

Songinokhairkhan 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 Songinokhairkhan 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.

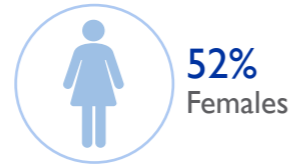
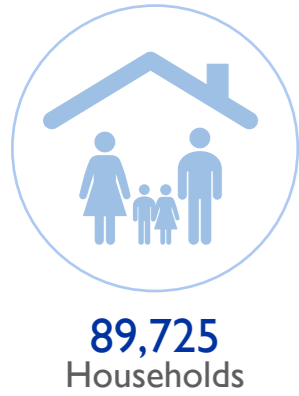
After the data entry process, the data was directly downloaded by the DTM team, who then conducted a number of quality assurance checks in the data monitoring stage to locate any potential data entry errors, discrepancies or duplicates. Where any data-related issues were found, the DTM team made follow-up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

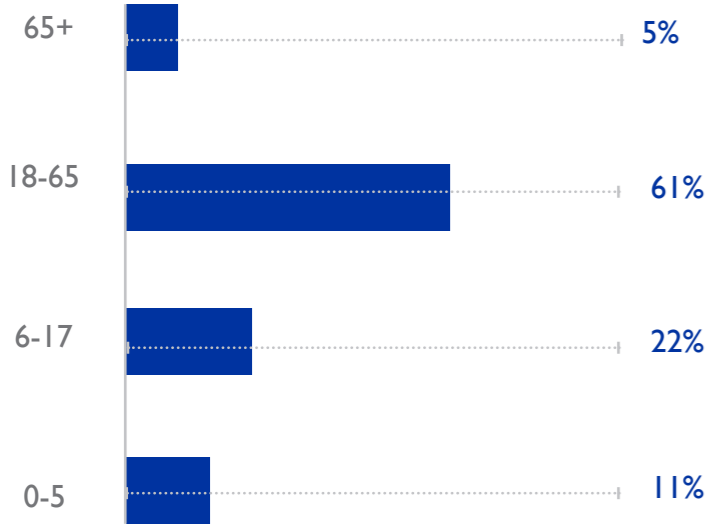


I. DATA ANALYSIS SONGINOKHAIRKHAN

I.1 Population Baseline and Demographic Overview



Population pyramid (% of individuals)

