Baganuur District
Rapid Assessment on Population, Migration and Needs

July 2022

DTM IOM DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX

IOM UN MIGRATION

Schweizerische Eidgenossenschaft
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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 Baganuur 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.
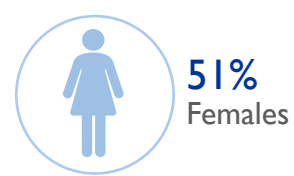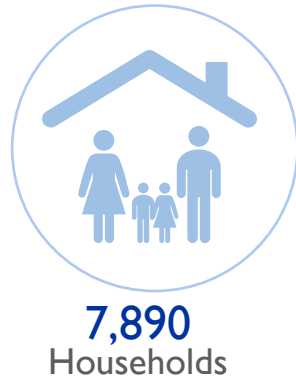
After the data entry process, the data was directly downloaded by the DTM team, who then conducted a number of quality assurance checks in the data monitoring stage to locate any potential data entry errors, discrepancies or duplicates. Where any data-related issues were found, the DTM team made follow-up 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.
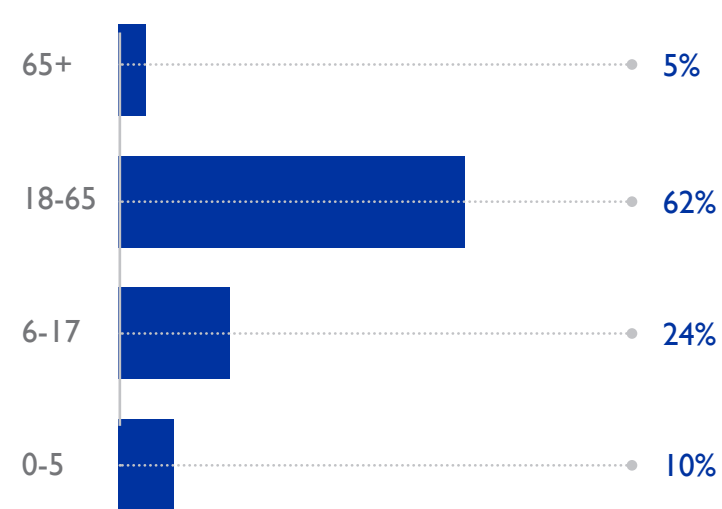
1. DATA ANALYSIS BAGANUUR

1.1 Population Baseline and Demographic Overview

7,890 Households

30,124 Individuals

51% Females

33% Minors

702 Persons with medical conditions

207 Pregnant women

Population pyramid (% of individuals)

| Age	%
65+	5%
18-65	62%
6-17	24%
0-5	10%

At the time of the assessment (March 2022), there were 30,124 individuals and 7,890 households living in Baganuur district. Fourty-nine per cent were male and 51 per cent were female. A significant 33 per cent of the population registered as minors: 10 per cent aged 0-5, and 24 per cent aged 6-17. Adults between the ages of 18 and 65 comprised 62 per cent of the population, while elderly persons (aged over 65 years) comprised 5 per cent.

Overall, 702 individuals were reported as having chronic diseases or serious medical conditions (2.3% of the population), and there were 207 women reported as being pregnant (1.3% of the female population).

The Baganuur district has five khoroos and 34 khesegs. Khoroo #1 is the most populated, hosting 32 per cent of the population, followed by khoroo #5 (27%), and khoroo #3 (21%).

Population by khoroo (% of individuals)

Khoroo #1	Khoroo #2	Khoroo #3	Khoroo #4	Khoroo #5
32%	1%	21%	19%	27%
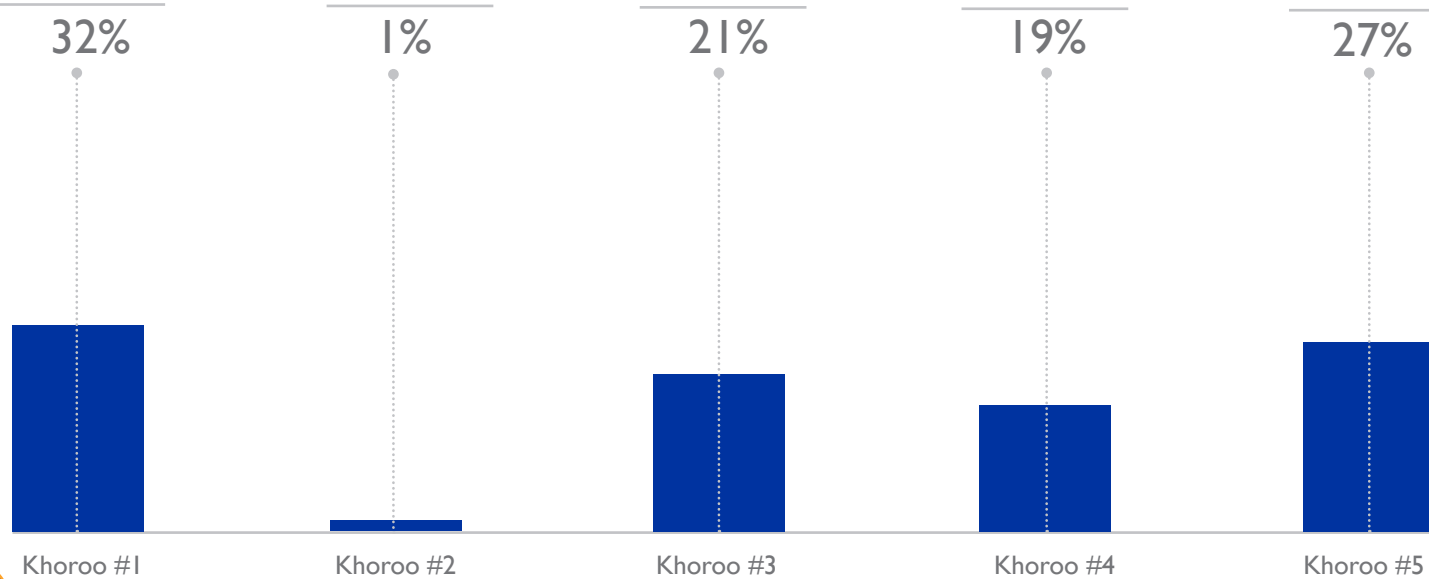
1.2 Arrivals[2]

A total of 588 households and 1,876 individuals arrived in Baganuur district in 2021. Of the total arrivals in 2021 across Ulaanbaatar, only 1.6 per cent were reported in Baganuur – the majority of which were reported in khoroo #5 (54%) and khoroo #1 (36%). The primary reason for arrival to this district was found to be family reasons (33%), followed by educational (21%), and economic (15%).
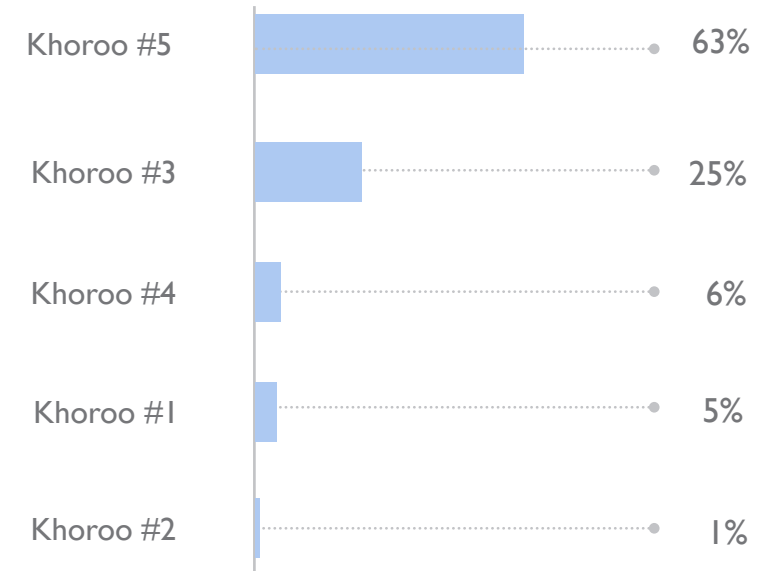
Top khoroos of arrival (% of total arrivals)

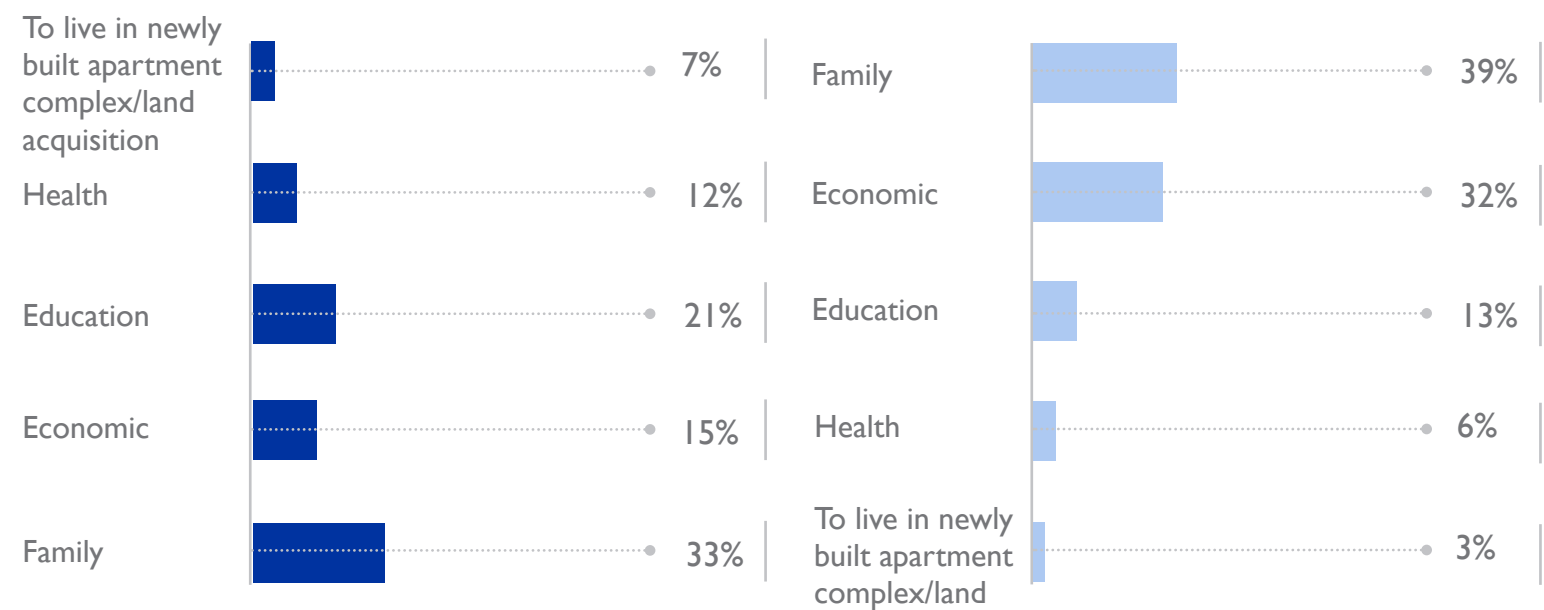| Khoroo	%
Khoroo #5	54%
Khoroo #1	36%
Khoroo #4	6%
Khoroo #2	4%
Khoroo #3	0%
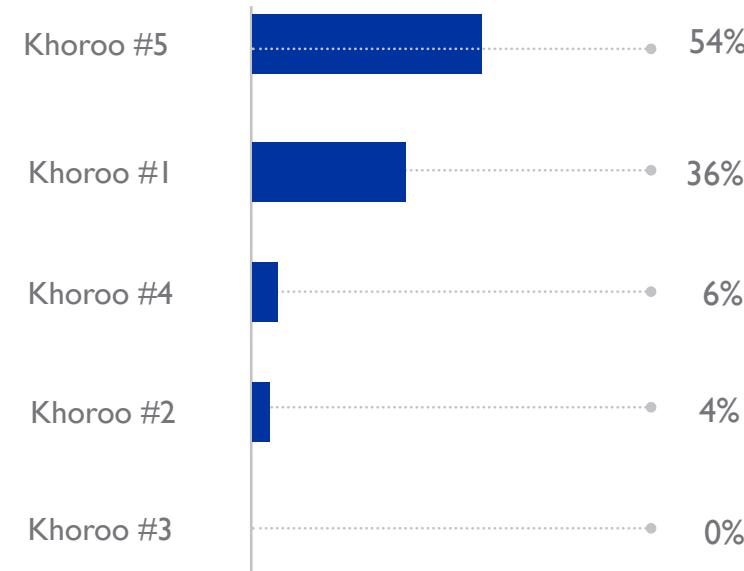
1.3 Departures

A total of 1,371 households and 4,464 individuals departed from Baganuur district in 2021. Of the total departures in 2021 across Ulaanbaatar, only 5.2 per cent were reported from Baganuur. The highest percentage of departures were recorded from khoroo #5 (63%) followed by khoroo #3. Overall, the most important reason for departure from this district was family reasons (39%).

