

# Khan-Uul District

## Rapid Assessment on Population, Migration and Needs

July 2022



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

# Table of Contents

- Introduction & Methodology..... 1
- Data Analysis..... 2
  - 1.1 Population Baseline and Demographic Overview..... 2
  - 1.2 Arrivals..... 3
  - 1.3. Departures..... 3
  - 1.4 Employment Situation..... 4
  - 1.5 Financial Situation..... 5
  - 1.6 Challenges and Security Situation..... 6
  - 1.7 Services and Infrastructure..... 10
  - 1.8 Parks and Green Areas..... 14
  - 1.9 Transport and traffic..... 15
  - 1.10 Children and Education..... 16

# 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 Khan-Uul 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 KHAN-UUL

## I.1 Population Baseline and Demographic Overview



**58,841**  
Households



**216,980**  
Individuals



**53%**  
Females



**2,879**  
Persons with medical conditions

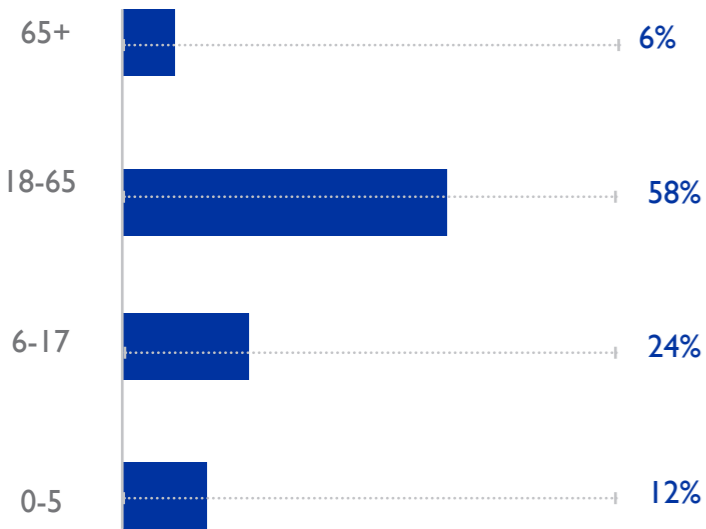


**35%**  
Minors



**2,567**  
Pregnant women

Population pyramid (% of individuals)

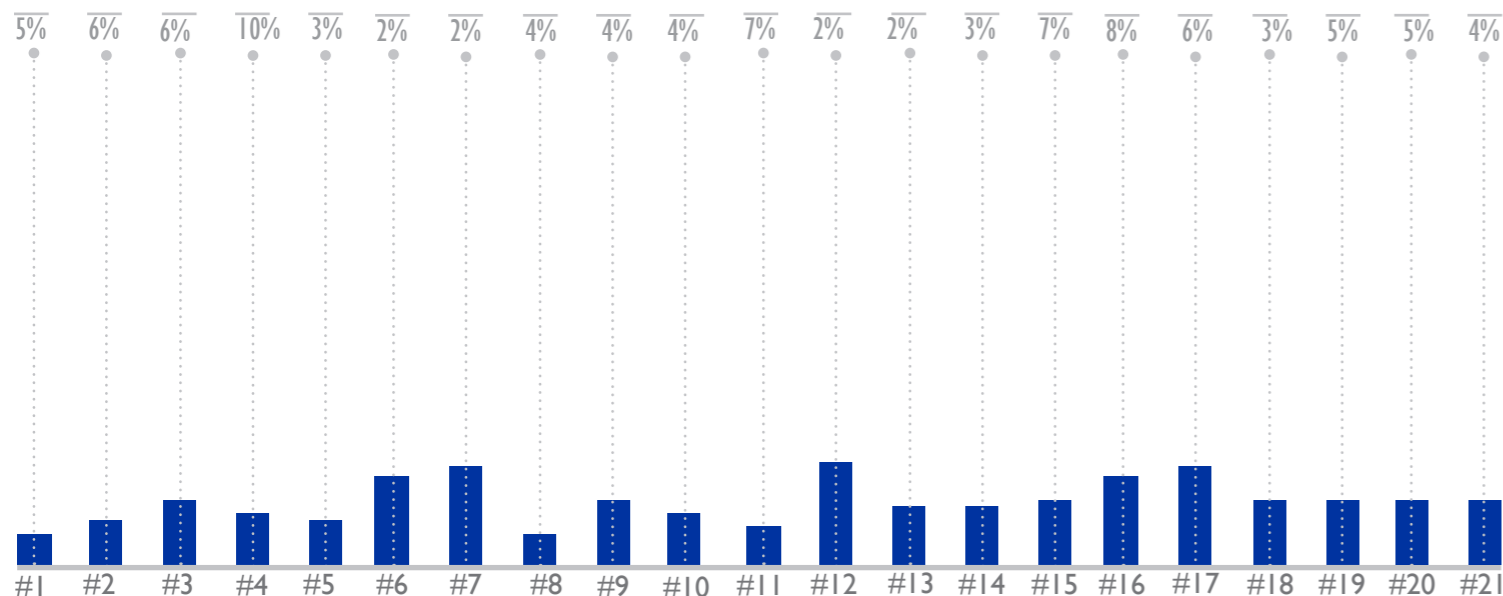


At the time of the assessment (March 2022), there were 216,980 individuals and 58,841 households living in Khan-Uul district. Forty-seven per cent were male and 53 per cent were female. A significant 36 per cent of the population registered as minors: 12 per cent aged 0-5, and 24 per cent aged 6-17, which is the highest cumulative rate of minors reported in a districted across Ulaanbaatar. Adults between the ages of 18 and 65 comprised 58 per cent of the population, while elderly persons (aged over 65 years) comprised 6 per cent.

Overall, 2,567 individuals were reported as having chronic diseases or serious medical conditions (1.2% of the population), and there were 2,879 women reported as being pregnant (2.5% of the female population).

The Khan-Uul district has 21 khoros and 201 khesegs. Khoroo #4 is the most populated, hosting one in ten of the district population, followed by khoroo #16 (8%) and khoroo #15 (7%).

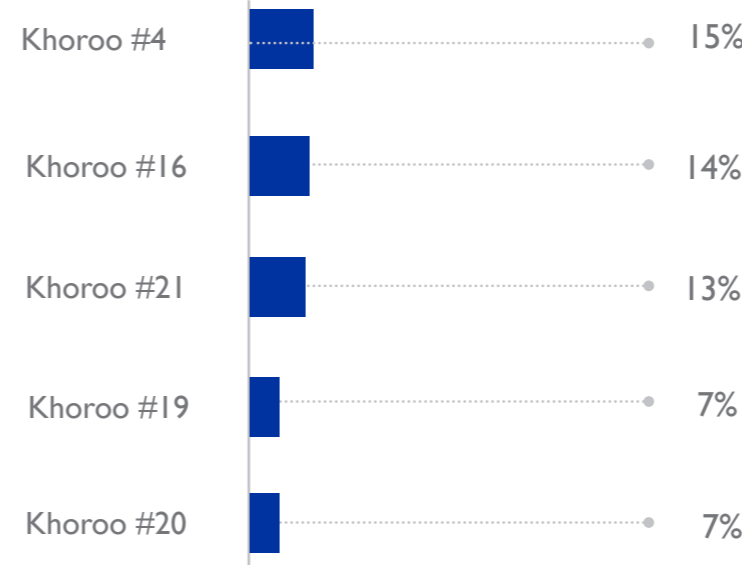
Population by khoroo (% of individuals)



## I.2 Arrivals<sup>2</sup>

A total of 7,216 households and 20,633 individuals arrived in Khan-Uul district in 2021. Of the total arrivals in 2021 across Ulaanbaatar, 17.2 per cent were reported in Khan-Uul – the highest proportion of which were reported in khoroo #4 (15%). The primary reason for arrival to this district was found to be family reasons (42%), followed by educational (19%), and economic (9%).

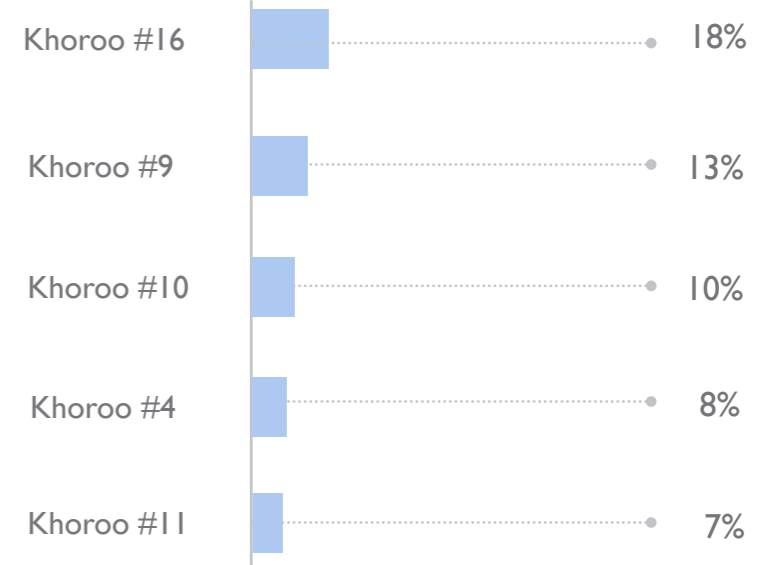
Top khoros of arrival (% of total arrivals)



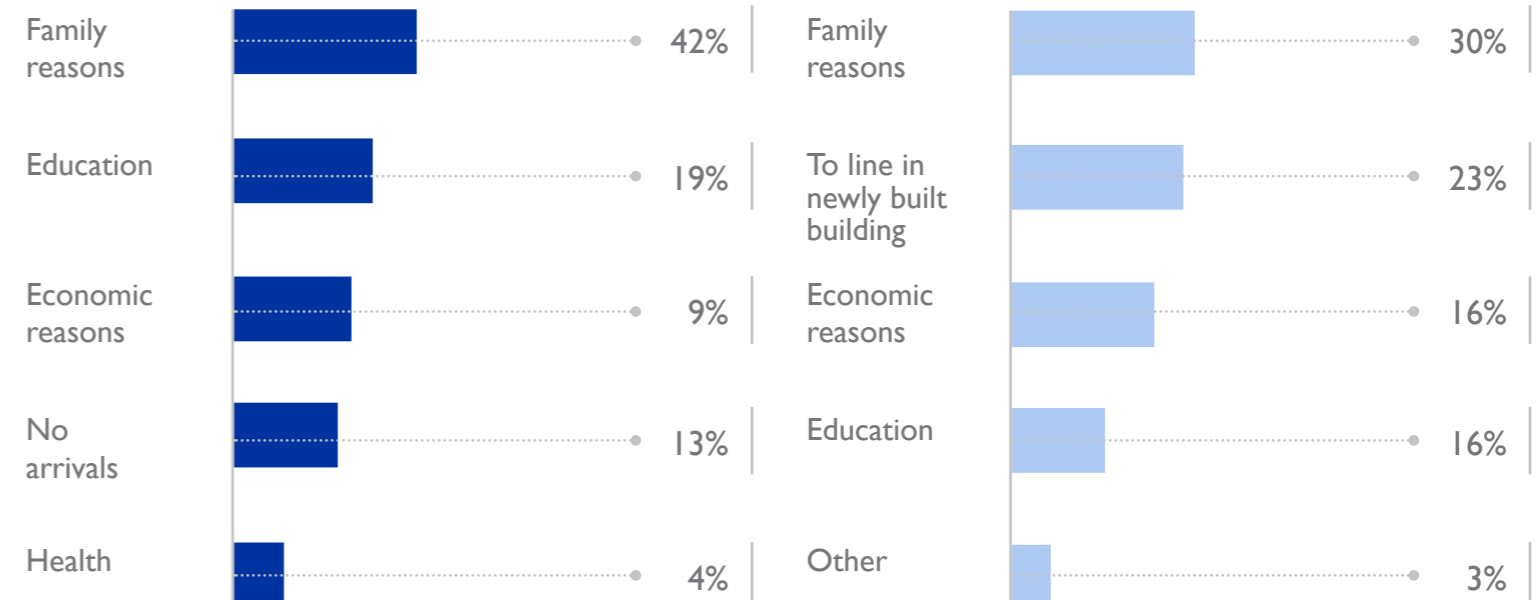
## I.3 Departures

A total of 2,578 households and 7,385 individuals departed from Khan-Uul district in 2021. Of the total departures in 2021 across Ulaanbaatar, 8.5 per cent were reported from Khan-Uul. The highest percentage of departures were reported from khoroo #16 (18%), followed by khoroo #9 (13%) and khoroo #10 (10%). Overall, the most important reason for departure from this district was family reasons (30%).