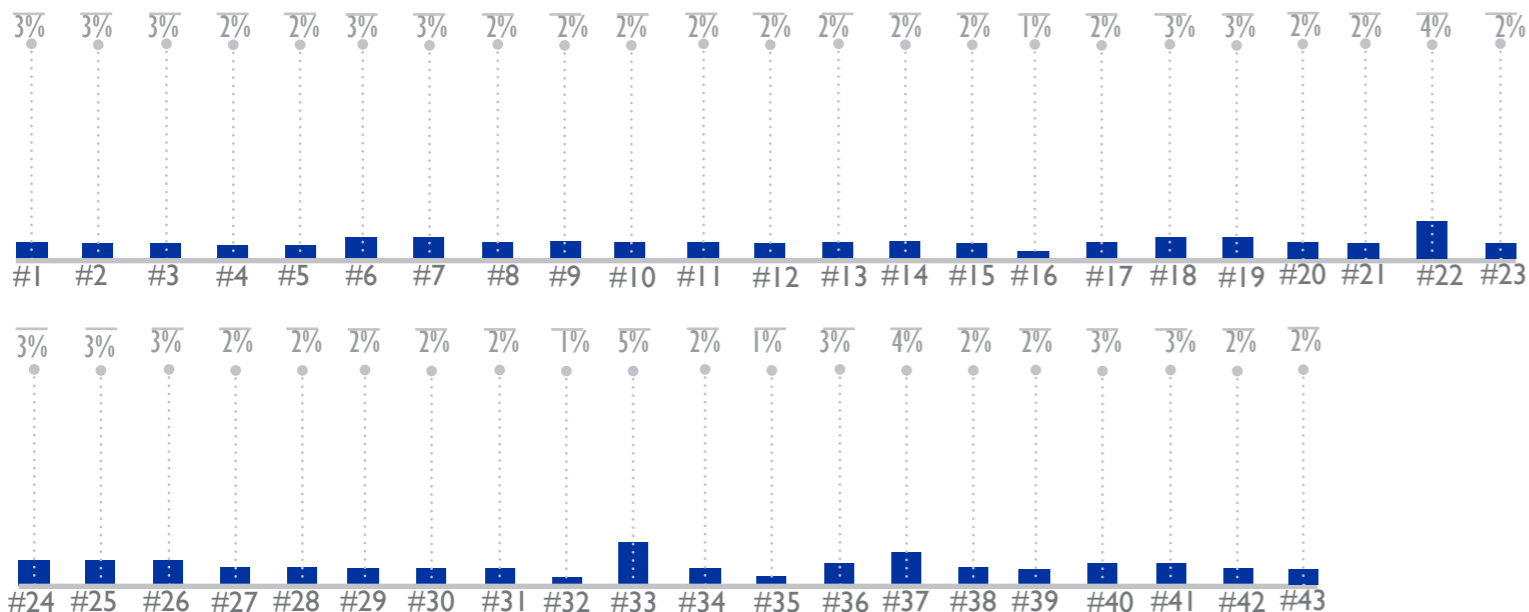


At the time of the assessment (March 2022), there were 335,554 individuals and 89,725 households living in Songinokhairkhan district. In terms of individuals, it is the second-most populated district across Ulaanbaatar city, hosting 22 per cent of the city's total population. Forty-eight per cent were male and 52 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 five per cent.

Overall, 5,228 individuals were reported as having chronic diseases or serious medical conditions (1.6% of the population), and there were 3,079 women reported as being pregnant (1.8% of the female population).

The Songinokhairkhan district has 43 khoros, the most populated of which is khoroo #33 (hosting 5% of the population).

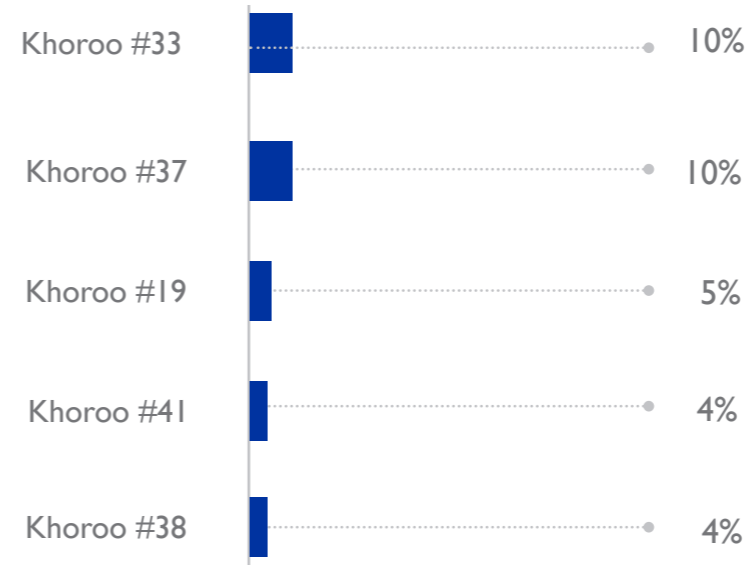
Population by khoroo (% of individuals)



I.2 Arrivals²

A total of 7,846 households and 25,398 individuals arrived in Songinokhairkhan district in 2021. Of the total arrivals in 2021 across Ulaanbaatar, 21.2 per cent were reported in Songinokhairkhan – the highest proportion of which were reported in khoroo #33 (10%). The primary reason for arrival to this district was found to be family reasons (24%), followed by educational (21%), and economic (20%).

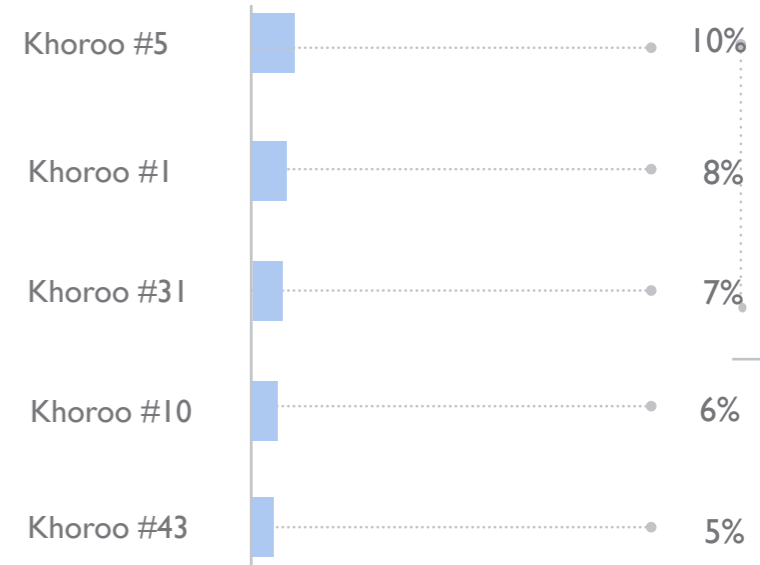
Top khoros of arrival (% of total arrivals)



