

Chingeltei District

Rapid Assessment on Population, Migration and Needs

July 2022



Cover photo: DTM enumerator collecting data. © Z.Erdene

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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 Chingeltei 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 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.



I. DATA ANALYSIS CHINGELTEI

I.1 Population Baseline and Demographic Overview



36,471
Households



149,879
Individuals



51%
Females



2,825
Persons with medical conditions

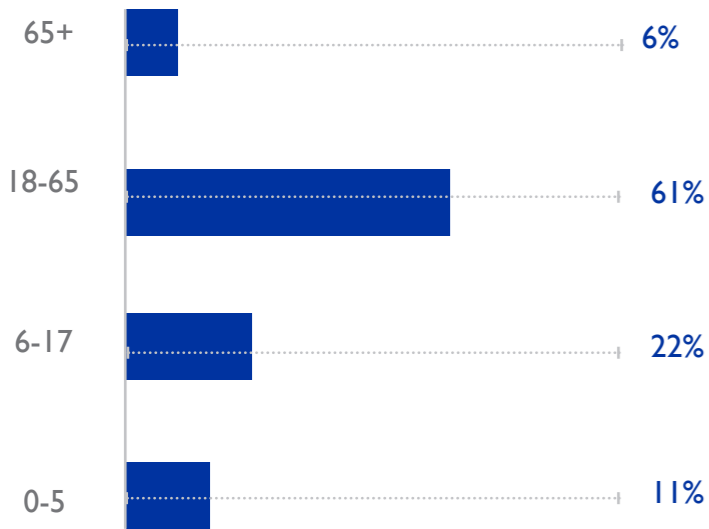


33%
Minors



1,175
Pregnant women

Population pyramid (% of individuals)

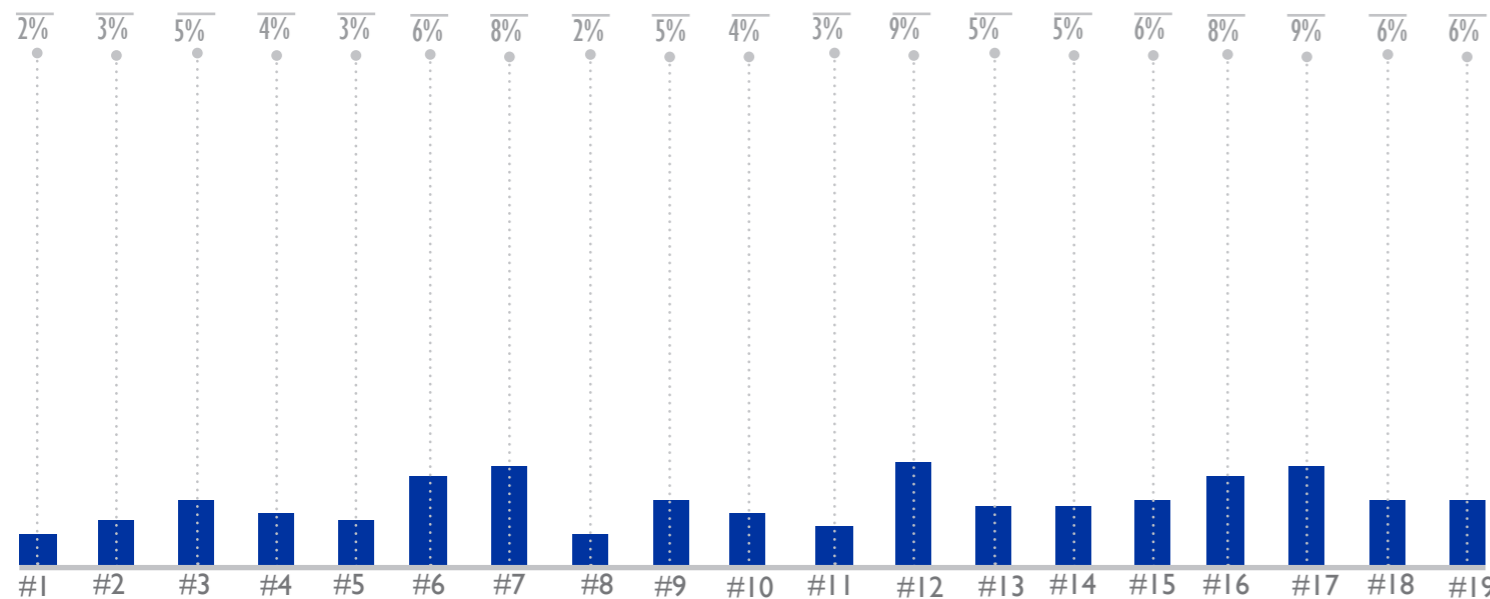


At the time of the assessment (March 2022), there were 149,879 individuals and 36,471 households living in Chingeltei district. Forty-nine per cent were male and 51 per cent were female. A significant 33 per cent of the population registered as minors: 11 per cent aged 0-5 and 22 per cent aged 6-17. Adults between the ages of 18 and 65 comprised 61 per cent of the population, while elderly persons (aged over 65 years) comprised 6 per cent.

Overall, 2,825 individuals were reported as having chronic diseases or serious medical conditions (1.9% of the population), and there were 1,175 women reported as being pregnant (1.5% of the female population).

The Chingeltei district has 19 khoroos and 195 kheseqs. Khoroo #17 is the most populated, hosting 9 per cent of the district population, followed by khoroo #12 (9%) and khoroo #7 (8%).

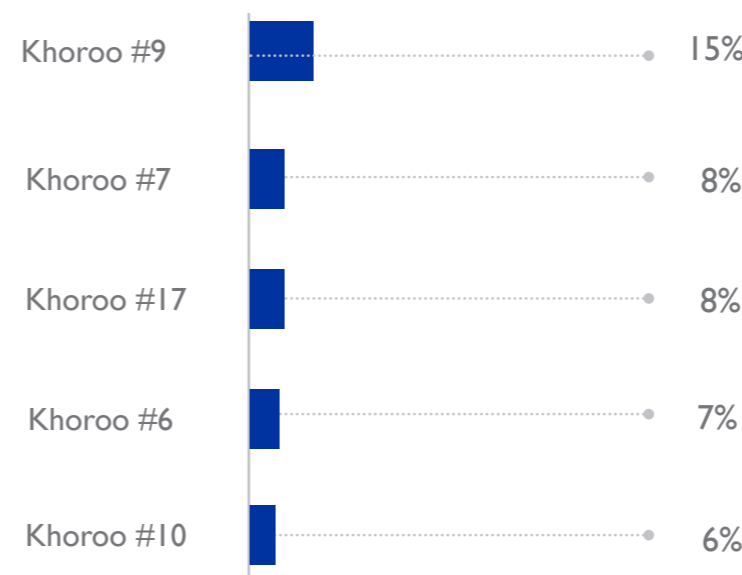
Population by khoroo (% of individuals)



I.2 Arrivals²

A total of 2,893 households and 9,185 individuals arrived in Chingeltei district in 2021. Of the total arrivals in 2021 across Ulaanbaatar, 7.7 per cent were reported in Chingeltei – the highest proportion of which were reported in khoroo #9 (11%). The primary reason for arrival to this district was found to be family reasons (32%), followed by educational (23%), and economic (16%).

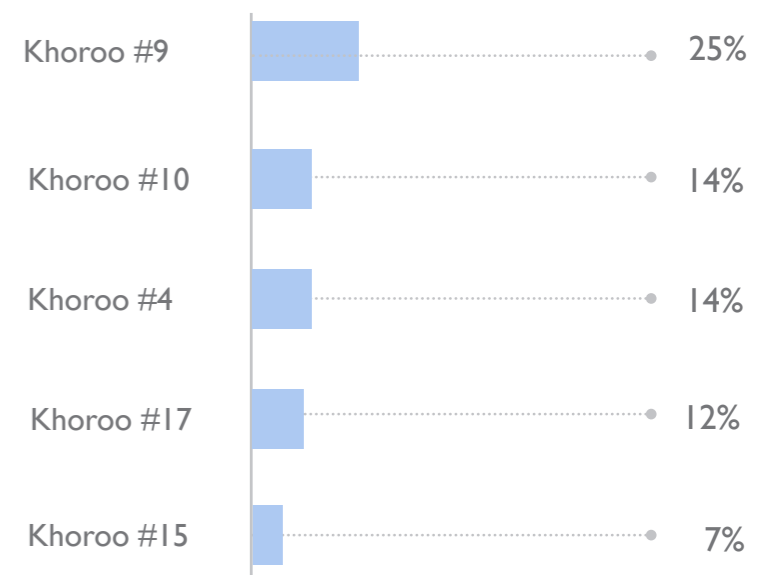
Top khoroos of arrival (% of total arrivals)



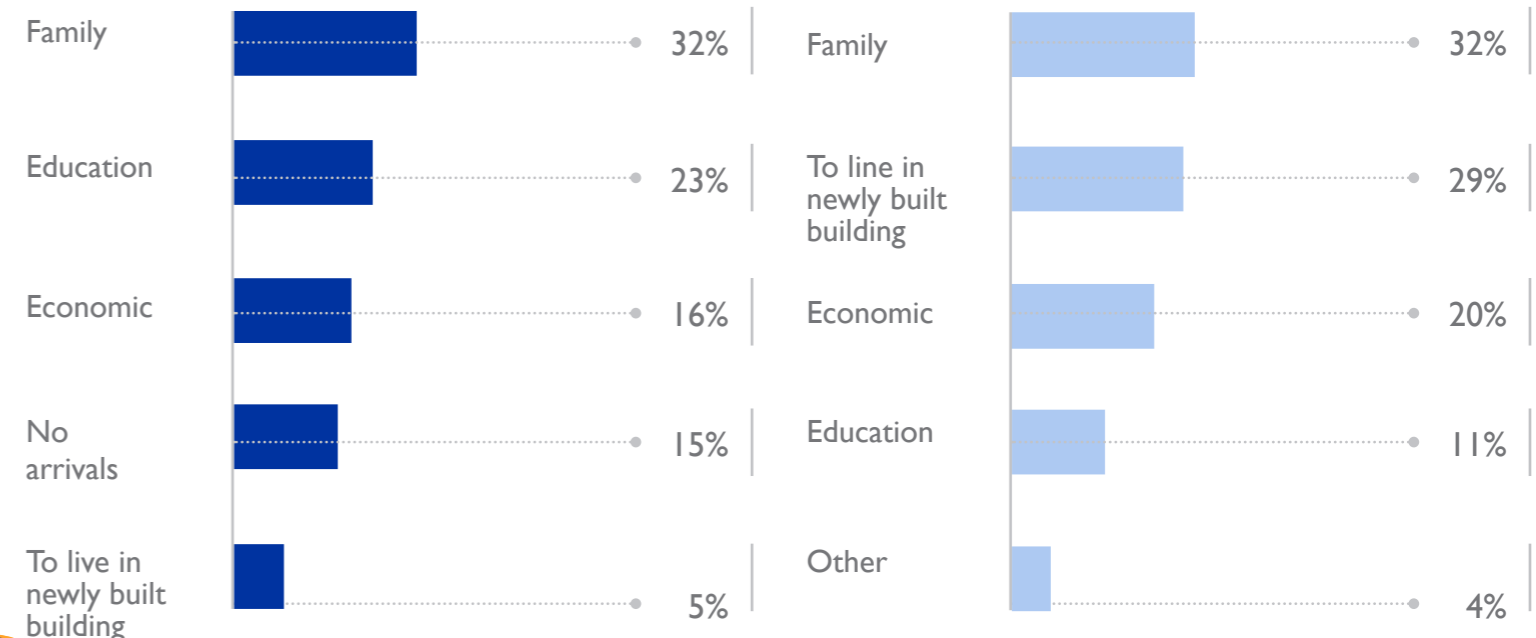
I.3 Departures

A total of 3,735 households and 13,713 individuals departed from Chingeltei district in 2021. Of the total departures in 2021 across Ulaanbaatar, 15.9 per cent were reported from Chingeltei. The highest percentage of departures were reported from khoroo #9 (25%), followed by khoroo #10 (14%) and khoroo #4 (14%). Overall, the most important reason for departure from this district was family reasons (32%).

