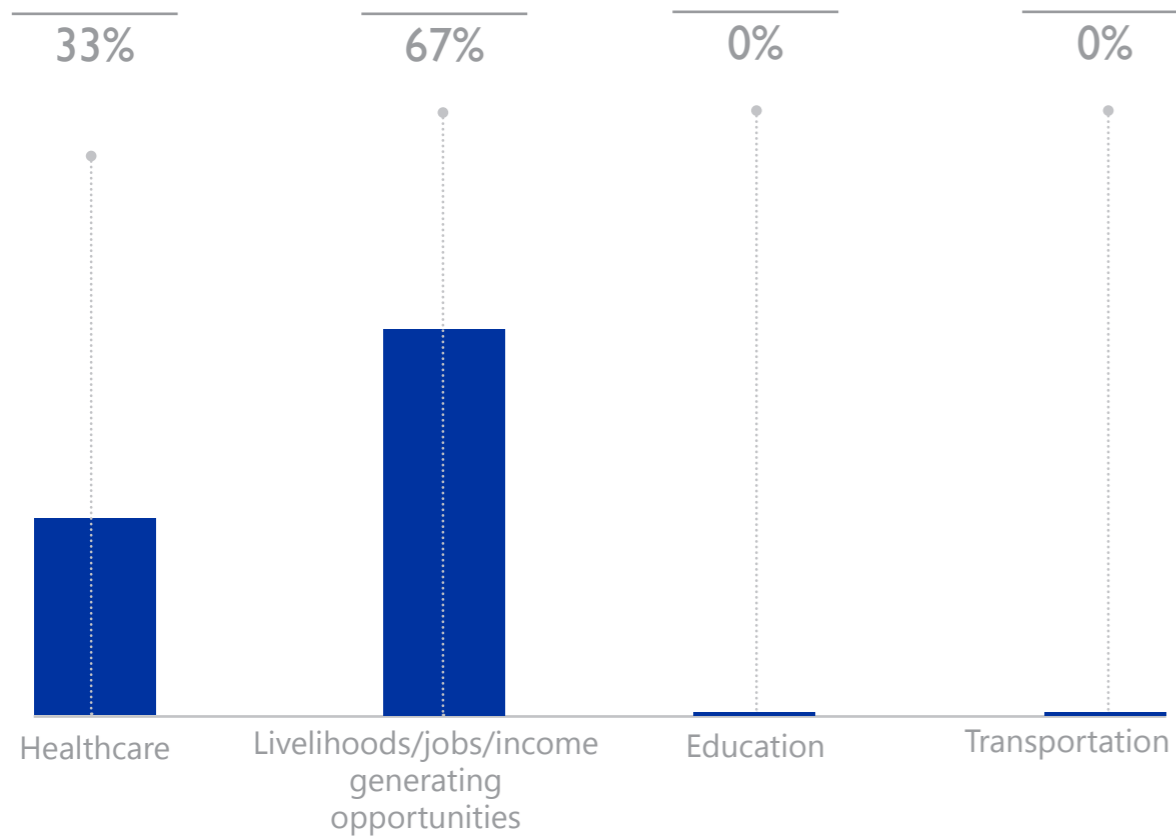## Primary challenge for persons with disabilities
(% of khesegs)

50%
Lack of dedicated medical care

50%
Lack of adequate infrastructure to safely access streets, parks, and buildings

Service that people have difficulties accessing (% of khesegs)

33%	67%	0%	0%
Healthcare	Livelihoods/jobs/income generating opportunities	Education	Transportation

Security situation by kheseg
Scoring: 1= very bad, 2= bad, 3= average, 4= good, 5= very good

Khoroo #1 Kheseg #1	Khoroo #2 Kheseg #1
4.0	2.0

Khoroo #1 Kheseg #2	Khoroo #2 Kheseg #2
4.0	3.0

Khoroo #1 Kheseg #3	Khoroo #2 Kheseg #3
4.0	3.0

Occurence of security incidents (% of khesegs)

0%
of khesegs reported a security incident in the past four weeks.

1.6 Services and infrastructure

WATER

Share of persons without access to water (% of khesegs)

Almost no one (0%)	Less than half (25%)	Half (50%)	More than half (75%)	Nearly everyone (100%)
100%	0%	0%	0%	0%
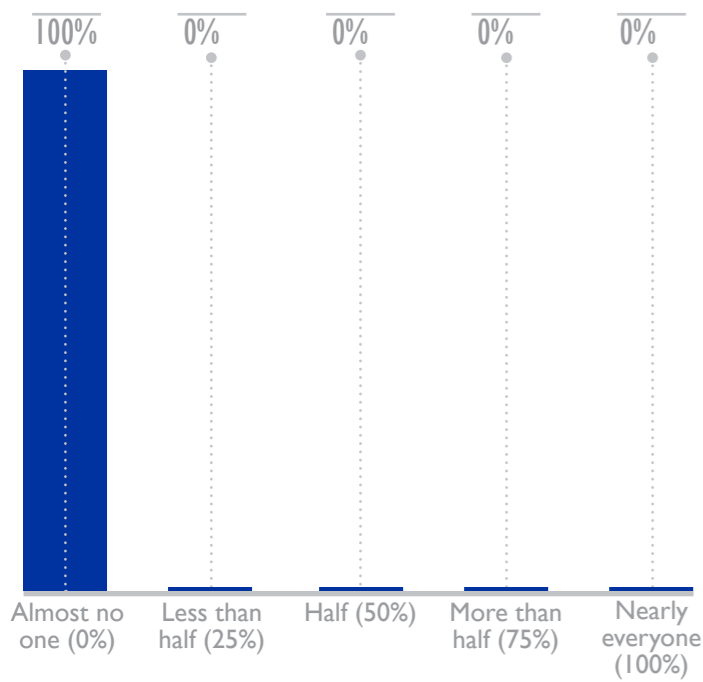
Primary problem linked to water (% of khesegs)