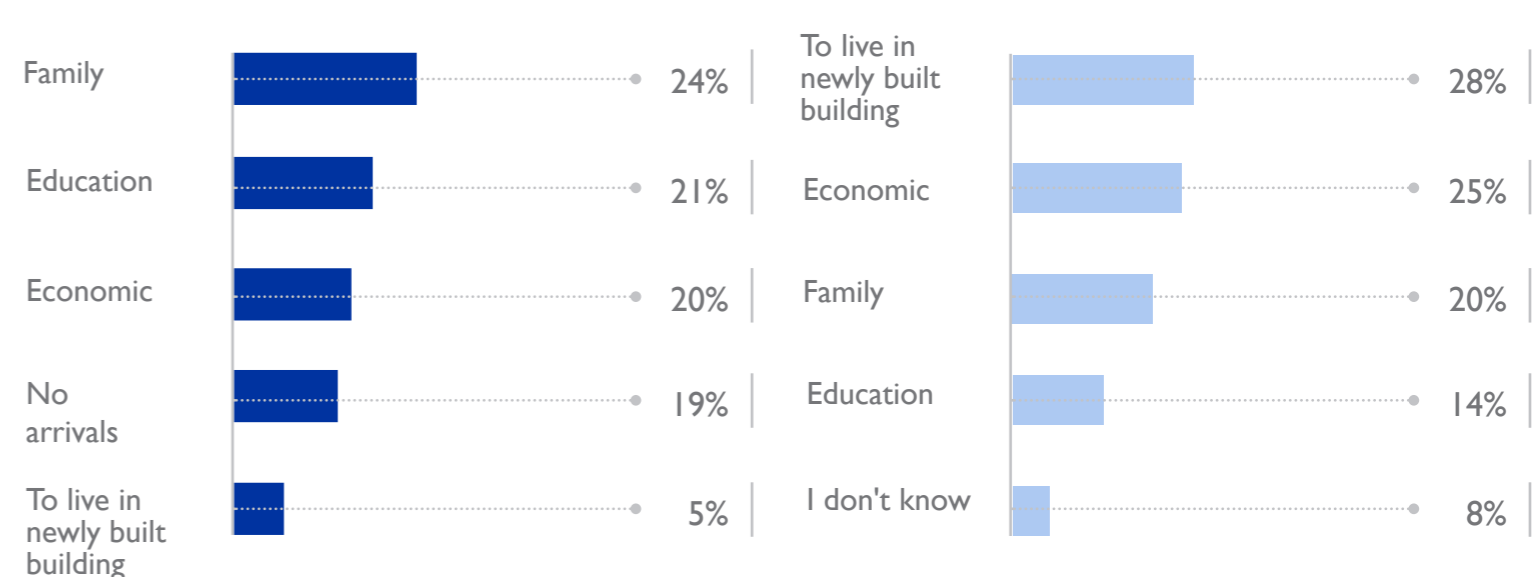
I.3 Departures

A total of 5,787 households and 21,878 individuals departed from Songinokhairkhan district in 2021. Of the total departures in 2021 across Ulaanbaatar, 25.3 per cent were reported from Songinokhairkhan, making it the highest district of departure across the capital city. The highest percentage of departures were reported from khoroo #5 (10%), followed by khoroo #1 (8%) and khoroo #31 (7%). Overall, the most important reason for departure from this district was shelter reasons (28%).