Top khoroos of departure (% of total arrivals)



Primary reason for arrival and departure (% of individuals)

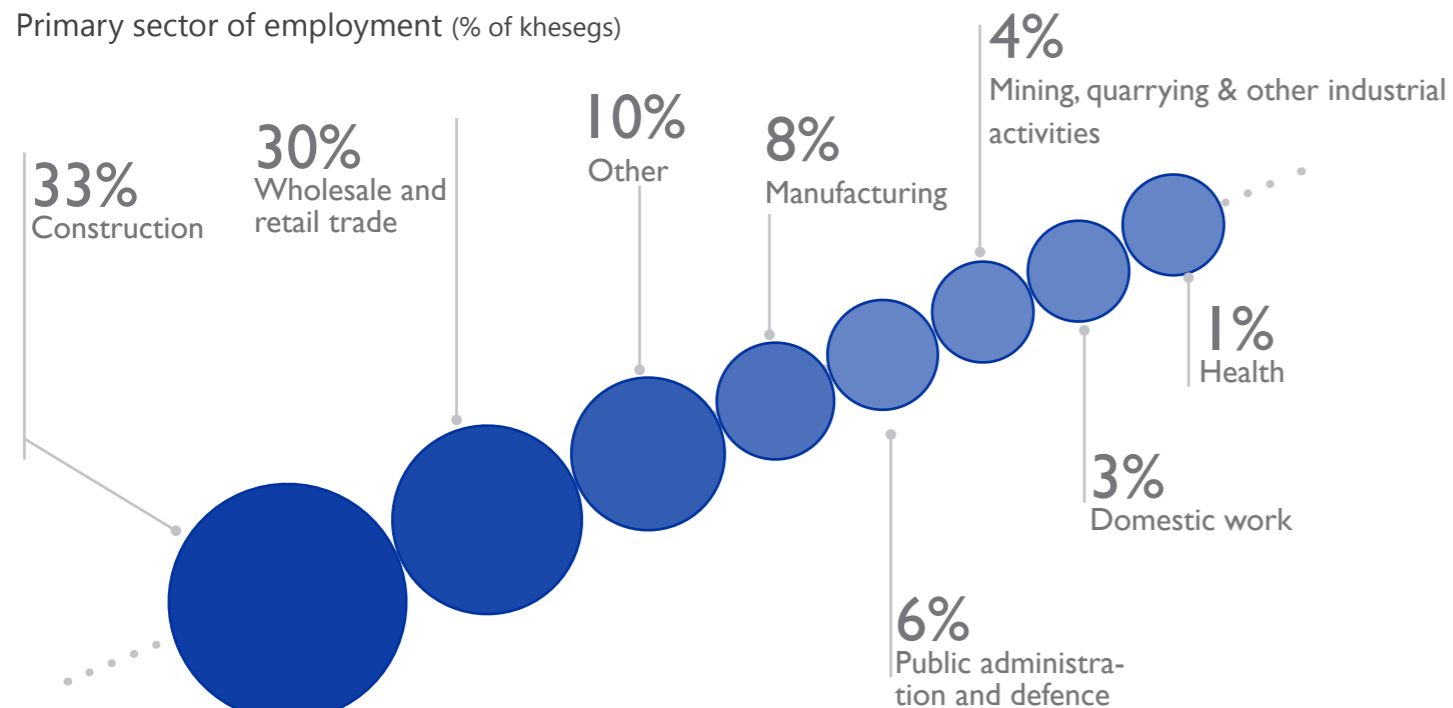


² Arrivals refers to all individuals or households who arrived to a location in this district, regardless of whether they arrived from another location within or outside this district. Departures refers to all individuals or households who left a location in Ulaanbaatar city, regardless of whether they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

I.4 Employment Situation

The predominant sector of employment across Chingeltei district was found to be construction (as reported in 33% of kheseqs), followed by wholesale and retail trade (30%), other (10%), and manufacturing (8%). Construction is most widespread in khoroo #12 (65% of kheseqs), followed by khoroo #9 (60% of kheseqs), and khoroo #16 (57% of kheseqs). Although wholesale and retail trade is the second-most reported employment sector, it is more concentrated in specific khoroos. It is the primary employment sector in 80 per cent of kheseqs in khoroo #10, 75 per cent of kheseqs in khoroo #2 and 67 per cent of kheseqs in khoroo #8. Khoroo #1 is the most homogenous region with regard to employment sectors: all kheseqs report that public administration and defense is the primary sector. Overall, 47,648 individuals (32% of the district population) live in kheseqs where construction is the most prevalent sector of employment, and 43,970 individuals (29% of the district population) live in kheseqs where wholesale and retail trade is the most prevalent sector of employment.

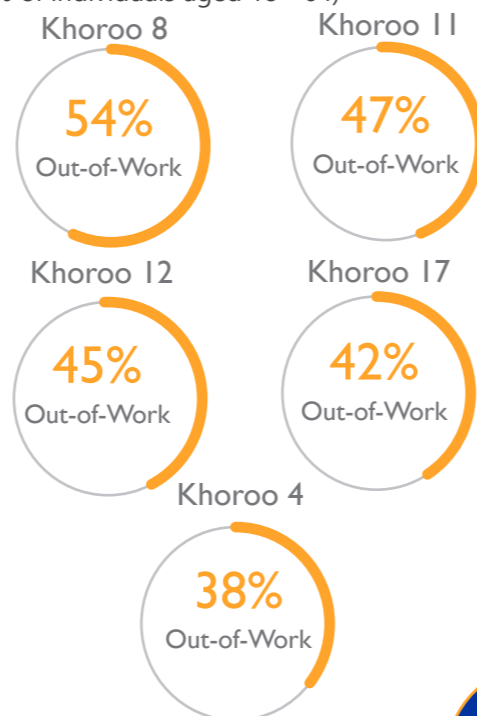
Primary sector of employment (% of kheseqs)



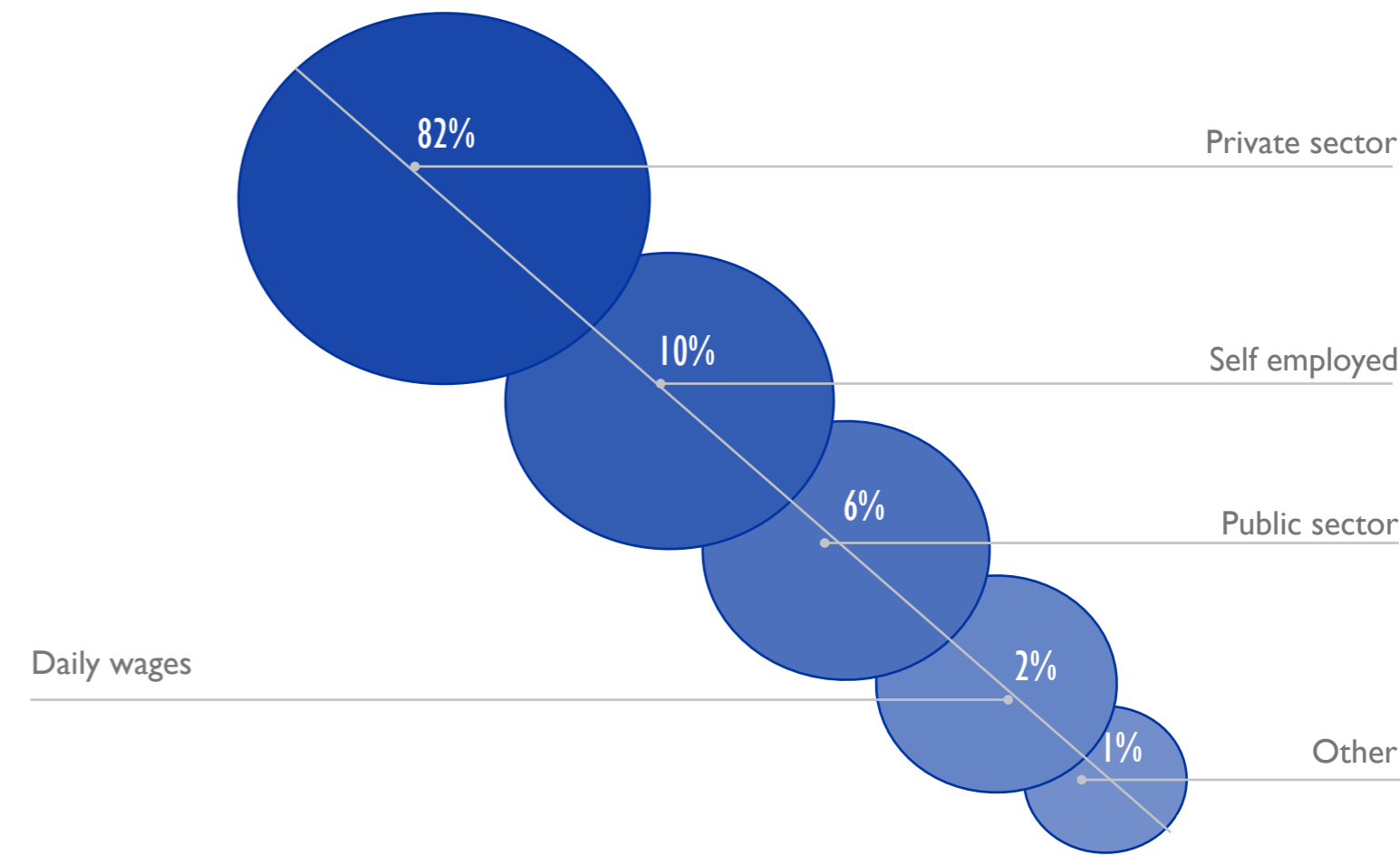
Out-of-work rate (% of individuals aged 18 - 64)



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



Employment type (% of kheseqs)



Across Chingeltei district, an estimated 29,279 individuals aged between 18 and 64 are out of employment, which is 32 per cent of the adult population. The out-of-work rate in this district is higher than the city-wide average of 30 per cent by two percentage points. The out-of-work rate is most critical in khoroo #8, where more than half of the working age population are out of work (54%), followed by khoroo #11 (47%), and khoroo #12 (45%). In these three khoroos, 6,159 individuals out of a total of 13,172 working-age individuals are reportedly out of work. Conversely, the out-of-work rate is lowest in khoroo #5, where 98 per cent of the working age population are reportedly in work (2,997 out of 3,073 individuals), followed by khoroo #2 (95%) and khoroo #1 (93%). In these three khoroos, 6,787 out of a total of 7,120 working-age individuals are reportedly in work.