Top khoros of departure (% of total arrivals)



Primary reason for arrival and departure (% of individuals)

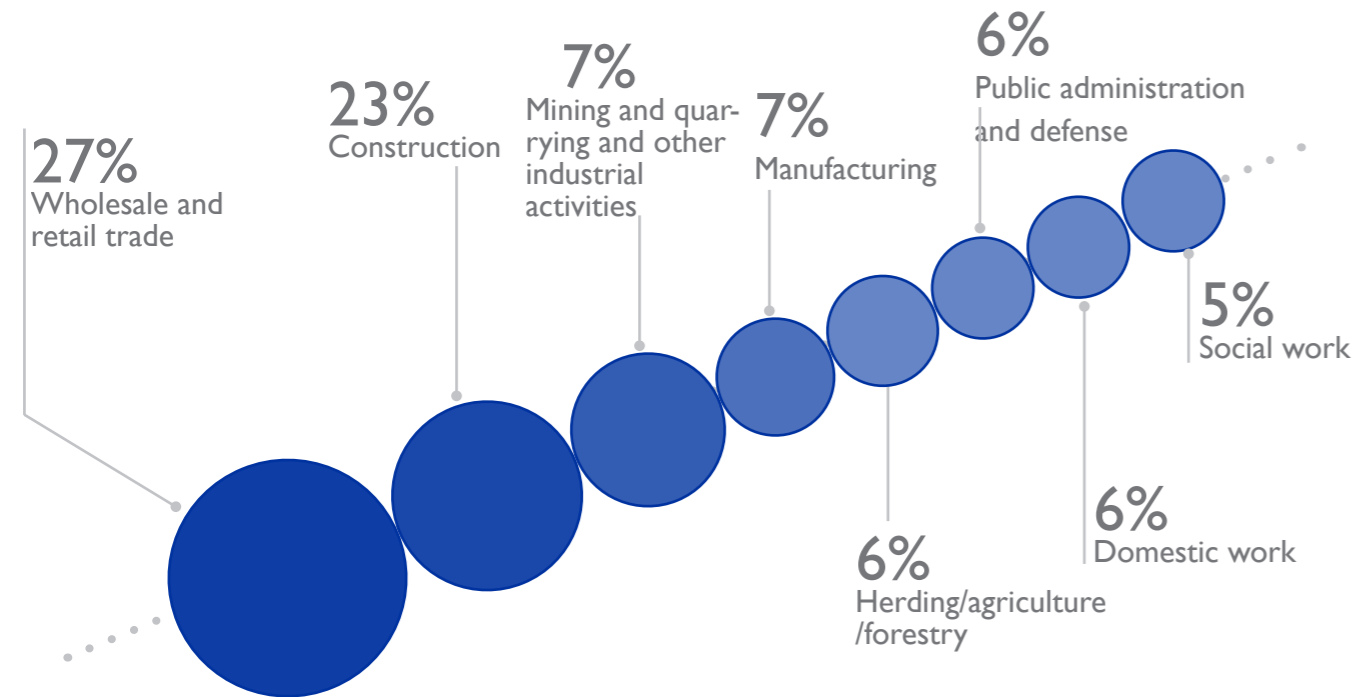


<sup>2</sup> Arrivals refers to all individuals or households who arrived to a location in this district, regardless of whether they arrived from another location within or outside this district. Departures refers to all individuals or households who left a location in Ulaanbaatar city, regardless of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

## I.4 Employment Situation

In line with city-wide trends, the most predominant sector of employment in Khan-Uul district was wholesale and retail trade (27%), followed by construction (23%). Then, diverting from city-wide trends, the third-most important sector of employment in Khan-Uul was found to be mining, quarrying and other industrial activities (7%). Wholesale and retail trade is most widespread in khoroo #6 (100% of khesegs), khoroo #2 (55% of khesegs), and khoroo #16 (53%). Construction is most reported in khoroo #9 (92% of khesegs), khoroo #11 (63% of khesegs), and khoroo #8 (53% of khesegs). It is also the predominant sector of employment in khoroo #4, which hosts the highest population: 21,107 individual (10% of the district population). Overall, 56,478 individuals (26% of the district population) live in khesegs where wholesale and retail trade is the most prevalent sector of employment, and 47,037 individuals (22% of the district population) live in khesegs where construction is the most prevalent sector of employment.

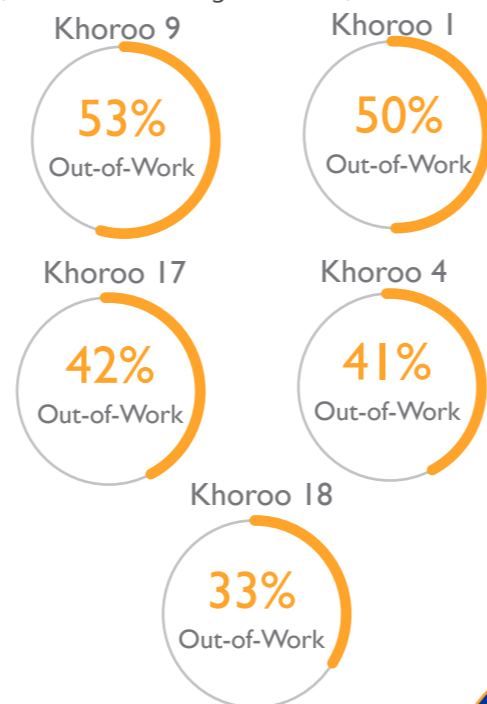
Primary sector of employment (% of khesegs)



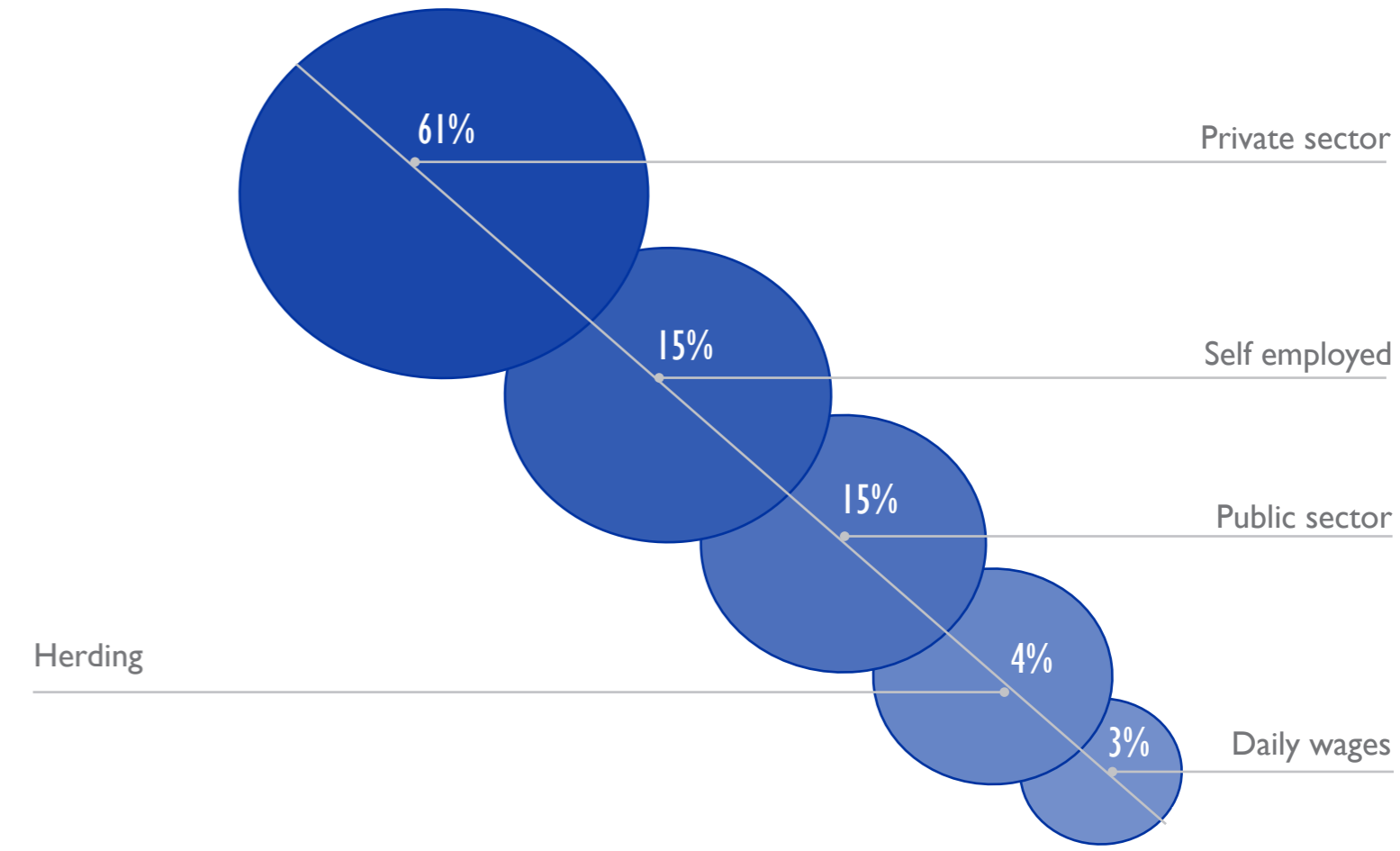
Out-of-work rate (% of individuals aged 18 - 64)



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



Employment type (% of khesegs)



Across Khan-Uul district, an estimated 32,602 individuals aged between 18 and 64 are out of employment, which is 26 per cent of the adult population. The out-of-work rate in this district is the second-lowest across Ulaanbaatar city: four percentage points lower than the national average (30%). This is quite significant, especially given that Khan-Uul district is the fourth most populated district in Ulaanbaatar city, hosting 14 per cent of the city's total population. The relatively adequate in-work rates of adults in Khan-Uul could potentially be associated to the district's high heterogeneity with regard to employment sectors, which might indicate an abundance in work opportunities. The out-of-work rate is most critical in khoroo #9, where more than half of the working-age population are out of work (53%), followed by khoroo #1 (50%), khoroo #17 (42%). In these three khoros, 9,051 individuals out of a total of 19,122 working-age individuals are reportedly out of work. Conversely, the out-of-work rate is lowest in khoroo #16, where 92 per cent of the working age population are reportedly in work (9,977 out of 10,811 individuals), followed by khoroo #5 (90%), and khoroo #19 (86%). In these khoros, 19,083 out of a total of 21,285 working-age individuals are reportedly in work.