Top khoros of departure (% of total arrivals)



Primary reason for arrival and departure (% of individuals)

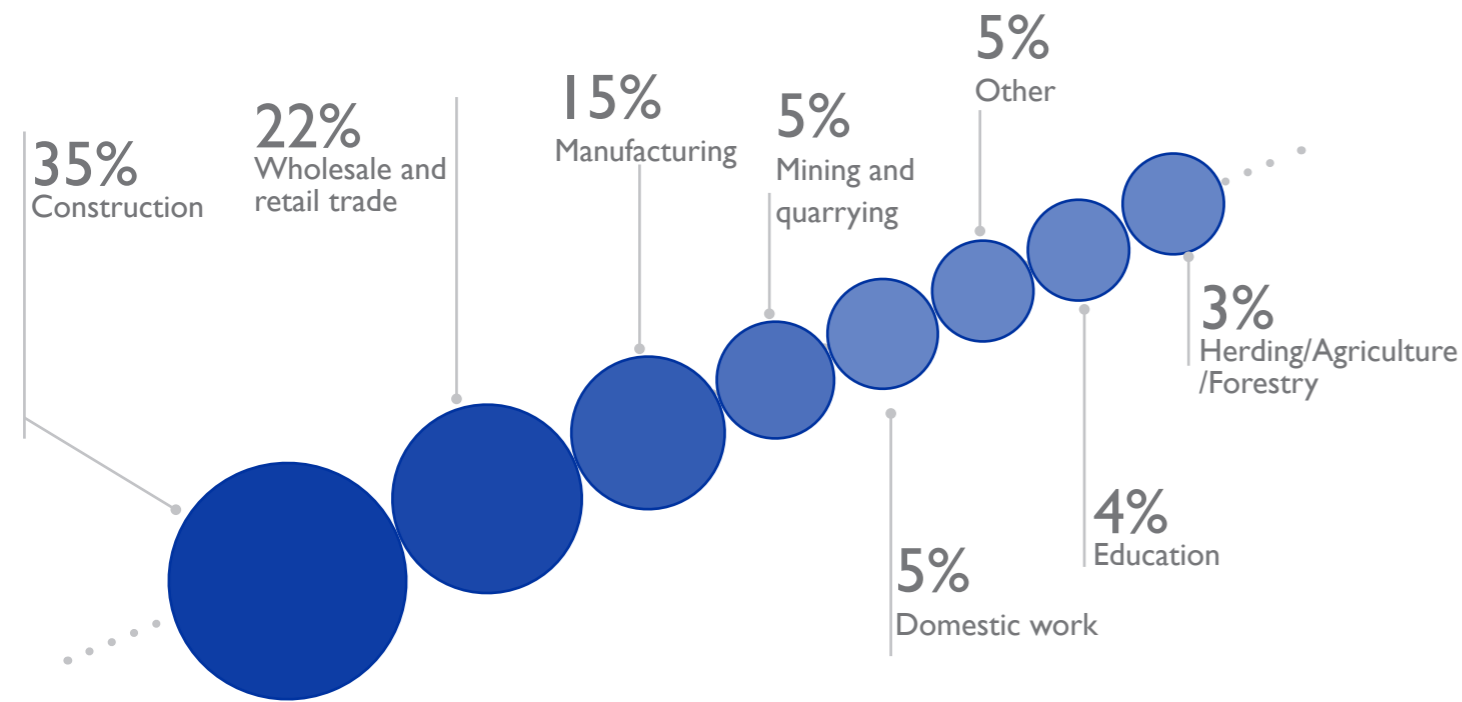


² Arrivals refers to all individuals or households who arrived to a location in this district, regardless of whether they arrived from another location within or outside this district. Departures refers to all individuals or households who left a location in Ulaanbaatar city, regardless of whether they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

I.4 Employment Situation

The predominant sector of employment in Songinokhairkhan district is construction (35% of khesegs), followed by wholesale and retail trade (22% of khesegs), and manufacturing (15% of khesegs). Construction is most reported as the primary employment sector in khoroo #11 (100% of khesegs), khoroo #10 (90% of khesegs), and khoroo #24 (82% of khesegs). Overall, 109,505 individuals (one-third of the district population) live in khesegs where construction is the primary sector of employment. Wholesale and retail trade is most reported as the primary employment sector in khoroo #17 (100% of khesegs), khoroo #12 (100% of khesegs) and khoroo #8 (75% of khesegs). Overall, 80,657 individuals (almost one-quarter of the district population) live in khesegs where wholesale and retail trade is the primary employment sector.