No problems	Quality	Quantity	Price	All problems apply
50%	50%	0%	0%	0%
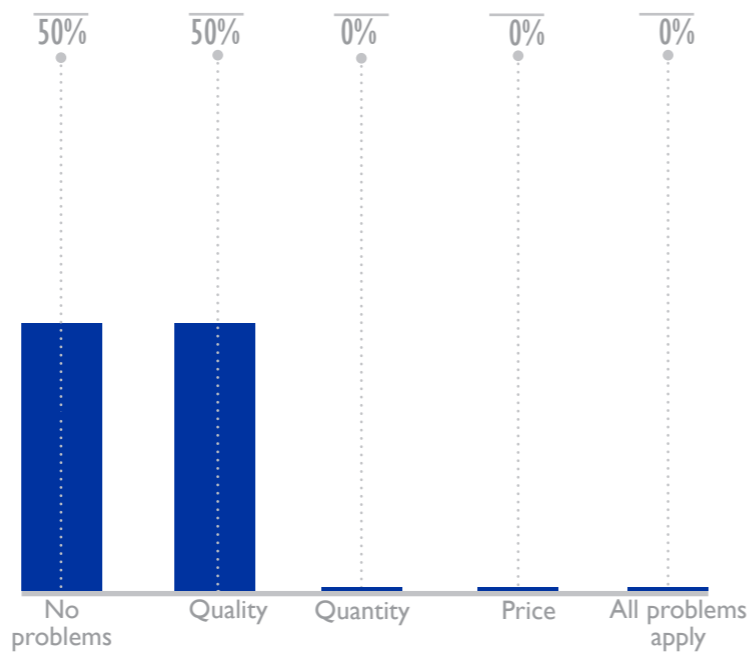
ELECTRICITY

Share of persons without access to electricity (% of khesegs)

Almost no one (0%)	Less than half (25%)	Half (50%)	More than half (75%)	Nearly everyone (100%)
100%	0%	0%	0%	0%
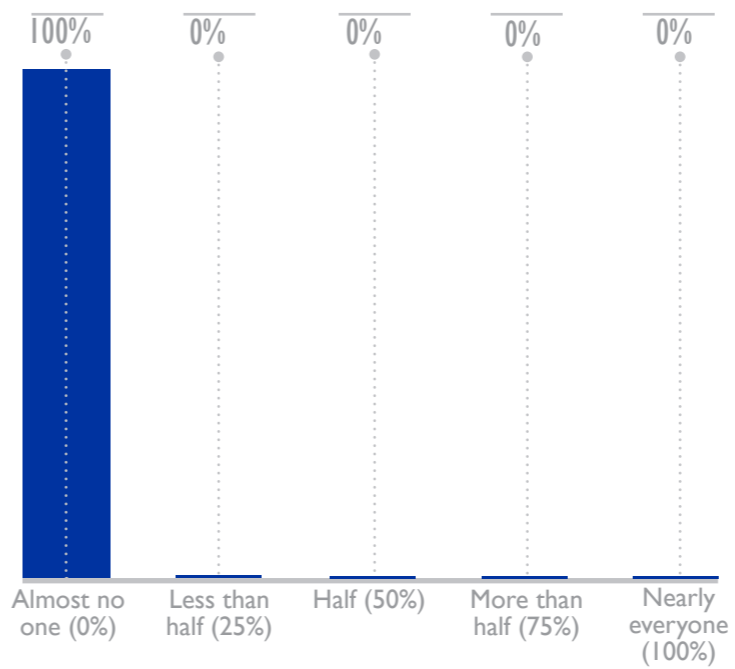
Primary problem linked to electricity (% of khesegs)

No problems	Quality	Quantity	Price	All problems apply
100%	0%	0%	0%	0%
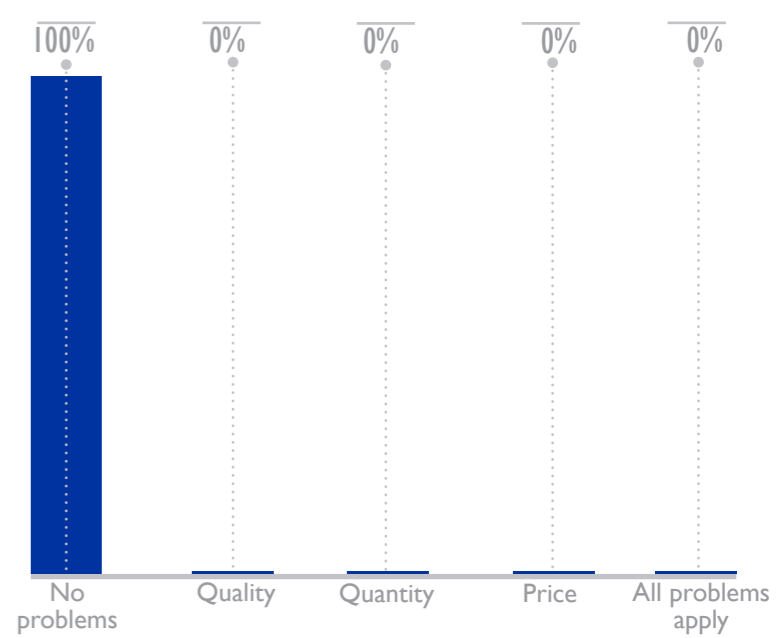
FOOD

Share of persons without access to food (% of khesegs)

Almost no one (0%)	Less than half (25%)	Half (50%)	More than half (75%)	Nearly everyone (100%)
67%	33%	0%	0%	0%
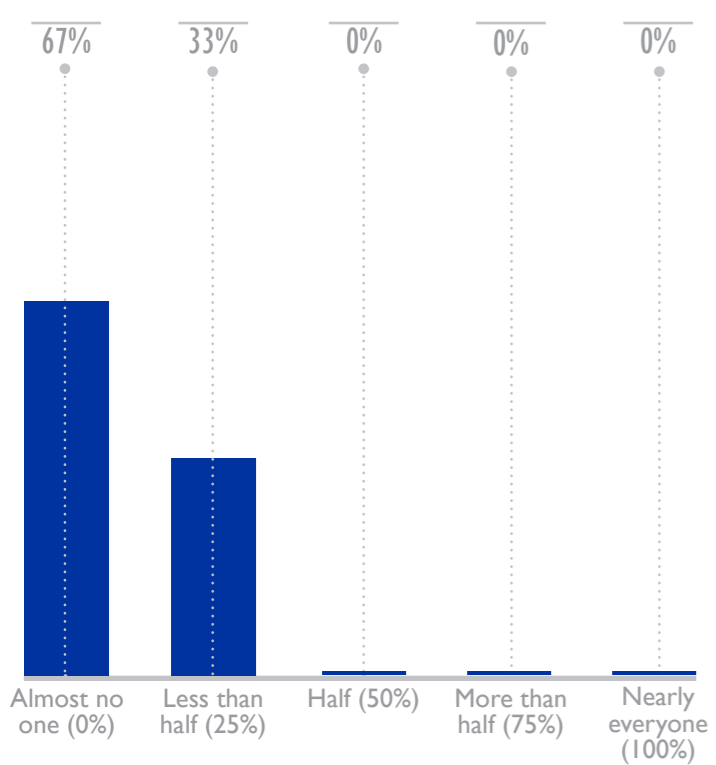
Primary problem linked to food (% of khesegs)