Across Chingeltei district, the private sector is the predominant employment type in 82 per cent of kheseqs, self-employment in 10 per cent of kheseqs, and the public sector in six per cent of kheseqs. Chingeltei district reports the highest rate of private sector dominance, as compared to all other districts across Ulaanbaatar city. It also reports a much lower than average rate of public-sector engagement (nine percentage points lower than the city-wide average). Private sector engagement is reported across all kheseqs in khoroos #2, #5, #8, #14, and #17. It is important to note that khoroo #5 and khoroo #2 also report the highest district-level in-work rates (98% and 95%, respectively). Public sector engagement is reported across all kheseqs in khoroo #1, which also reports very high in-work rates (93%).

1.5 Financial situation

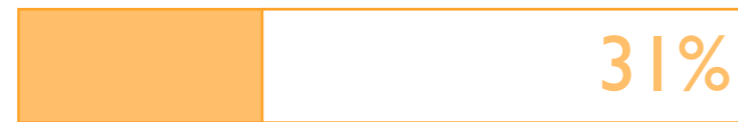
In this section, the financial situation is explored by looking at key informant observations on issues around income reduction and reductions in food expenditure.

Overall, key informants in 31 per cent of kheseqs across Chingeltei district reported household worries of not having enough food to eat in the four weeks prior to data collection, impacting a total of 46,351 individuals. This rate is slightly higher than the city-wide average of 29 per cent, by two percentage points. Khoroo #16 is most affected, where key informants in 64 per cent of kheseqs reported worries about not having enough food to eat.

Key informants in 37 per cent of kheseqs reported having heard rumours of households reducing food consumption in the four weeks prior to data collection, impacting a total of 55,366 individuals. This rate is also slightly higher than the city-wide average of 34 per cent, by three percentage points. Khoroo #7 is most affected, where key informants in 75 per cent of kheseqs reported rumours of households reducing expenditure on food.

Food security (% of kheseqs)

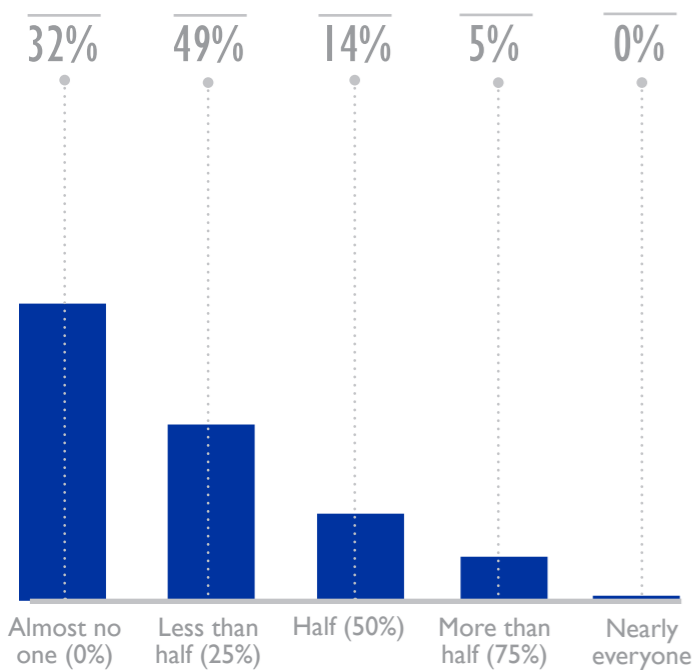
Worries of not having enough food



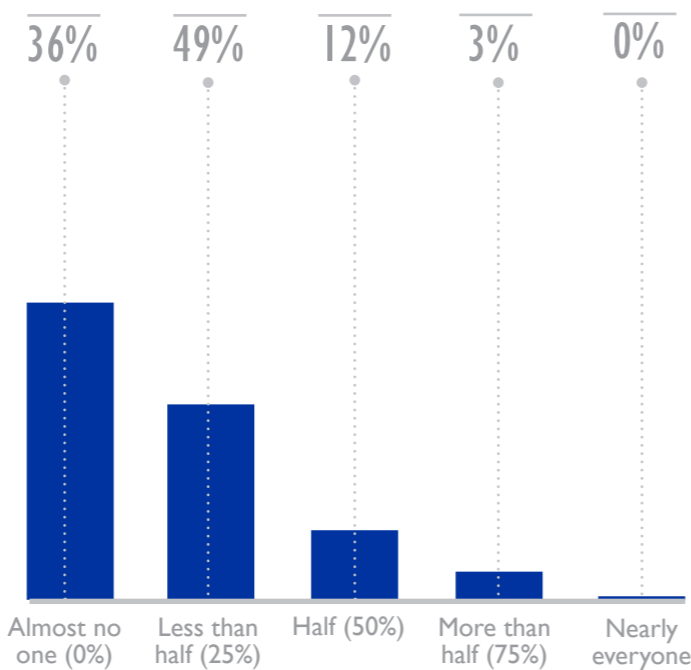
Reducing the amount of food consumed



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



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

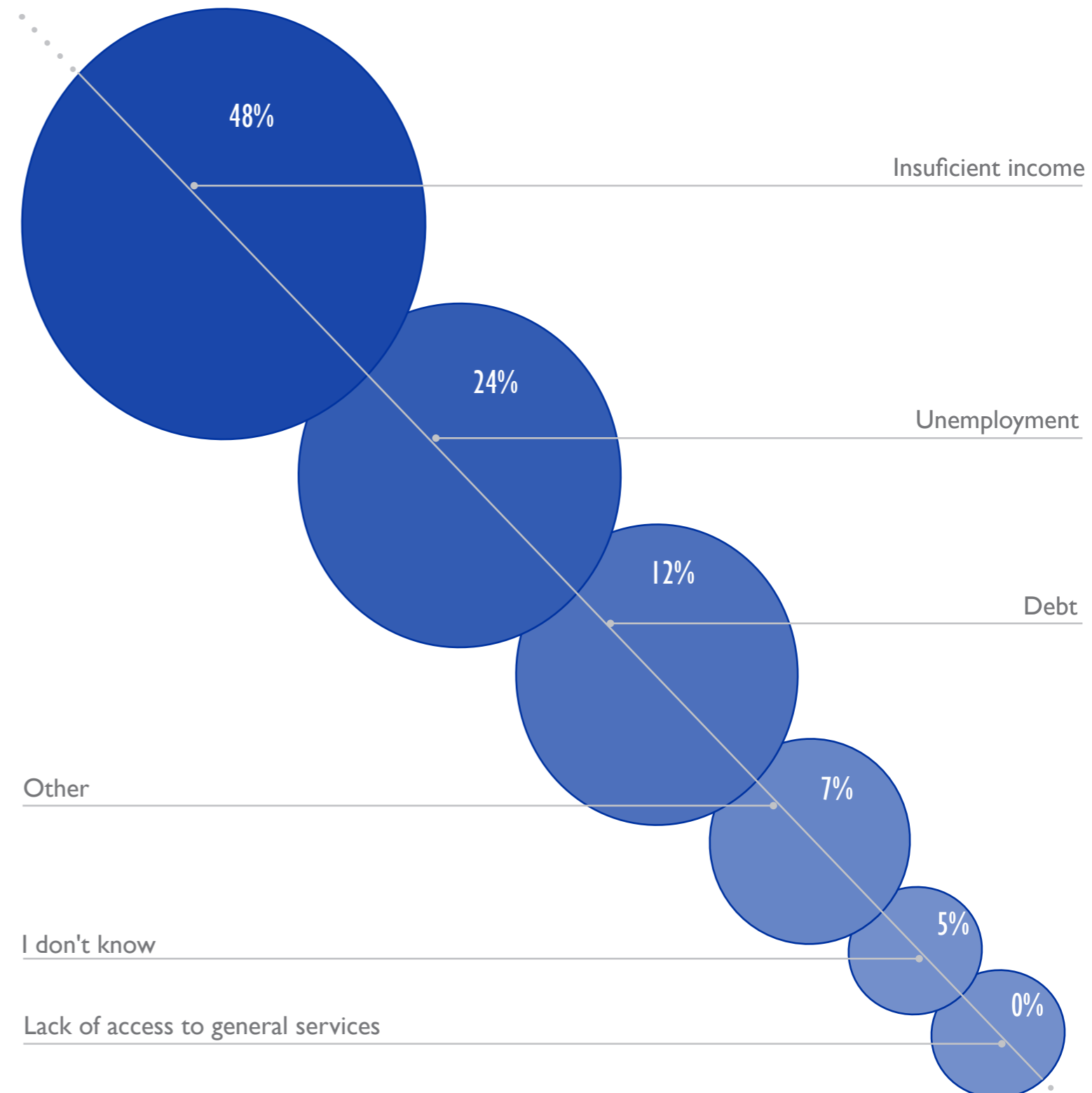


In 81 per cent of kheseqs across Chingeltei district, nearly no one or less than half of inhabitants were reported to have had an income reduction in the four weeks prior to data collection. However, in 19 per cent of kheseqs, half or more than half of inhabitants reportedly lost income, affecting 30,119 individuals. In 85 per cent of kheseqs, nearly no one or less than half of inhabitants were reported to have lost all income in the four weeks prior to data collection. However, in 15 per cent of kheseqs, half or more than half of inhabitants were reported have lost all income, affecting 23,326 individuals.