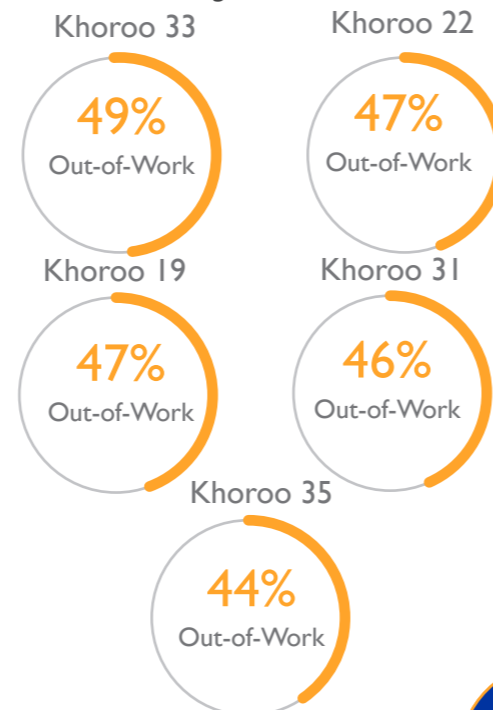
Primary sector of employment (% of khesegs)



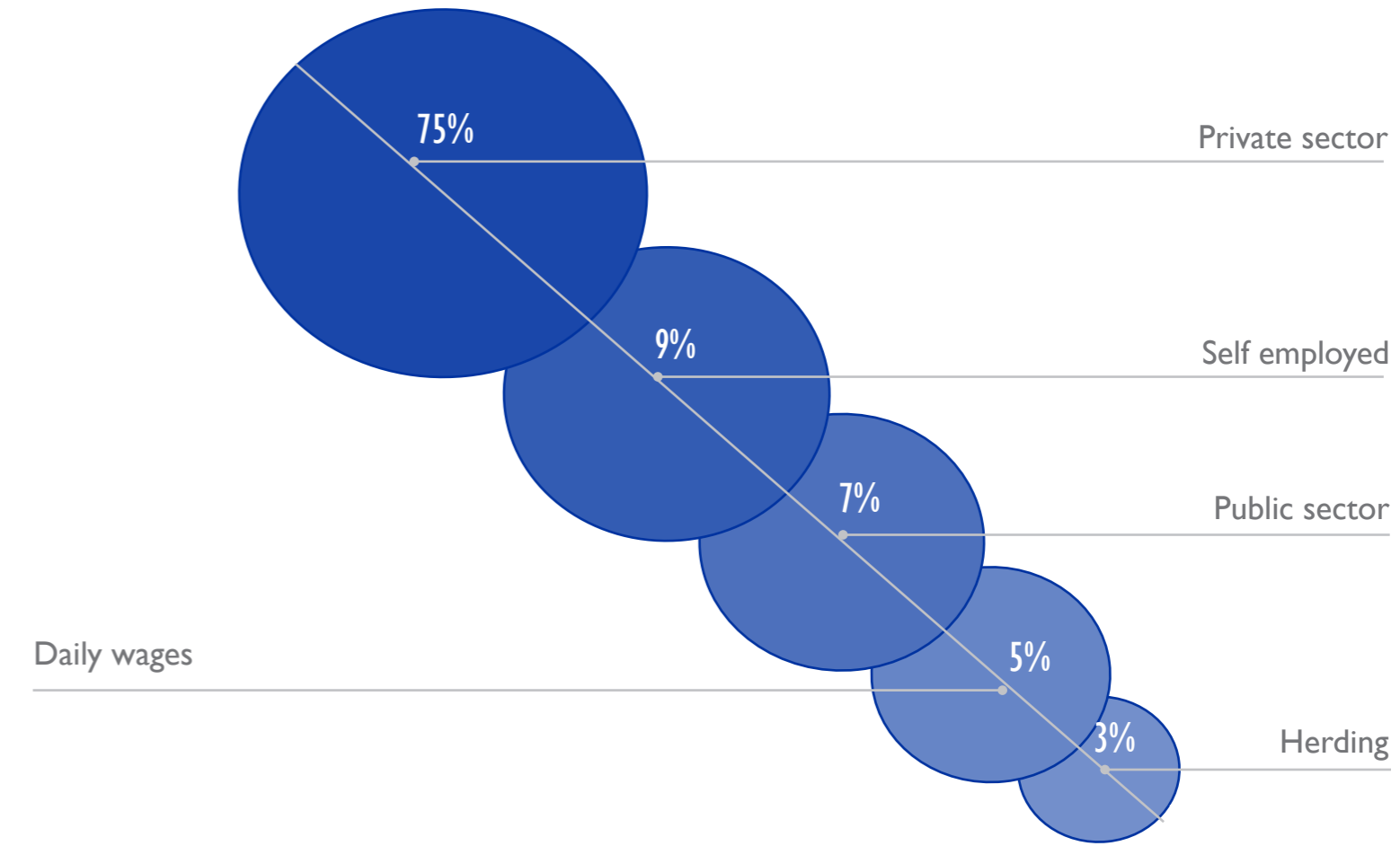
Out-of-work rate (% of individuals aged 18 - 64)



