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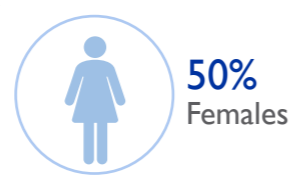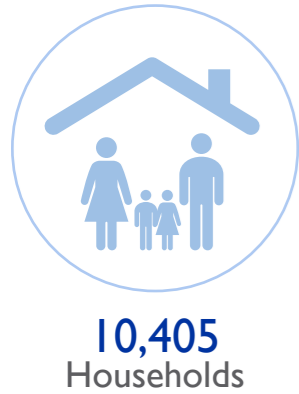
After the data entry process, the data was directly downloaded by the DTM team, who then conducted a number of quality assurance checks in the data monitoring stage to locate any potential data entry errors, discrepancies or duplicates. Where any data-related issues were found, the DTM team made follow-up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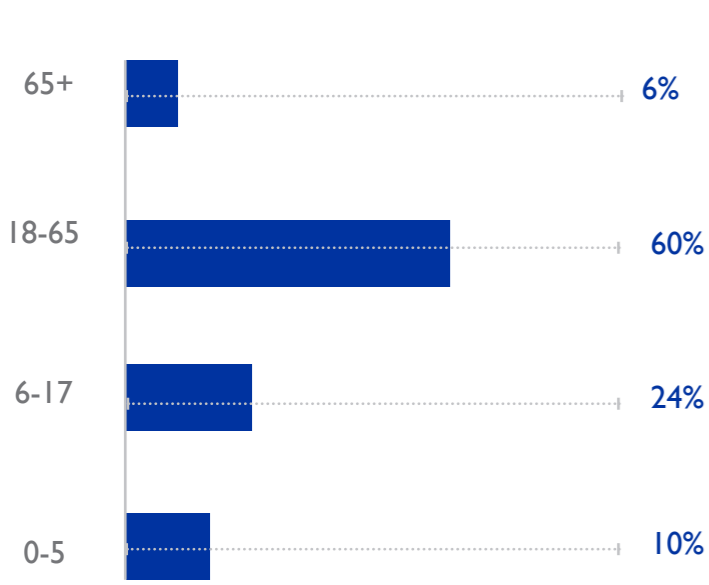
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1. DATA ANALYSIS NALAIKH

1.1 Population Baseline and Demographic Overview

10,405 Households

41,628 Individuals

50% Females

34% Minors

649 Persons with medical conditions

234 Pregnant women

Population pyramid (% of individuals)

| Age group	%
65+	6%
18-65	60%
6-17	24%
0-5	10%

At the time of the assessment (March 2022), there were 41,628 individuals and 10,405 households living in Nalaikh district. Fifty per cent were male and 50 per cent were female. A significant 34 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 60 per cent of the population, while elderly persons (aged over 65 years) comprised 6 per cent.

Overall, 649 individuals were reported as having chronic diseases or serious medical conditions (1.6% of the population), and there were 234 women reported as being pregnant (1.1% of the female population).

The Nalaikh district has eight khoroos and 50 khesegs. Khoroo #4 is the most populated, hosting almost one in five of the district population (19%), followed by khoroo #7 (15%) and khoroo #8 (14%).

Population by khoroo (% of individuals)

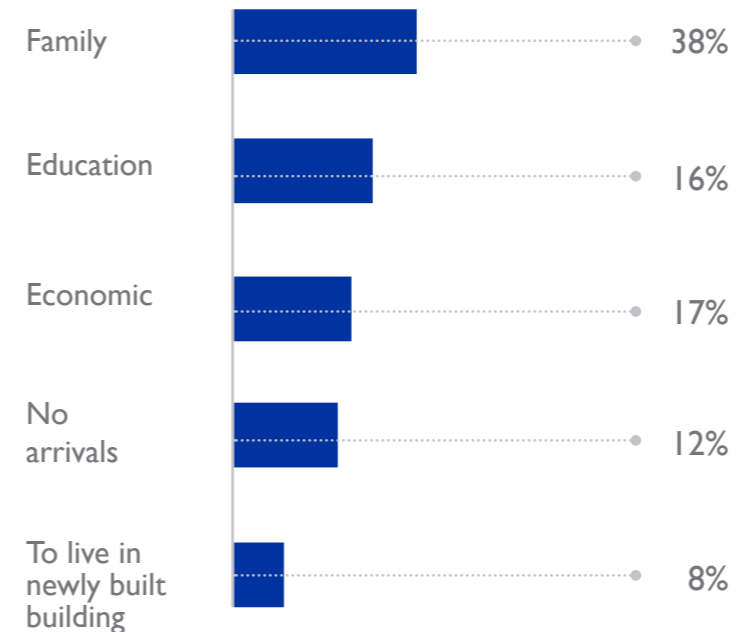| #1	#2	#3	#4	#5	#6	#7	#8
13%	12%	13%	19%	9%	4%	15%	14%
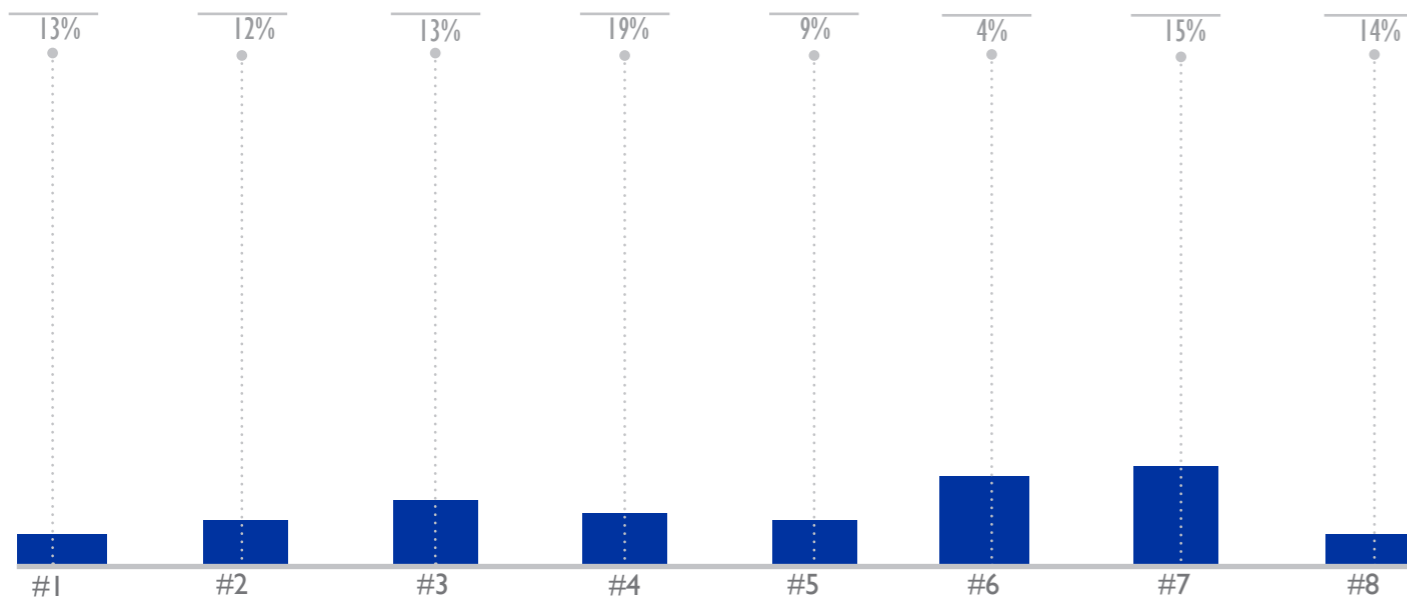
1.2 Arrivals[2]

A total of 661 households and 2,048 individuals arrived in Nalaikh district in 2021. Of the total arrivals in 2021 across Ulaanbaatar, 1.7 per cent were reported in Nalaikh – the majority of which were reported in khoroo #8 (20%), khoroo #4 (17%), and khoroo #2 (17%). The primary reason for arrival to this district was found to be family reasons (38%), followed by economic (17%), and education (16%).
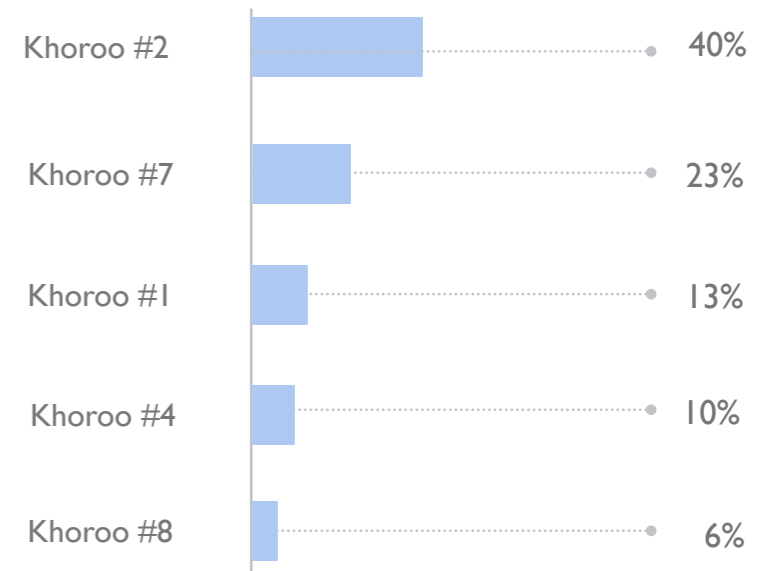
Top khoroos of arrival (% of total arrivals)

Khoroo	%
Khoroo #8	20%
Khoroo #4	17%
Khoroo #2	17%
Khoroo #7	17%
Khoroo #5	12%
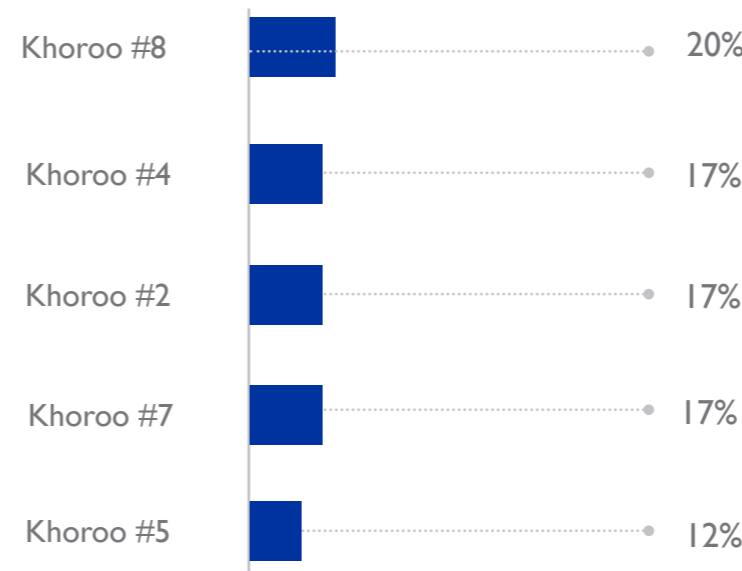
Primary reason for arrival and departure (% of individuals)