No problems	Quantity	Price	Quality	All problems apply
17%	33%	50%	0%	0%
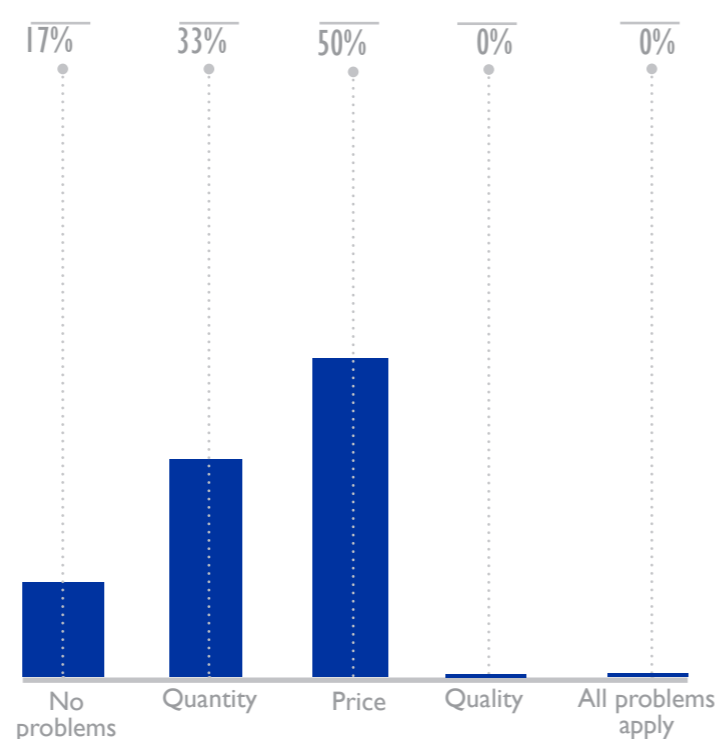
HOUSING

Share of persons without access to housing (% of khesegs)

Almost no one (0%)	Less than half (25%)	Half (50%)	More than half (75%)	Nearly everyone (100%)
100%	0%	0%	0%	0%
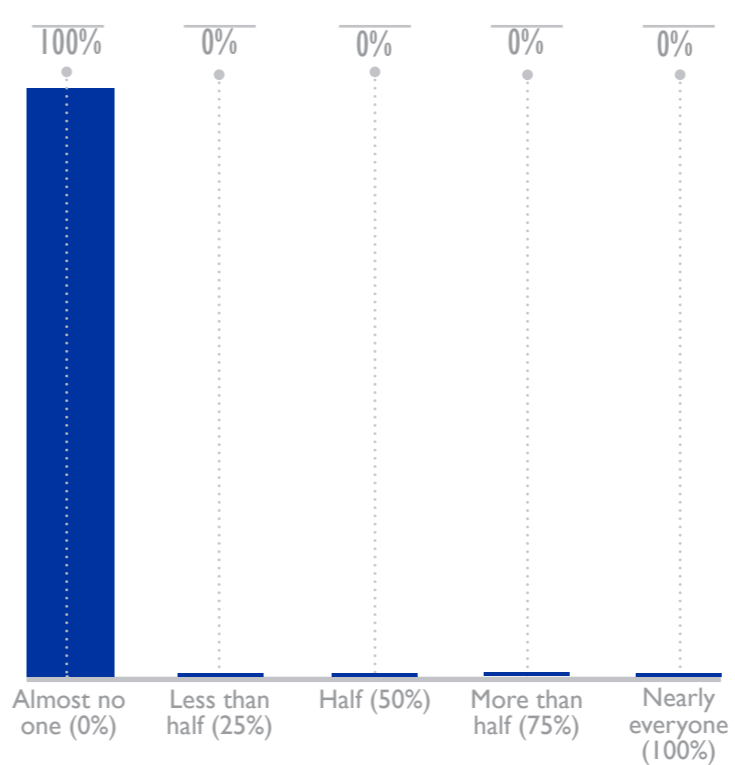
Primary problem linked to housing (% of khesegs)

No problem	Quality	Price	Lack of rental assistance	All problems apply
33%	17%	33%	17%	0%
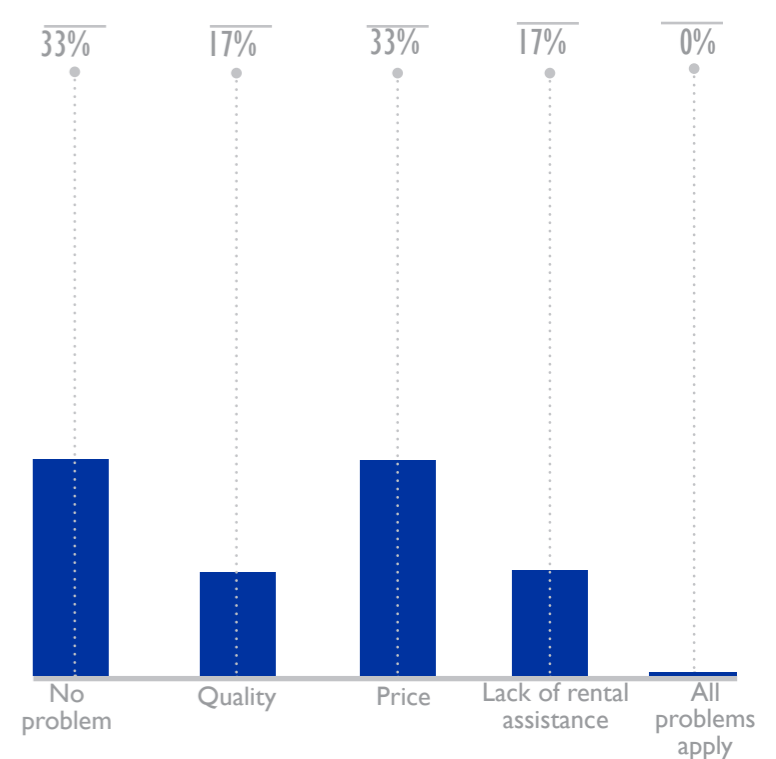
NFIs