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



Employment type (% of khesegs)



Across Songinokhairkahn district, an estimated 60,896 individuals aged between 18 and 64 are out of employment, which is 30 per cent of the adult population. Although this is equivalent to the city-wide out-of-work rate, due to the district's high population, it is home to 23 per cent of all working individuals who are out of work and is the district which hosts the second highest number of out-of-work individuals. The out-of-work rate is most critical in khoroo #33, where just under half of the working-age population are out of work (49%), followed by khoroo #42 and #20 (47% each). In these three khoros, 8,066 individuals out of a total of 16,891 working-age individuals are reportedly out of work. Conversely, the out-of-work rate is lowest in khoroo #29, where 95 per cent of the working-age population are reportedly in work (4,914 out of 5,158 individuals), followed by khoroo #34 (94%) and khoroo #17 (91%). In these three khoros, 12,859 out of a total of 13,707 working-age individuals are reportedly in work.

Across Songinokhairkahn district, the private sector is the predominant employment type in 75 per cent of khesegs, self-employment in nine per cent of khesegs, and the public sector in seven per cent of khesegs. Songinokhairkahn district reports the second highest rate of private sector engagement, as compared to all other districts across Ulaanbaatar city. It also reports a lower than average rate of public sector engagement (eight percentage points lower than the city-wide average). Private sector engagement is reported across all khesegs in khoroo #1, #3, #4, #5, #8, #10, #11, #12, #22, #23, #25, and #28. Public sector engagement is most reported in khoroo #18 (43% of khesegs), khoroo #19 (30% of khesegs) and khoroo #7 (29% of khesegs).

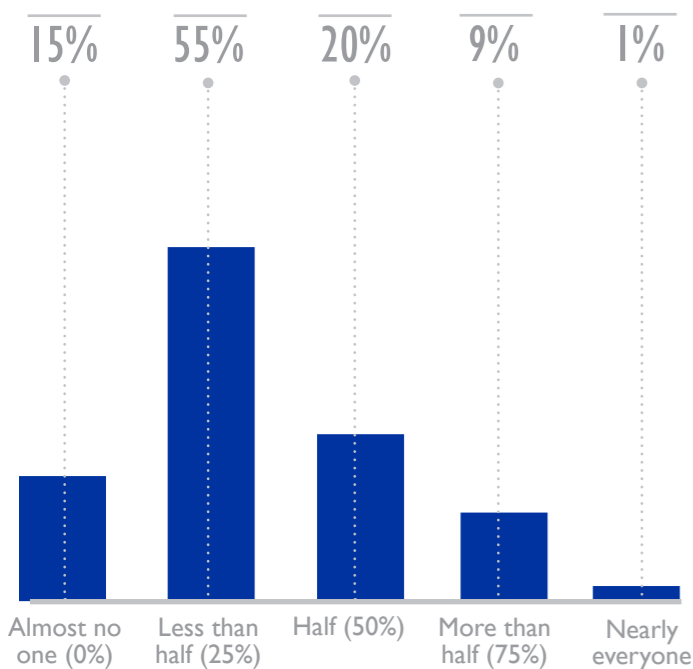
1.5 Financial situation

Food security across Songinokhairkhan, as measured by two indicators, was found to be highly critical and a cause for great concern.

Overall, key informants in 51 per cent of kheseqs across the district reported household worries of not having enough food to eat in the four weeks prior to data collection: a rate that is 21 percentage points higher than the city-wide average of 29 per cent. In total, 167,112 individuals live in affected kheseqs – which is 41 per cent of all individuals who live in affected kheseqs across Ulaanbaatar city. Khoroo #29 and #39 are most affected, where key informants in all kheseqs reported household worries of not having enough food to eat.

Key informants in 60 per cent of kheseqs reported having heard rumours of households reducing food consumption in the four weeks prior to data collection: a rate that is 26 percentage points higher than the city-wide average of 34 per cent. In total, 196,878 individuals live in affected kheseqs – which is 40 per cent of all individuals who live in affected kheseqs across the city. Khoroo #8, #22, #29, #30 and #39 are most affected, where key informants in all kheseqs reported rumours of households reducing expenditure on food.