● Reasons for arriving   ○ Reason for departure

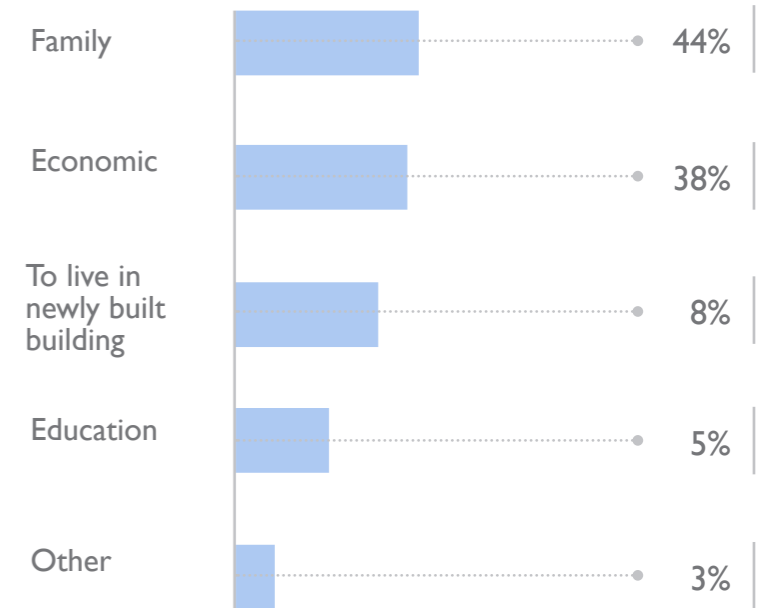| Reason	Arriving	Departure
Family	38%	44%
Education	16%	
Economic	17%	38%
No arrivals	12%	
To live in newly built building	8%	8%
Education		5%
Other		3%

1.3 Departures

A total of 758 households and 2,872 individuals departed from Nalaikh district in 2021. Of the total departures in 2021 across Ulaanbaatar, 3.3 per cent were reported from Nalaikh. The highest percentage of departures were reported from khoroo #2 (40%), followed by khoroo #7 (23%) and khoroo #1 (13%). Overall, the most important reason for departure from this district was family reasons (44%).

Top khoroos of departure (% of total arrivals)

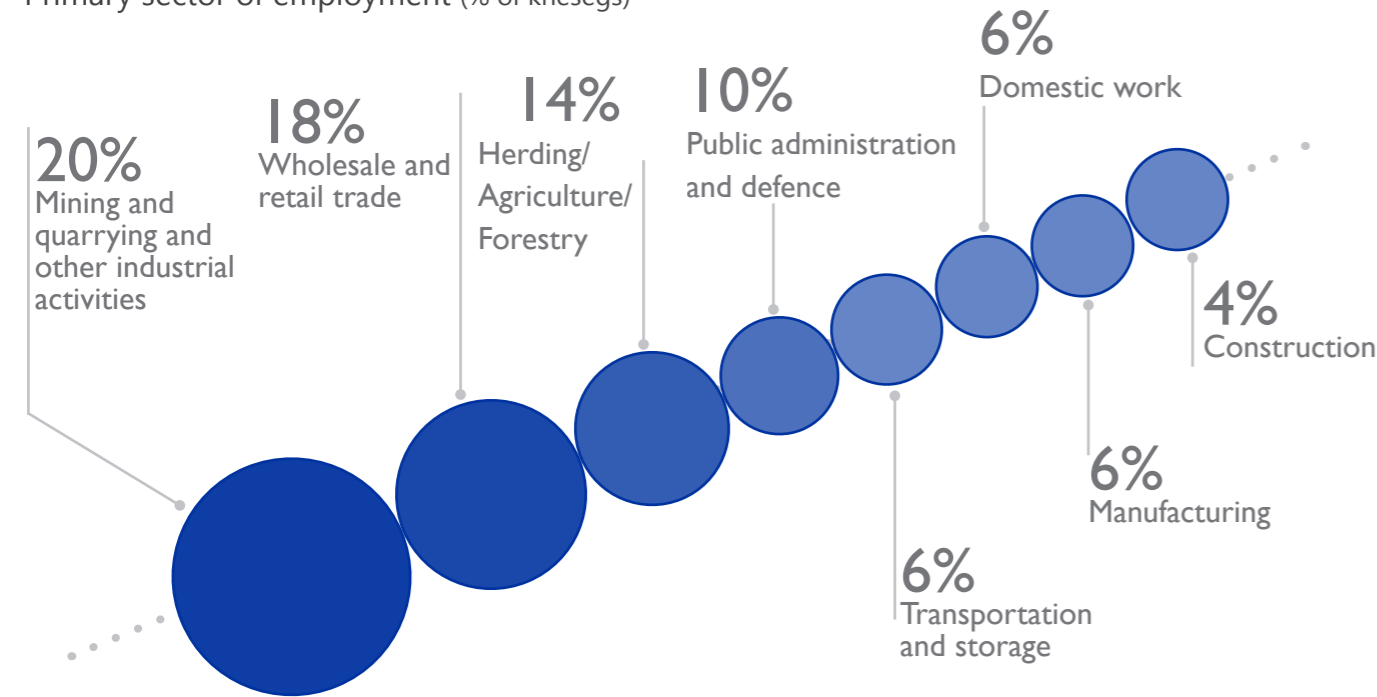| Khoroo	%
Khoroo #2	40%
Khoroo #7	23%
Khoroo #1	13%
Khoroo #4	10%
Khoroo #8	6%

[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

The predominant sector of employment in Nalaikh district is mining, quarrying and other industrial activities (20% of khesegs), followed by wholesale and retail trade (18% of khesegs), and herding/agriculture/forestry (14% of khesegs). Employment sectors in Nalaikh district therefore display great variance from city-wide trends, where mining, quarrying and other industrial activities only accounts for 6 per cent of khesegs and herding/agriculture/forestry accounts for an even lower 3 per cent of khesegs. Khoroos within which mining, quarrying and other industrial activities are most represented are khoroo #7 (57% of khesegs) and khoroo #4 (56% of khesegs). All khesegs in khoroo #6, which is home to 1,773 individuals, report that the primary sector of employment is herding/agriculture/forestry. Overall, 9,247 individuals (22% of the district population) live in khesegs where mining, quarrying and other industrial activities are the most prevalent sectors of employment; 7,680 individuals (18% of the district population) live in khesegs dominated by wholesale and retail trade; and 3,733 individuals (9% of the district population) live in khesegs dominated by herding/agriculture/forestry.
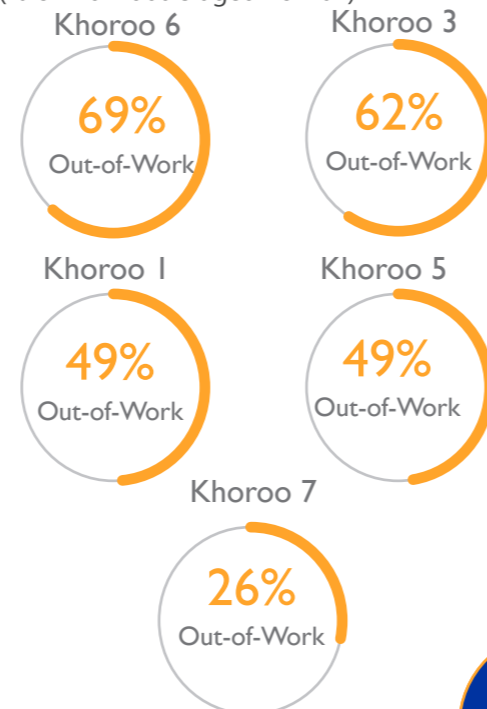
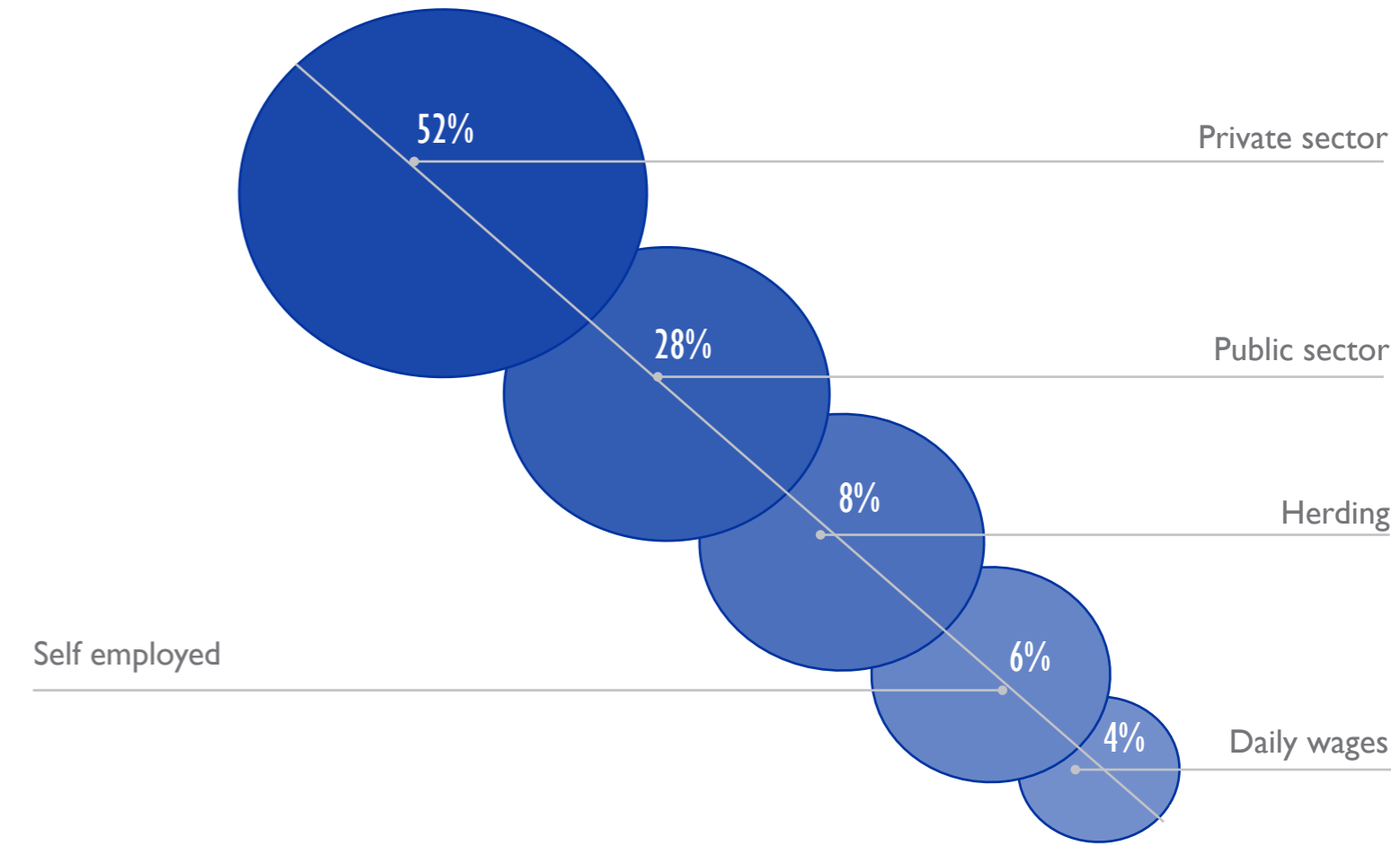### Primary sector of employment (% of khesegs)