Share of persons without access to NFIs (% of khesegs)

50% — Almost no one (0%)
50% — Less than half (25%)
0% — Half (50%)
0% — More than half (75%)
0% — Nearly everyone (100%)
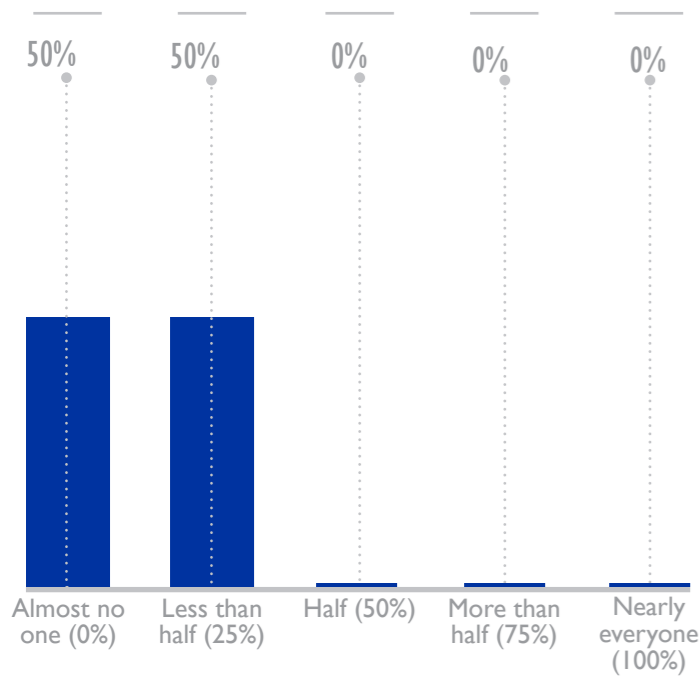
Primary problem linked to NFIs (% of khesegs)

50% — No problems
17% — Quantity
33% — Price
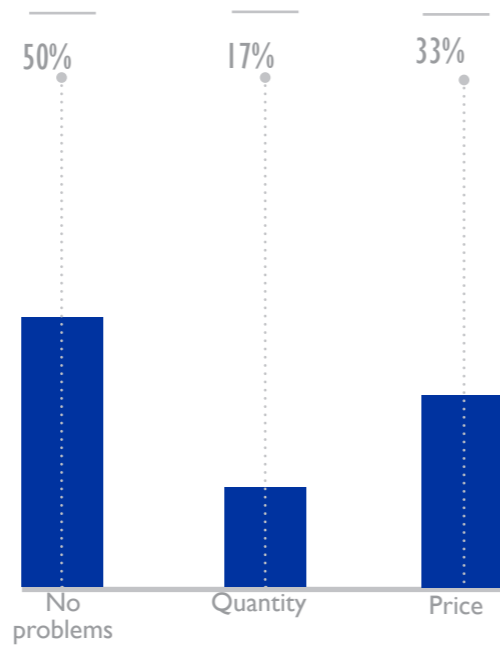
INTERNET

Share of persons without access to internet (% of khesegs)

17% — Almost no one (0%)
83% — Less than half (25%)
0% — Half (50%)
0% — More than half (75%)
0% — Nearly everyone (100%)
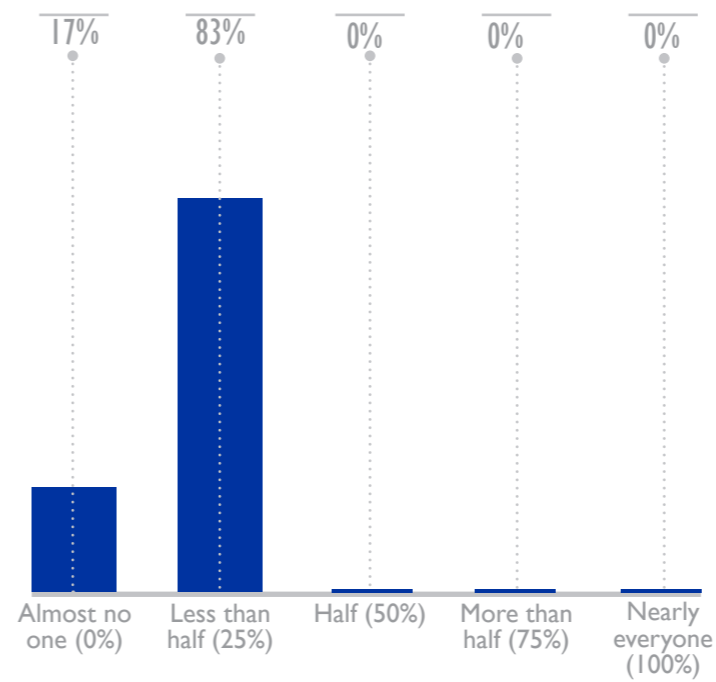
Primary problem linked to internet (% of khesegs)

17% — Quality
17% — Price
67% — Access
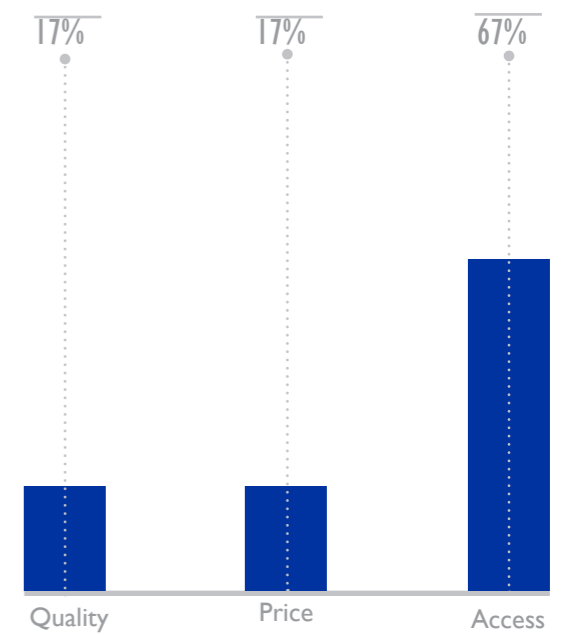
HEALTHCARE