1.6 Challenges and security situation

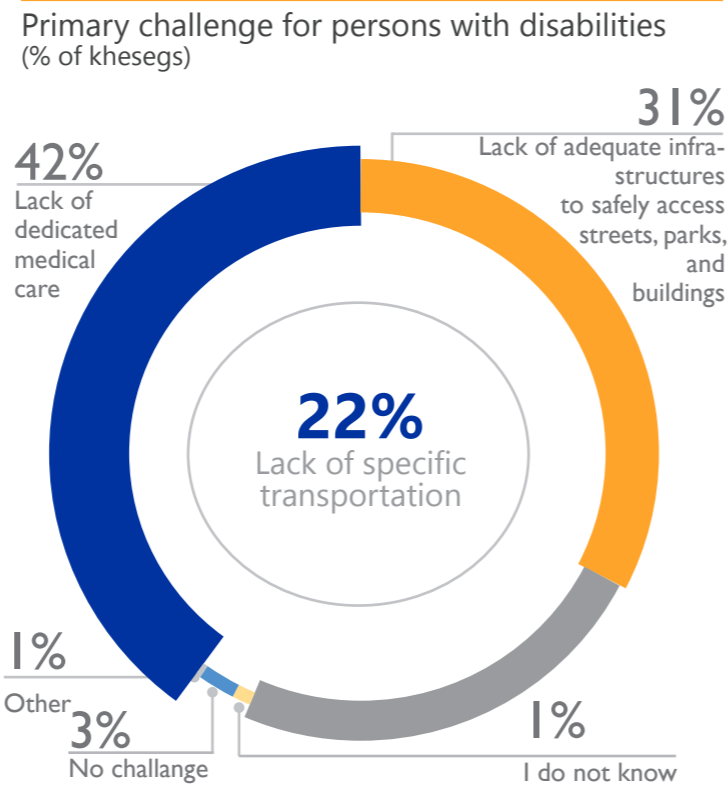
The most pressing challenges across Chingeltei district relate to financial and economic instability. The most reported challenge is insufficient income (as reported in 48% of kheseqs), followed by regional unemployment (24%), and debt (12%). Concerns over insufficient income are most pressing in khoroo #1 and #11, where it is reported across 80 per cent of kheseqs.

Primary challenges (% of kheseqs)



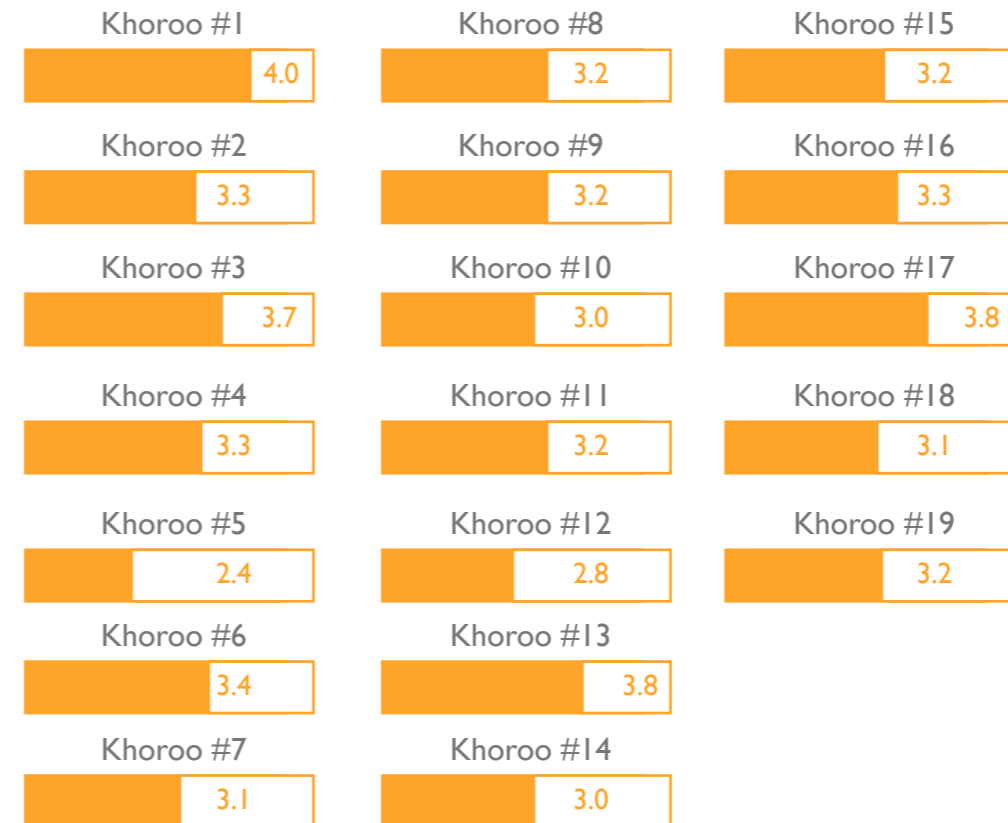
Across Chingeltei district, the services which people had the most difficulty accessing were livelihood opportunities (23%), housing (19%), healthcare and car parking (14% each). Accessing livelihood opportunities was found to be the primary focus of concern in 55 per cent of khesegs in khoroo #19, while access to housing was the primary focus of concern in 67 per cent of khesegs in khoroo #13.

The primary challenges for persons with disabilities were found to be a lack of dedicated medical care (42%), followed by a lack of adequate infrastructure in place to safely access streets, parks and buildings (31%).

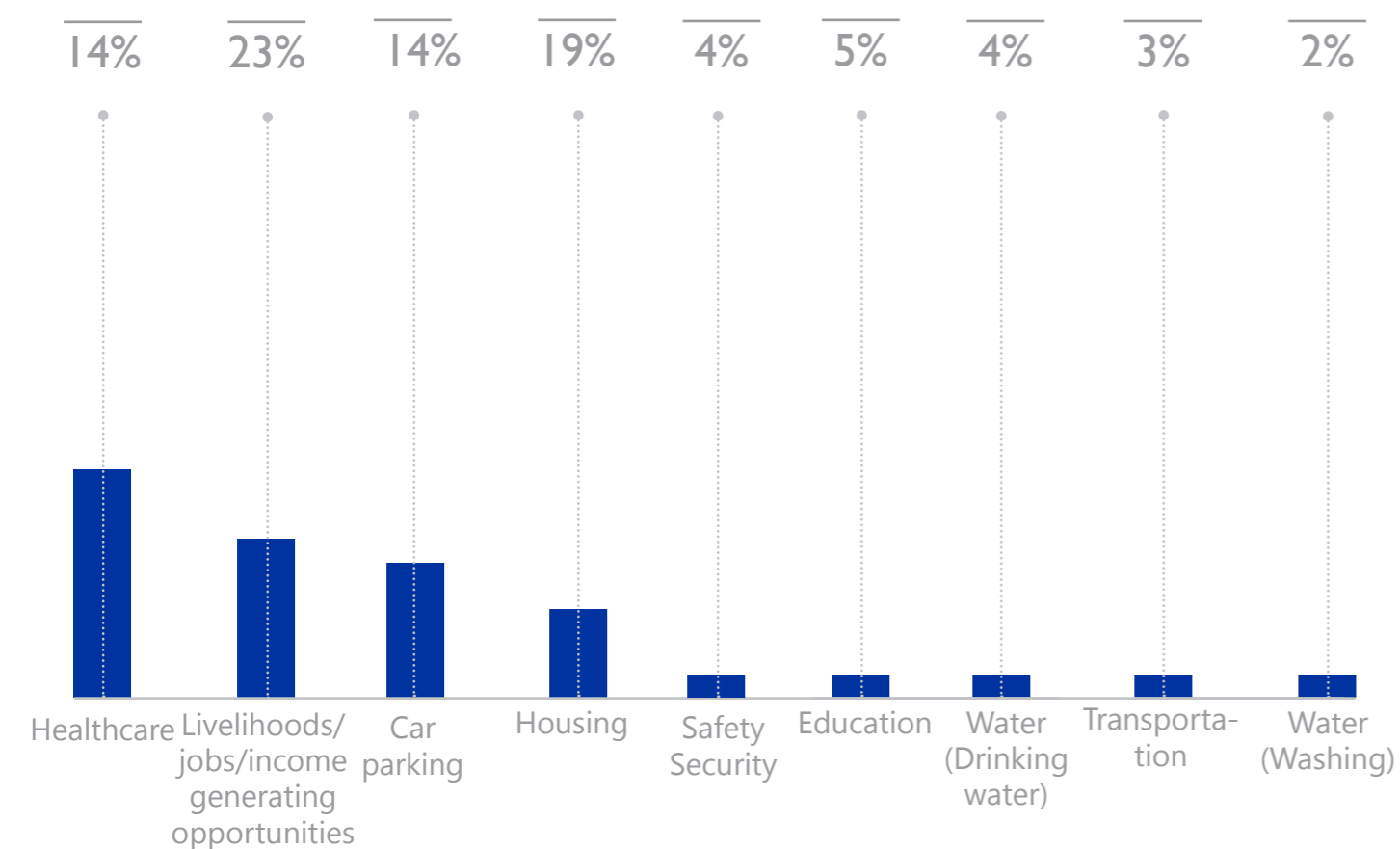


Security situation by khoroo

Scoring: 1= very bad, 2= bad, 3= average, 4= good, 5= very good



Main services that people have difficulties in accessing

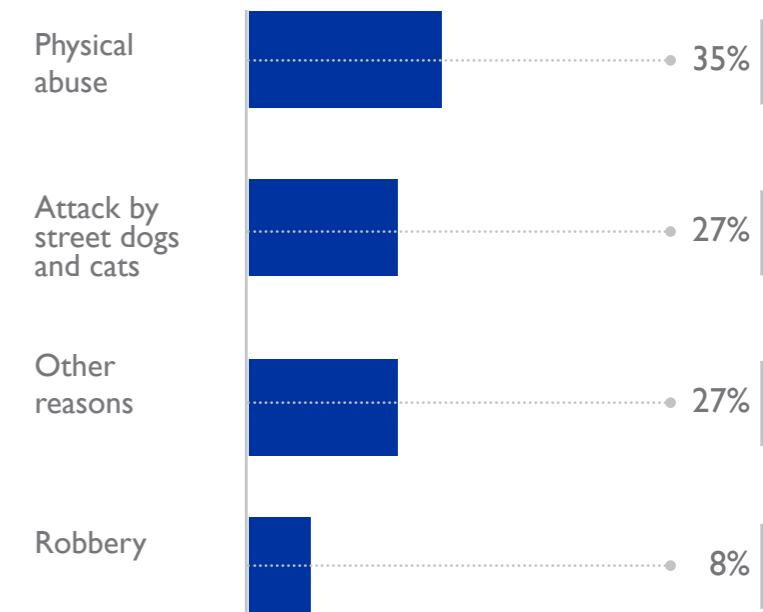


Occurrence of security incidents (% of khesegs)



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

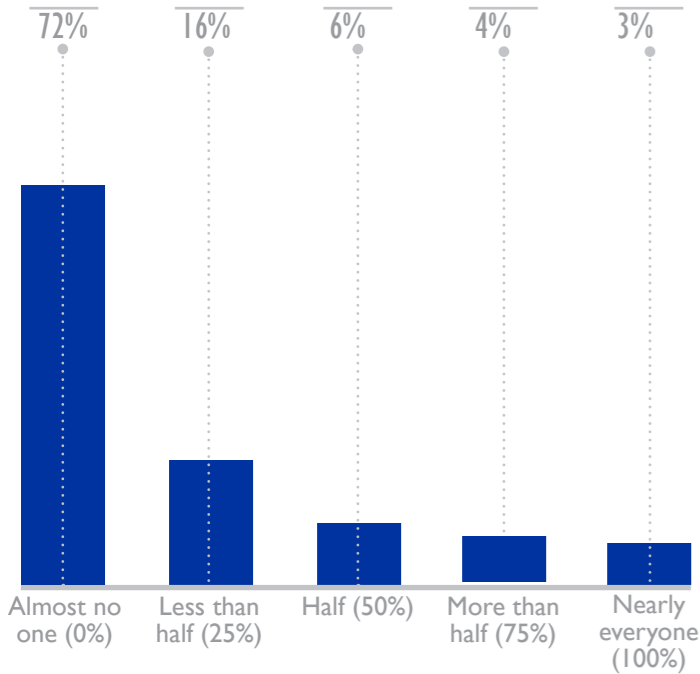
Primary types of security incidents (% of khesegs)