Across Khan-Uul district, the private sector is the predominant employment type in 61% of khesegs, the public sector in 15 per cent of khesegs, self-employment in 15 per cent, and herding in four per cent. The private sector is most dominant in khoroo #6 (100% of khesegs), khoroo #9 (92%), and khoroo #5 (88%). The public sector is most dominant in khoroo #2 (82% of khesegs), khoroo #3 (50%), and khoroo #21 (43%). Herding is reported in four khoros only: khoroo #14 (57% of khesegs), khoroo #13 (38%), khoroo #12 (13%), and khoroo #17 (10%).

### 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 25 per cent of kheseqs across Khan-Uul district reported household worries of not having enough food to eat in the four weeks prior to data collection, impacting a total of 43,858 individuals. This rate is slightly lower than the city-wide average of 29 per cent, by four percentage points. Khoroo #5 is most affected, where key informants in all kheseqs reported worries about not having enough food to eat.

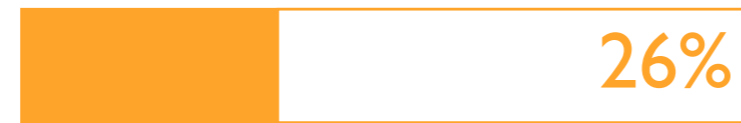
Key informants in 26 per cent of kheseqs reported having heard rumours of households reducing food consumption in the four weeks prior to data collection, impacting a total of 45,676 individuals. This rate is also lower than the city-wide average of 34 per cent, by eight percentage points. Khoroo #8 is most affected, where key informants in 93 per cent of kheseqs reported rumours of households reducing expenditure on food.

Food security (% of kheseqs)

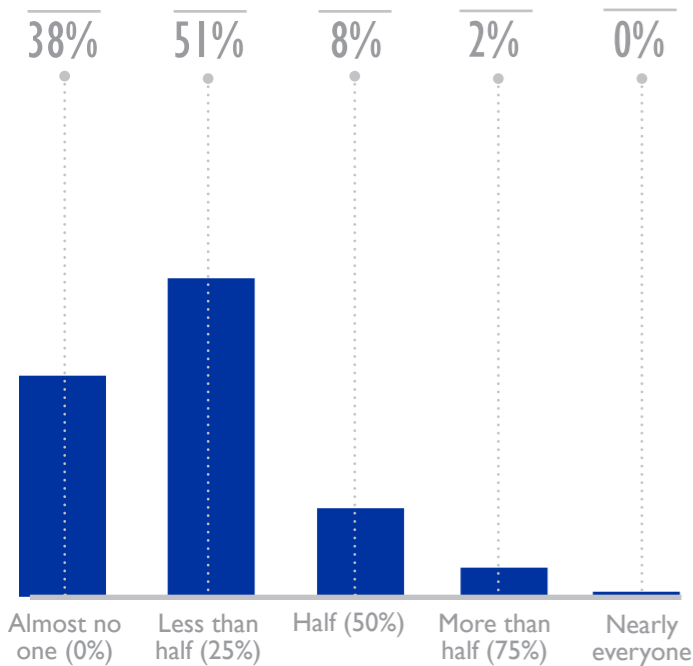
#### Worries of not having enough food



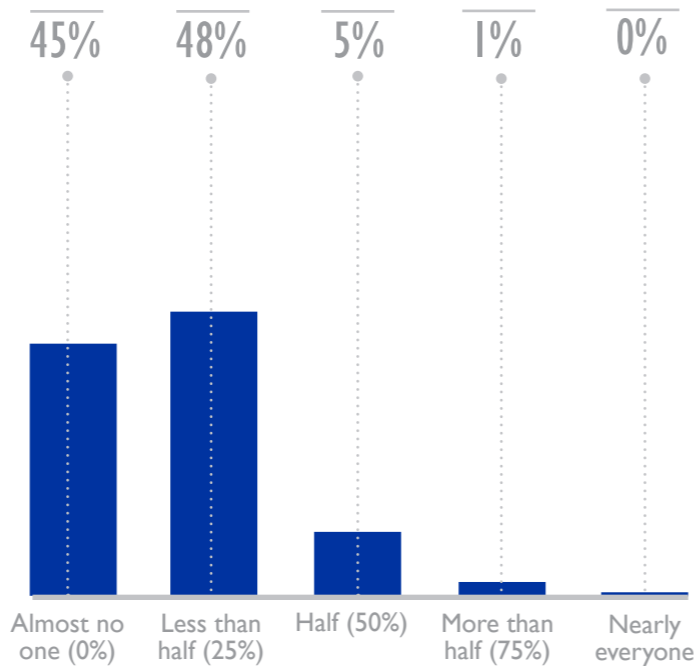
#### Reducing the amount of food consumed



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)

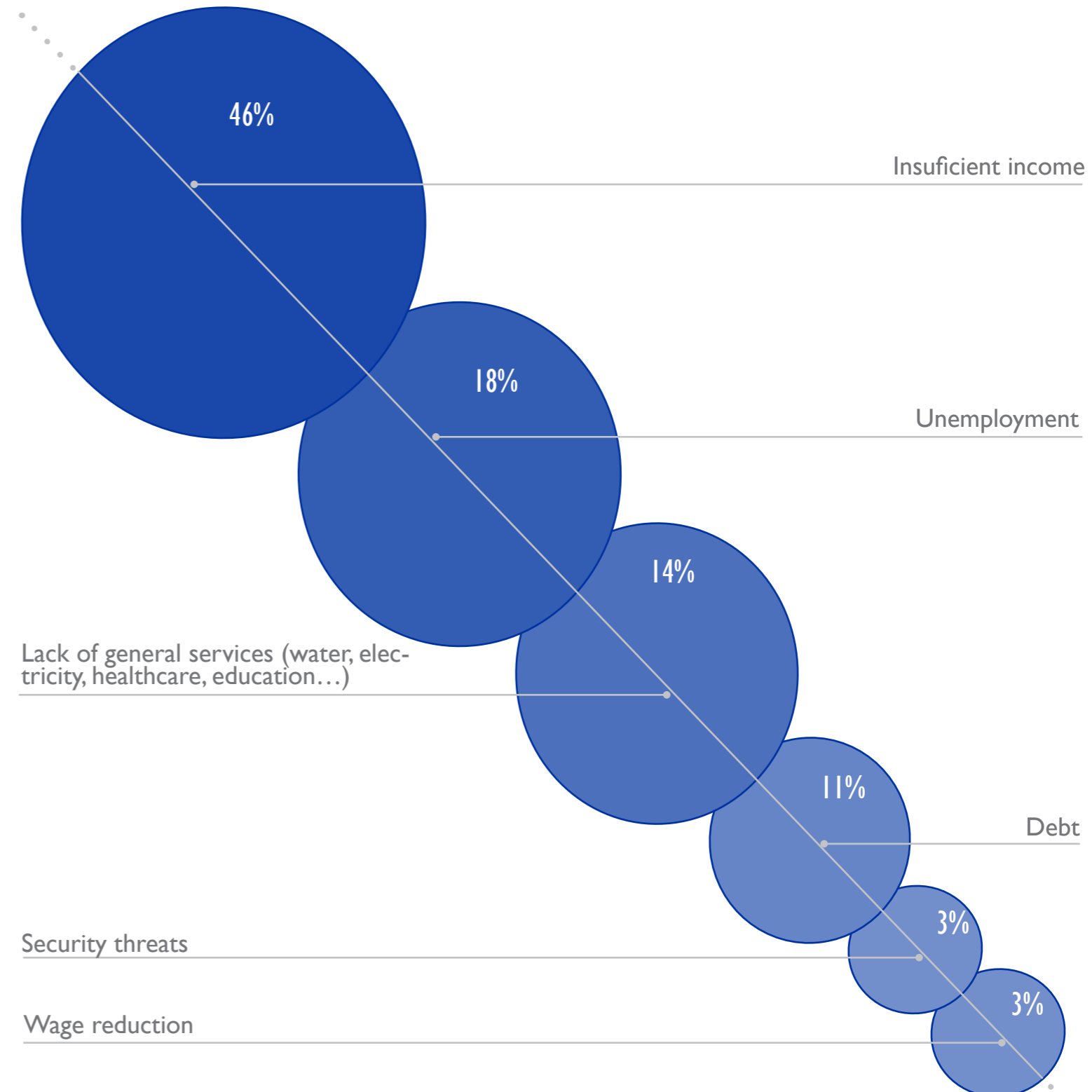


In 89 per cent of kheseqs across Khan-Uul district, nearly no one or less than half of inhabitants were reported to have had an income reduction in the four weeks prior to data collection. However, in 11 per cent of kheseqs, half or more than half of inhabitants reportedly lost income, affecting 22,005 individuals. In 94 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 16 per cent of kheseqs, half or more than half of inhabitants were reported to have lost all income, affecting 11,408 individuals.

### 1.6 Challenges and security situation

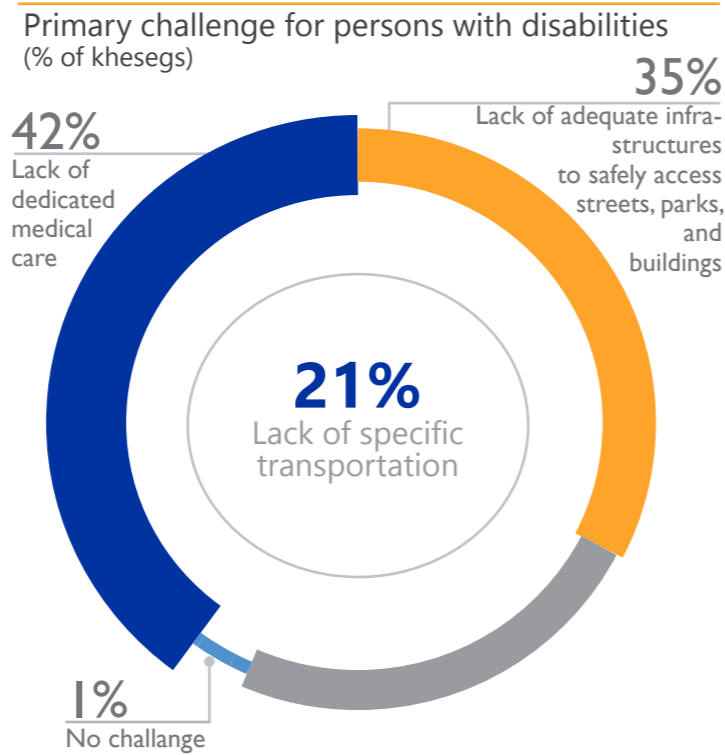
The most pressing challenges across Khan-Uul district relate to financial and economic instability but also to a lack of basic services. The most reported challenge is insufficient income (as reported in 46% of kheseqs), followed by regional unemployment (18%), and lack of access to basic services (14%). Concerns over insufficient income are most pressing in khoroo #3, where it is reported across all kheseqs.