20% Mining and quarrying and other industrial activities

18% Wholesale and retail trade

14% Herding/ Agriculture/ Forestry

10% Public administration and defence

6% Domestic work

4% Construction

6% Manufacturing

6% Transportation and storage

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

32% Out-of-Work

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

Khoroo 6
69% Out-of-Work

Khoroo 3
62% Out-of-Work

Khoroo 1
49% Out-of-Work

Khoroo 5
49% Out-of-Work

Khoroo 7
26% Out-of-Work

Employment type (% of khesegs)

52% Private sector

28% Public sector

8% Herding

6% Daily wages

4%

Self employed

Across Nalaikh district, an estimated 8,044 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 #6, where over two-thirds of the working-age population are out of work (69%), followed by khoroo #3 (62%), and khoroo #1 (49%). In these three khoroos, 4,386 individuals out of a total of 7,577 working-age individuals are reportedly out of work. Conversely, the out-of-work rate is lowest in khoroo #8, where 99 per cent of the working age population are reportedly in work (3,559 out of 3,606 individuals), followed by khoroo #2 (85%) and khoroo #4 (77%). In these three khoroos, 9,682 out of a total of 11,232 working-age individuals are reportedly in work.

Across Nalaikh district, the private sector is the predominant employment type in 52 per cent of khesegs, self-employment in 10 per cent of khesegs, and the public sector in 28 per cent of khesegs. Nalaikh district reports the third lowest rate of private sector engagement, as compared to all other districts across Ulaanbaatar city. It also reports a higher than average rate of public-sector engagement (13 percentage points higher than the city-wide average). Private sector engagement is most reported in khoroo #8 (83% of khesegs), khoroo #7, #3, and #1 (57% of khesegs each). It is important to note that khoroo #8, which reports the highest rate of private sector engagement also reports a very high in-work rate (99%), suggesting that higher rates of private sector opportunities are associated with higher in-work rates. Public sector engagement is most reported in khoroo #5 (60% of khesegs), khoroo #3, and #7 (43% of khesegs each).

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 34 per cent of khesegs across Nalaikh district reported household worries of not having enough food to eat in the four weeks prior to data collection, impacting a total of 14,296 individuals. This rate is higher than the city-wide average of 29 per cent, by five percentage points. Khoroo #4 is most affected, where key informants in 89 per cent of khesegs reported worries about not having enough food to eat.

Key informants in 46 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 18,752 individuals. This rate is also higher than the city-wide average of 34 per cent, by a more significant 12 percentage points. Khoroo #4 is most affected, where key informants in all khesegs reported rumours of households reducing expenditure on food.
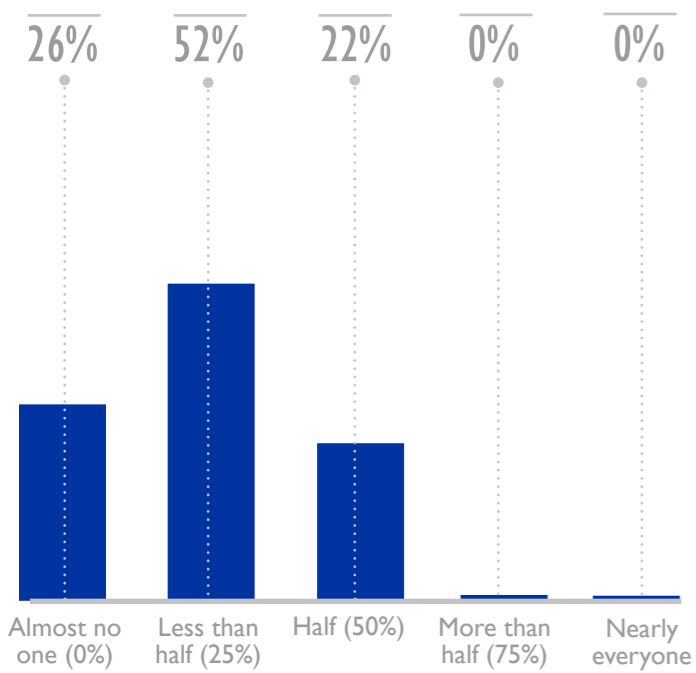
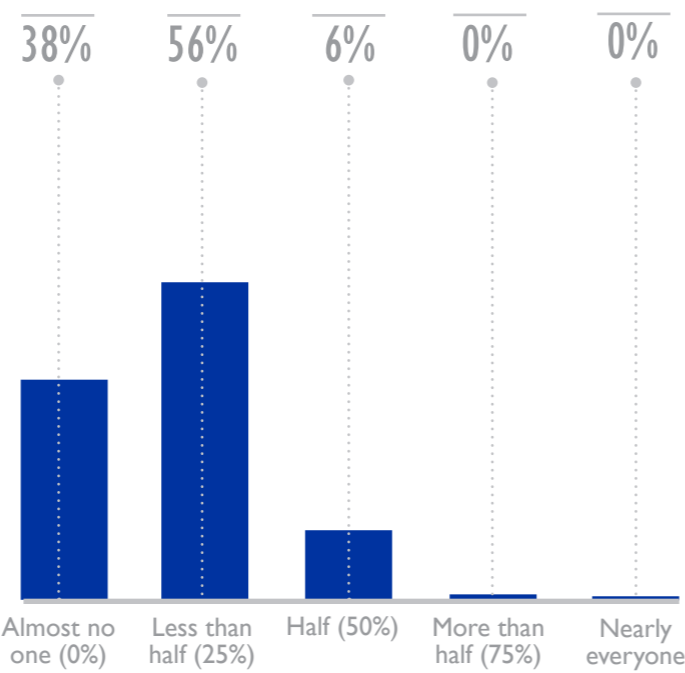### Food security (% of khesegs)

Worries of not having enough food

34%

Reducing the amount of food consumed

46%

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

26%	52%	22%	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)

38%	56%	6%	0%	0%

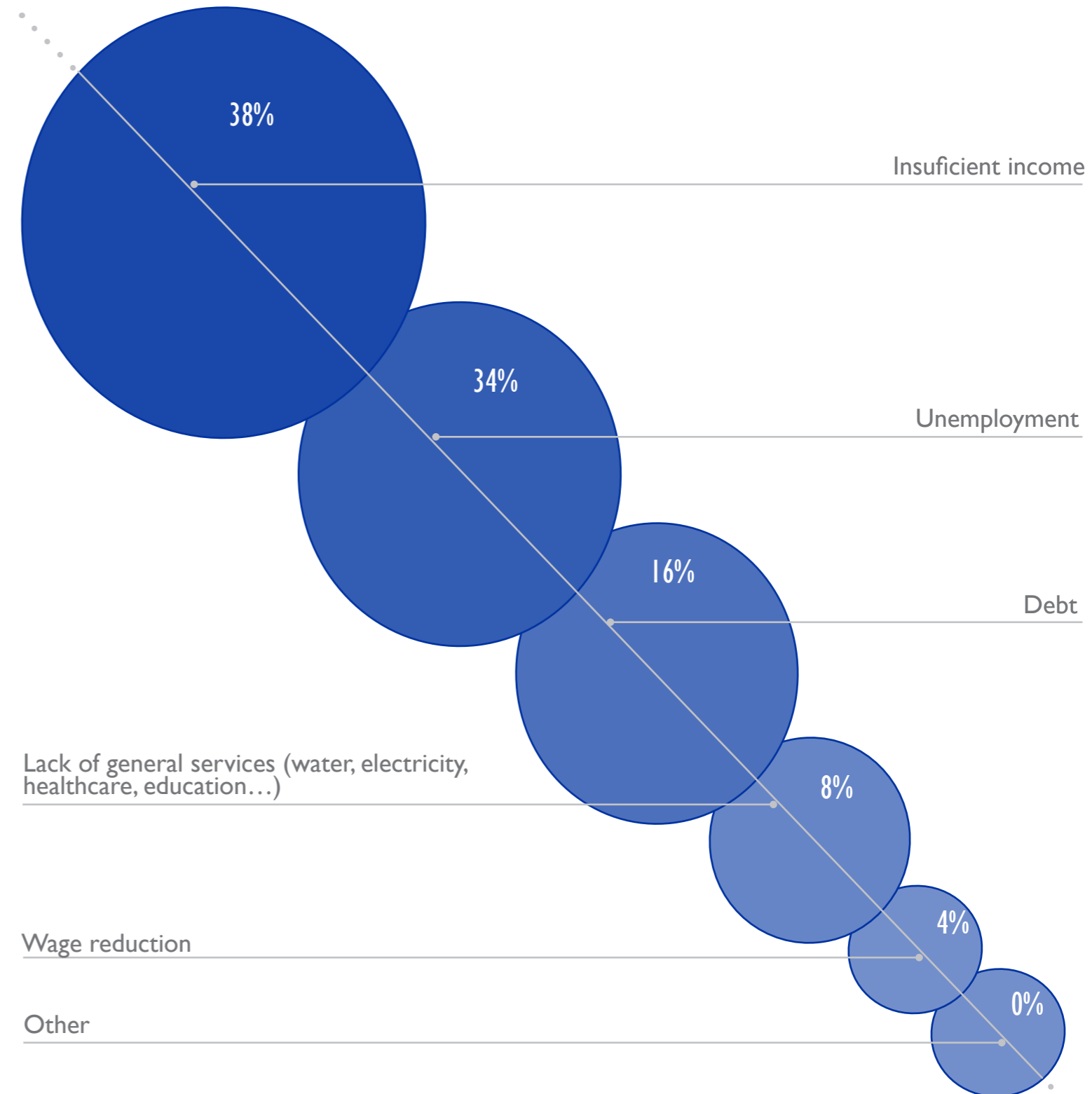| Almost no one (0%) | Less than half (25%) | Half (50%) | More than half (75%) | Nearly everyone |

In 78 per cent of khesegs across Nalaikh 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 22 per cent of khesegs, half or more than half of inhabitants reportedly lost income, affecting 10,279 individuals. In 94 per cent of khesegs, 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 khesegs, around half were reported have lost all income, affecting 2,370 individuals.