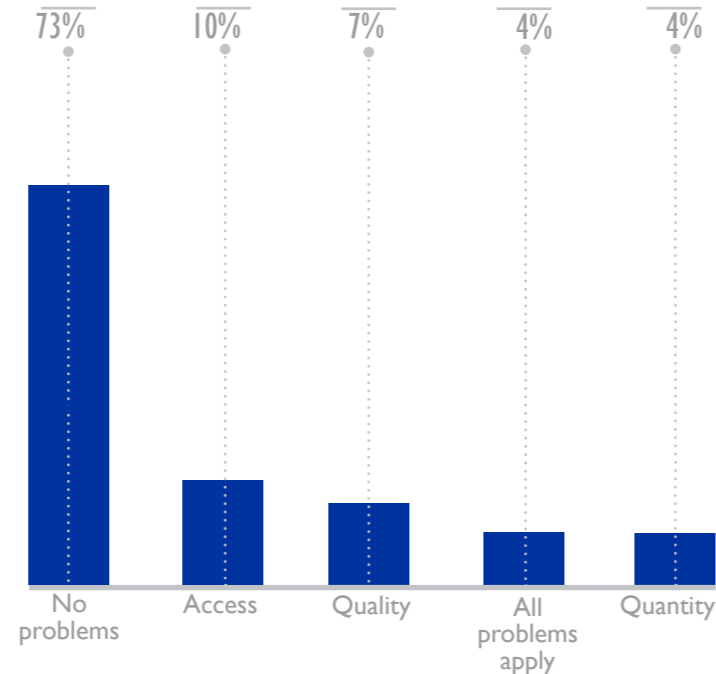
I.6 Services and infrastructure

WATER

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

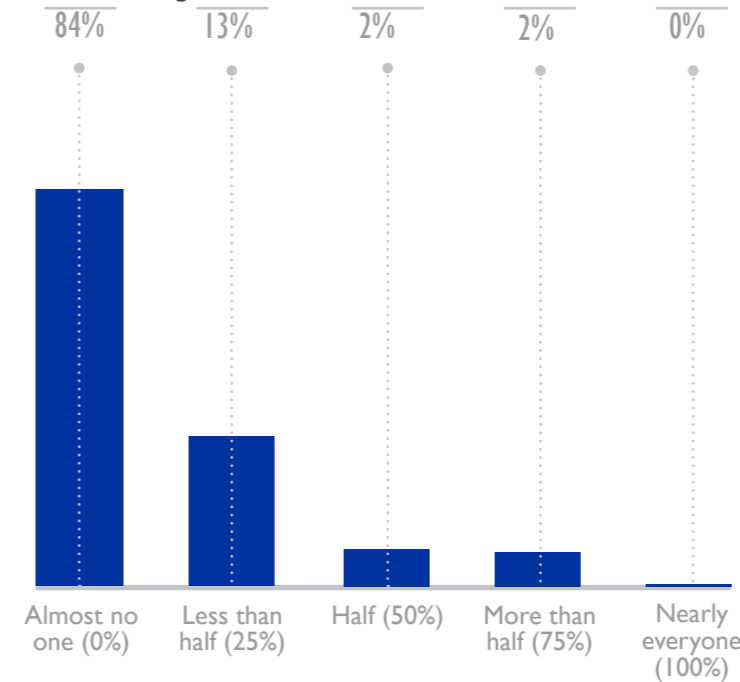


Primary problem linked to water (% of khesegs)

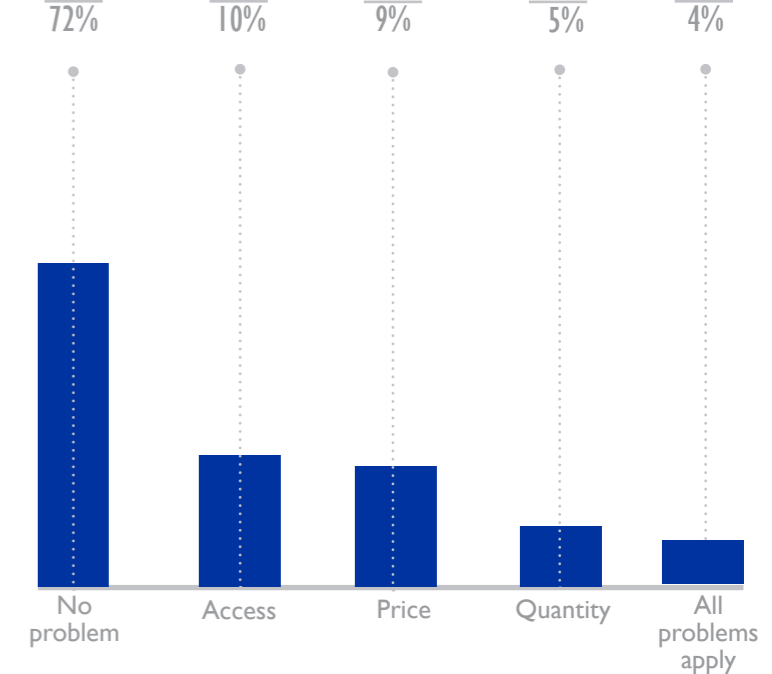


ELECTRICITY

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

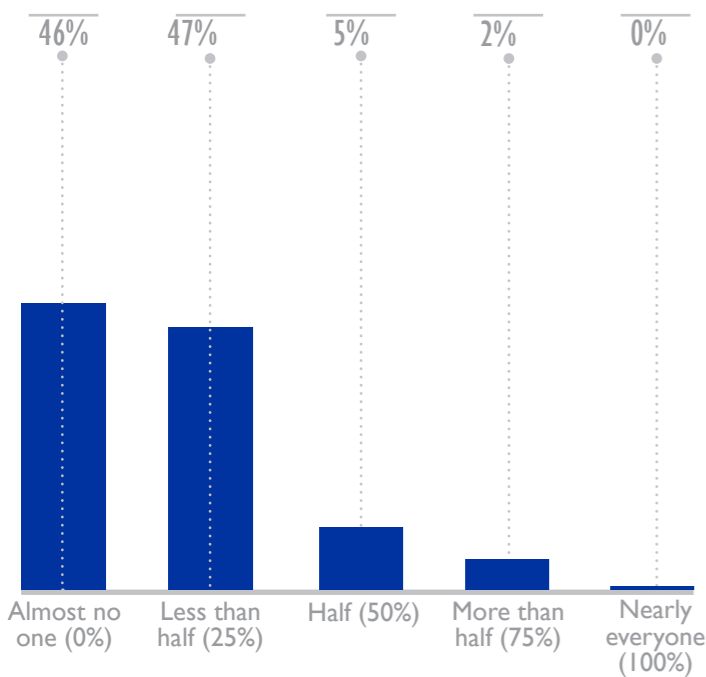


Primary problem linked to electricity (% of khesegs)

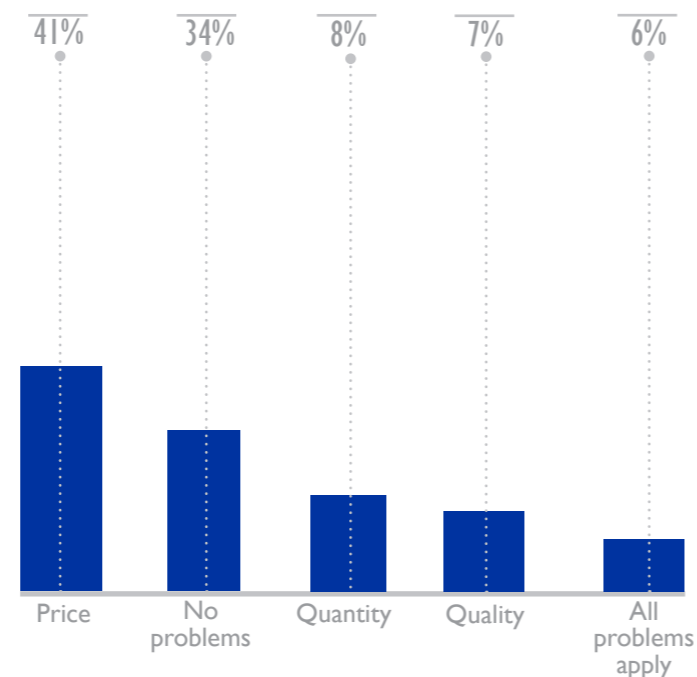


FOOD

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

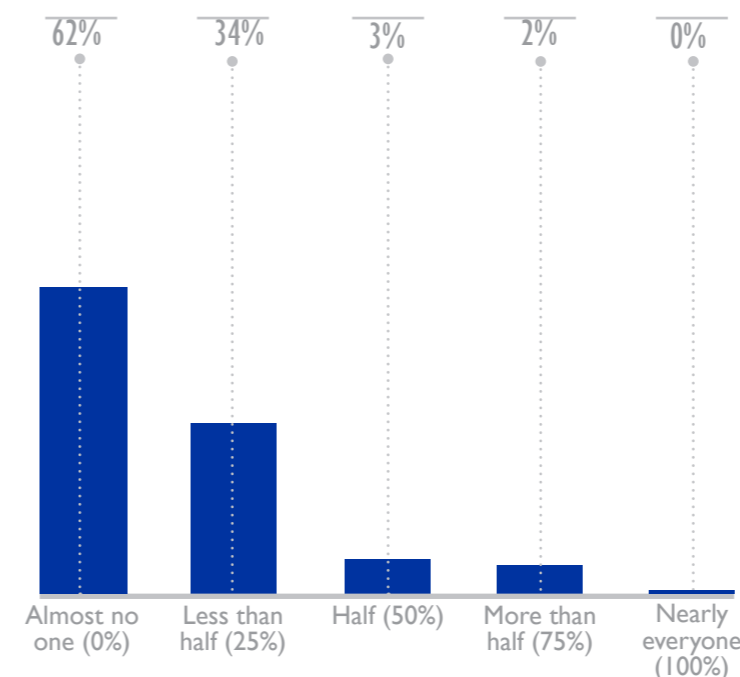


Primary problem linked to food (% of khesegs)