Primary challenges (% of kheseqs)

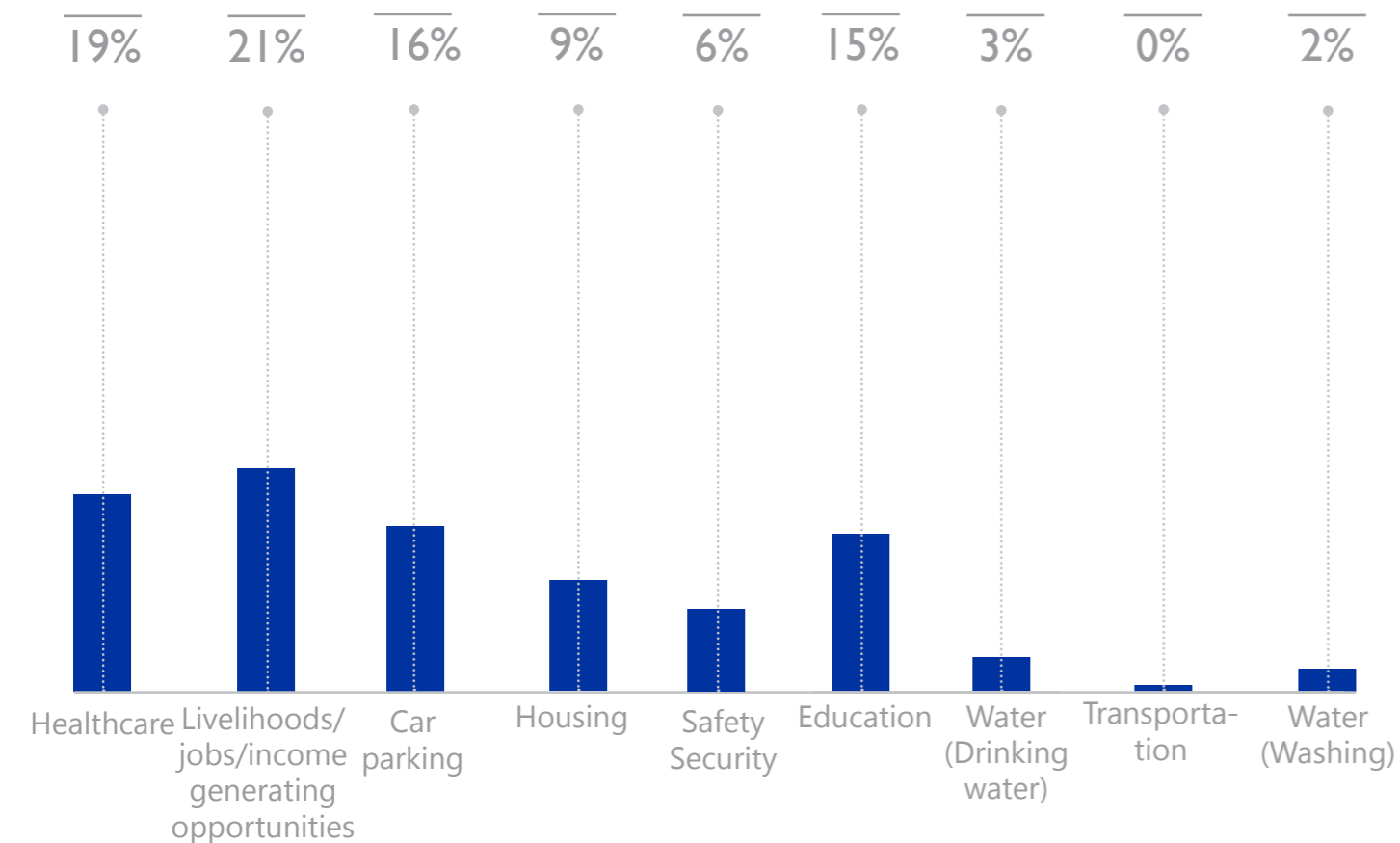


Across Khan-Uul district, the services which people had the most difficulty accessing were livelihood opportunities (21%), healthcare services (19%), and car parking (16%). Accessing livelihood opportunities was found to be the primary focus of concern in 75 per cent of khesegs in khoroo #5, while access to healthcare services was the primary focus of concern in 58 per cent of khesegs in khoroo #9.

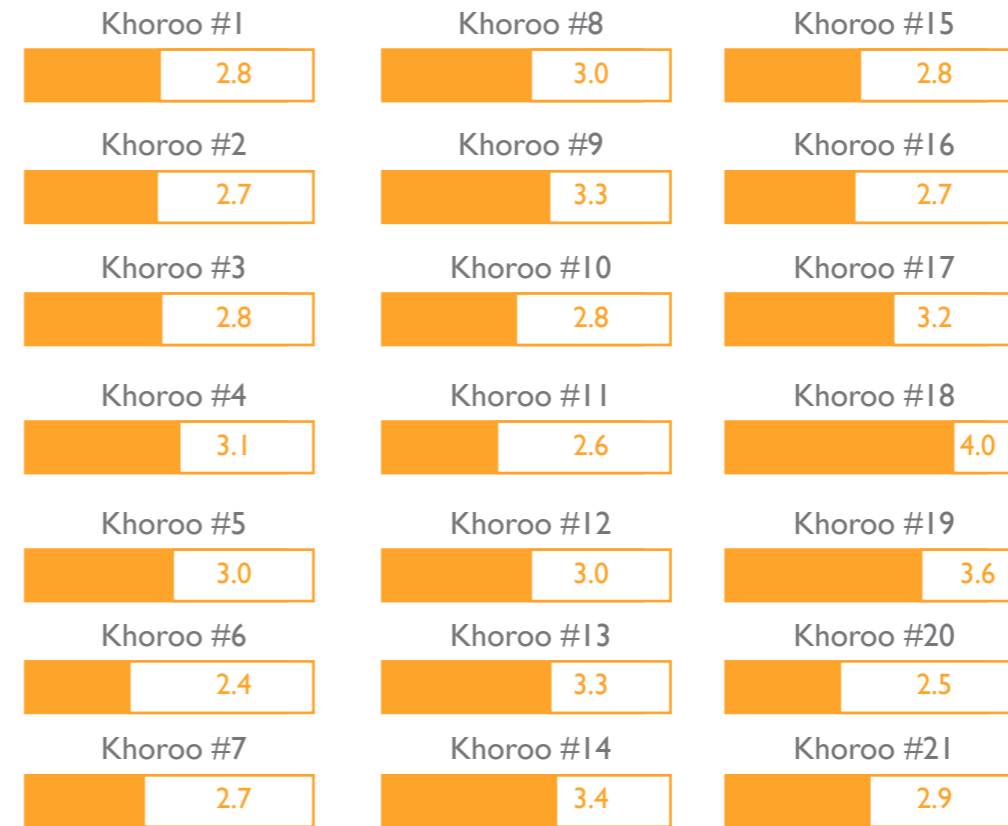
The primary challenges for persons with disabilities were found to be a lack of dedicated medical care (42%), followed by a lack of adequate infrastructure in place to safely access streets, parks and buildings (35%).



Service that people have difficulties accessing (% of khesegs)



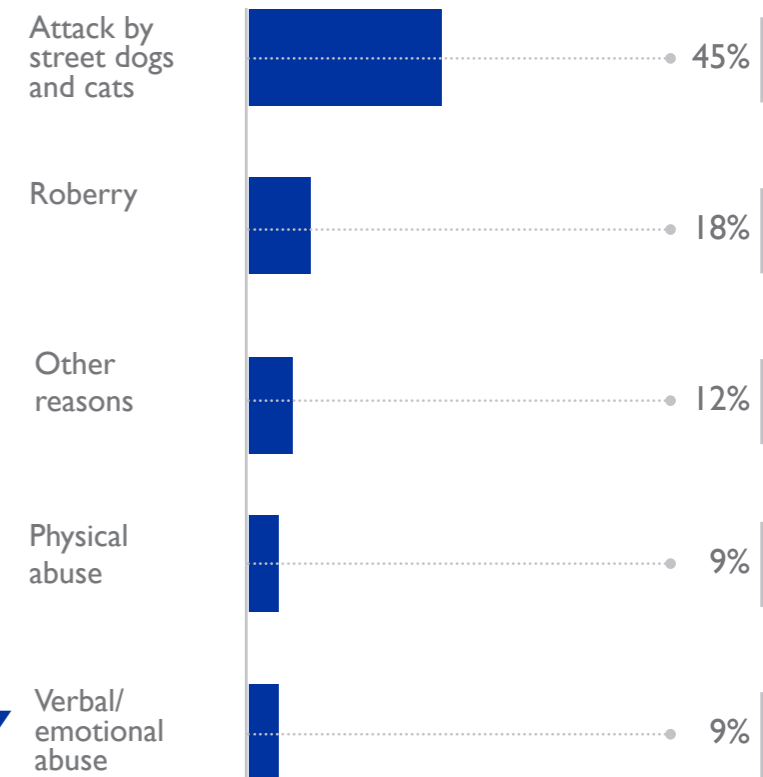
Security situation by khoroo Scoring: 1= very bad, 2= bad, 3= average, 4= good, 5= very good



Occurrence of security incidents (% of khesegs)



Primary types of security incidents (% of khesegs)