Top khoroos of departure (% of total arrivals)

Khoroo	%
Khoroo #5	63%
Khoroo #3	25%
Khoroo #4	6%
Khoroo #1	5%
Khoroo #2	1%

Primary reason for arrival and departure (% of individuals)

● Reasons for arriving ○ Reason for departure

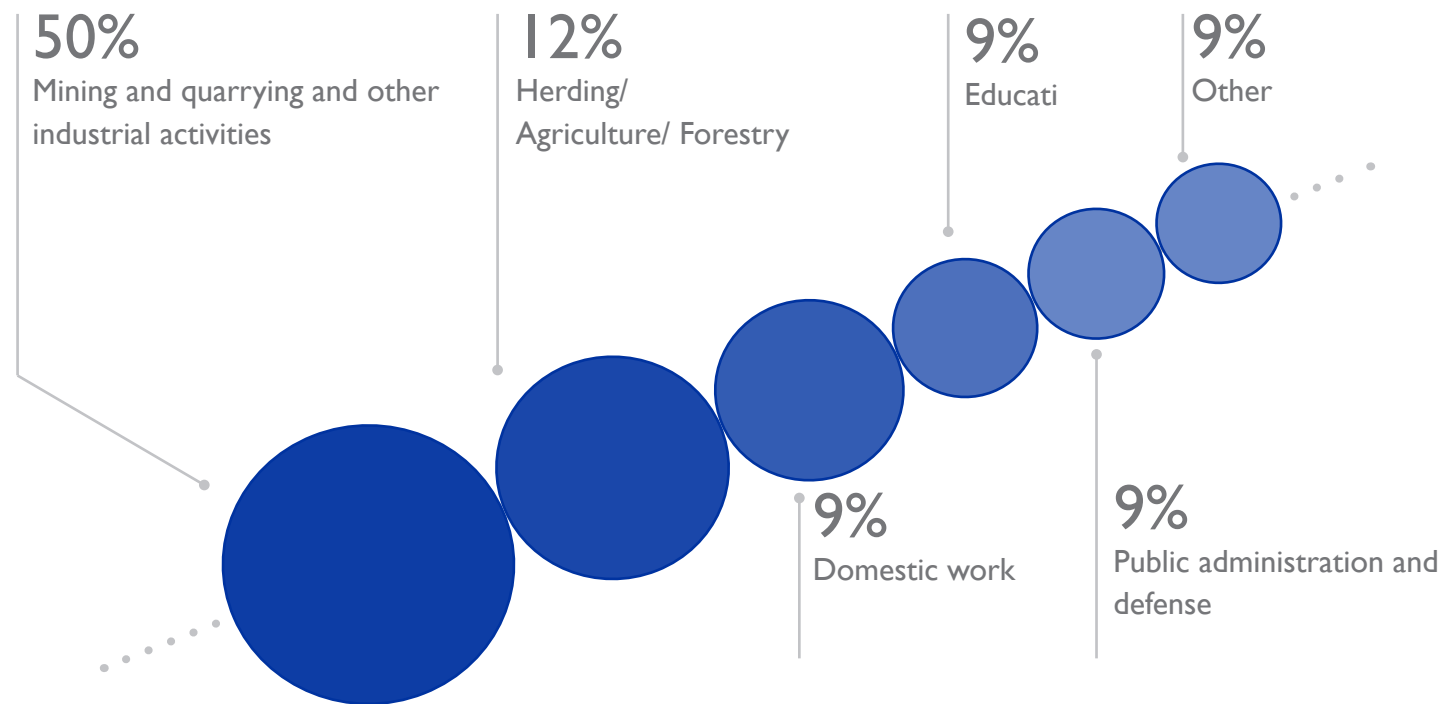| Reason for arriving	%	Reason for departure	%
To live in newly built apartment complex/land acquisition	7%	Family	39%
Health	12%	Economic	32%
Education	21%	Education	13%
Economic	15%	Health	6%
Family	33%	To live in newly built apartment complex/land	3%

[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.

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1.4 Employment Situation

Fifty per cent of khesegs in Baganuur district report that the predominant sector of employment is mining and other industrial activities. Khoroo #1 reports the highest rate of engagement in mining and other industrial activities (75%), followed by khoroo #4 (67%) and khoroo #5 (50%), while it is much less reported in khoroo #3 (38%) and not at all reported in khoroo #2, where 75 per cent of khesegs reported that domestic work was the predominant sector of employment. Overall, 19,059 individuals (63% of the district population) live in mining-dominated khesegs. Employment trends in Baganuur, therefore, vary greatly from city-level averages, where mining and other industrial activities are the predominant employment type in only 6 per cent of khesegs.
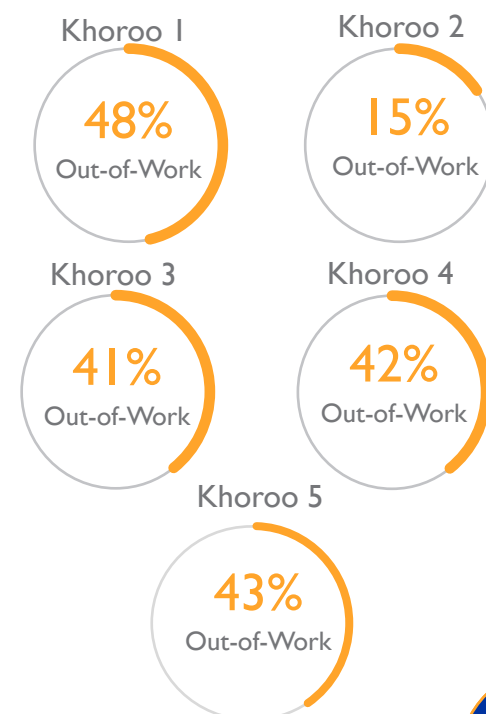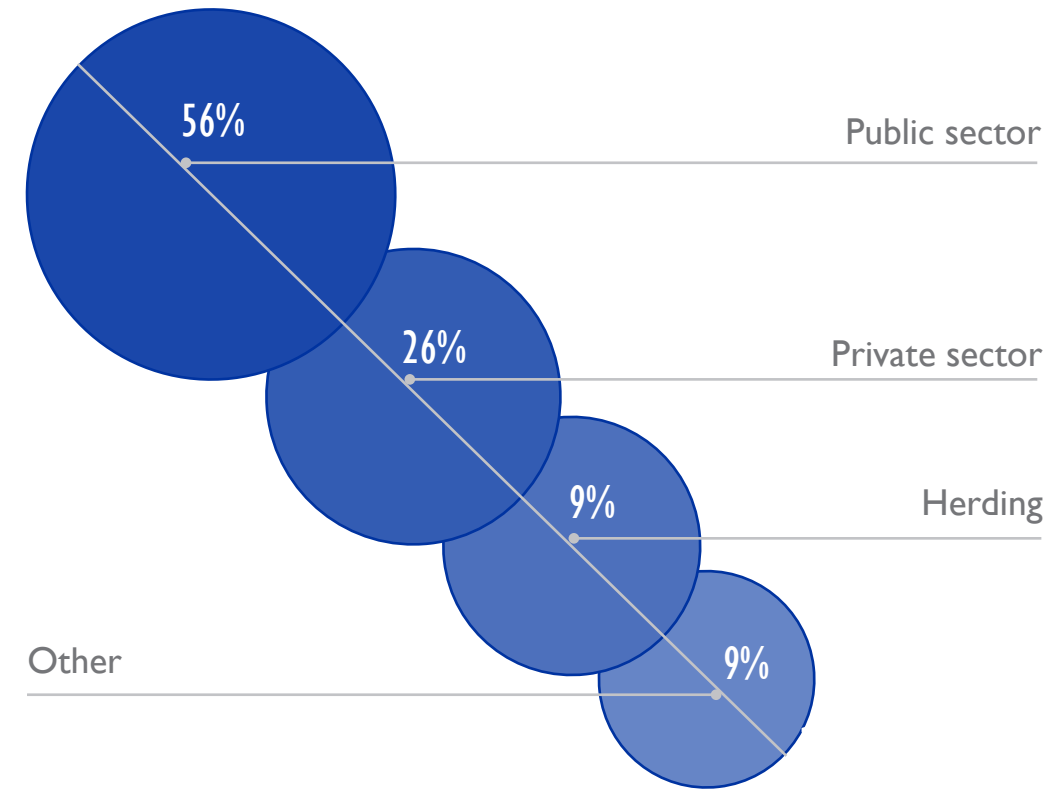
Primary sector of employment (% of khesegs)

50%
Mining and quarrying and other industrial activities

12%
Herding/ Agriculture/ Forestry

9%
Educati

9%
Other

9%
Domestic work

9%
Public administration and defense

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

44%
Out-of-Work

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

Khoroo 1
48%
Out-of-Work

Khoroo 2
15%
Out-of-Work

Khoroo 3
41%
Out-of-Work

Khoroo 4
42%
Out-of-Work

Khoroo 5
43%
Out-of-Work

Employment type (% of khesegs)

56% — Public sector
26% — Private sector
9% — Herding
9%
Other

Employment type by khoroo
(% of khesegs)

	Overall	khoroo #1
	56% Public	**88%** Public
	Khoroo #2	Khoroo #3
	50% Private	**50%** Public
	Khoroo #4	Khoroo #5
	67% Public	**50%** Private

Across Baganuur district, an estimated 8,061 individuals aged between 18 and 64 are out of employment, which is 44 per cent of the adult population. The out-of-work rate in this district is extremely critical. It is the highest across Ulaanbaatar city and 14 percentage points higher than the national average (30%). The out-of-work rate is extremely high in khoroo #1 (48%), khoroo #5 (43%), khoroo #4 (42%), khoroo #3 (41%), but it is much lower in khoroo #2 (15%), however, this is less relevant since khoroo #2 hosts only one percent of the district's working-age population (168 individuals). It is important to consider whether the high out-of-work rate in this district is associated with the homogeneity of employment sectors in Baganuur: the dominant sector of employment in 50 per cent of khesegs is mining and quarrying (as compared to a city-wide average of 7%); or the lack of more traditional employment sectors: no khesegs in Baganuur reported that wholesale and retail trade was the dominant sector of employment (as compared to a city-wide average of 31%).

Across Baganuur district, the private sector accounts for the predominant employment type for just 26 per cent of khesegs, while 56 per cent of khesegs are predominantly public-sector driven. This trend 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 also therefore plausible that the extremely high out-of-work rates in Bagakhangai district are caused by a lack of private sector opportunities.