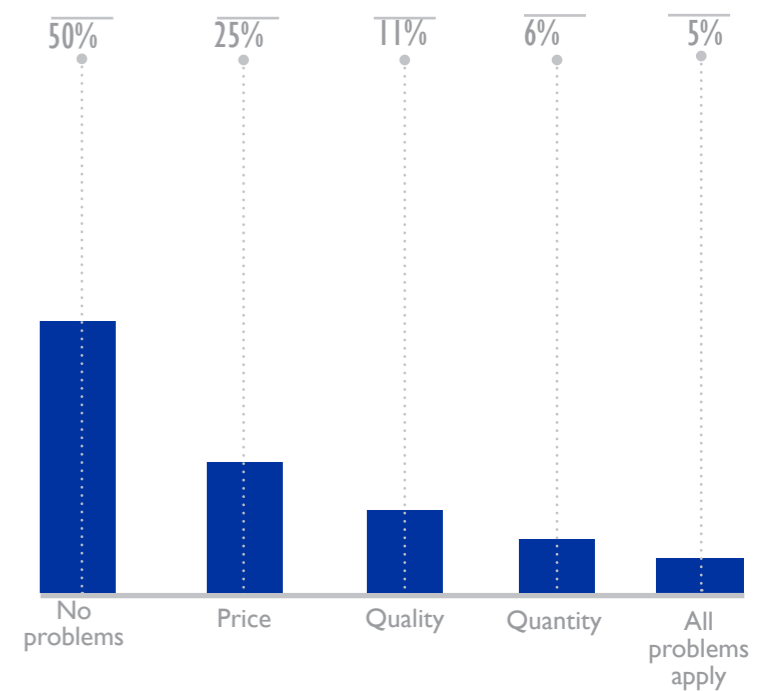


HOUSING

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



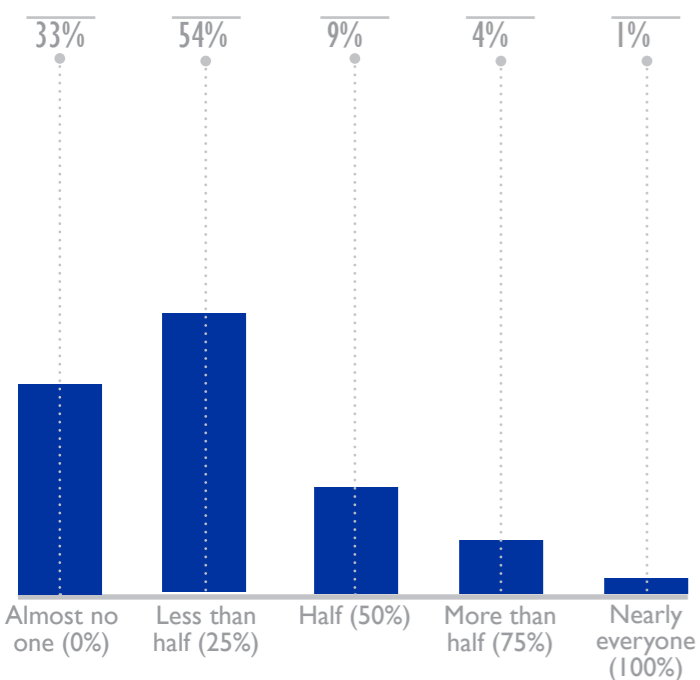
Primary problem linked to housing (% of khesegs)



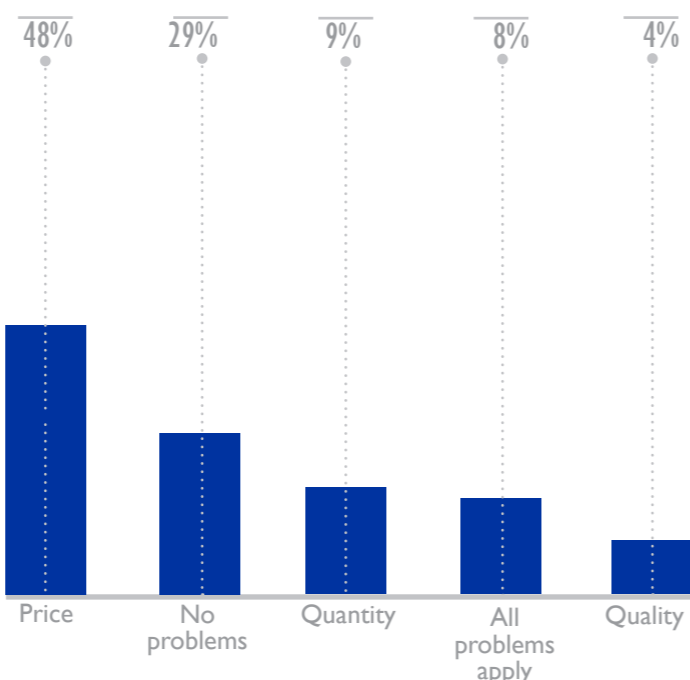
I.6 Services and infrastructure

NFI

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

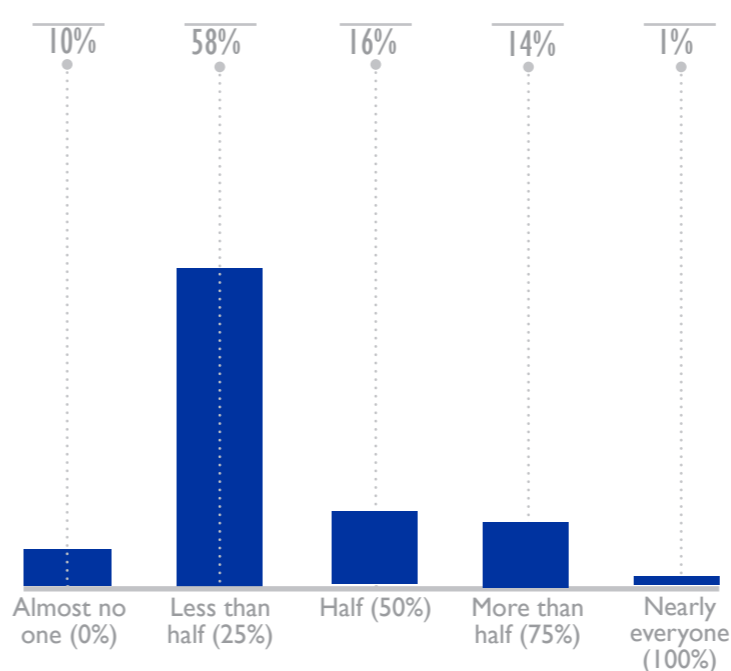


Primary problem linked to NFIs (% of khesegs)

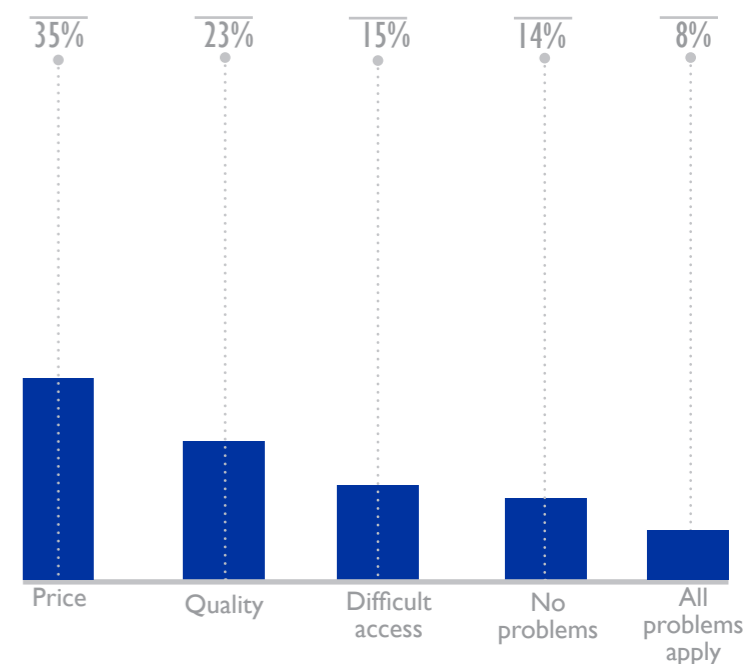


INTERNET

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

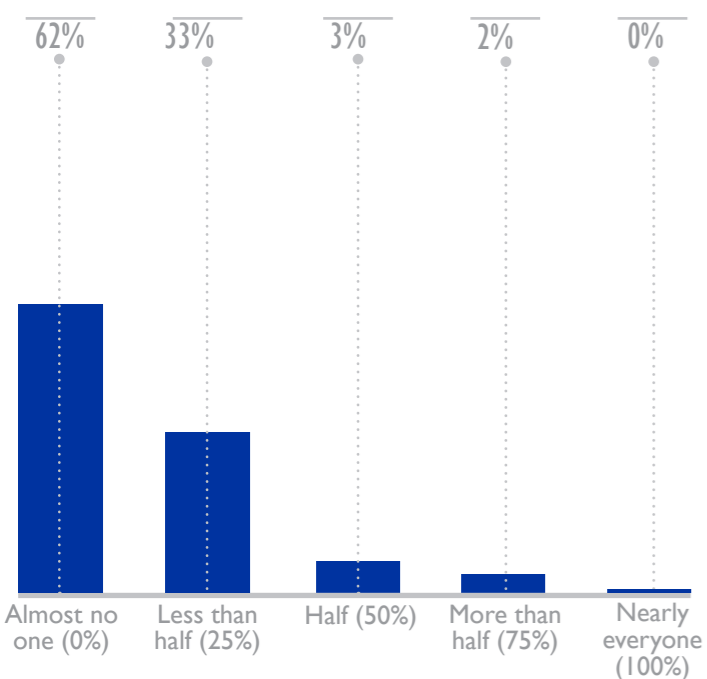


Primary problem linked to internet (% of khesegs)