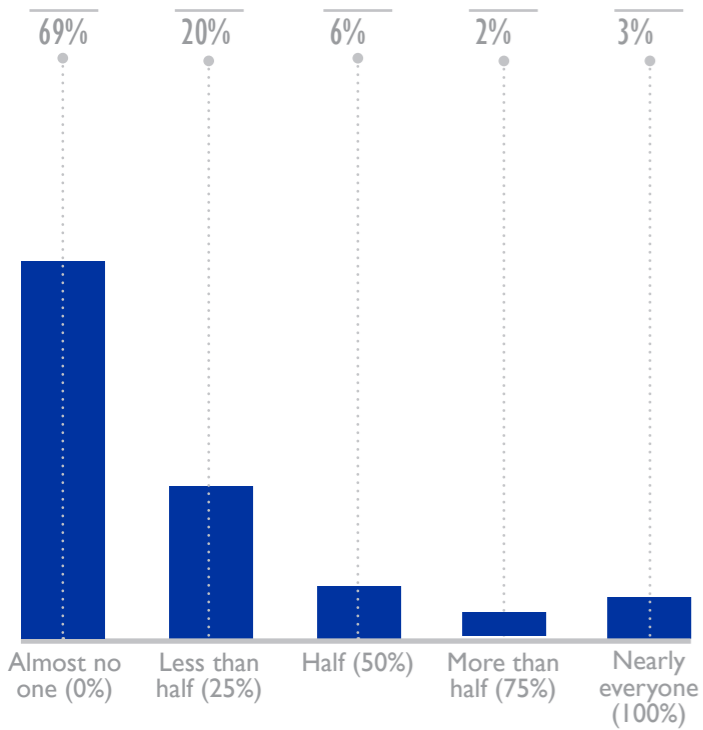


**16%** of khesegs reported a security incident in the past four weeks.

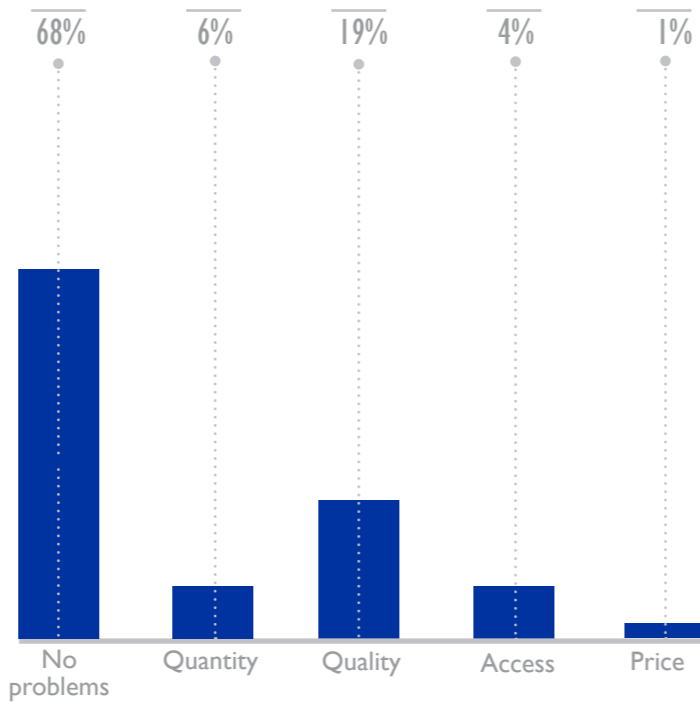
## I.6 Services and infrastructure

### WATER

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

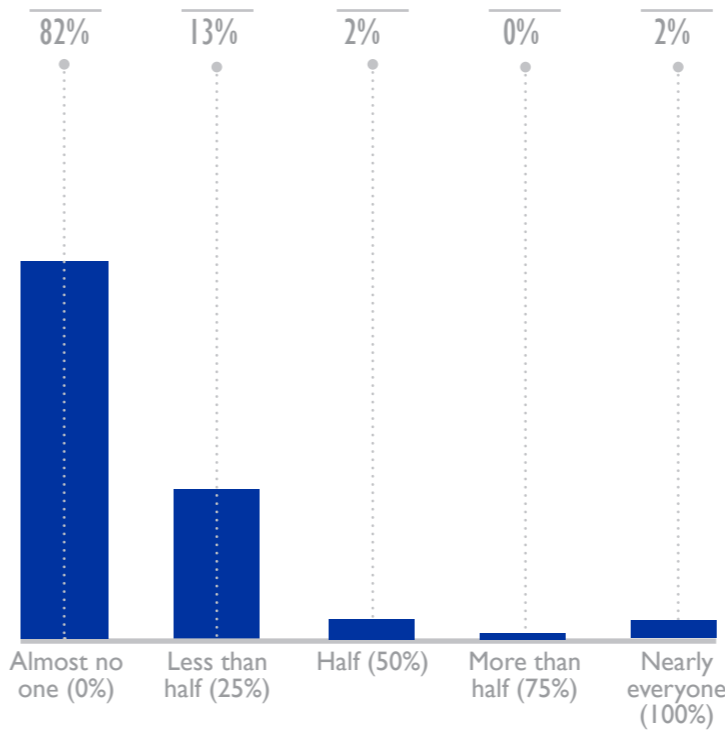


Primary problem linked to water (% of khesegs)

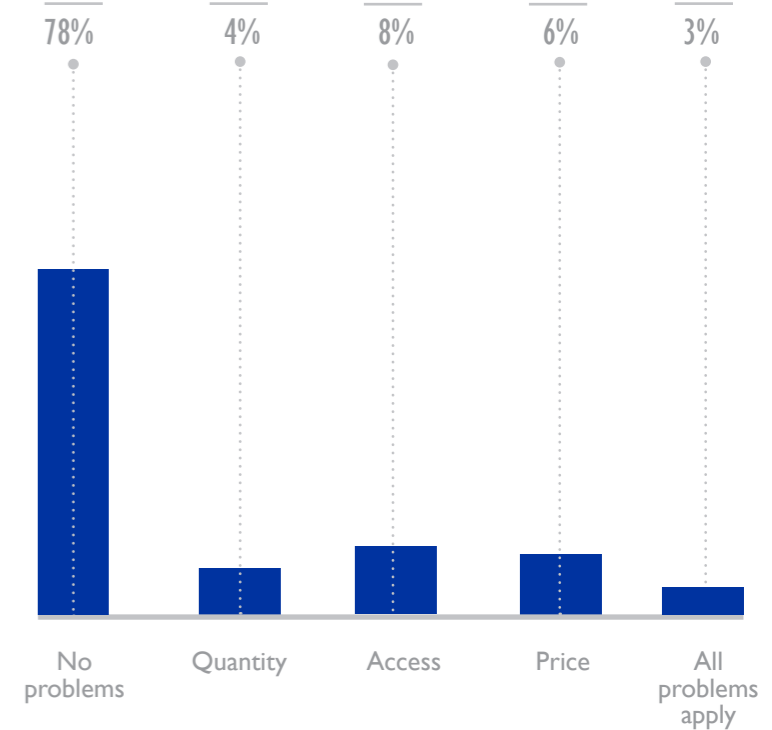


### ELECTRICITY

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

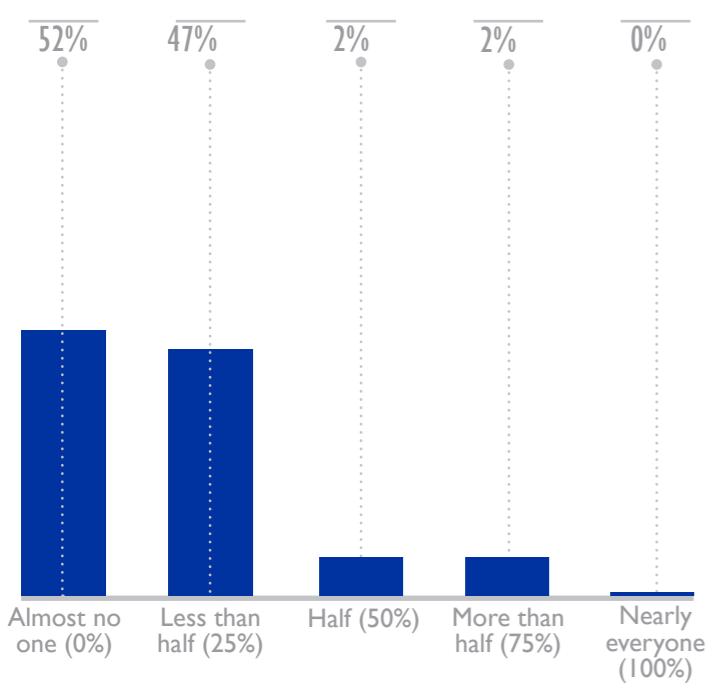


Primary problem linked to electricity (% of khesegs)

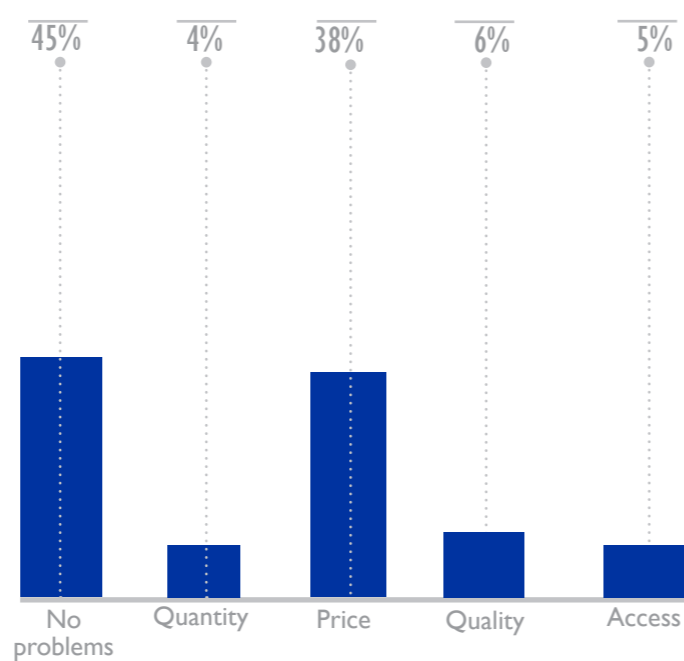


### FOOD

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

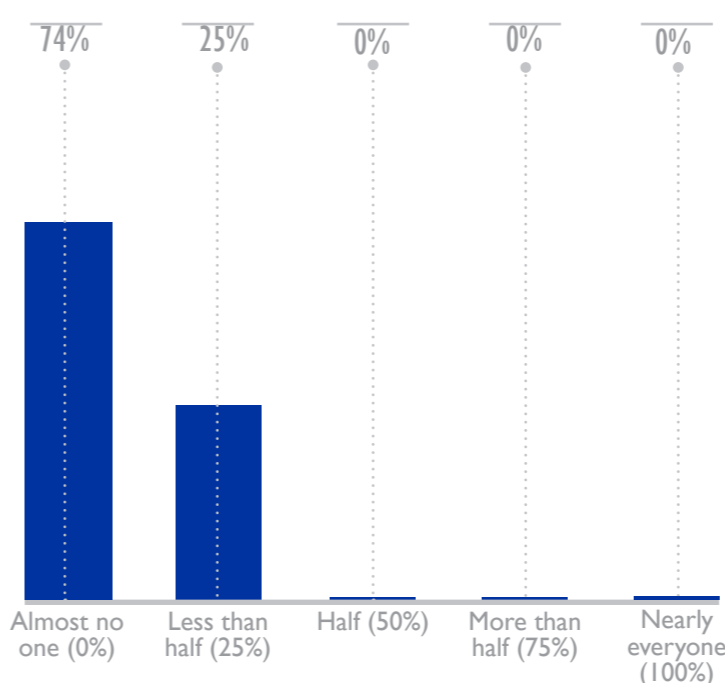


Primary problem linked to food (% of khesegs)