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 26 per cent of khesegs across Baganuur district reported household worries of not having enough food to eat in the four weeks prior to data collection, impacting a total of 7,913 individuals. Khoroo #2 is most affected, where key informants in 50 per cent of khesegs reported worries about not having enough food to eat.

Key informants in a much more critical 44 per cent of khesegs reported having heard rumours of households reducing food consumption in the four weeks prior to data collection, impacting a total of 12,325 individuals. This rate is higher than the city-wide average of 34 per cent by ten percentage points and therefore points towards problems with regard to district-level food insecurity. Khoroo #2 is the most affected, where key informants in all khesegs reported rumours of households reducing food expenditure.
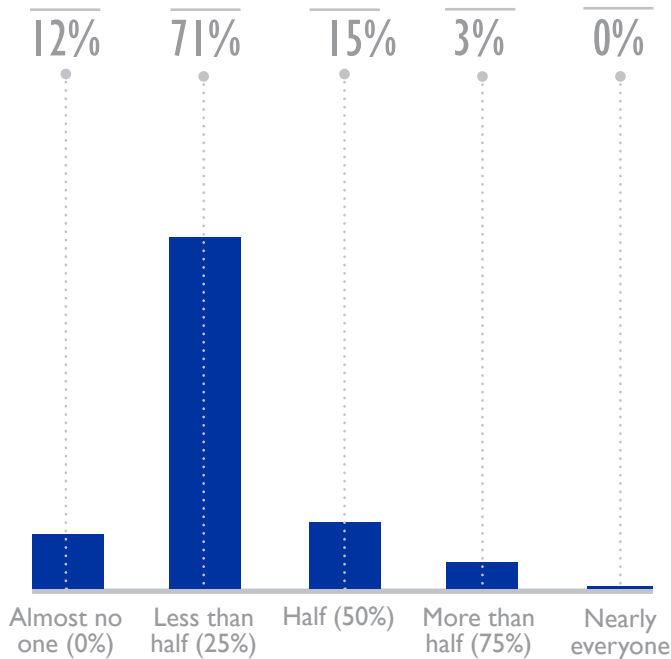
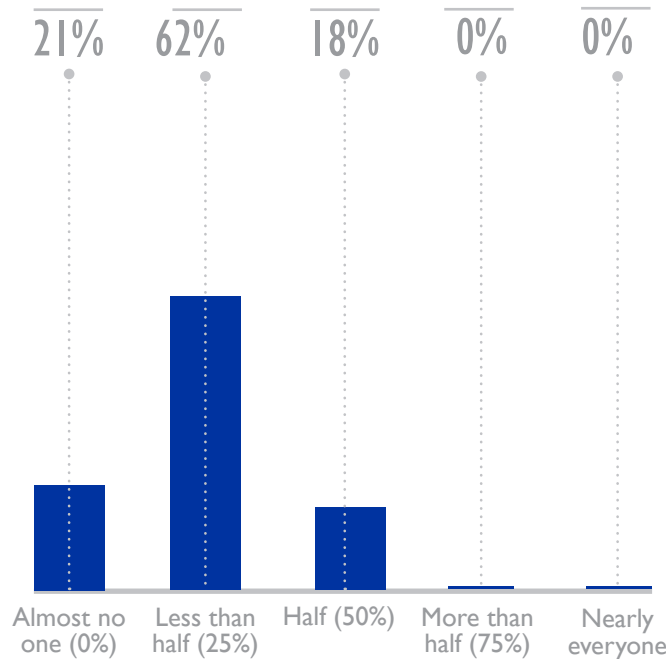### Food security (% of khesegs)

Worries of not having enough food

26%

Reducing the amount of food consumed

44%

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

12%	71%	15%	3%	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)

21%	62%	18%	0%	0%

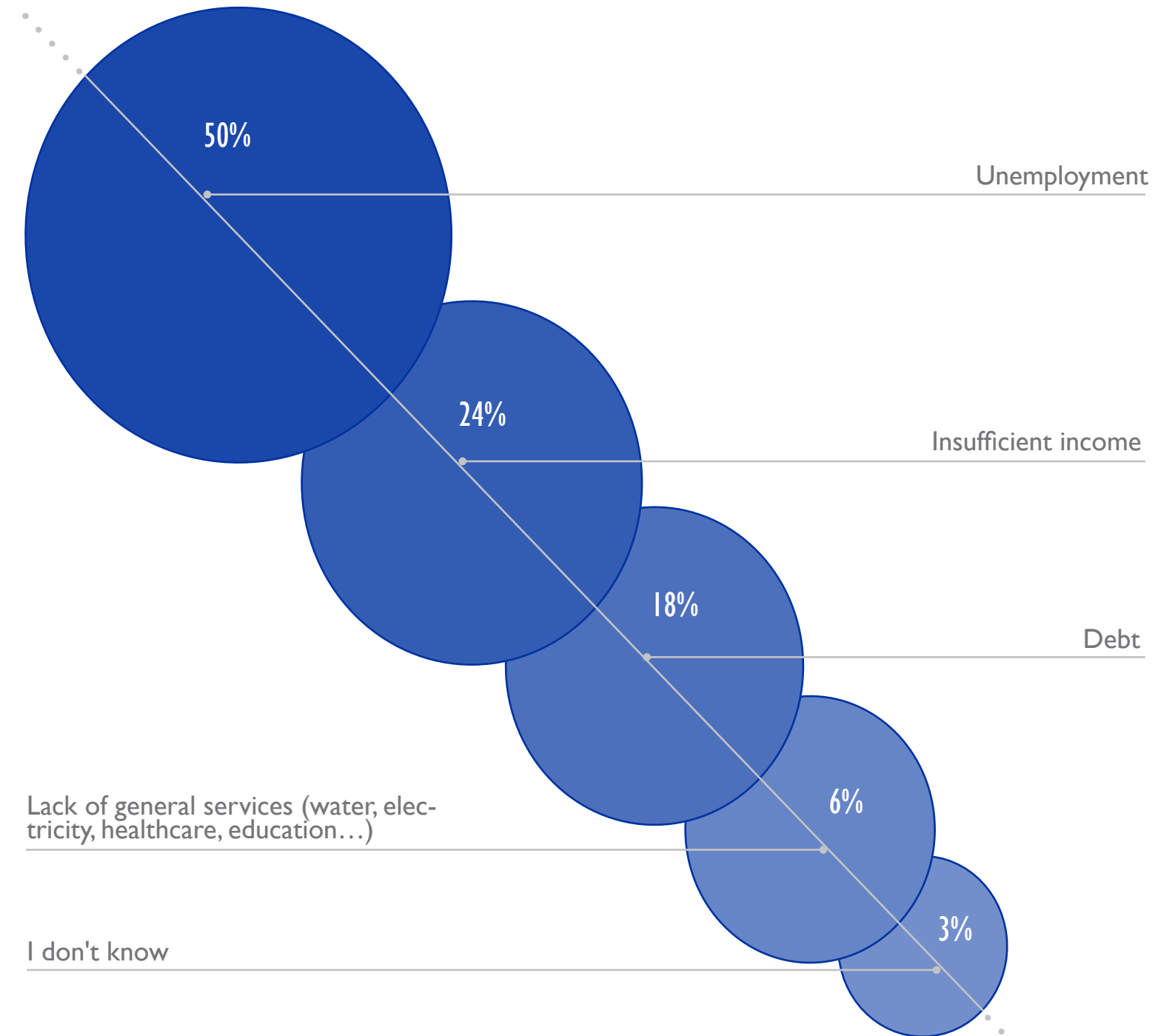| Almost no one (0%)	Less than half (25%)	Half (50%)	More than half (75%)	Nearly everyone

In 12% of khesegs across Baganuur district nearly no one was reported to have had an income reduction in the four weeks prior to data collection, while in 71 per cent of khesegs, less than half of the population were reported have had an income reduction. More critically, however, in 15 per cent of khesegs, around half were reported to have lost income, and in three precent of khesegs, more than half reportedly lost income, collectively impacting 5,145 individuals. In 18% per cent of khesegs, key informants reported that around half of inhabitants had lost all income, affecting 4,159 individuals.
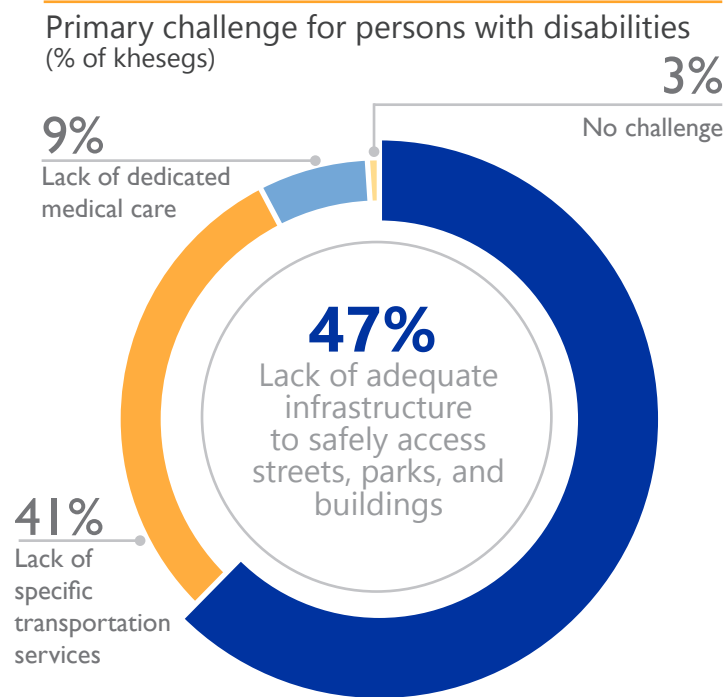
1.6 Challenges and security situation

The most pressing challenges across Baganuur district relate to financial and economic instability. The most reported challenge is regional unemployment (as reported in 50% of khesegs), followed by insufficient income (24%), and debt (18%). Concerns over unemployment are most pressing in khoroo #2, where it is reported across all khesegs.