Share of persons without access to healthcare (% of khesegs)

67% — Almost no one (0%)
17% — Less than half (25%)
17% — Half (50%)
0% — More than half (75%)
0% — Nearly everyone (100%)
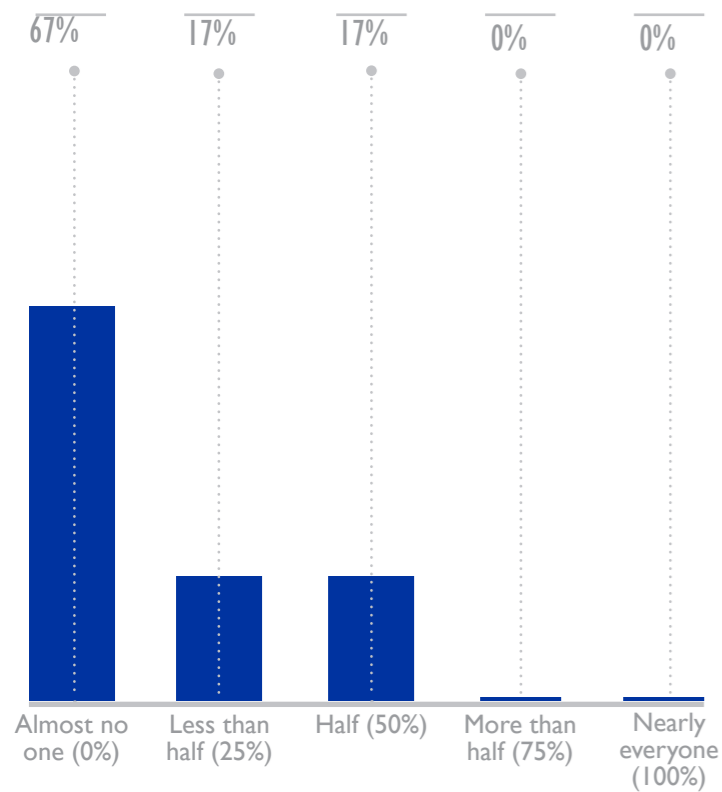
Primary problem linked to healthcare (% of khesegs)

17% — No problems
17% — Price
67% — Lack of specific services
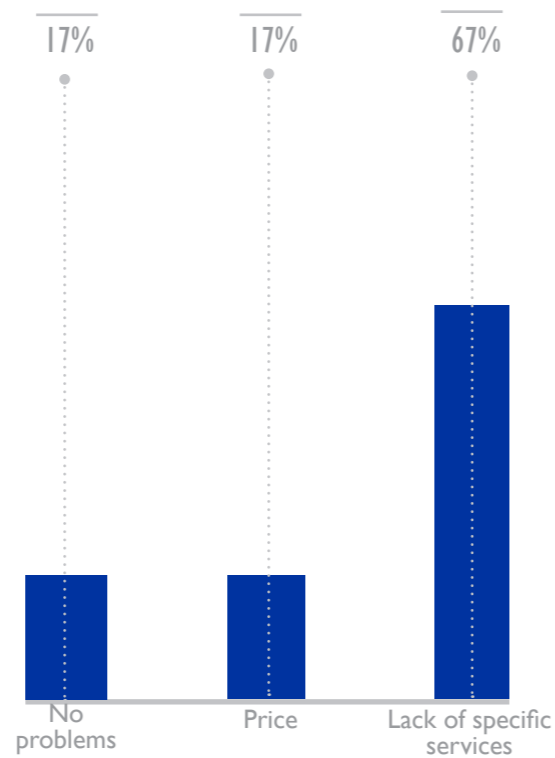
SMARTPHONES

Share of persons without access to smartphones (% of khesegs)

50% — Almost no one (0%)
50% — Less than half (25%)
0% — Half (50%)
0% — More than half (75%)
0% — Nearly everyone (100%)
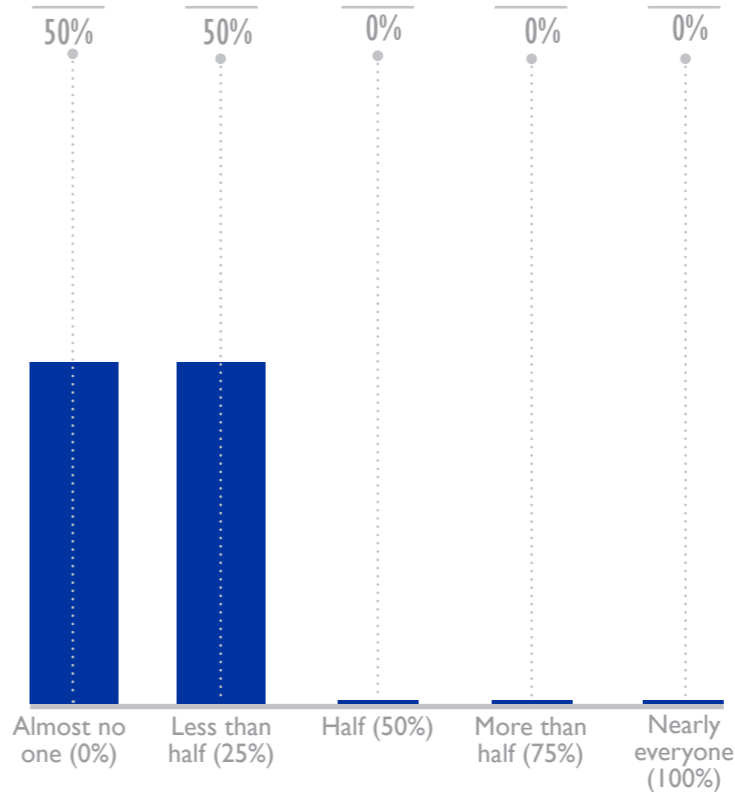
Primary problem linked to smartphone (% of khesegs)