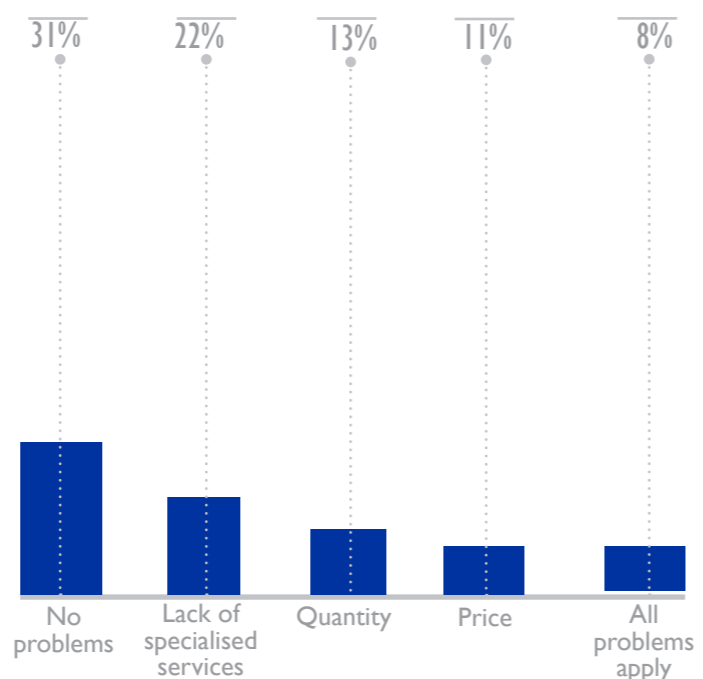


HEALTHCARE

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

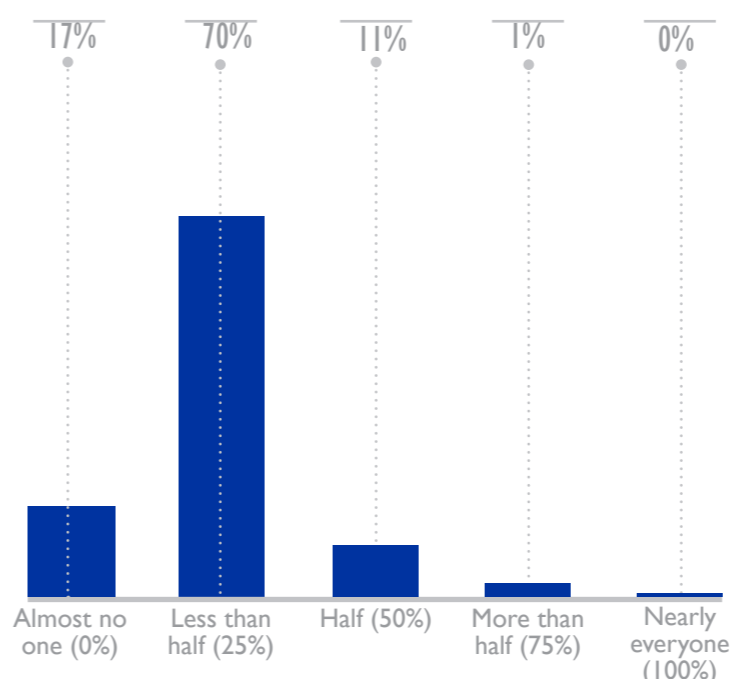


Primary problem linked to healthcare (% of khesegs)

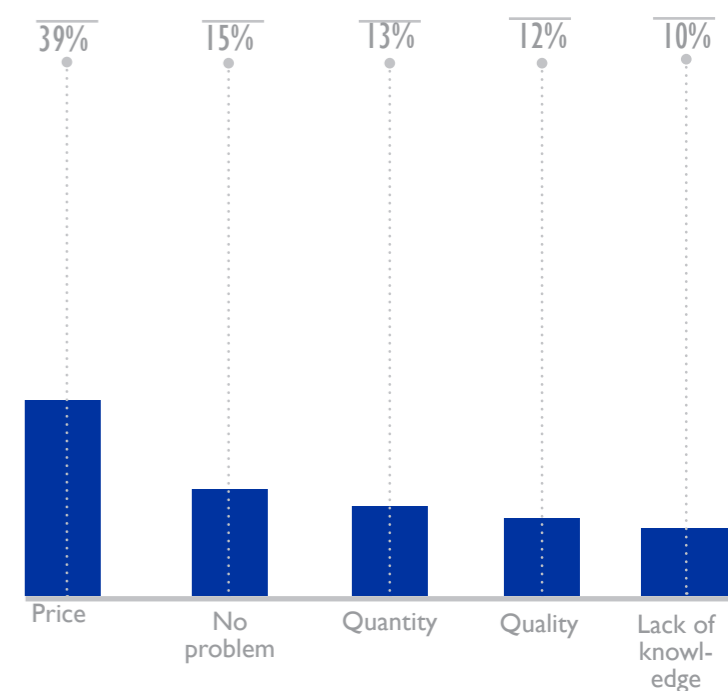


SMARTPHONES

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



Primary problem linked to smartphone (% of khesegs)

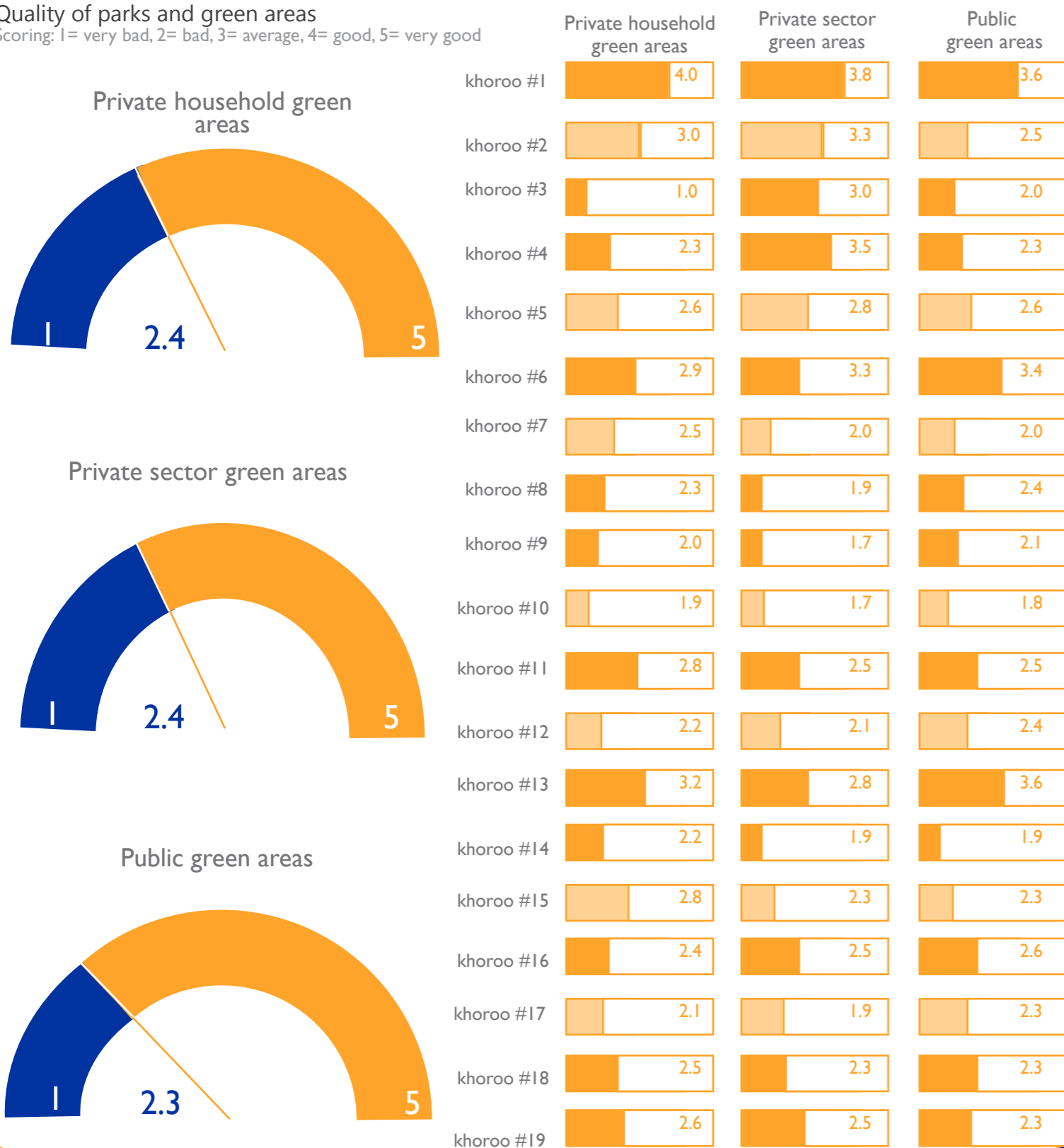


1.8 Parks and green areas

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. Overall, the quality of all types of green areas across Chingeltei was just below average. The quality of private household green areas was highest in kheseq #1 (4.0) and very low in kheseq #3 (1.0). The quality of private sector green areas was also highest in kheseq #1 (3.6) and lowest in kheseq #10 (1.7). The quality of public green areas was again found to be highest in kheseq #1 (3.8) and lowest in kheseq #9 and #10 (both 1.7).