Primary challenges (% of khesegs)

50% — Unemployment

24% — Insufficient income

18% — Debt

6% — Lack of general services (water, electricity, healthcare, education…)
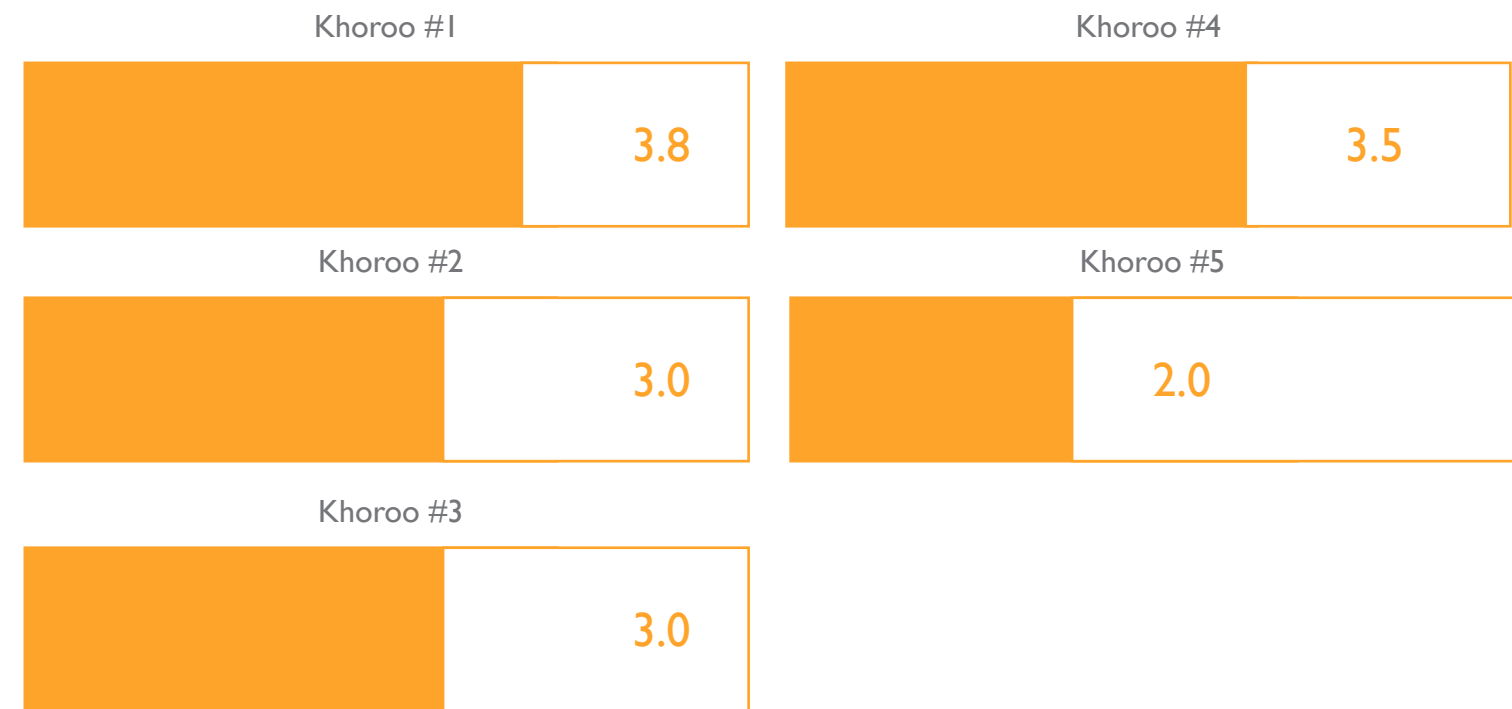
3% — I don't know

Across Baganuur district, the services which people had the most difficulty accessing were found to be healthcare services (35%), access to livelihood opportunities (21%), and car parking (18%). Accessing healthcare services was found to be the primary focus of concern in 75 per cent of khesegs in khoroo #2, while access to livelihood opportunities was the primary concern in 38 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 (47%), followed by a lack of specific transportation services (41%).

Primary challenge for persons with disabilities
(% of khesegs)

3% No challenge

9% Lack of dedicated medical care

47% Lack of adequate infrastructure to safely access streets, parks, and buildings

41% Lack of specific transportation services

Service that people have difficulties accessing (% of khesegs)

35%	21%	18%	12%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%
Healthcare	Livelihoods/jobs/income generating opportunities	Car parking	Housing	Safety Security	Education	Water (Drinking water)	Transportation	Water (Hand-washing)

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

Khoroo #1 3.8

Khoroo #4 3.5

Khoroo #2 3.0

Khoroo #5 2.0

Khoroo #3 3.0

Occurence of security incidents (% of khesegs)
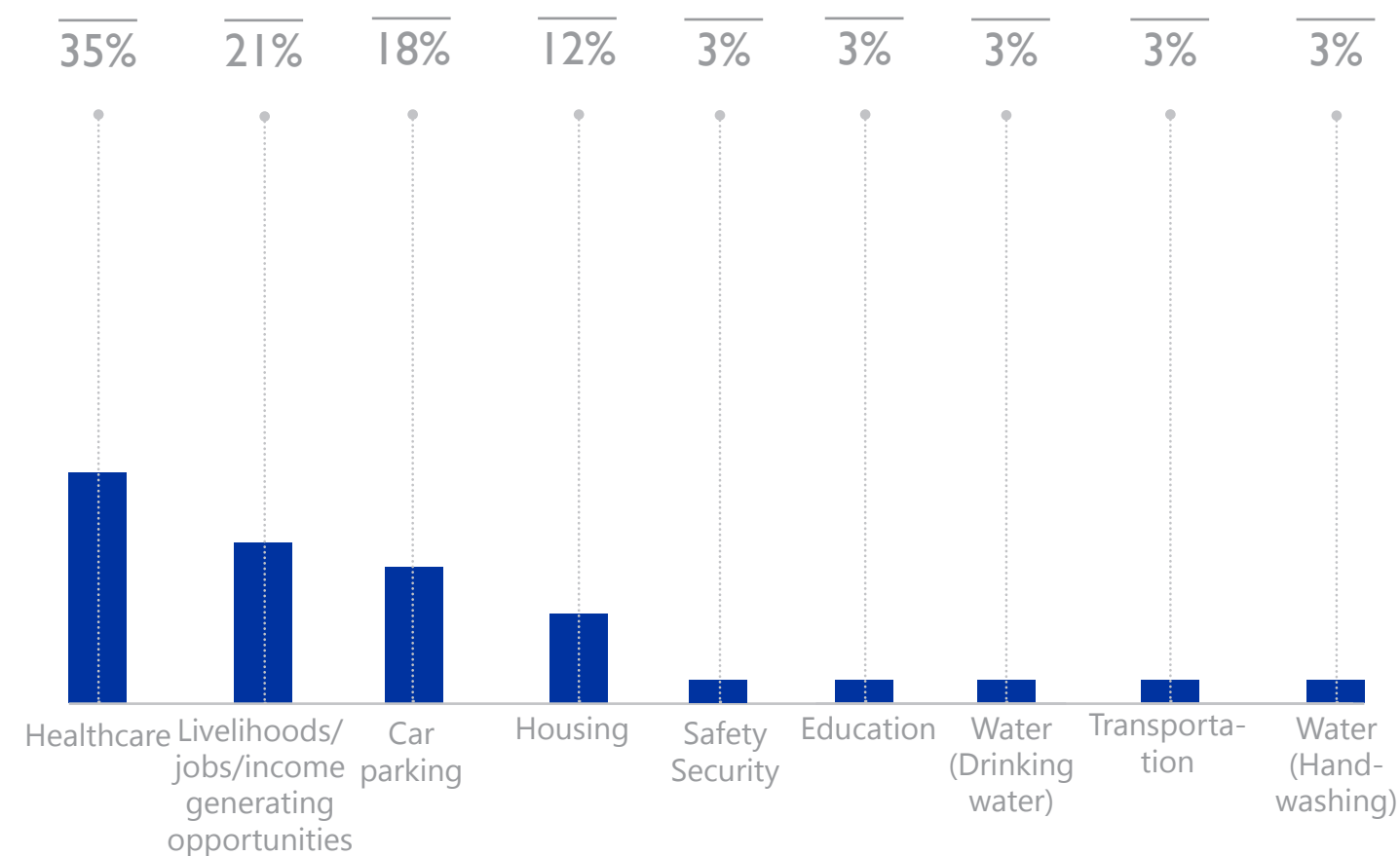
21% of khesegs reported a security incident in the past four weeks.
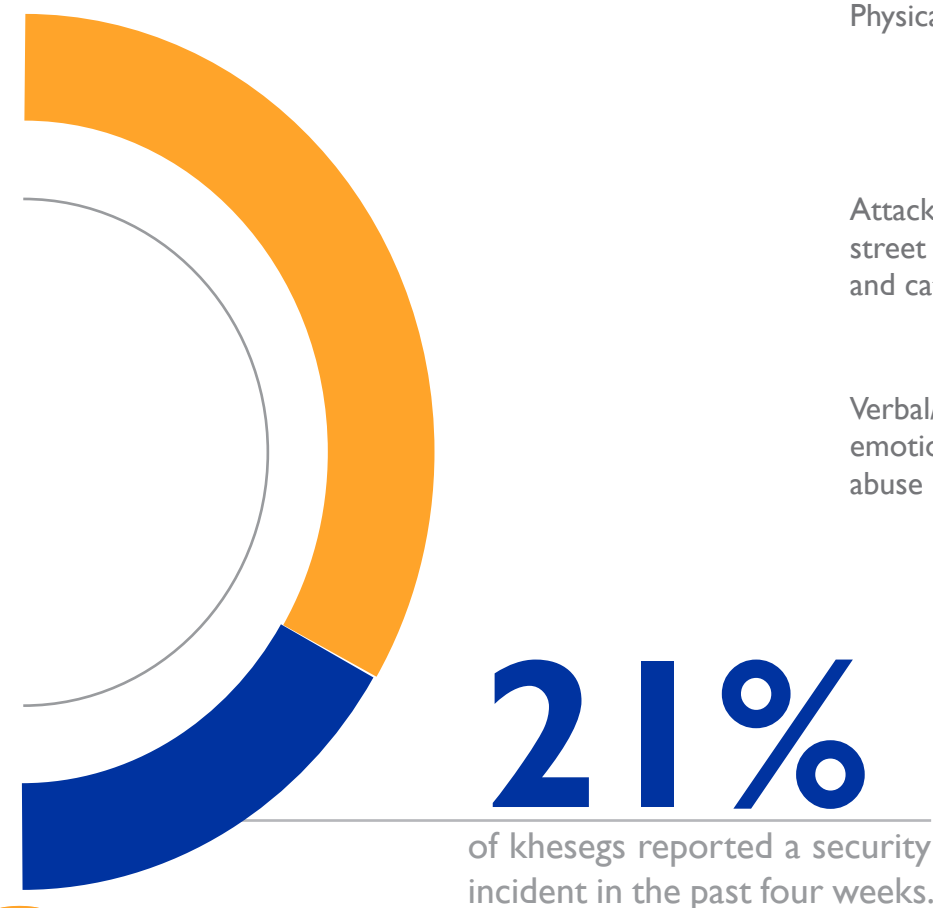
Primary types of security incidents (% of khesegs)

Physical abuse — 57%

Attacks by street dogs and cats — 29%

Verbal/emotional abuse — 14%
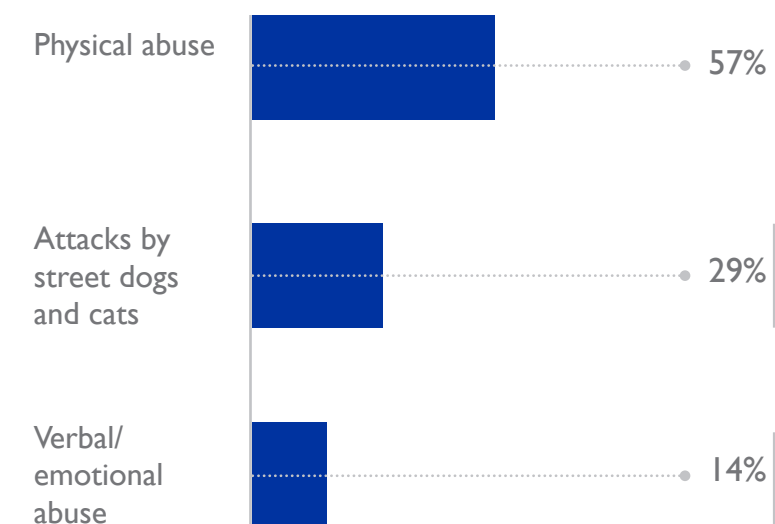
1.6 Services and infrastructure