17% — No problem
33% — Quality
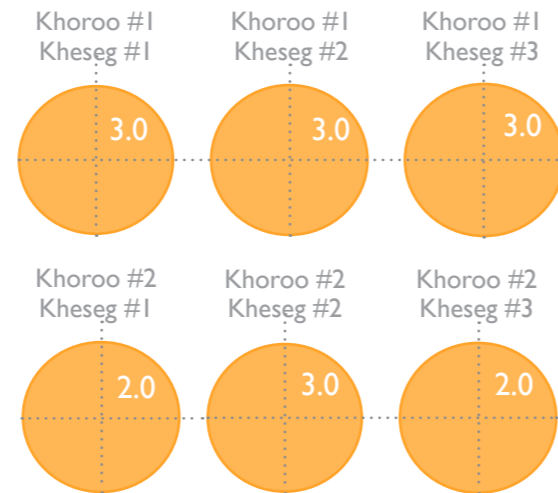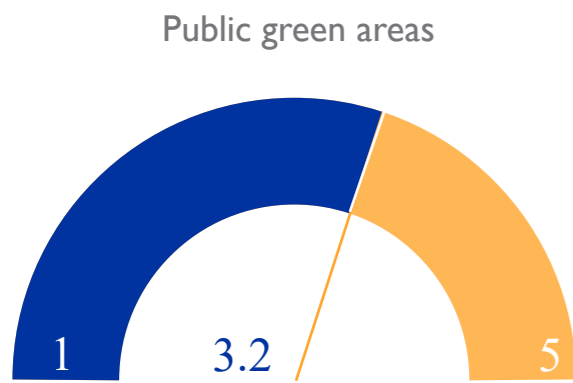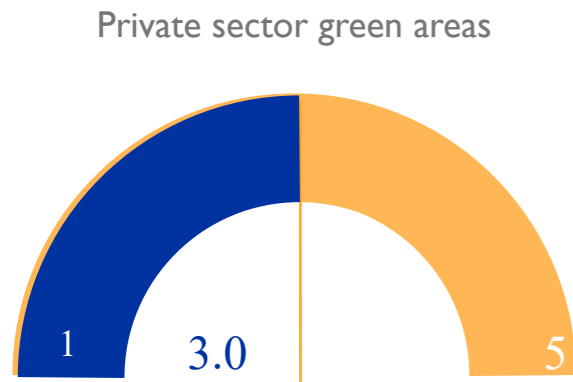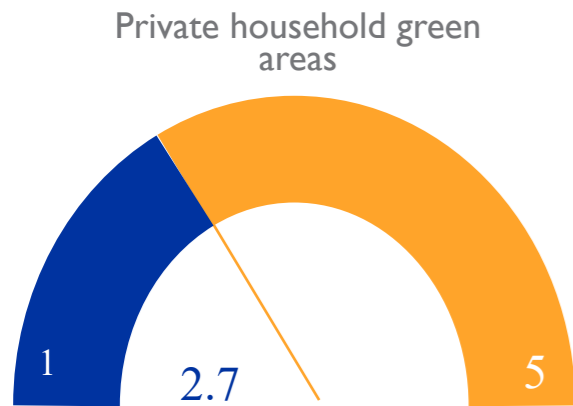17% — Quantity
33% — Lack of knowledge
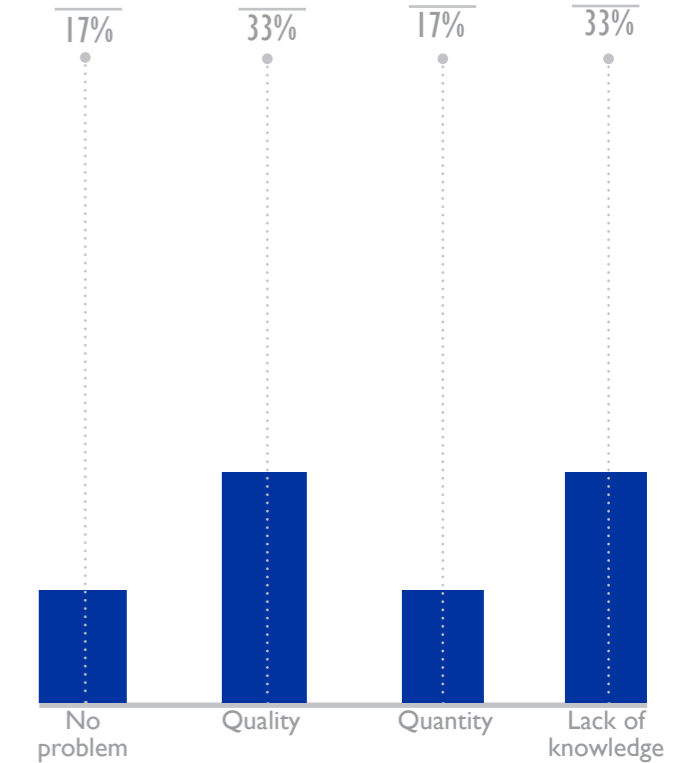
1.8 Parks and green areas