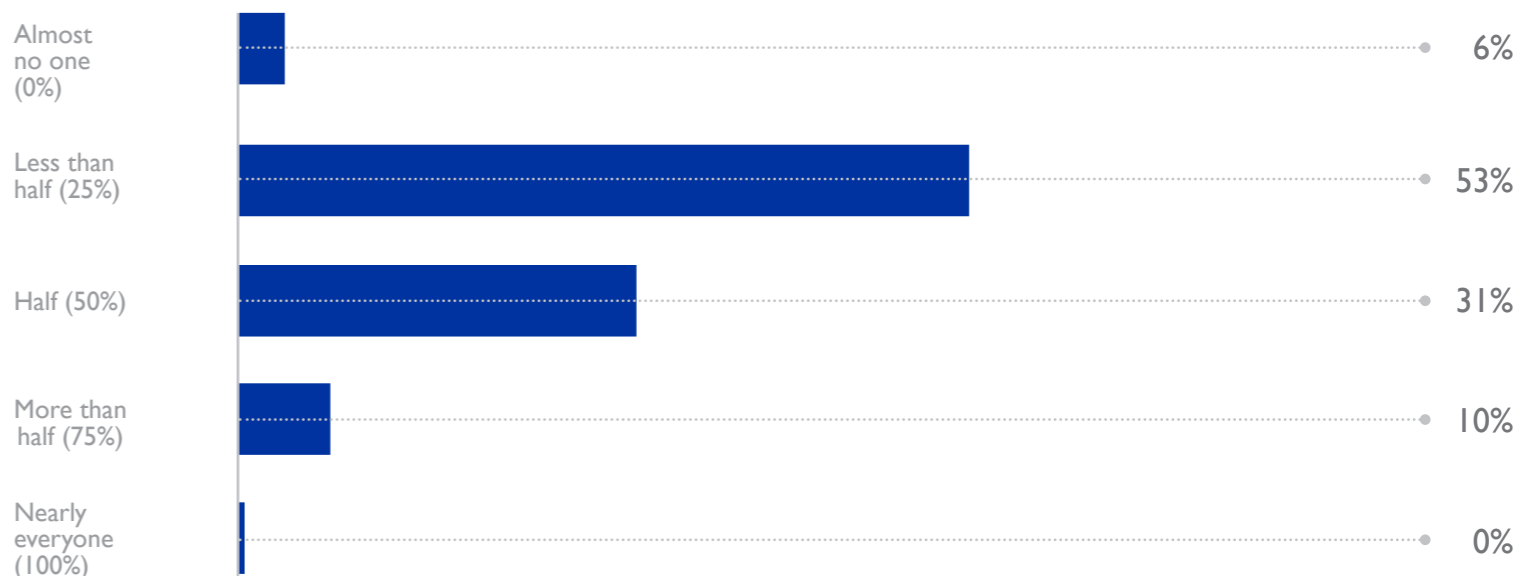
Quality of parks and green areas

Scoring: 1= very bad, 2= bad, 3= average, 4= good, 5= very good

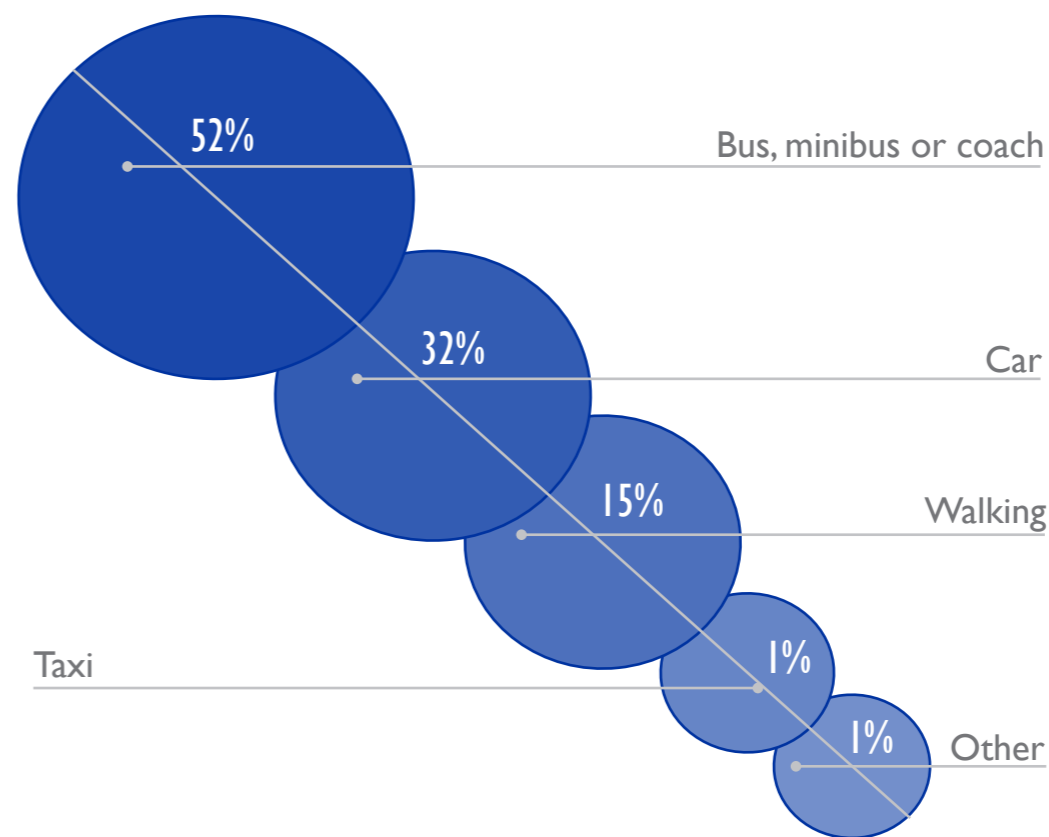


1.9 Transport and traffic

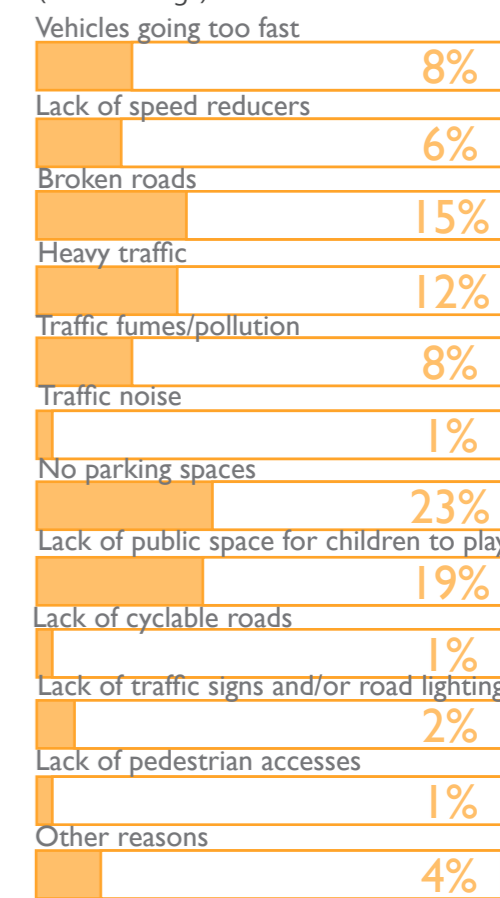
Share of households without a personal vehicle (% of kheseqs)



Primary method of transportation (% of kheseqs)



Primary problem linked to traffic (% of kheseqs)



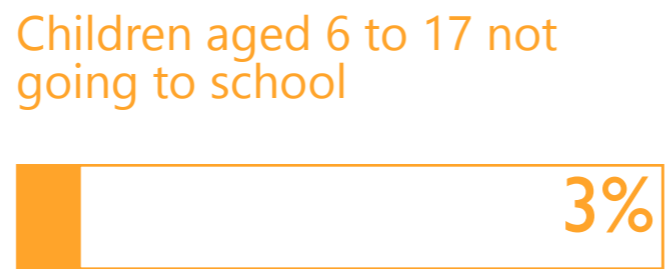
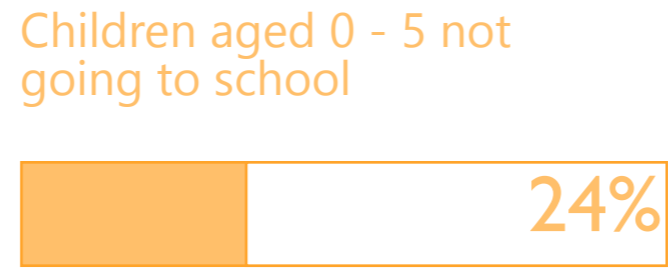
All potential problems linked to traffic were reported in Chingeltei district, where the predominant mode of transportation was bus, minibus or coach (52% of kheseqs). The most problematic issue regarding traffic across the district was found to be lack of parking spaces (23%) followed by a lack of space for children to play (19%). Lack of parking spaces was reported across all kheseqs in khoroо #1, #2 and #4.

1.10 Children and education

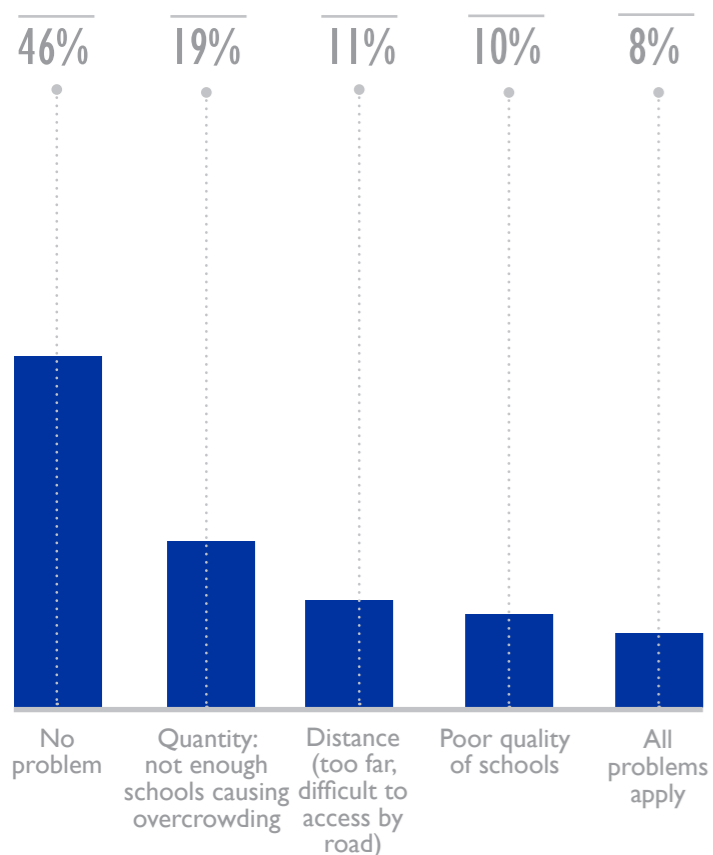
Across Chingeltei district, 3,947 children aged between 0 and 5 were reportedly not attending kindergarten (24% of the population of that age group), and 1,100 children aged between 6 and 17 were reportedly not attending school (three percent of the population of that age group). The district-wide rates of children aged 0 – 5 out of education was six percentage points lower than the city-wide average. The highest non-attendance rates for children aged between 0 and 5 was found in khoroo #14 (44%), while the highest non-attendance rates for children of the older age group was found in khoroo #18 (22%).

Key informants were also asked about the existence of problems with regard to both education and general child welfare. Forty-six per cent of kheseqs across Chingeltei reported that there were no problems with regard to education, while 19 per cent reported that there were not enough classrooms, leading to overcrowding. The two most reported problems with regard to children across the district were a lack of children’s clubs and sports centres (43% of kheseqs) and lack of access to internet or other tools needed for homeschooling (16%).

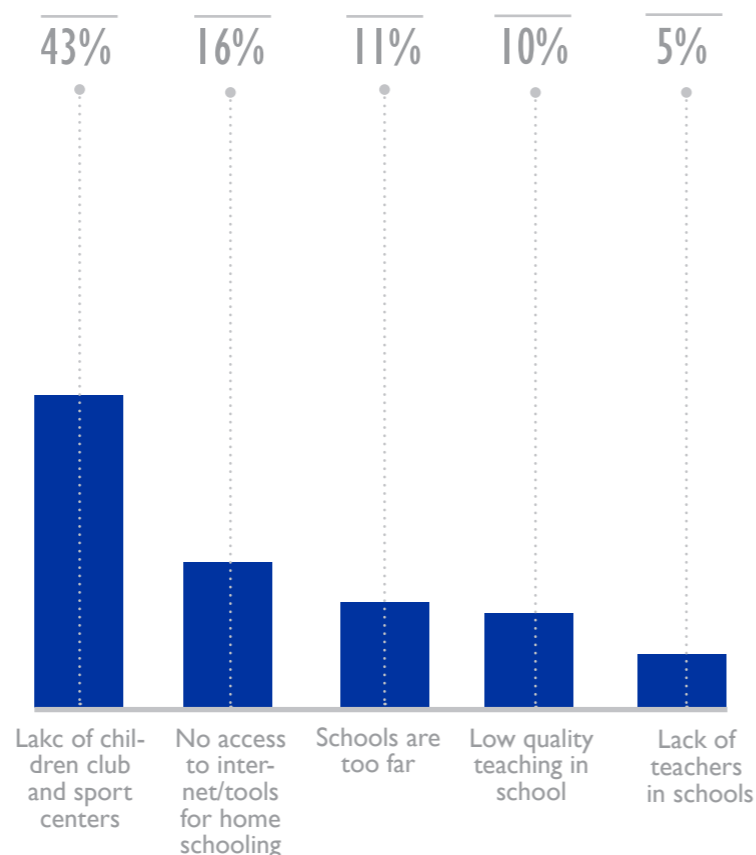
Share of children not attending school by age (% of children)



Primary problem linked to education (% of kheseqs)



Primary challenge faced by children (% of kheseqs)



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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.