1.6 Challenges and security situation

The most pressing challenges across Nalaikh district relate to financial and economic instability. The most reported challenge is insufficient income (as reported in 38% of khesegs), followed by regional unemployment (34%), and debt (16%). Concerns over insufficient income are most pressing in khoroo #7, where it is reported across 86 per cent of khesegs.
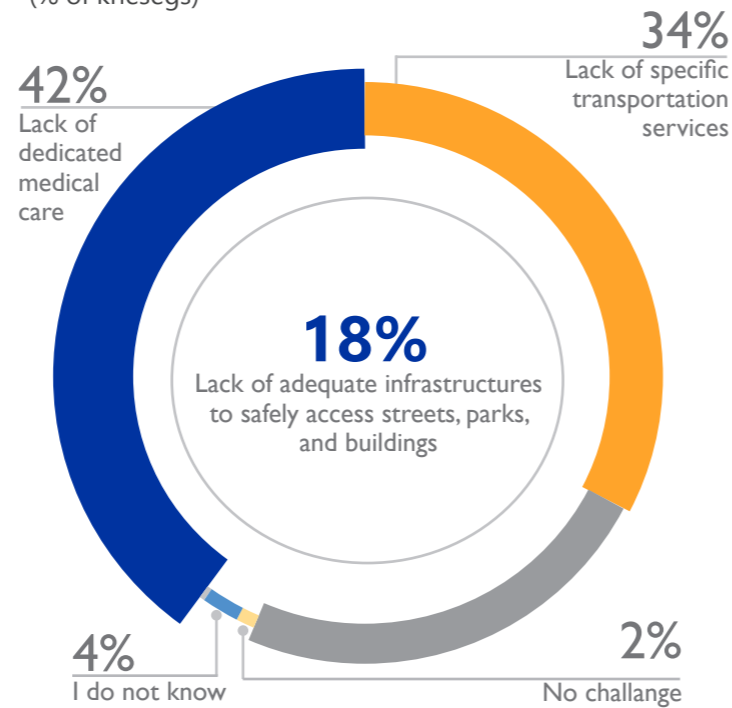
Primary challenges (% of khesegs)

38% — Insuficient income

34% — Unemployment

16% — Debt

8% — Lack of general services (water, electricity, healthcare, education…)

4% — Wage reduction

0% — Other

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Across Nalaikh district, the services which people had the most difficulty accessing were livelihood opportunities (40%), car parking (20%), and housing (12%). Accessing livelihood opportunities was found to be the primary focus of concern in 67 per cent of khesegs in khoroo #4 and #8, while access to car parking was the primary focus of concern in 80 per cent of khesegs in khoroo #2.

The primary challenge for persons with disabilities were found to be a lack of dedicated medical care (42%), followed by a lack of specific transportation services for people with disabilities (35%).

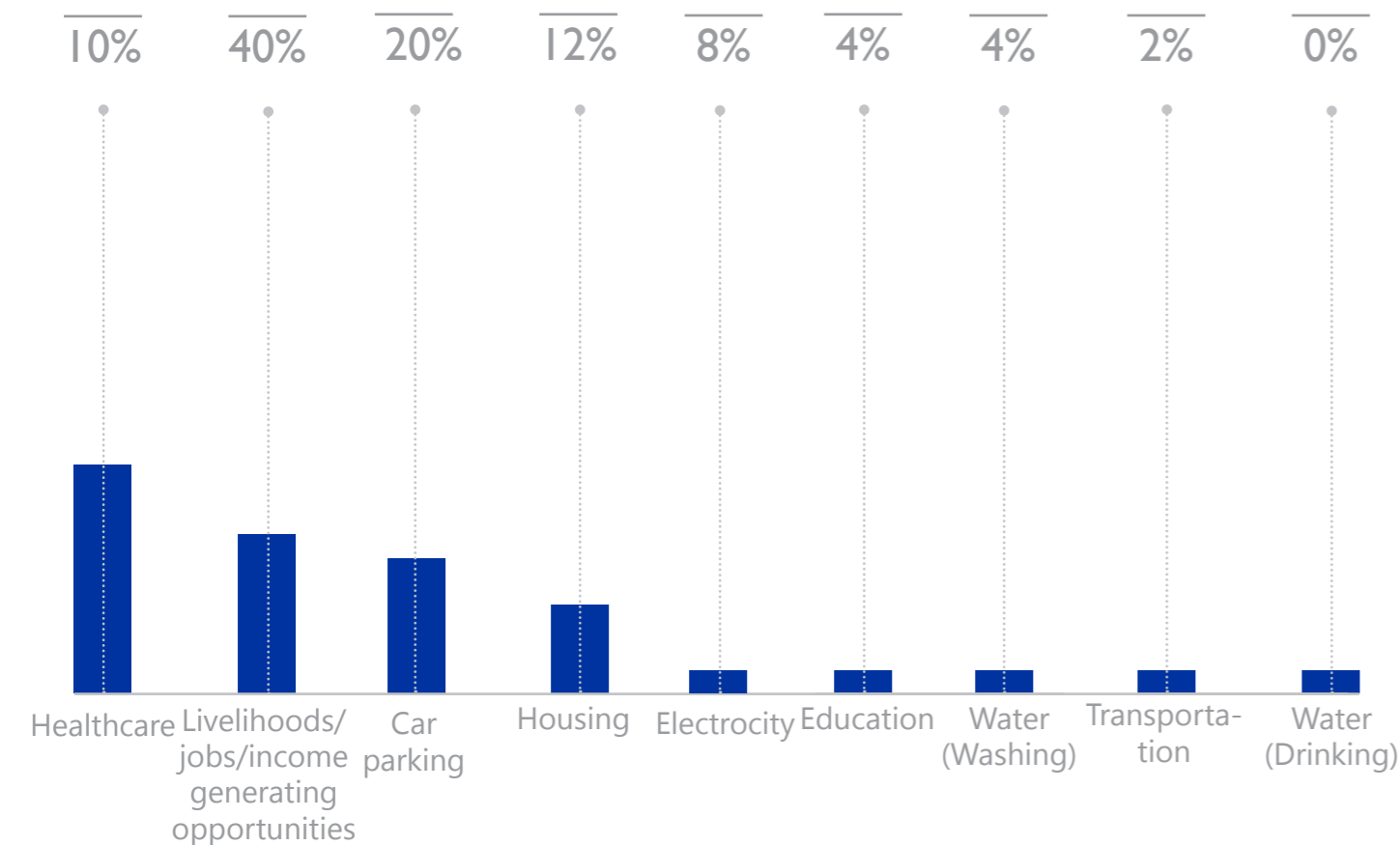## Primary challenge for persons with disabilities (% of khesegs)

42% Lack of dedicated medical care

34% Lack of specific transportation services

18% Lack of adequate infrastructures to safely access streets, parks, and buildings

4% I do not know

2% No challange

Service that people have difficulties accessing (% of khesegs)

10%	40%	20%	12%	8%	4%	4%	2%	0%
Healthcare	Livelihoods/ jobs/income generating opportunities	Car parking	Housing	Electrocity	Education	Water (Washing)	Transporta-tion	Water (Drinking)

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

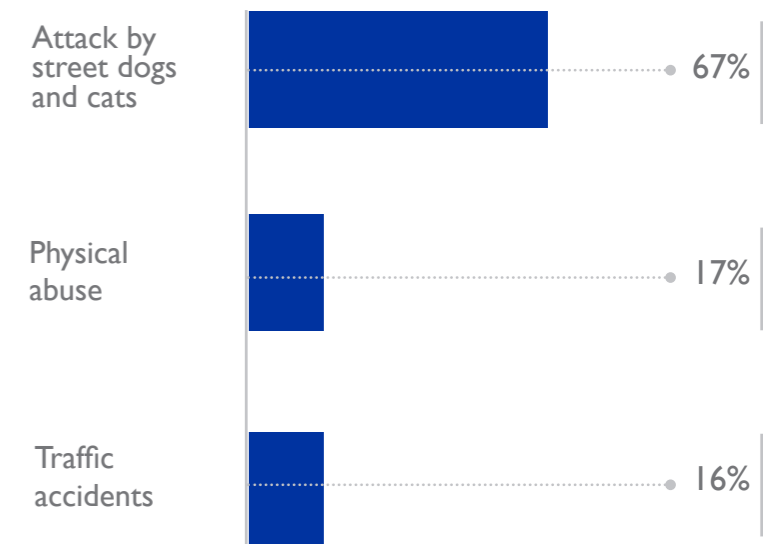| Khoroo #1	3.3		Khoroo #5	3.0
Khoroo #2	3.4		Khoroo #6	2.8
Khoroo #3	3.0		Khoroo #7	3.3
Khoroo #4	3.0		Khoroo #8	2.5

Occurence of security incidents (% of khesegs)

12% of khesegs reported a security incident in the past four weeks.

Primary types of security incidents (% of khesegs)
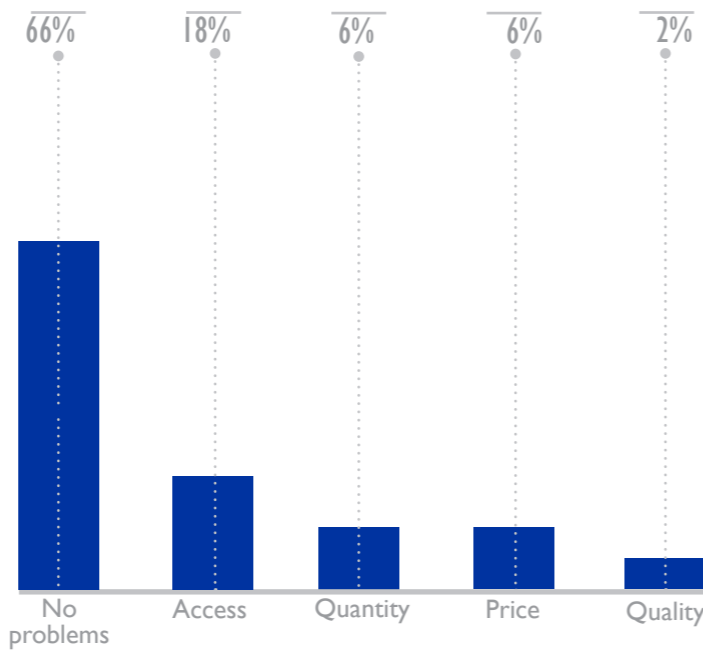
Attack by street dogs and cats — 67%