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%)
85%	12%	0%	0%	3%
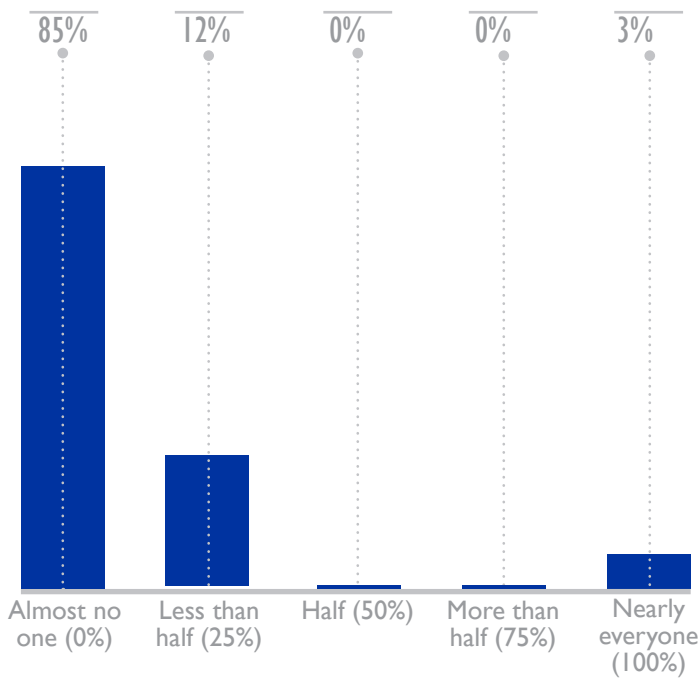
Primary problem linked to water (% of khesegs)

No problem	Quantity	Quality	Access	Price
76%	6%	12%	3%	3%
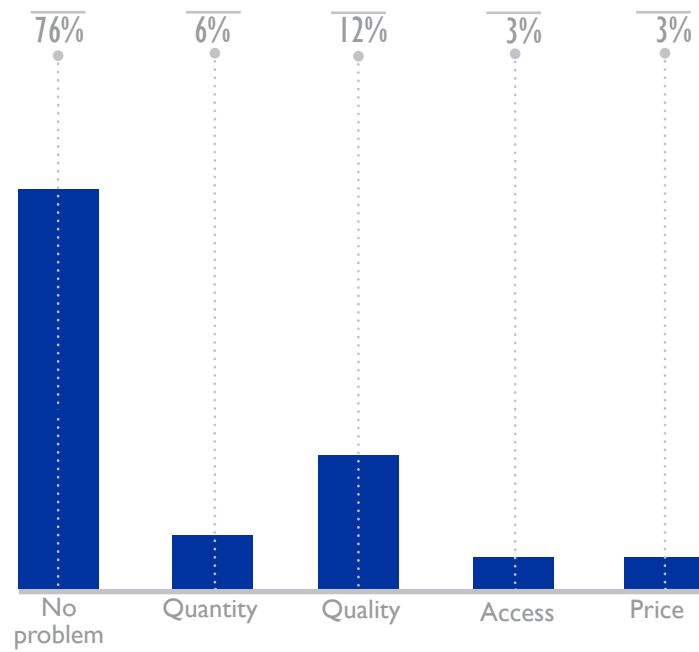
ELECTRICITY

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%)
82%	18%	0%	0%	0%
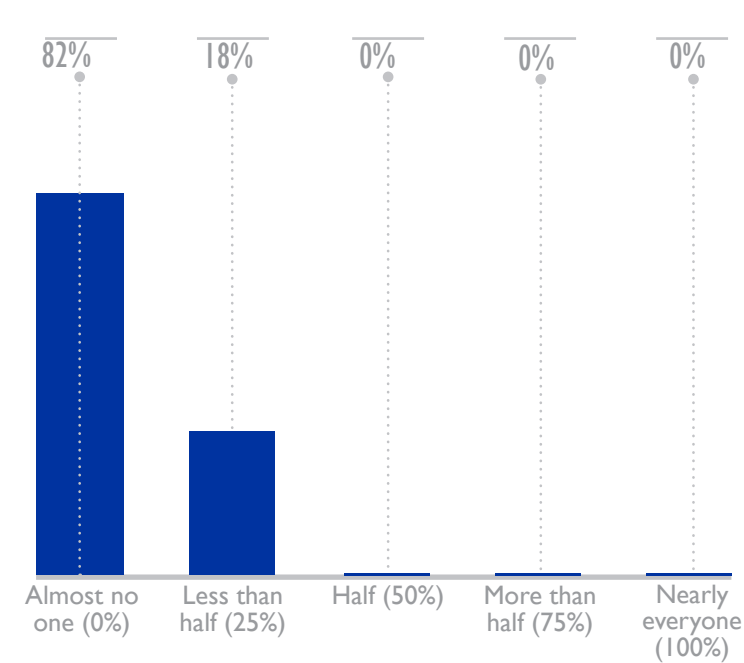
Primary problem linked to electricity (% of khesegs)

No problems	Quantity	Access	Price	All problems apply
82%	3%	9%	6%	0%
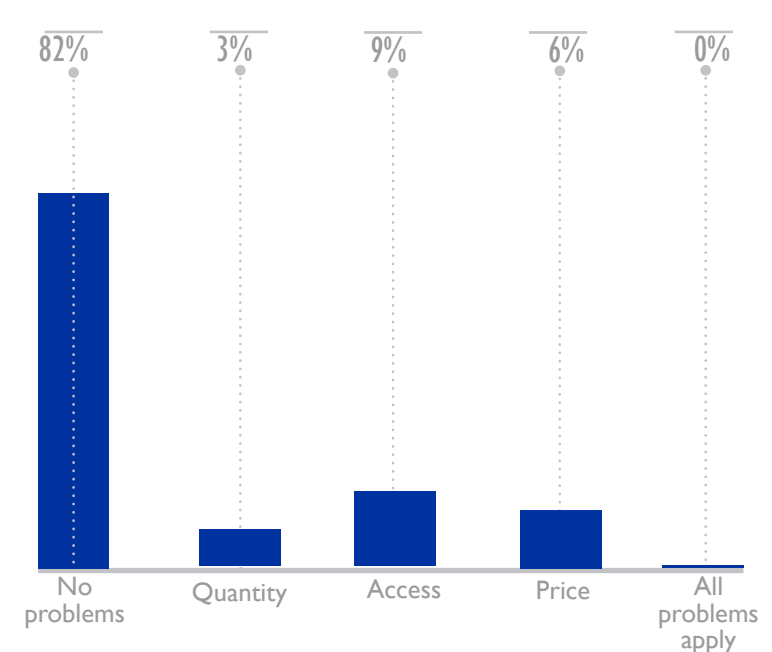
FOOD

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%)
53%	44%	3%	0%	0%
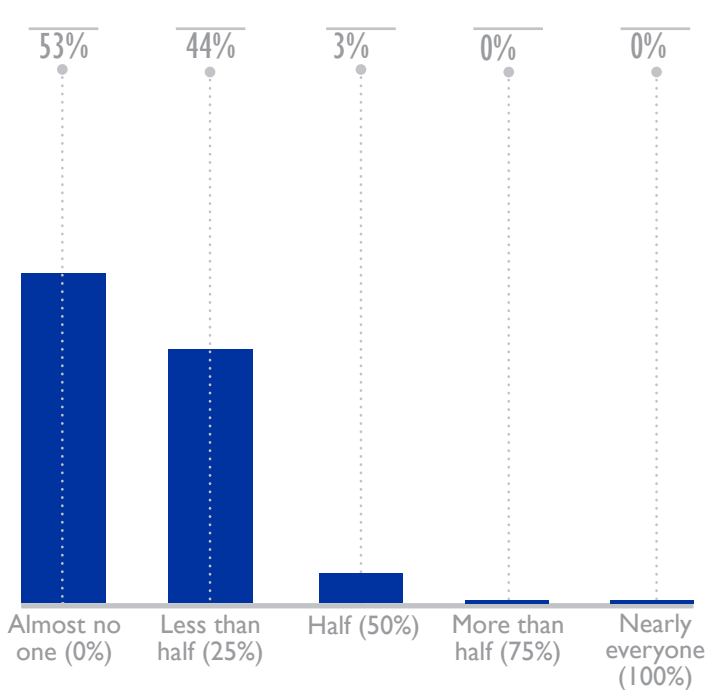
Primary problem linked to food (% of khesegs)

No problems	Quantity	Price	All problems apply	Quality
38%	3%	44%	15%	0%
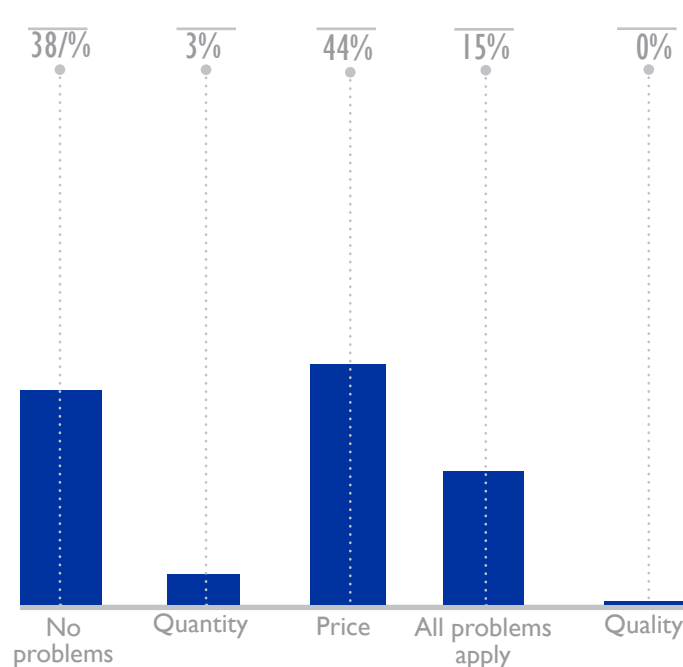
HOUSING

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%)
56%	44%	0%	0%	0%
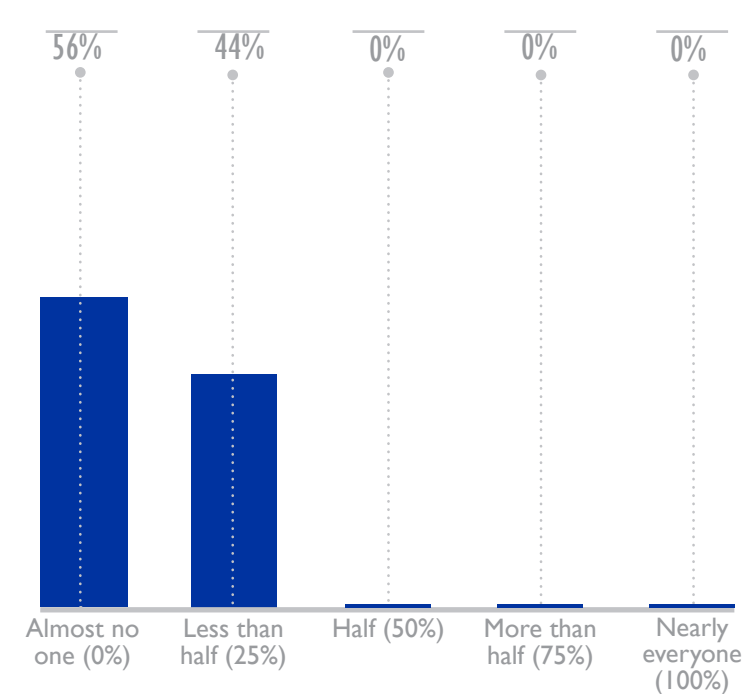
Primary problem linked to housing (% of khesegs)