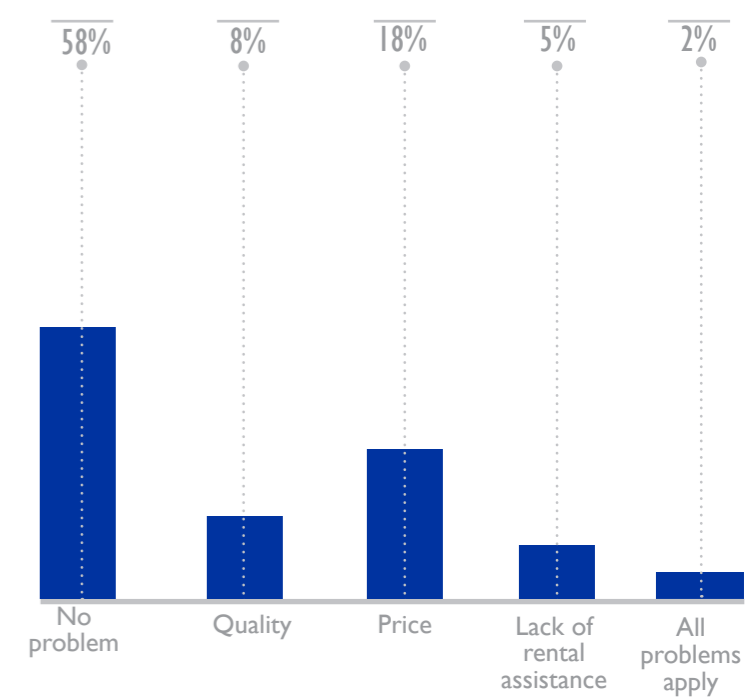


### HOUSING

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



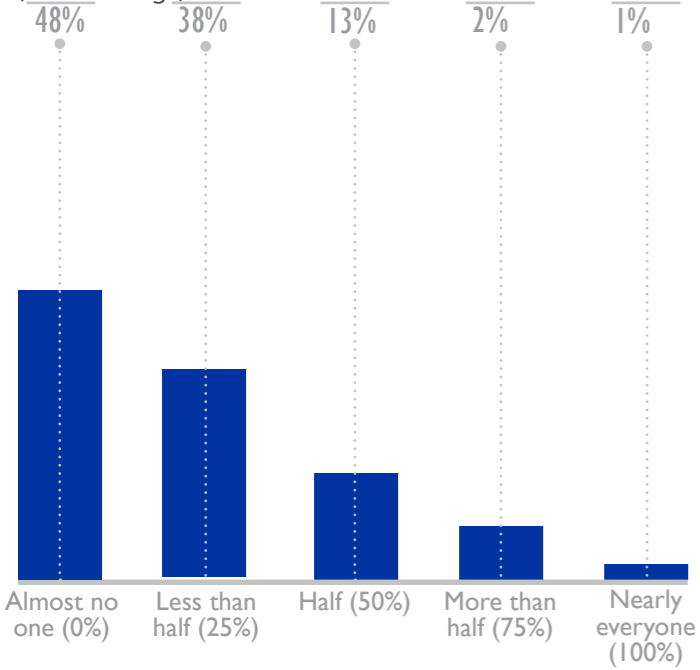
Primary problem linked to housing (% of khesegs)



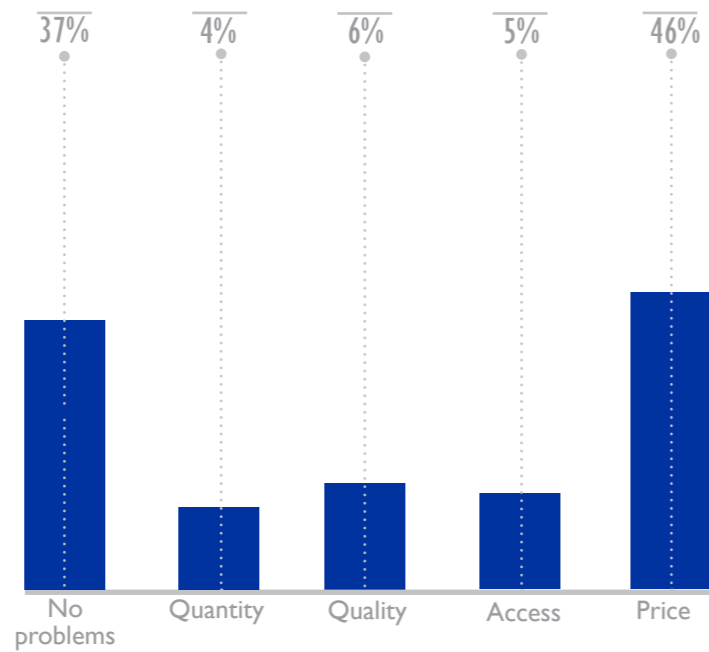
## I.6 Services and infrastructure

### NFI

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

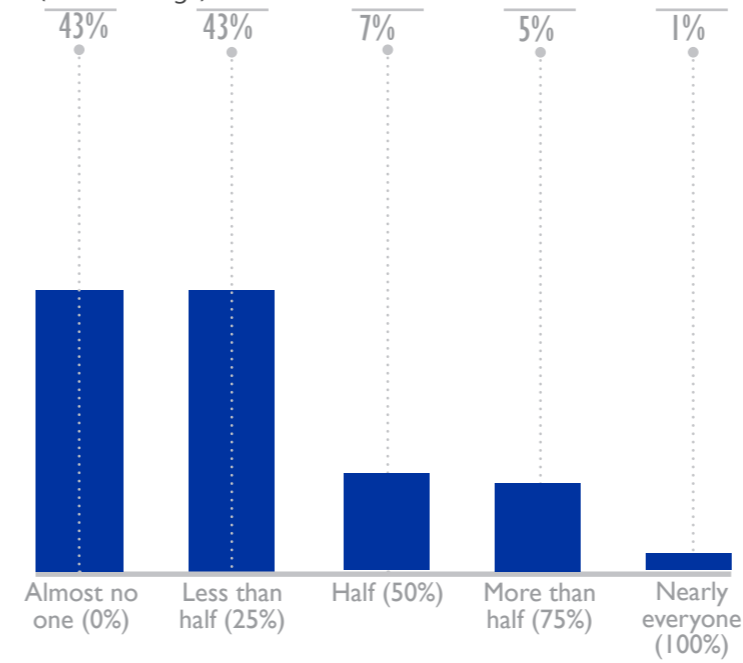


Primary problem linked to NFIs (% of khesegs)

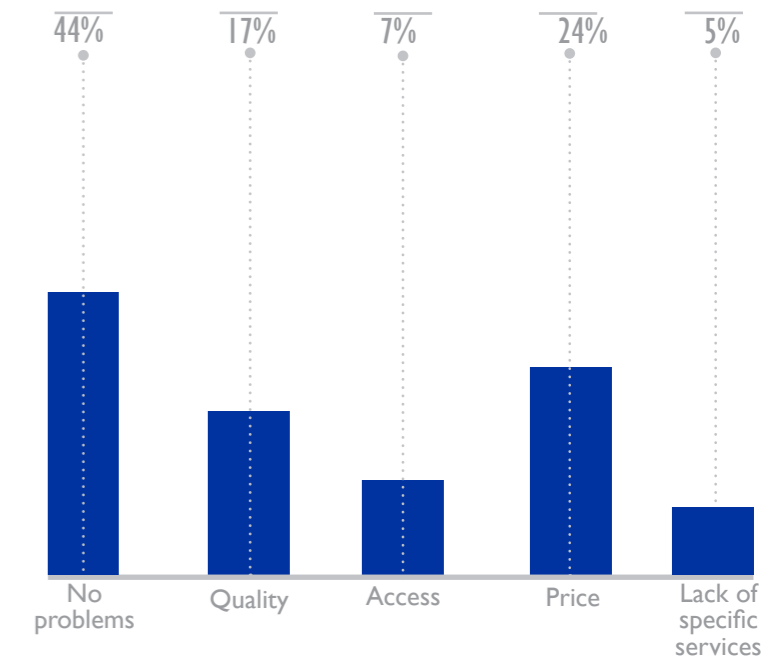


### INTERNET

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

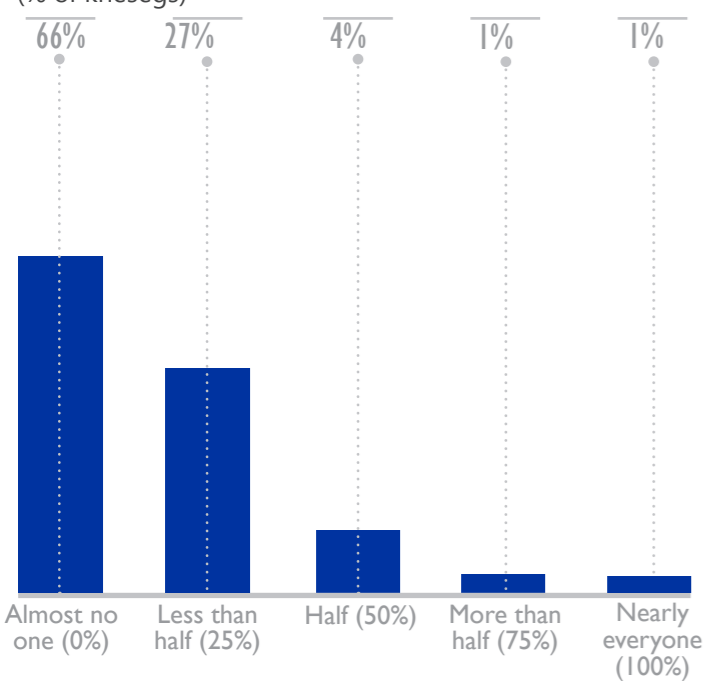


Primary problem linked to internet (% of khesegs)