Physical abuse — 17%

Traffic accidents — 16%

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%)
68%	24%	6%	2%	0%
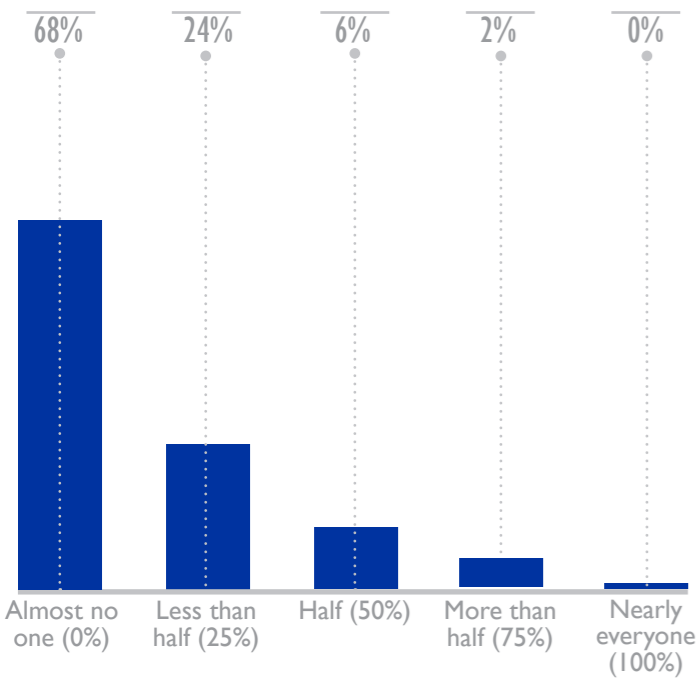
Primary problem linked to water (% of khesegs)

No problems	Access	Quantity	Price	Quality
66%	18%	6%	6%	2%

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%)
76%	16%	6%	2%	0%
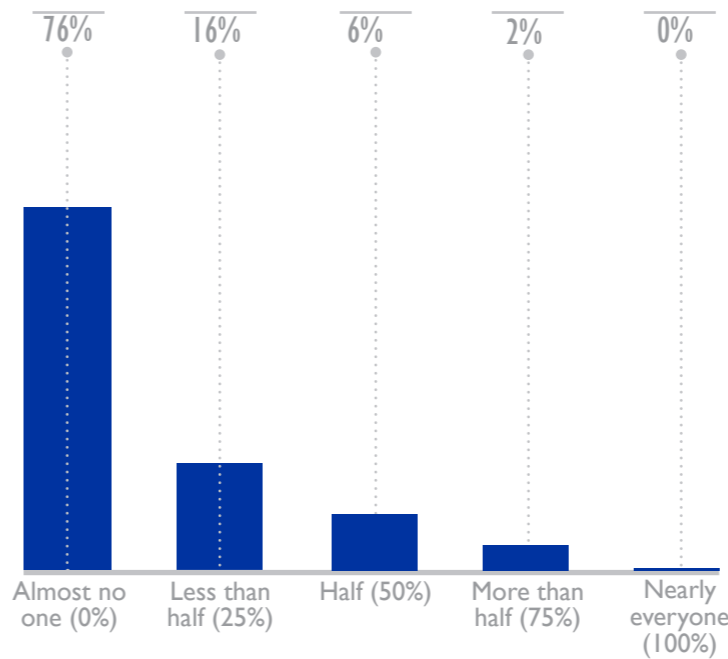
Primary problem linked to electricity (% of khesegs)

No problems	Access	Price	Quantity	All problems apply
72%	16%	8%	2%	2%
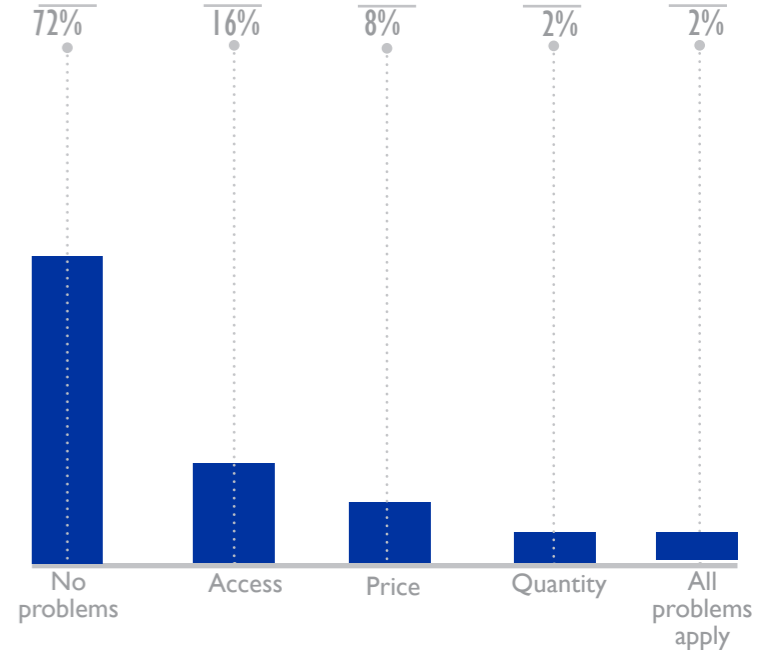
FOOD

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%)
46%	44%	10%	0%	0%
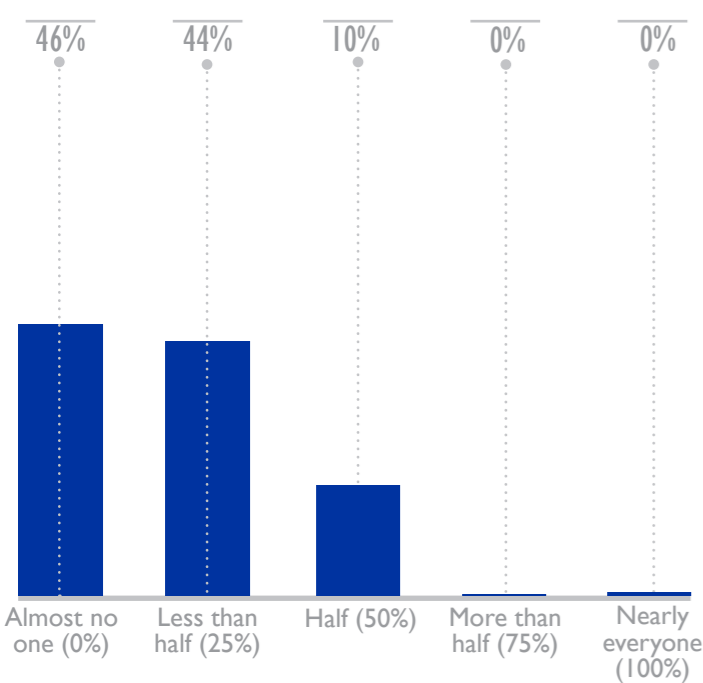
Primary problem linked to food (% of khesegs)

Price	No problems	Quantity	Quality	All problems apply
43%	33%	14%	4%	4%
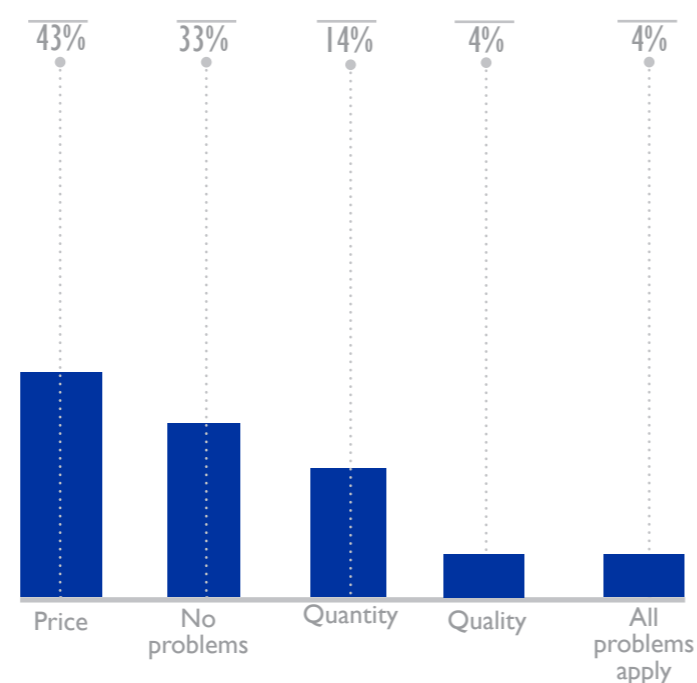
HOUSING

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%)
80%	20%	0%	0%	0%
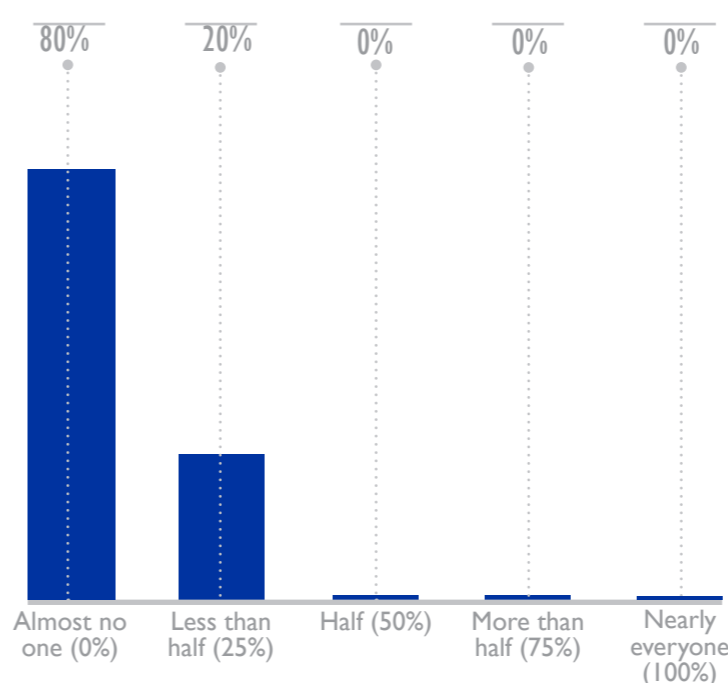
Primary problem linked to housing (% of khesegs)

No problems	Quantity	Price	Lack of rental assistance	All problems apply
58%	14%	12%	10%	4%
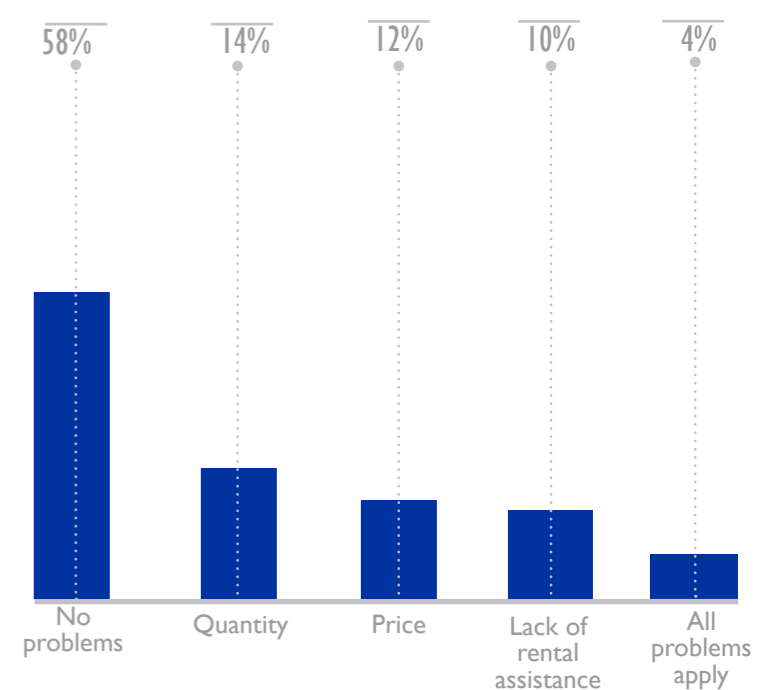
1.6 Services and infrastructure