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



In 70% of kheseqs across Songinokhairkhan 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 30 per cent of kheseqs, half or more than half of inhabitants reportedly lost income, affecting a very critical 98,662 individuals. Furthermore, in 23 per cent of kheseqs, key informants reported that half or more than half of inhabitants had lost all income in the four weeks prior to data collection, impacting 74,150 individuals.

Food security (% of kheseqs)

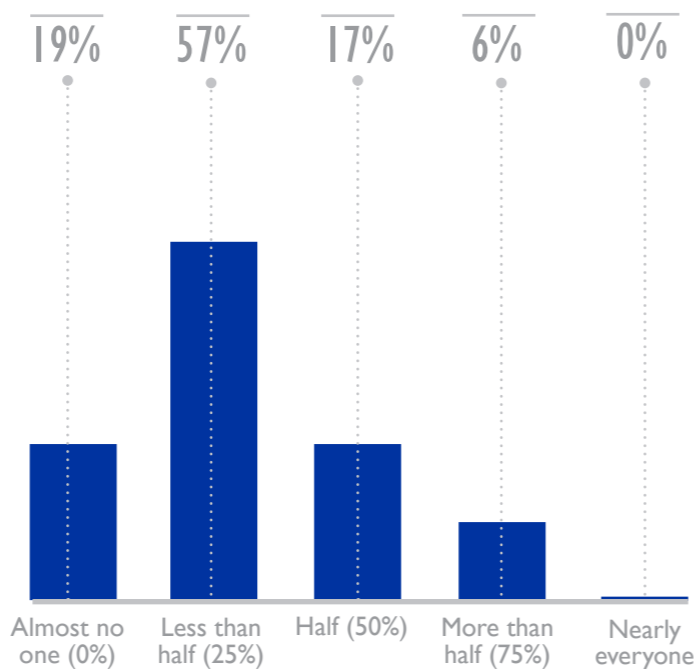
Worries of not having enough food



Reducing the amount of food consumed



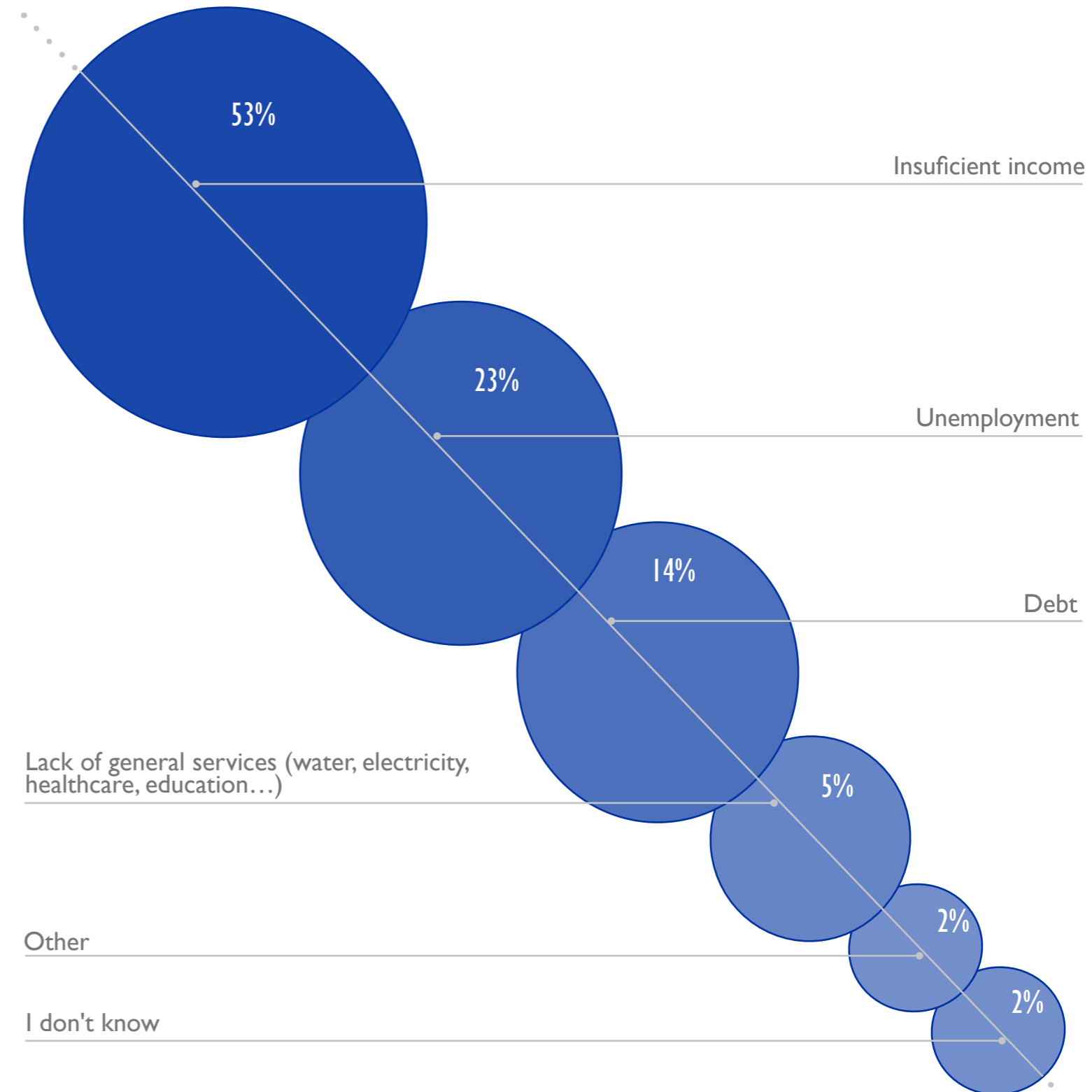
Share of people who lost all income over the past 4 weeks (% of kheseqs)