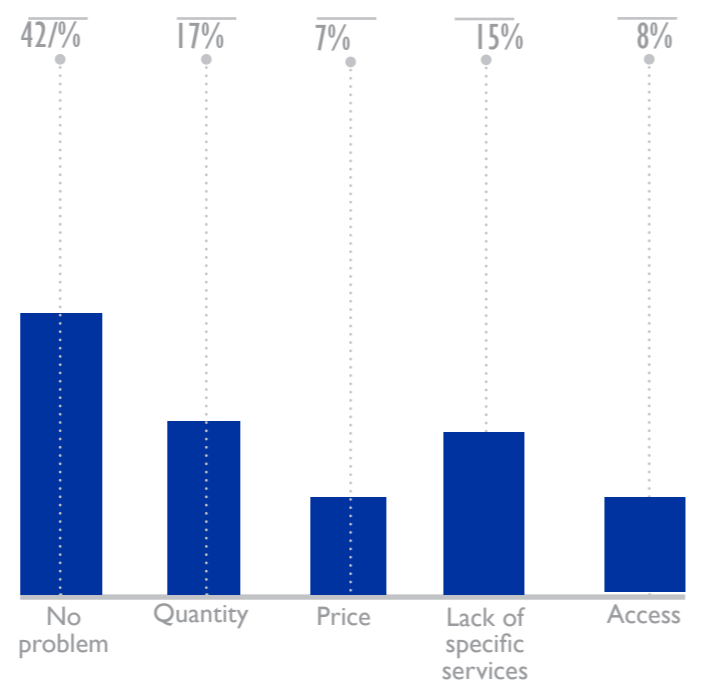


### HEALTHCARE

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

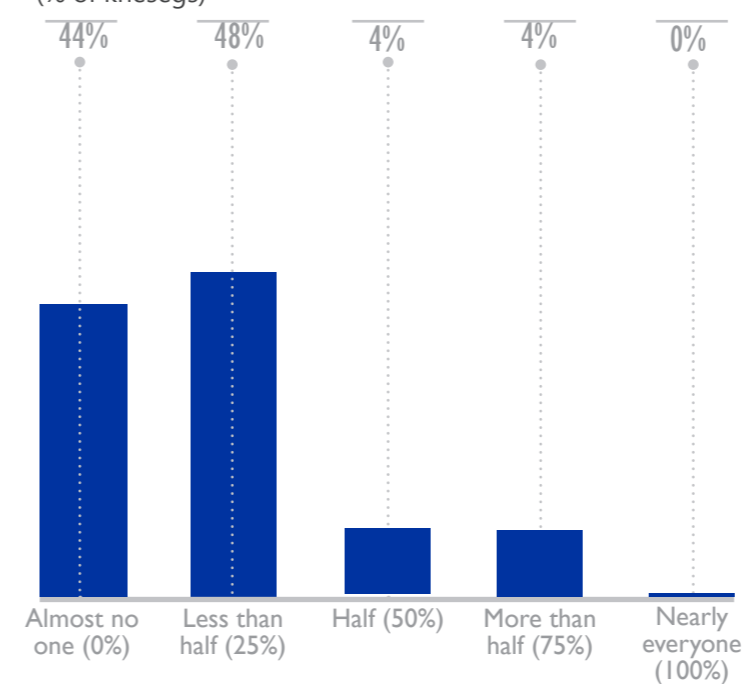


Primary problem linked to healthcare (% of khesegs)

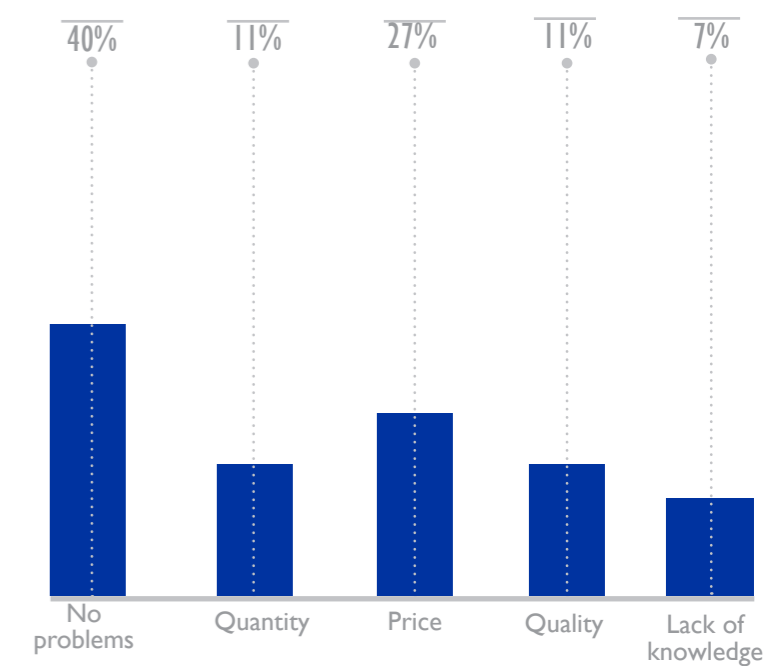


### SMARTPHONES

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



Primary problem linked to smartphone (% of khesegs)



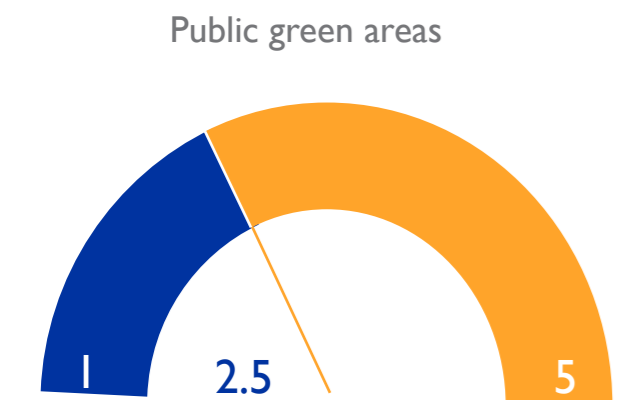
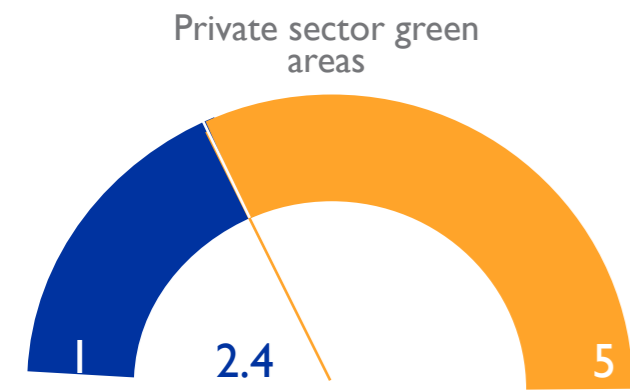
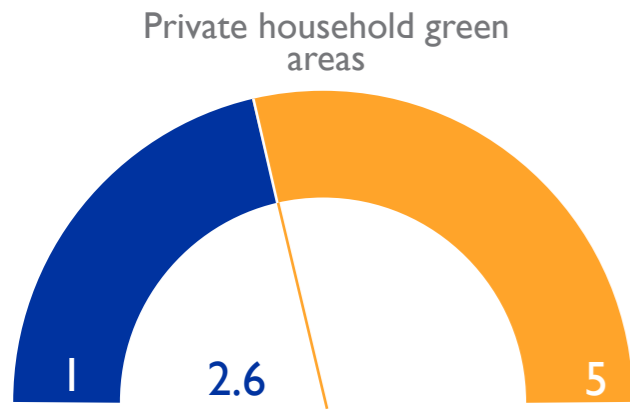


## 1.8 Parks and green areas

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 private household green areas and public green areas was just below average, while the quality of private sector green areas was poor. The quality of private household green areas was highest in khoroo #18 (4.2) and lowest in khoroo #20 (1.9). The quality of private sector green areas was also highest in khoroo #18 (4.2) and lowest in khoroo #16 (1.7). The quality of public green areas was again found to be highest in khoroo #18 (3.8) and lowest in khoroo #14 and #7 (both 1.9).

### Quality of parks and green areas

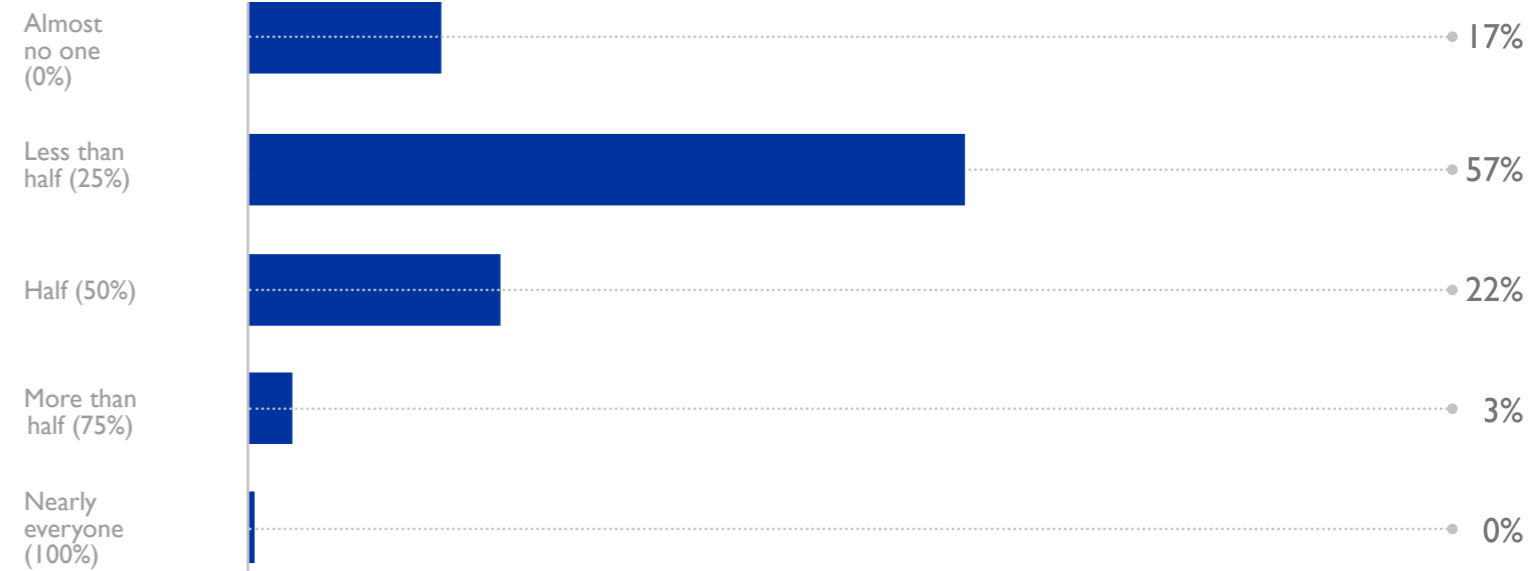
Scoring: 1= very bad, 2= bad, 3= average, 4= good, 5= very good