No problems	Quantity	Price	Lack of rental assistance	All problems apply
68%	3%	15%	6%	9%
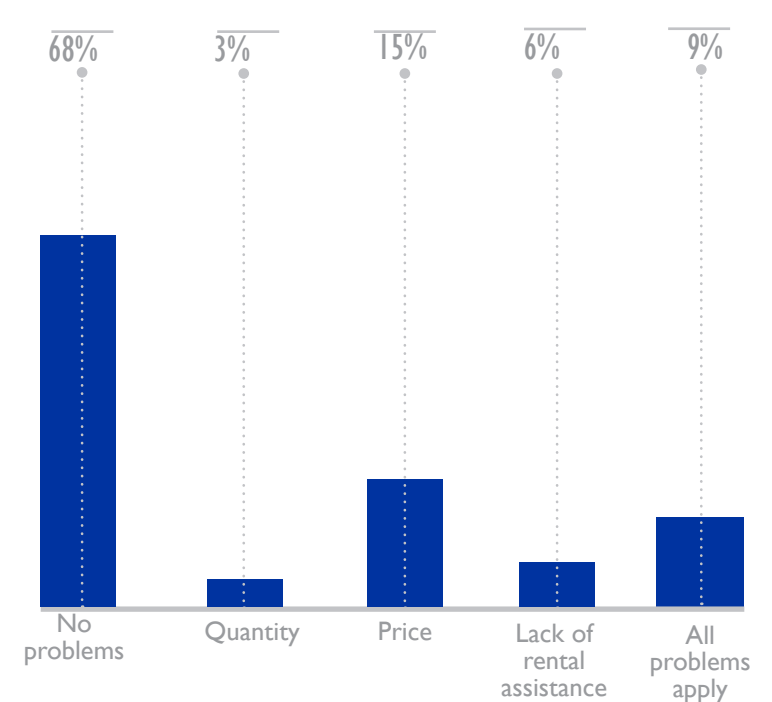
1.6 Services and infrastructure

NFI

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

Almost no one (0%)	Less than half (25%)	Half (50%)	More than half (75%)	Nearly everyone (100%)
41%	50%	9%	0%	0%
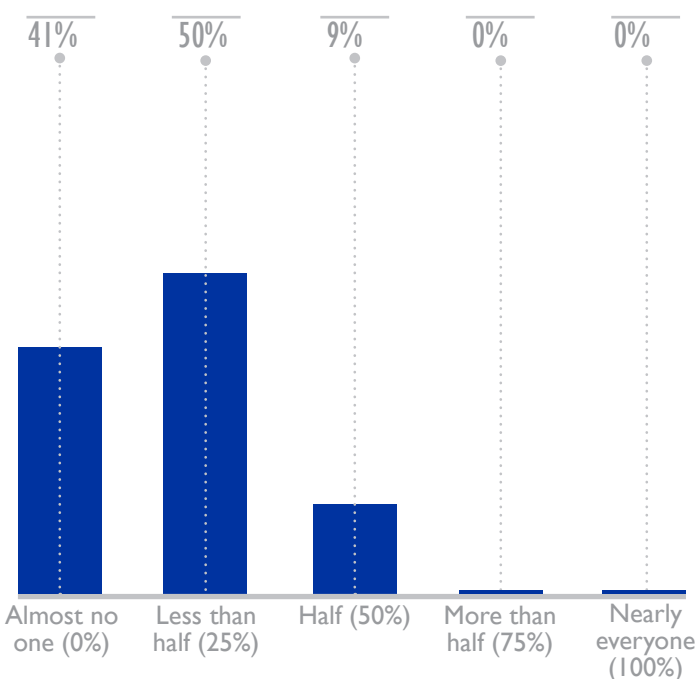
Primary problem linked to NFIs (% of khesegs)

No problems	Quantity	Quality	Access	Price
41%	3%	41%	15%	0%
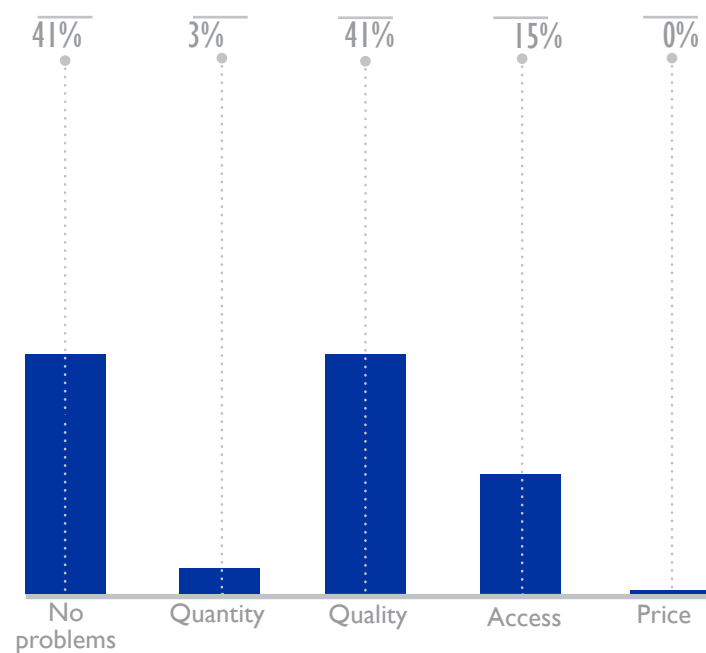
INTERNET

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

Almost no one (0%)	Less than half (25%)	Half (50%)	More than half (75%)	Nearly everyone (100%)
15%	59%	24%	3%	0%
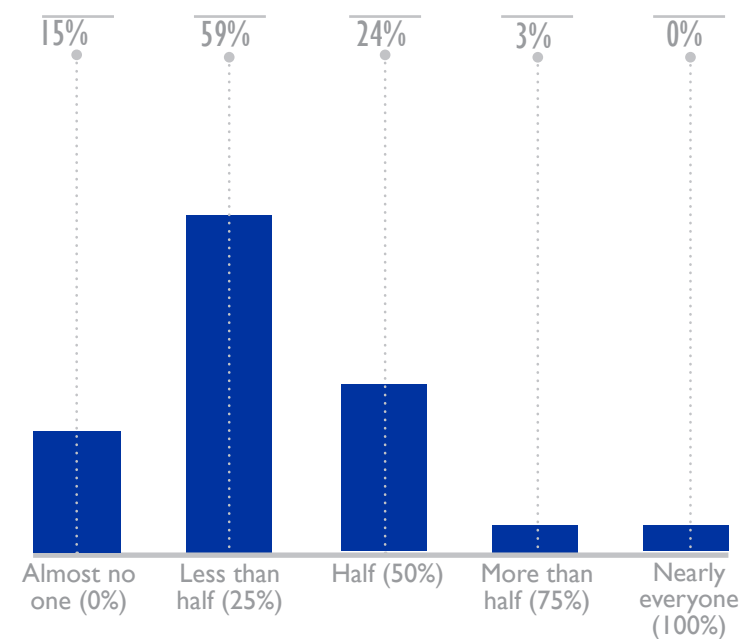
Primary problem linked to internet (% of khesegs)

No problems	Quantity	Access	Price	All problems apply
32%	18%	18%	24%	6%
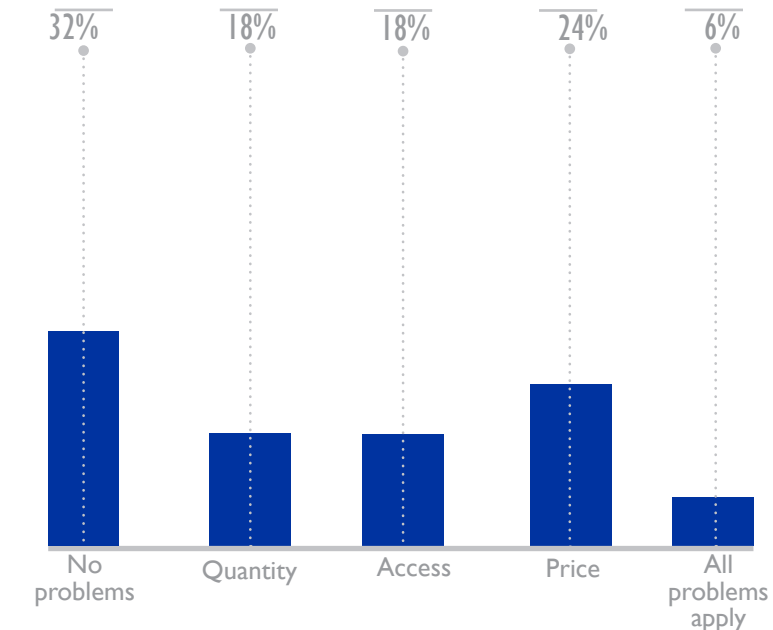
HEALTHCARE

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

Almost no one (0%)	Less than half (25%)	Half (50%)	More than half (75%)	Nearly everyone (100%)
50%	47%	3%	0%	0%
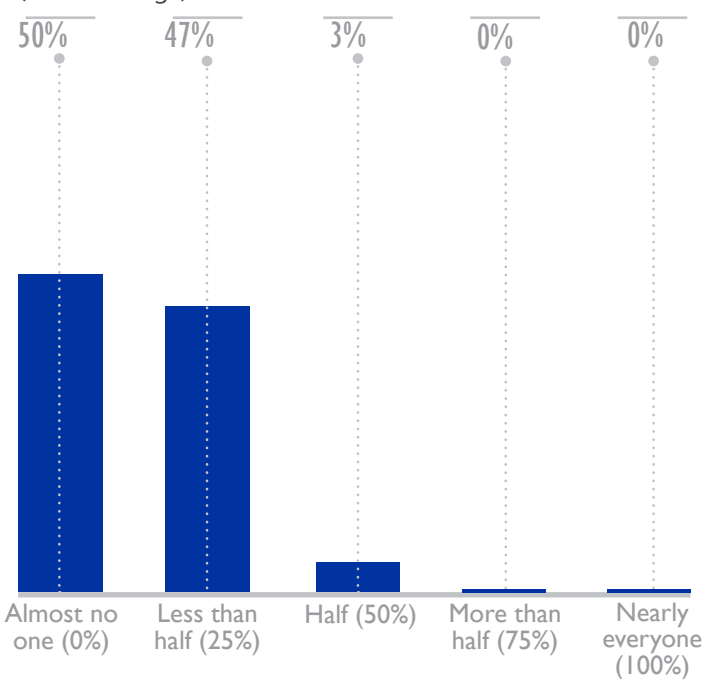
Primary problem linked to healthcare (% of khesegs)

No problems	Price	Quality	Access	Quantity
32%	21%	9%	15%	21%
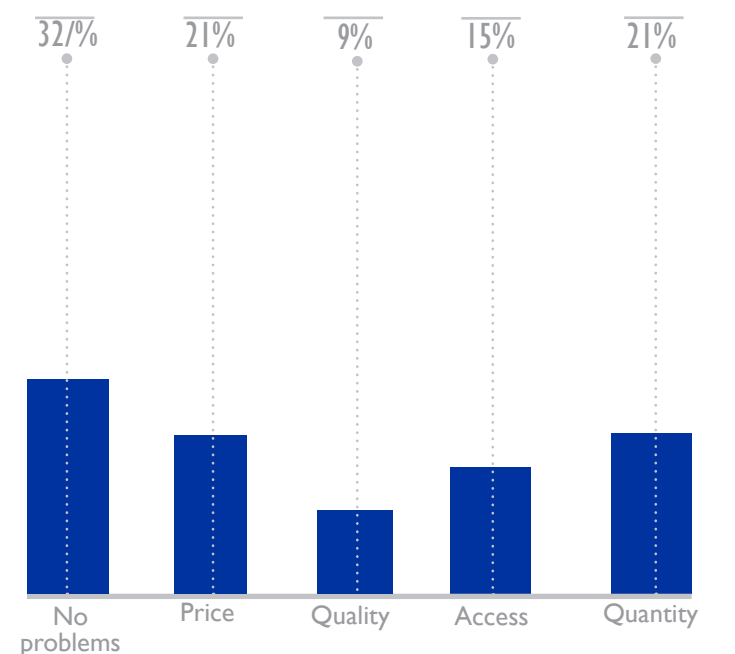
SMARTPHONES