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%)
39%	49%	12%	0%	0%
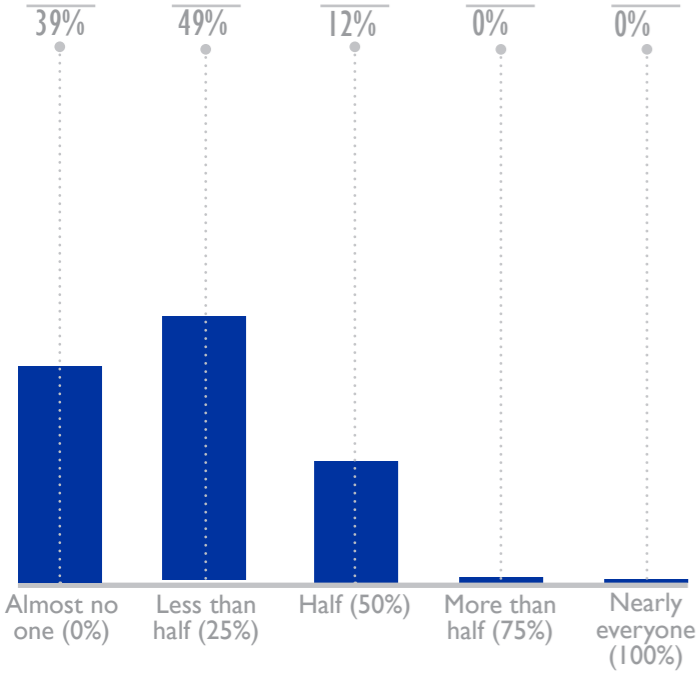
Primary problem linked to NFIs (% of khesegs)

No problems	Price	Quantity	Access	Quality
27%	47%	16%	6%	4%
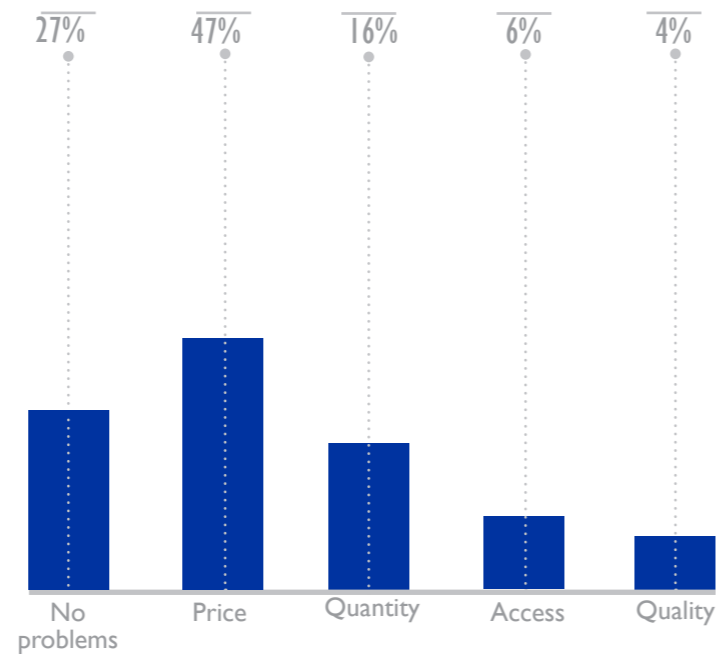
INTERNET

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%)
12%	42%	38%	6%	2%
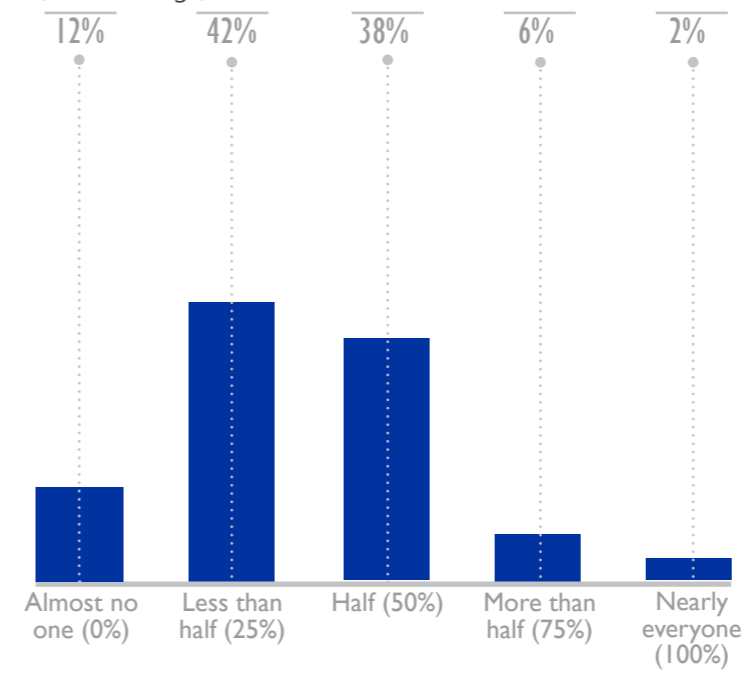
Primary problem linked to internet (% of khesegs)

Price	No problems	Quality	Access	Lack of specific services
36%	24%	20%	14%	4%
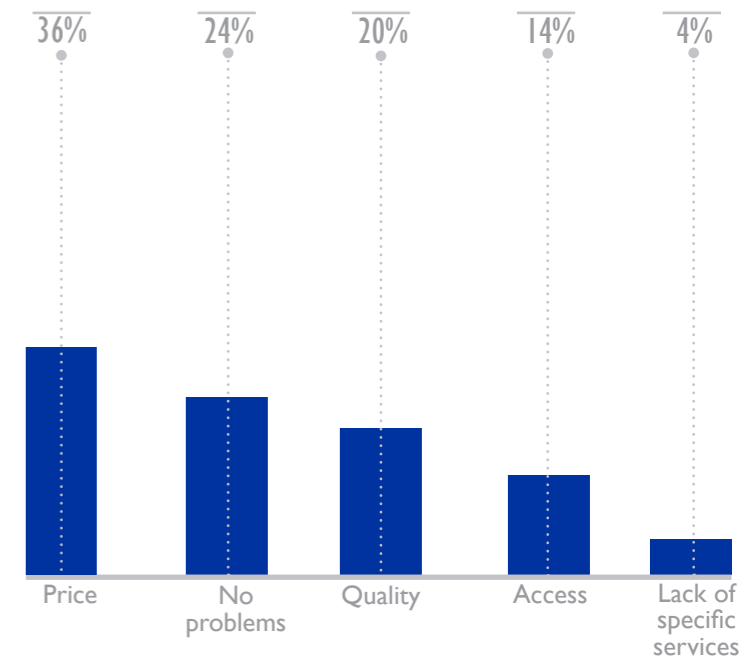
HEALTHCARE

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%)
48%	44%	4%	4%	0%
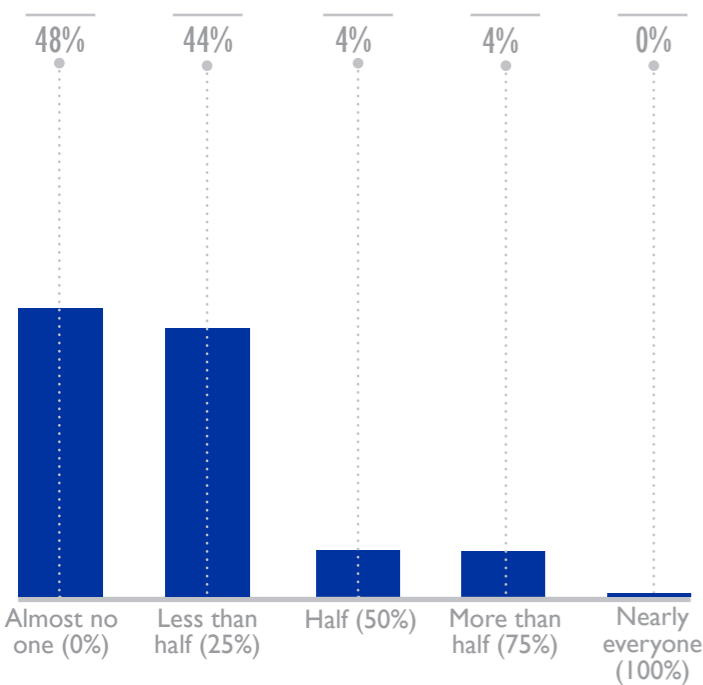
Primary problem linked to healthcare (% of khesegs)

Access	No problems	Quantity	Price	Quality
28%	20%	18%	10%	10%
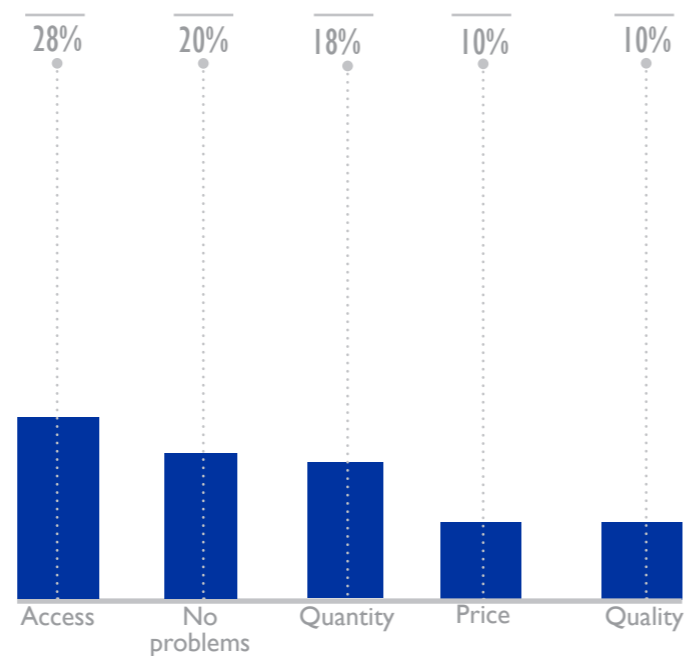
SMARTPHONES