Key informants were asked to rate the quality of public, household, and private parks and green areas in their khesegs on a scale from one to five, with one signifying very bad and five signifying very good. The quality of public parks and green areas was rated at 3.2 across Bagakhangai district; the quality of households' private parks and green areas was rated lower at 2.7; and the quality of private sector parks and green areas was rated at 3.0.
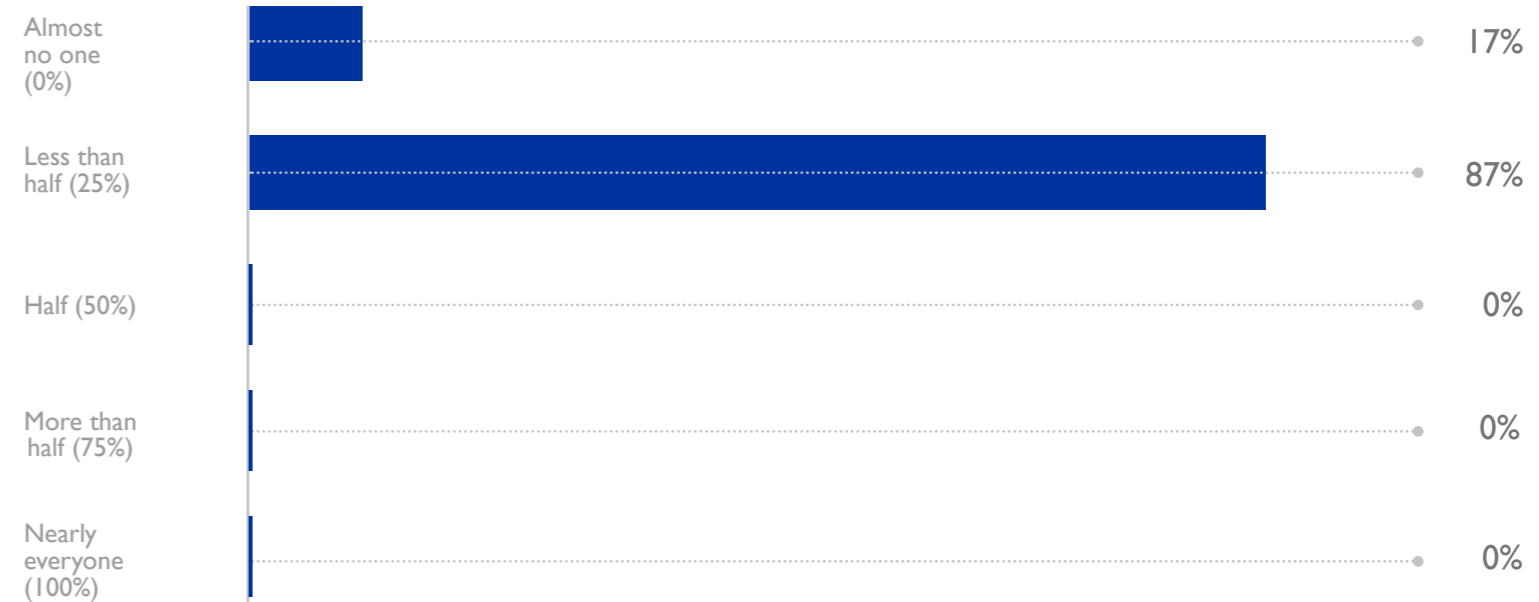
Quality of parks and green areas
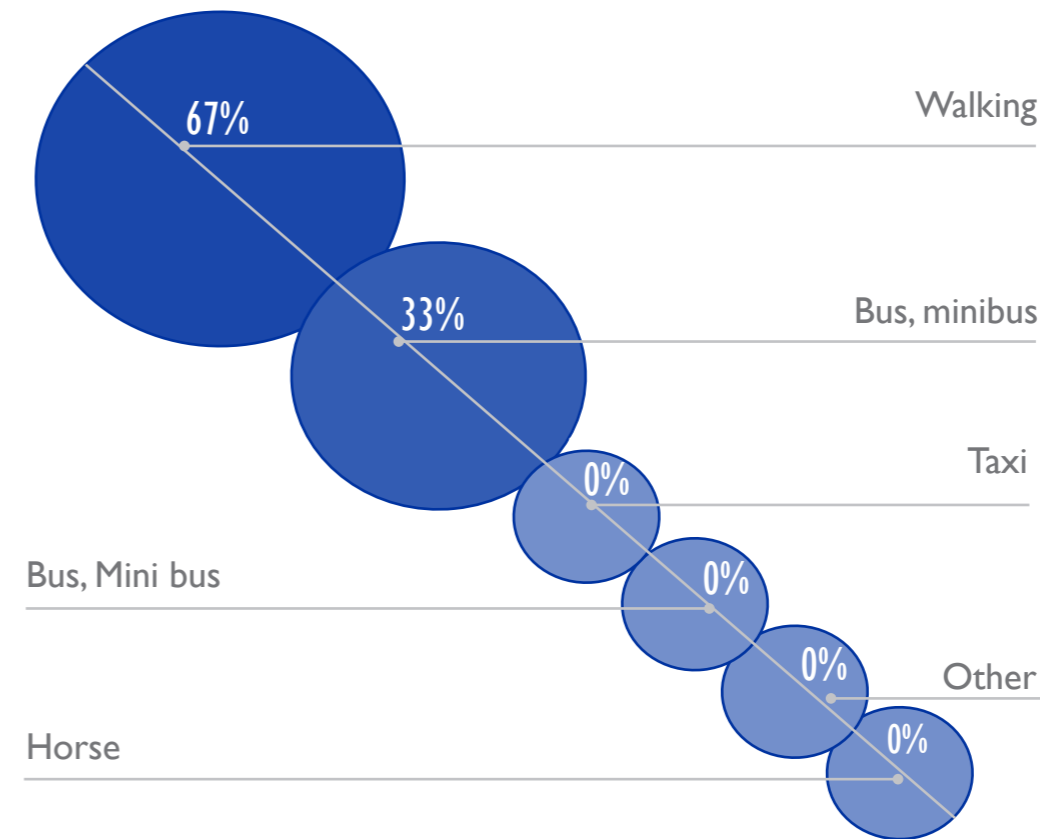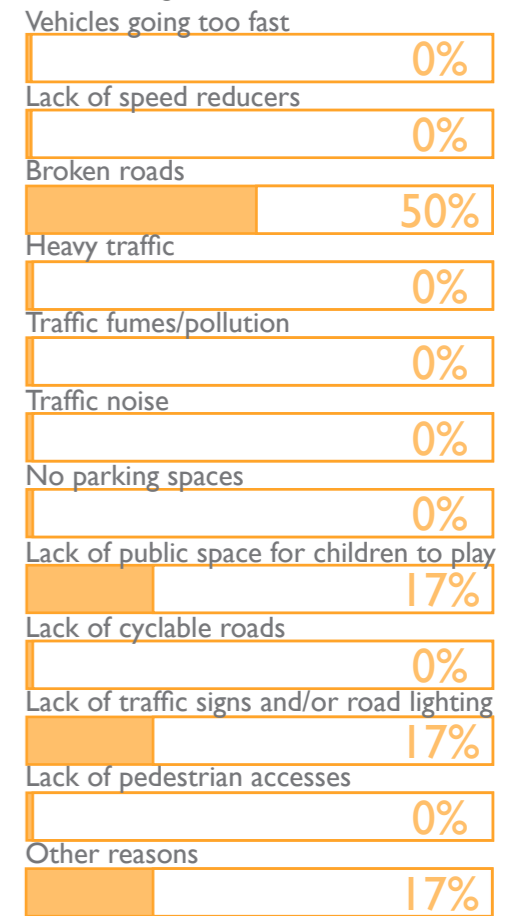Scoring: 1= very bad, 2= bad, 3= average, 4= good, 5= very good