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

Almost no one (0%)	Less than half (25%)	Half (50%)	More than half (75%)	Nearly everyone (100%)
21%	62%	18%	0%	0%
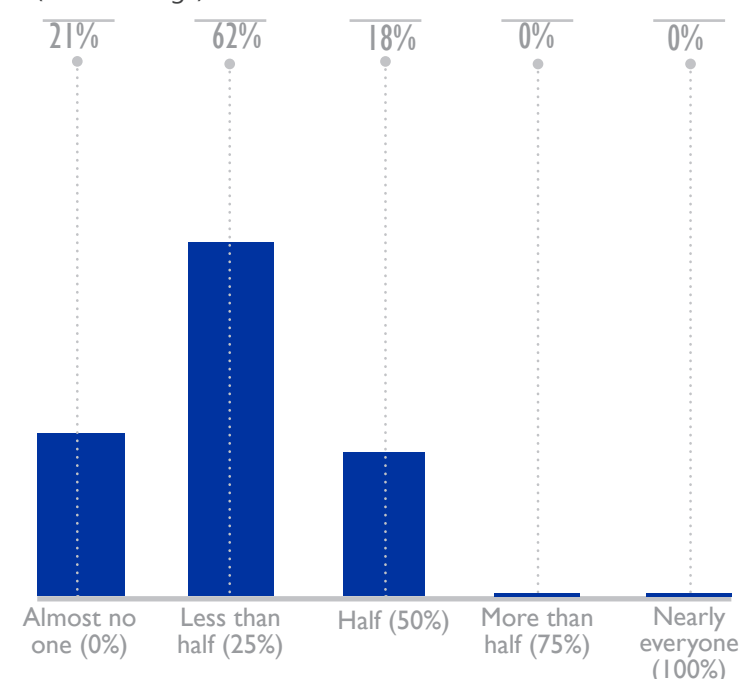
Primary problem linked to smartphone (% of khesegs)

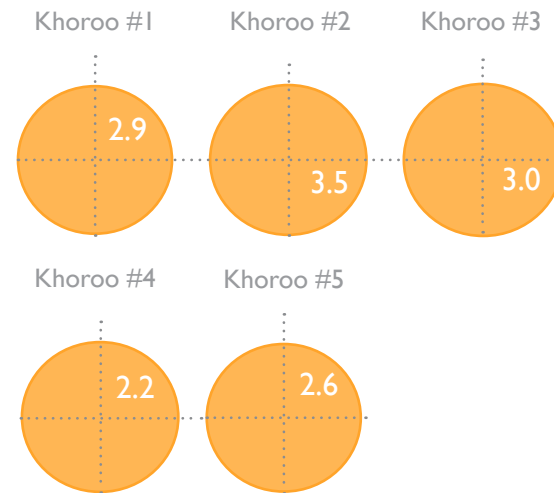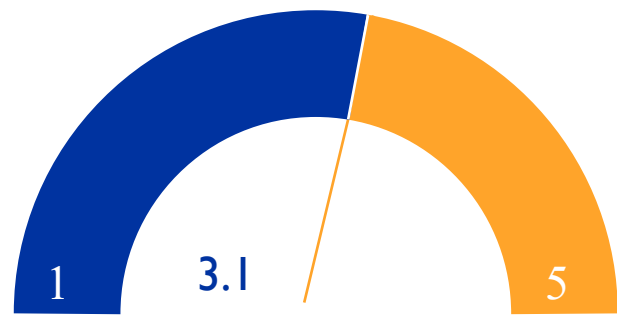| No problem	Quality	Quantity	Price	Lack of knowledge
24%	18%	6%	26%	18%
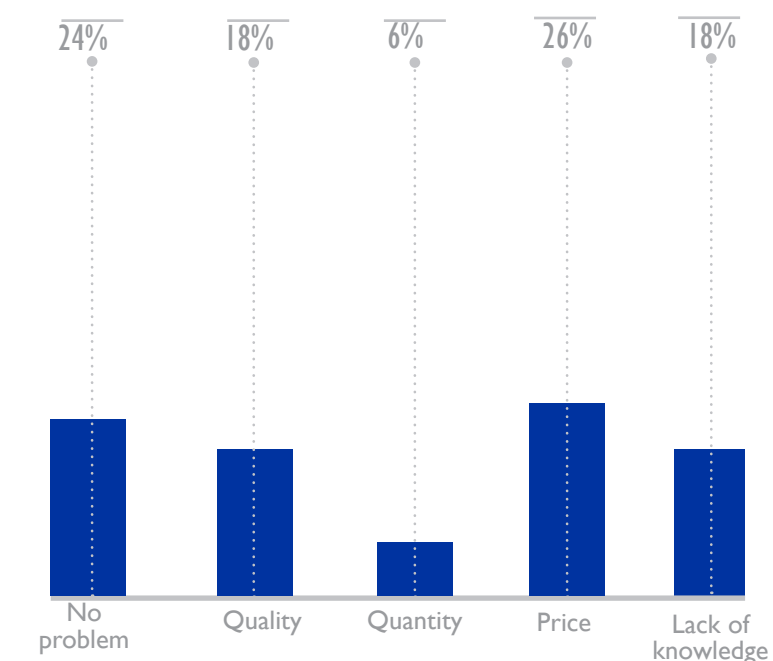
1.8 Parks and green areas

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 2.9 across Baganuur district; the quality of households' private parks and green areas was rated at 3.1; and the quality of private sector parks and green areas was rated at 2.7.
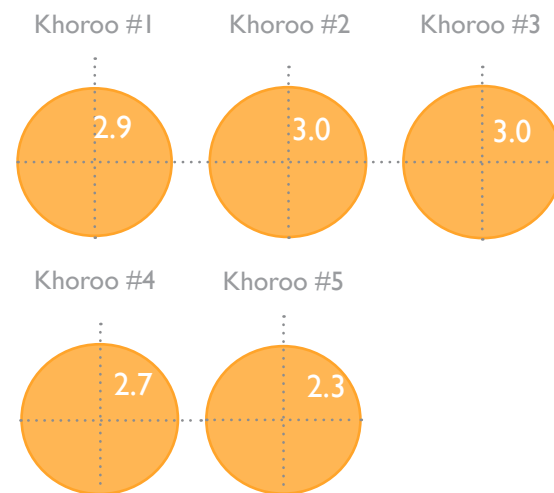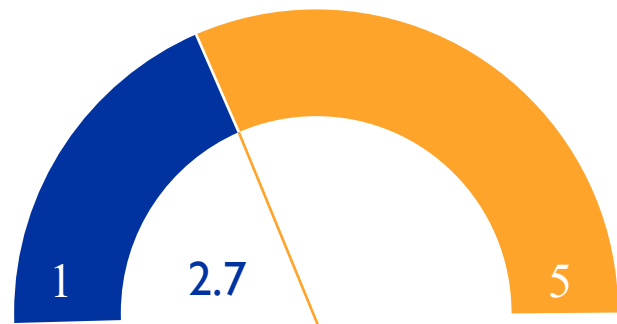
Quality of parks and green areas
Scoring: 1= very bad, 2= bad, 3= average, 4= good, 5= very good
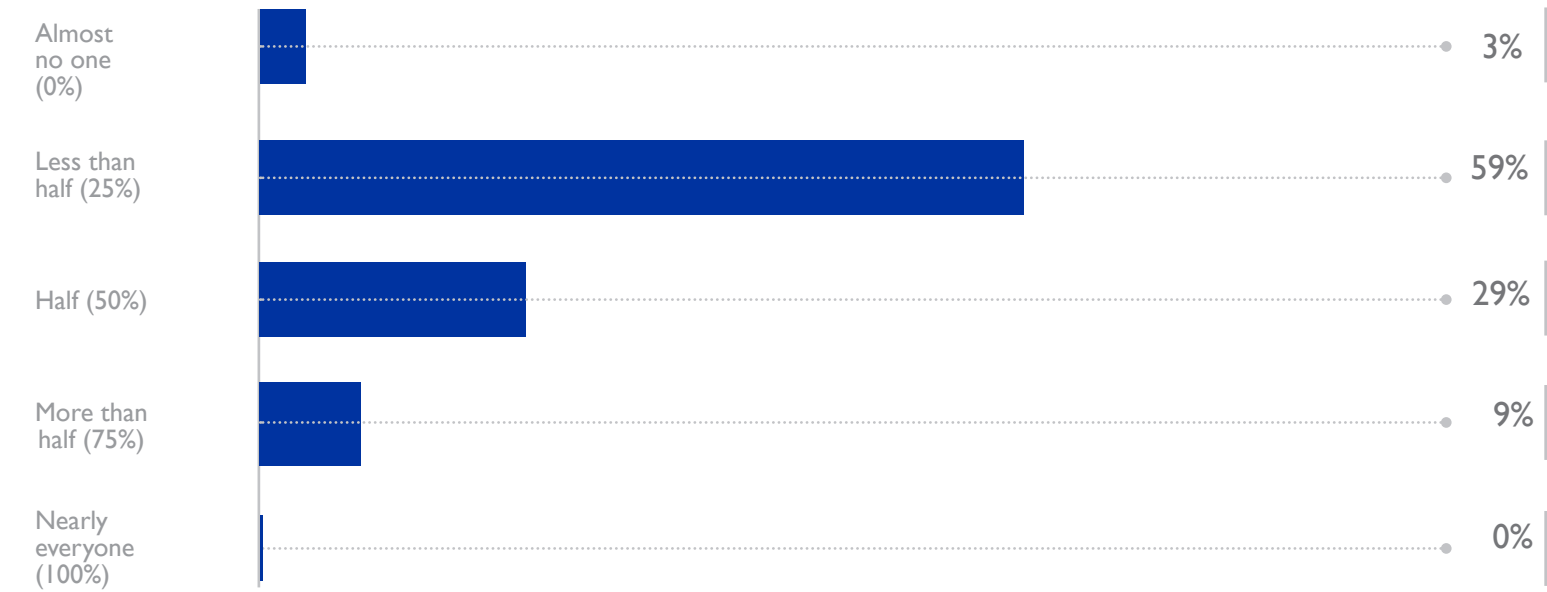
Private household green areas

1 **3.1** 5

Khoroo #1	Khoroo #2	Khoroo #3
2.9	3.5	3.0

Khoroo #4	Khoroo #5
2.2	2.6

Private sector green areas

1 **2.7** 5

Khoroo #1	Khoroo #2	Khoroo #3
2.9	3.0	3.0

Khoroo #4	Khoroo #5
2.7	2.3

Public green areas

1 **2.9** 5

Khoroo #1	Khoroo #2	Khoroo #3
3.0	3.8	2.9

Khoroo #4	Khoroo #5
3.2	2.6
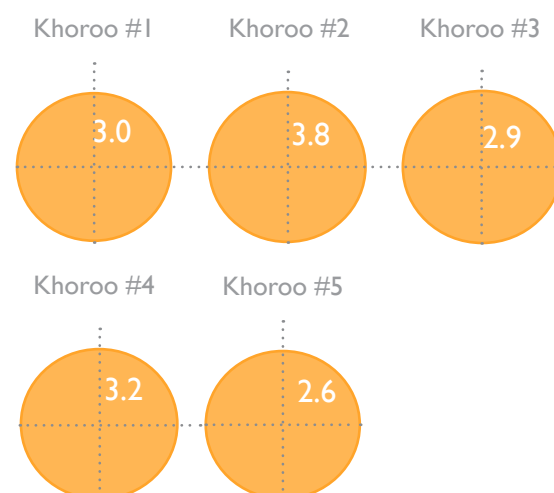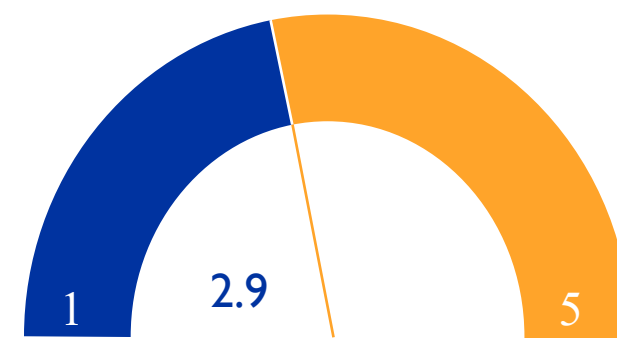
1.9 Transport and traffic