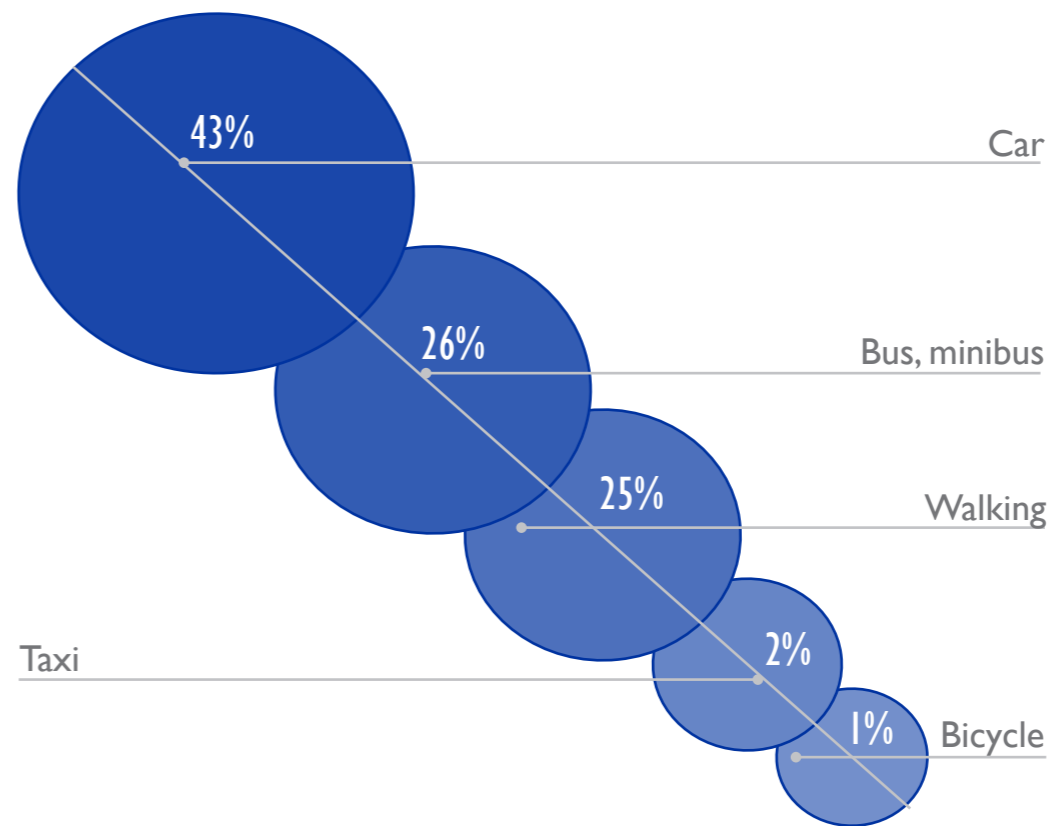
	Private household green areas	Private sector green areas	Public green areas
khoroos #1	2.8	2.7	3.0
khoroos #2	2.6	2.2	3.0
khoroos #3	2.4	2.4	2.3
khoroos #4	3.0	2.9	3.1
khoroos #5	2.1	2.3	1.9
khoroos #6	2.1	2.0	2.1
khoroos #7	2.6	2.3	1.9
khoroos #8	2.5	2.0	2.0
khoroos #9	3.4	2.3	2.1
khoroos #10	2.0	2.0	1.9
khoroos #11	2.8	2.8	2.4
khoroos #12	3.0	2.9	2.8
khoroos #13	2.8	3.0	3.0
khoroos #14	2.6	2.1	1.9
khoroos #15	2.8	2.6	2.7
khoroos #16	2.1	1.7	1.9
khoroos #17	2.8	2.7	3.4
khoroos #18	4.2	4.2	3.8
khoroos #19	2.9	2.6	2.9
khoroos #20	1.9	2.0	1.9
khoroos #21	2.1	2.3	2.3

## 1.9 Transport and traffic

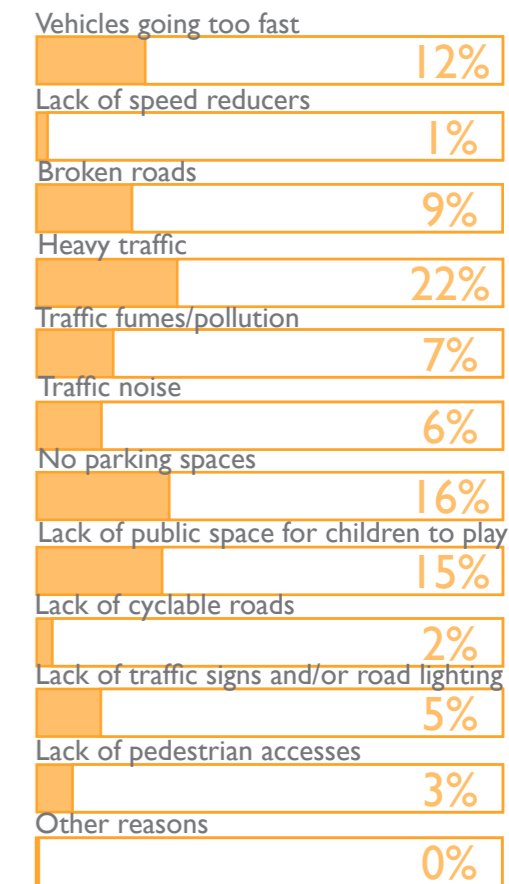
### Share of households without a personal vehicle (% of khesegs)



### Primary method of transportation (% of khesegs)



### Primary problem linked to traffic (% of khesegs)



All potential problems linked to traffic were reported in Khan-Uul district, where the predominant mode of transportation was driving by car (43% of khesegs). The most problematic issue regarding traffic across the district was found to be heavy traffic (22%) followed by a lack of parking spaces (16%). Heavy traffic was most reported as the primary traffic-related problem in khoroo #2, where it was reported by 82 per cent of khesegs.

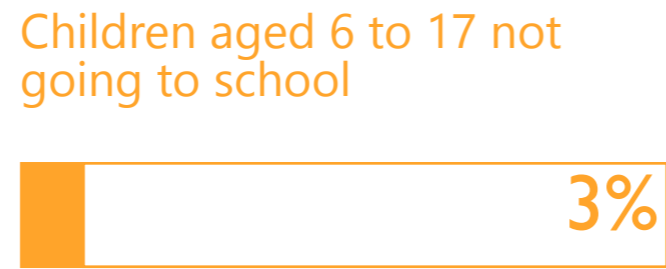
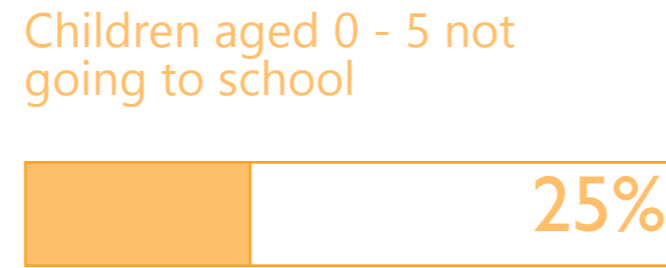


### 1.10 Children and education

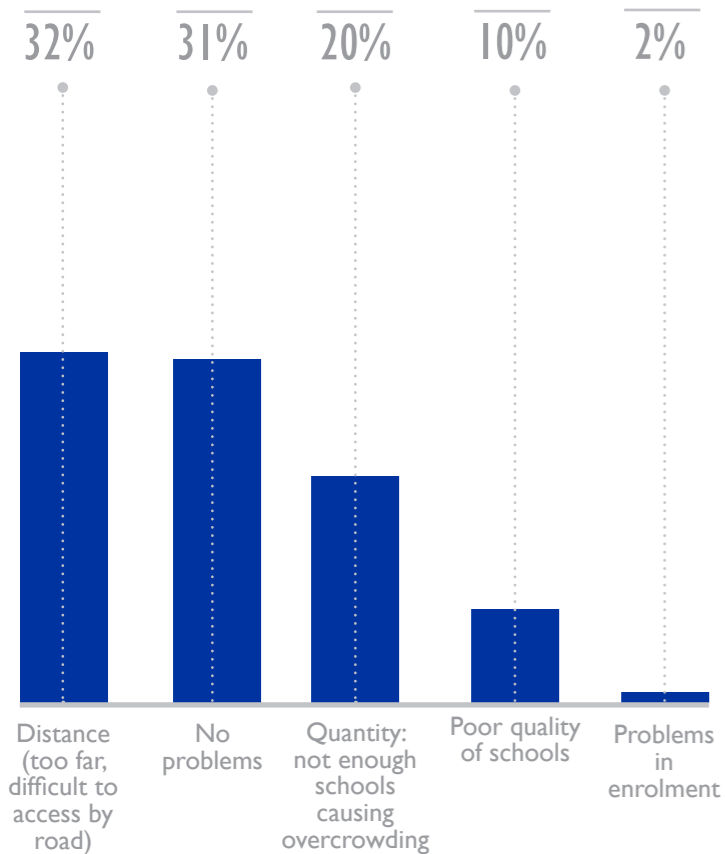
Across Khan-Uul district, 6,418 children aged between 0 and 5 were reportedly not attending kindergarten (25% of the population of that age group), and 1,662 children aged between 6 and 17 were reportedly not attending school (3% of the population of that age group). The district-wide rates of children aged 0 – 5 out of education was five percentage points lower than the city-wide average. The highest non-attendance rates for children aged between 0 and 5 was found in khoroo #3 (65%), while the highest non-attendance rates for children of the older age group was found in khoroo #15 (31%).

Key informants were also asked about the existence of problems with regard to both education and general child welfare. Thirty-two per cent of kheseqs across Khan-Uul reported that schools were too far away, while 31% reported that there were no problems. Khan-Uul is the only district in which the highest proportion of kheseqs reported that there was some type of problem with education, suggesting that education-related problems are of significant importance in the district. The two most reported problems with regard to children across the district were a lack of children’s clubs and sports centres (34% of kheseqs) and schools being too far away (18%).

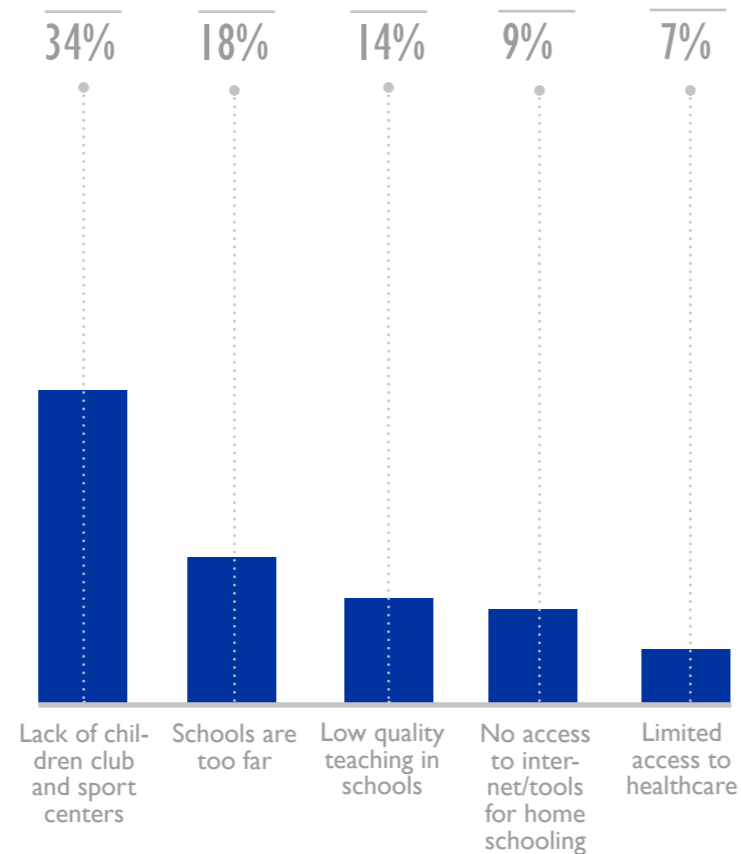
Share of children not attending school by age (% of children)



Primary problem linked to education (% of kheseqs)



Primary challenge faced by children (% of kheseqs)



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