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%)
12%	62%	20%	6%	0%
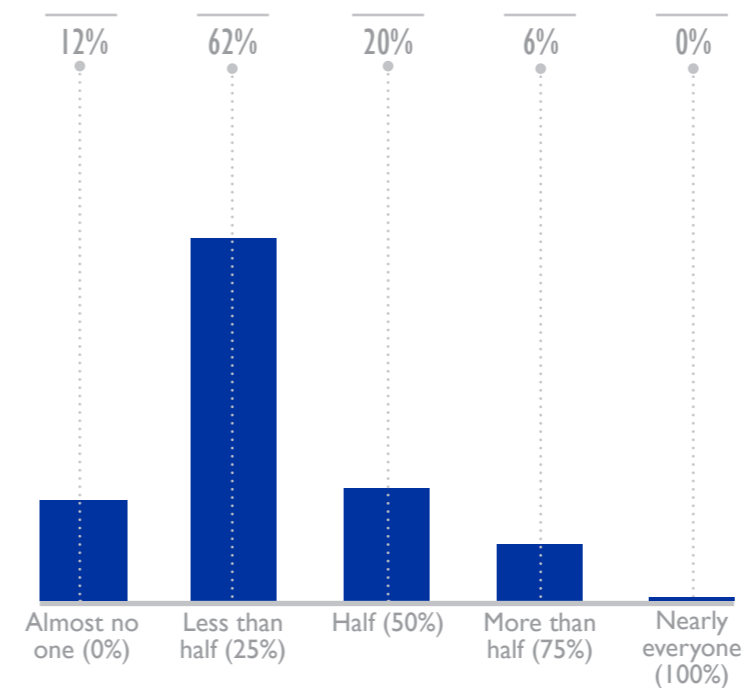
Primary problem linked to smartphone (% of khesegs)

| Price	Quantity	No problems	Quality	Lack of knowledge
44%	16%	16%	10%	6%
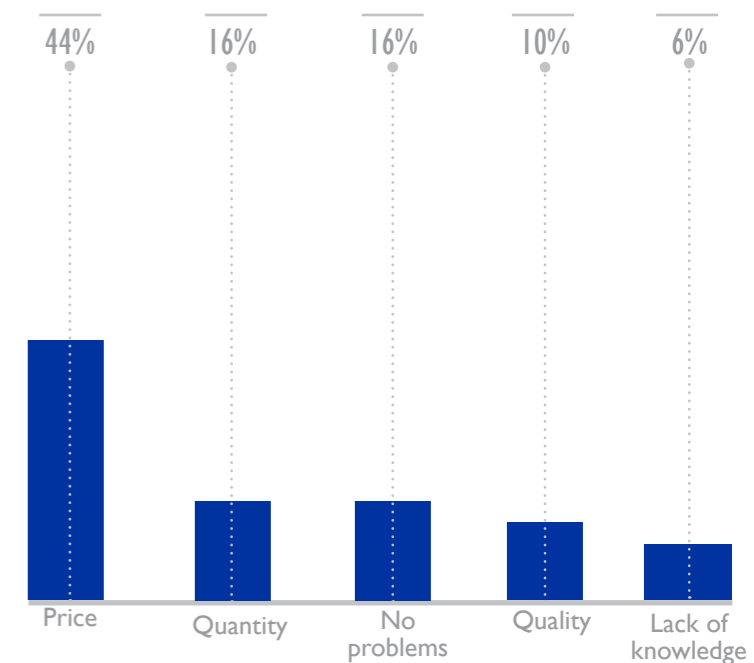
1.8 Parks and green areas

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 average. The quality of private household green areas was highest in khoroo #7 (3.0) and lowest in khoroo #8 (1.5). The quality of private sector green areas was highest in khoroo #1 (3.3) and lowest in khoroo #8 (2.5). The quality of public green areas was found to be highest in khoroo #7 (3.3) and lowest in khoroo #8 (both 1.5).

Quality of parks and green areas
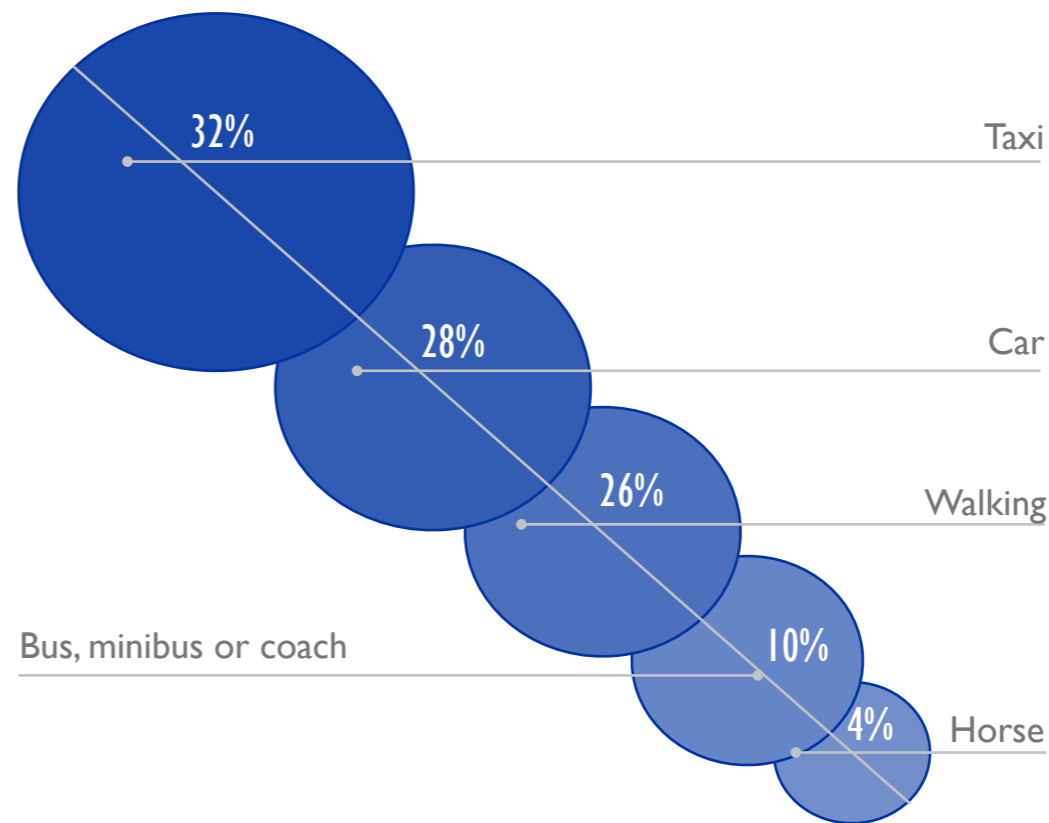Scoring: 1= very bad, 2= bad, 3= average, 4= good, 5= very good
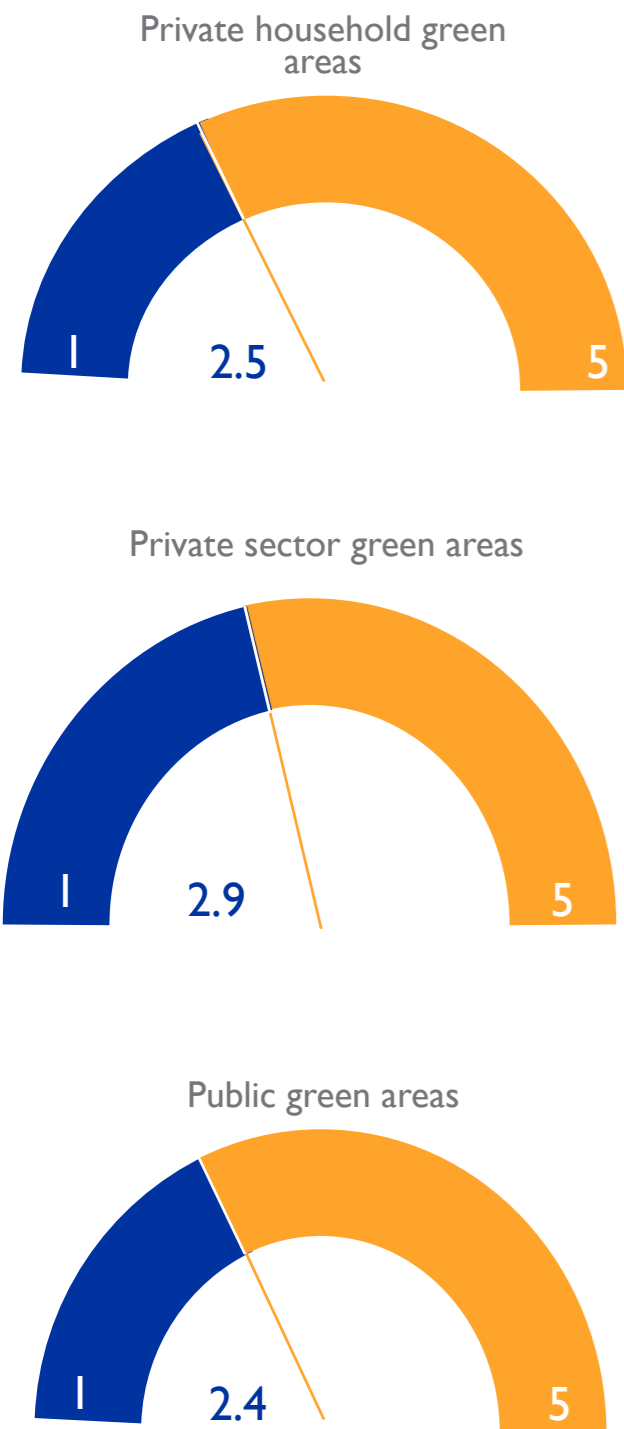
	Private household green areas	Private sector green areas	Public green areas
khoroo #1	2.9	3.3	1.7
khoroo #2	2.8	3.2	3.0
khoroo #3	2.1	2.6	2.3
khoroo #4	2.8	3.2	2.4
khoroo #5	2.2	2.8	2.4
khoroo #6	2.5	3.0	2.3
khoroo #7	3.0	2.9	3.3
khoroo #8	1.5	2.5	1.5