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

Almost no one (0%)	3%
Less than half (25%)	59%
Half (50%)	29%
More than half (75%)	9%
Nearly everyone (100%)	0%

Primary method of transportation (% of khesegs)

- Car 50%
- Walking 24%
- Bus, minibus, coach 18%
- Taxi 3%
- Horse 3%
- Other 3%
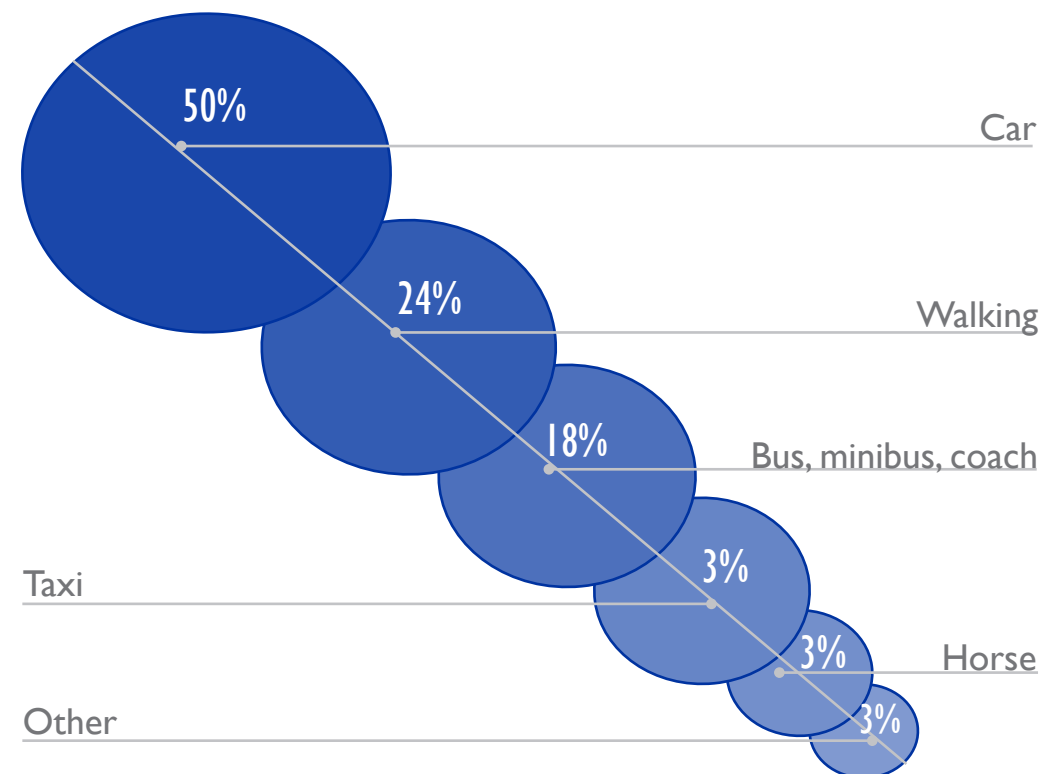
Primary problem linked to traffic (% of khesegs)

Vehicles going too fast	6%
Lack of speed reducers	0%
Broken roads	18%
Heavy traffic	0%
Traffic fumes/pollution	0%
Traffic noise	6%
No parking spaces	29%
Lack of public space for children to play	29%
Lack of cyclable roads	3%
Lack of traffic signs and/or road lighting	9%
Lack of pedestrian accesses	0%
Other reasons	0%
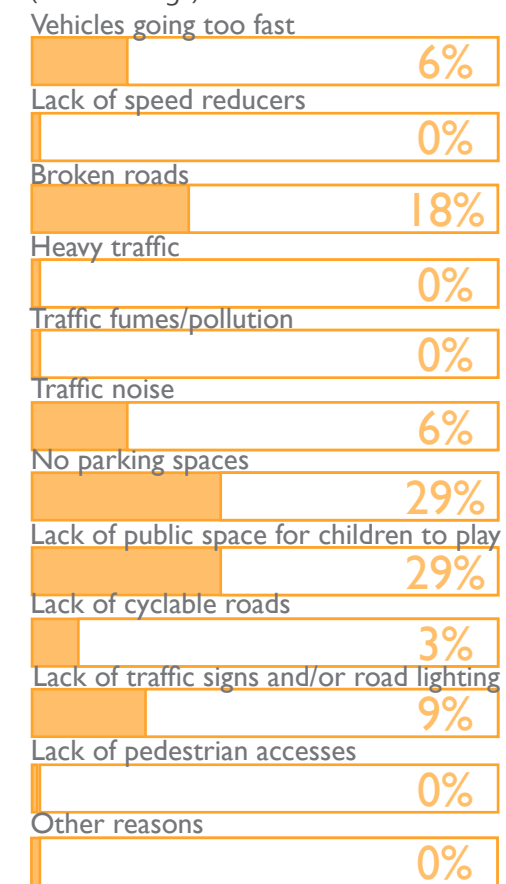
Across Baganuur district, the two most important problems with regard to traffic were lack of parking spaces and lack of public spaces for children to play (both reported in 29% of khesegs). Other less reported problems were broken roads, lack of traffic signs, traffic noises, vehicles going too fast and a lack of cyclable roads. Both lack of parking spaces and lack of space for children to play were most reported in khoroo #4 (both reported in 50% of khesegs).
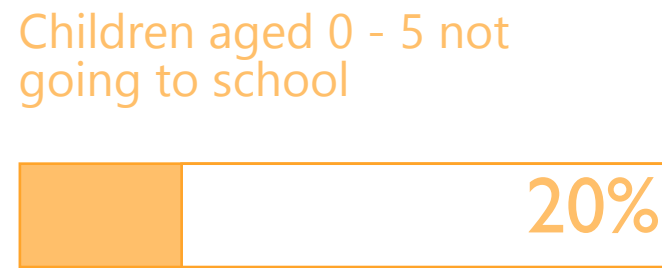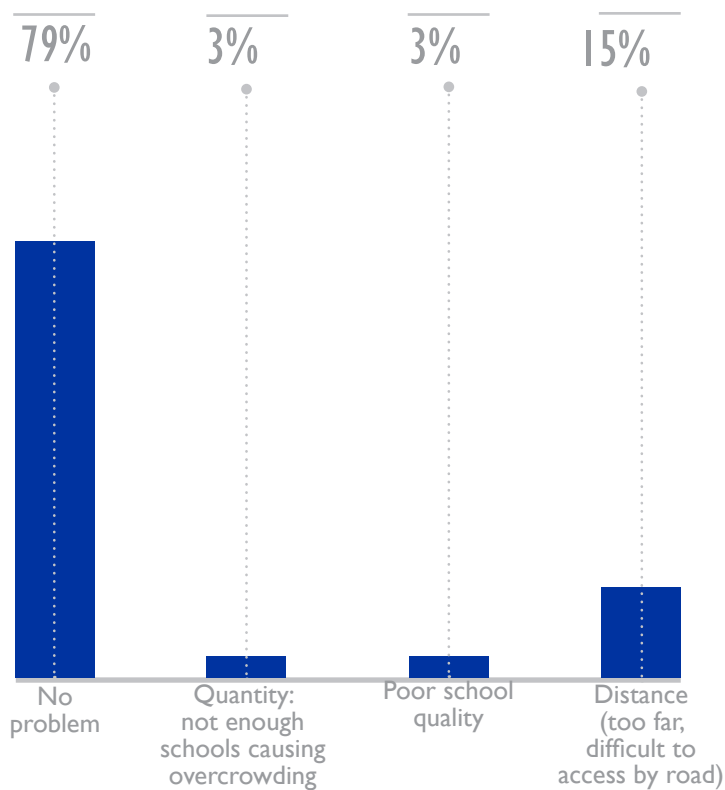
1.10 Children and education

Across Baganuur district, 610 children aged between 0 and 5 were reportedly not attending kindergarten (20% of the population of that age group), and 45 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 10 percentage points for children aged between 0 and 5 and by 2 percentage points for those aged 6 – 17. The highest non-attendance rates for children aged between 0 and 5 was found in khoroo #2 (46%), while the highest non-attendance rates for children of the older age group was found in khoroo #5 (1.2%).

Key informants were also asked about the existence of problems with regard to both education and general child welfare. Seventy-nine percent of khesegs across Baganuur reported that there were no problems with regard to education, while 15% reported that the distance to schools was an issue. The two most reported problems with regard to children across the district were a lack of children's clubs and sports centres (29% of khesegs) and limited access to healthcare (29%).
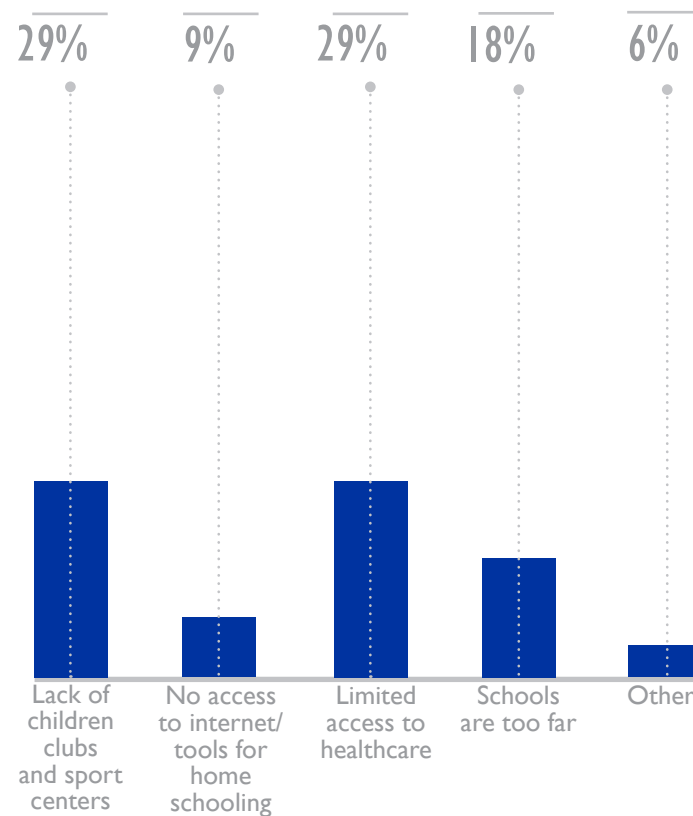
Share of children not attending school by age (% of children)

Children aged 0 - 5 not going to school

20%

Children aged 6 to 17 not going to school

1%

Primary problem linked to education (% of khesegs)

79% | 3% | 3% | 15%

No problem | Quantity: not enough schools causing overcrowding | Poor school quality | Distance (too far, difficult to access by road)

Primary challenge faced by children (% of khesegs)

29% | 9% | 29% | 18% | 6%

Lack of children clubs and sport centers | No access to internet/ tools for home schooling | Limited access to healthcare | Schools are too far | Other

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