Private household green areas

2.7 (scale 1 to 5)

Khoroo #1 Kheseg #1	Khoroo #1 Kheseg #2	Khoroo #1 Kheseg #3
3.0	3.0	3.0
Khoroo #2 Kheseg #1	Khoroo #2 Kheseg #2	Khoroo #2 Kheseg #3
2.0	3.0	2.0

Private sector green areas

3.0 (scale 1 to 5)

Khoroo #1 Kheseg #1	Khoroo #1 Kheseg #2	Khoroo #1 Kheseg #3
4.0	3.0	3.0
Khoroo #2 Kheseg #1	Khoroo #2 Kheseg #2	Khoroo #2 Kheseg #3
2.0	4.0	2.0

Public green areas

3.2 (scale 1 to 5)

Khoroo #1 Kheseg #1	Khoroo #1 Kheseg #2	Khoroo #1 Kheseg #3
4.0	4.0	4.0
Khoroo #2 Kheseg #1	Khoroo #2 Kheseg #2	Khoroo #2 Kheseg #3
2.0	3.0	2.0

1.9 Transport and traffic

Share of households without a personal vehicle (% of khesegs)

Almost no one (0%)	17%
Less than half (25%)	87%
Half (50%)	0%
More than half (75%)	0%
Nearly everyone (100%)	0%

Primary method of transportation (% of khesegs)

- Walking: 67%
- Bus, minibus: 33%
- Taxi: 0%
- Bus, Mini bus: 0%
- Other: 0%
- Horse: 0%

Primary problem linked to traffic (% of khesegs)

Vehicles going too fast	0%
Lack of speed reducers	0%
Broken roads	50%
Heavy traffic	0%
Traffic fumes/pollution	0%
Traffic noise	0%
No parking spaces	0%
Lack of public space for children to play	17%
Lack of cyclable roads	0%
Lack of traffic signs and/or road lighting	17%
Lack of pedestrian accesses	0%
Other reasons	17%

Across Bagakhangai, the primary problems with regard to traffic were broken roads (as reported in 50% of khesegs), followed lack of public spaces for children to play (17%), and a lack of traffic signs and/or road lighting (17%). Broken roads were the most pressing problem recorded in the khoroo #2 (66.7% of khesegs). Comparatively, lack of traffic signs and/or road lighting and lack of space for children to play in was reported in khoroo #1 but not in khoroo #2.

DTM
IOM DISPLACEMENT
TRACKING MATRIX

1.10 Children and education

Across Bagakhangai district, 78 children aged between 0 and 5 were reportedly not attending kindergarten (15% of the population of that age group), and 10 children aged between 6 and 17 were reportedly not attending school (1% of the population of that age group). Non-attendance rates in this district fall below the city-level averages – by 15 percentage points for children aged between 0 and 5 and by 2 percentage points for those aged 6 – 17. All children aged between 0 and 5 who were not attending education were reported in khoroo #1, while all those of the older age group not attending education were reported in khoroo #2.
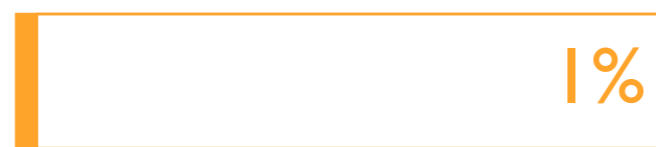
Key informants were also asked about the existence of problems with regard to both education and general child welfare. Fifty per cent of khesegs across Bagakhangai reported that there were no problems with regard to education, while the other 50 per cent reported that the quality of schools was a problem. Sixty-seven per cent of khesegs reported that lack of children's clubs and sports centres was a problem and 33 per cent reported a low quality of teaching in schools.

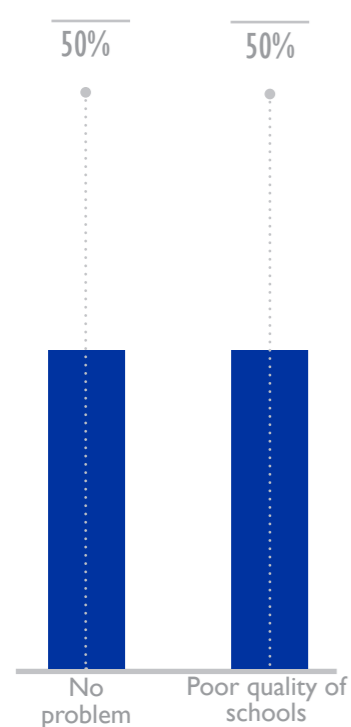Share of children not attending school by age (% of children)

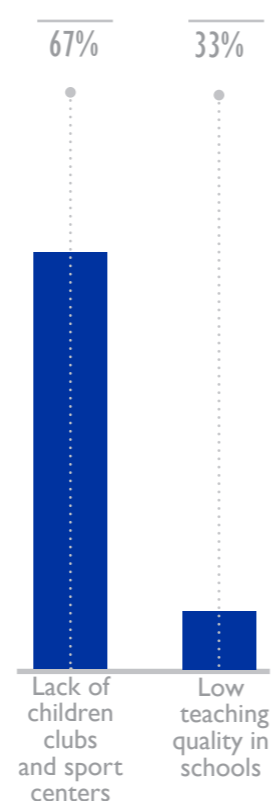### Children aged 0 - 5 not going to school

15%

Children aged 6 to 17 not going to school

1%

Primary problem linked to education (% of khesegs)

No problem	Poor quality of schools
50%	50%

Primary challenge faced by children (% of khesegs)

Lack of children clubs and sport centers	Low teaching quality in schools
67%	33%

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This report is part of the outputs under the initiative "Understanding and managing internal migration in Mongolia", which is funded by the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation and implemented by IOM. The objective of this project is to strengthen the evidence-based formulation and implementation by mainstreaming internal migration and development policy in Mongolia through the use of the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM). Survey questions and designs were designed with key inputs from DTM team and Municipality of Ulaanbaatar. Survey data was collected and analysed using IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) tool, with technical guidance and support from IOM's Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific, and the Global DTM Support Team.

DTM
IOM DISPLACEMENT
TRACKING MATRIX

IOM UN MIGRATION

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