Private household green areas

1 — 2.5 — 5

Private sector green areas

1 — 2.9 — 5

Public green areas

1 — 2.4 — 5

1.9 Transport and traffic

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

Almost no one (0%)	6%
Less than half (25%)	42%
Half (50%)	30%
More than half (75%)	20%
Nearly everyone (100%)	2%
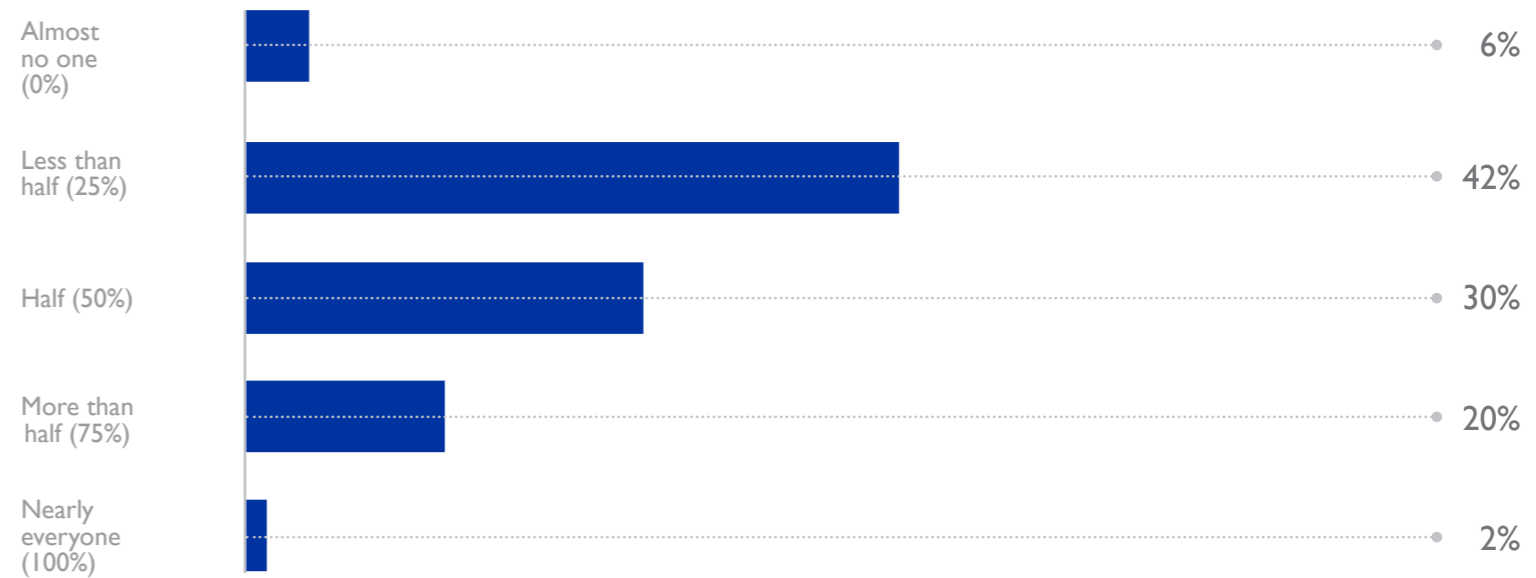
Primary method of transportation (% of khesegs)

- 32% Taxi
- 28% Car
- 26% Walking
- 10% Bus, minibus or coach
- 4% Horse

Primary problem linked to traffic (% of khesegs)

Vehicles going too fast	10%
Lack of speed reducers	2%
Broken roads	24%
Heavy traffic	2%
Traffic fumes/pollution	0%
Traffic noise	0%
No parking spaces	30%
Lack of public space for children to play	24%
Lack of cyclable roads	0%
Lack of traffic signs and/or road lighting	6%
Lack of pedestrian accesses	2%
Other reasons	0%
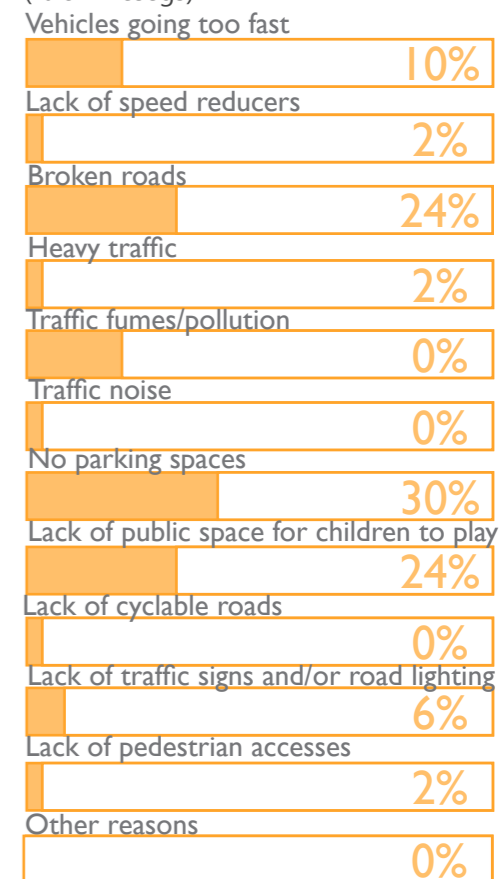
In Nalaikh district, the predominant form of transportation was found to be taxi, and 52% of khesegs reported that half or more of the population did not have a personal vehicle. The most problematic traffic-related issues were found to be a lack of parking spaces (30%), which was most reported in khoroo #5 (80%), followed by lack of public spaces for children to play, which was most reported in khoroo #4 (56%).
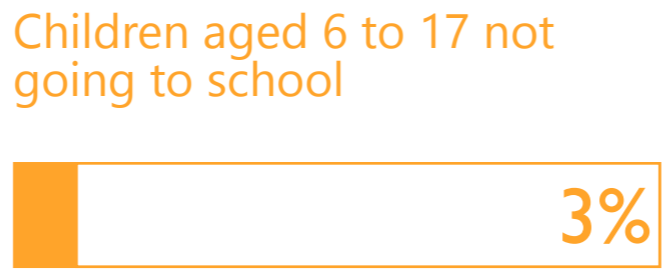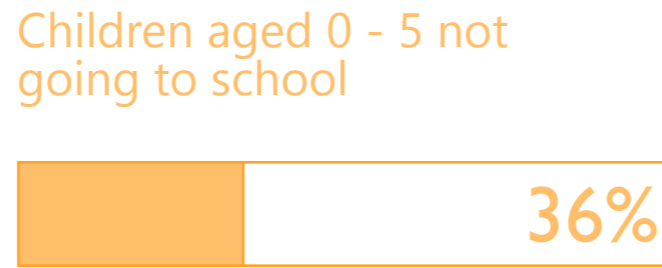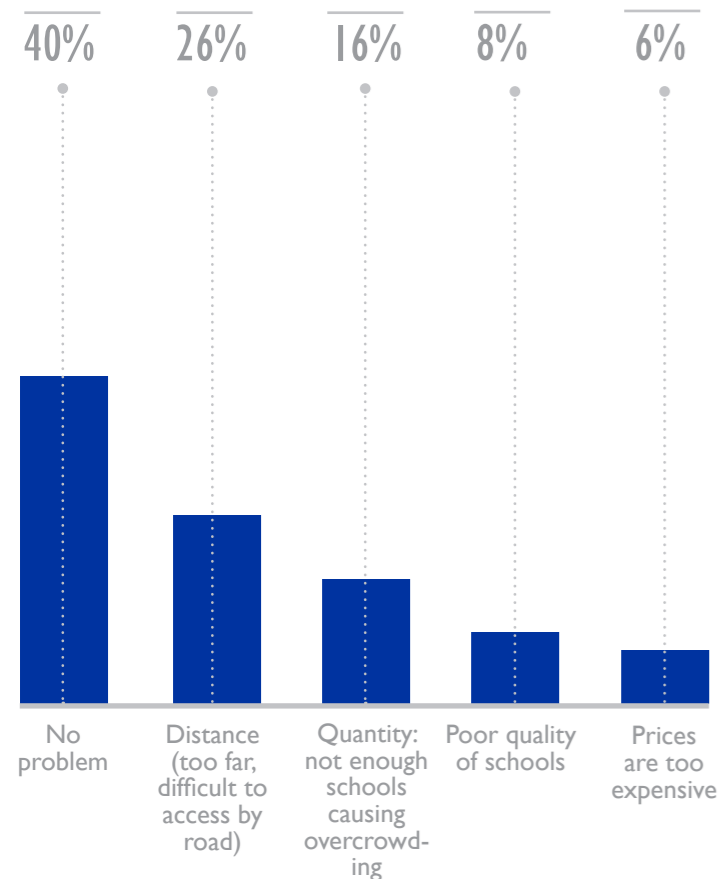
1.10 Children and education

Across Nalaikh district, 1,529 children aged between 0 and 5 were reportedly not attending kindergarten (36% of the population of that age group), and 348 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 six percentage points higher than the city-wide average. The highest non-attendance rates for children aged between 0 and 5 was found in khoroo #3 (62%), while the highest non-attendance rates for children of the older age group was found in khoroo #7 (13%).

Key informants were also asked about the existence of problems with regard to both education and general child welfare. Fourty per cent of khesegs across Nalaikh reported that there were no problems, while 26 per cent reported that schools were too far away. The two most reported problems with regard to children across the district were a lack of children's clubs and sports centres (36% of khesegs) and schools being too far away (32%).
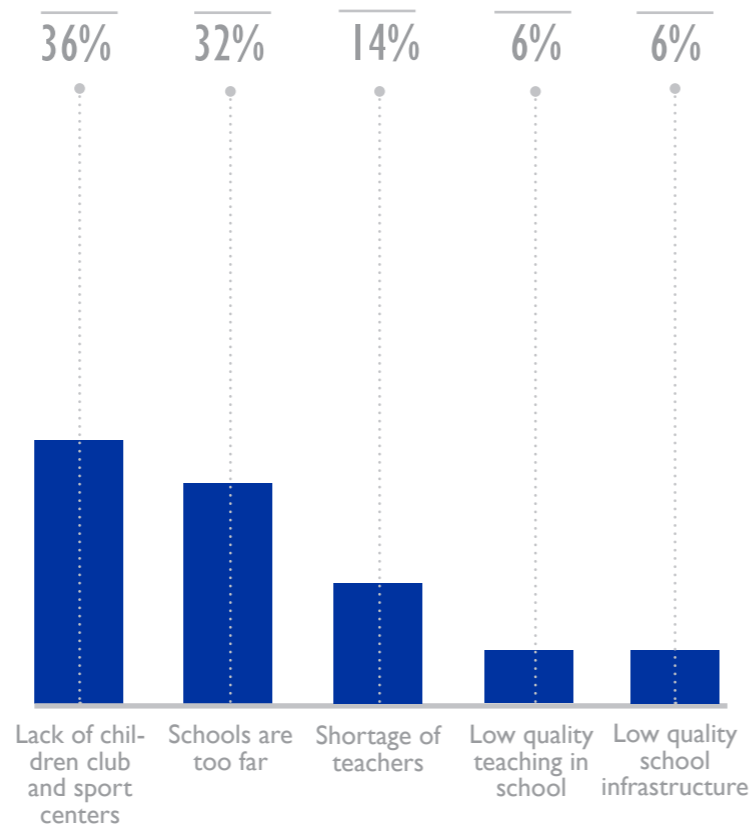
Share of children not attending school by age (% of children)

Children aged 0 - 5 not going to school

36%

Children aged 6 to 17 not going to school

3%

Primary problem linked to education (% of khesegs)

40%	26%	16%	8%	6%
No problem	Distance (too far, difficult to access by road)	Quantity: not enough schools causing overcrowding	Poor quality of schools	Prices are too expensive

Primary challenge faced by children (% of khesegs)

36%	32%	14%	6%	6%
Lack of children club and sport centers	Schools are too far	Shortage of teachers	Low quality teaching in school	Low quality school infrastructure

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