1.6 Challenges and security situation

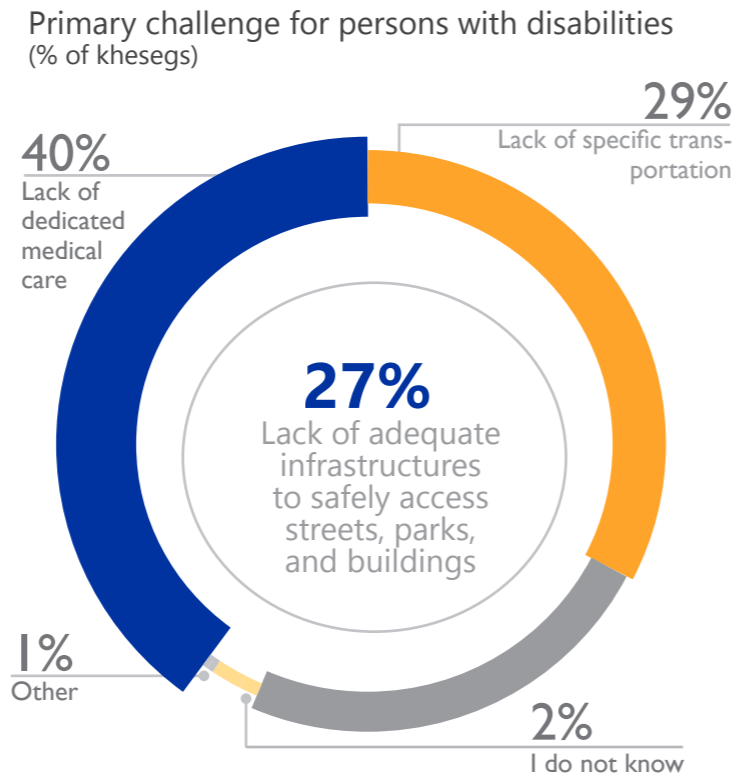
The most pressing challenges across Songinokhairkhan district relate to financial and economic instability. The most reported challenge is insufficient income (as reported in 53% of kheseqs), followed by regional unemployment (23%) and debt (14%). Concerns over insufficient income are most pressing in khoroo #3, #14, #17, and #25 where it is reported across all kheseqs.

Primary challenges (% of kheseqs)



Across Songinokhairkhan district, the services which people had the most difficulty accessing were livelihood opportunities (31%), healthcare services (17%), and car parking (12%). Accessing livelihood opportunities was found to be the primary focus of concern in 73 per cent of khesegs in khoroo #24, while access to car parking was the primary focus of concern in all khesegs in khoroo #14 and #29.

The primary challenges for persons with disabilities were found to be a lack of dedicated medical care (40%), followed by a lack of specific transportation services for people with disabilities (29%).



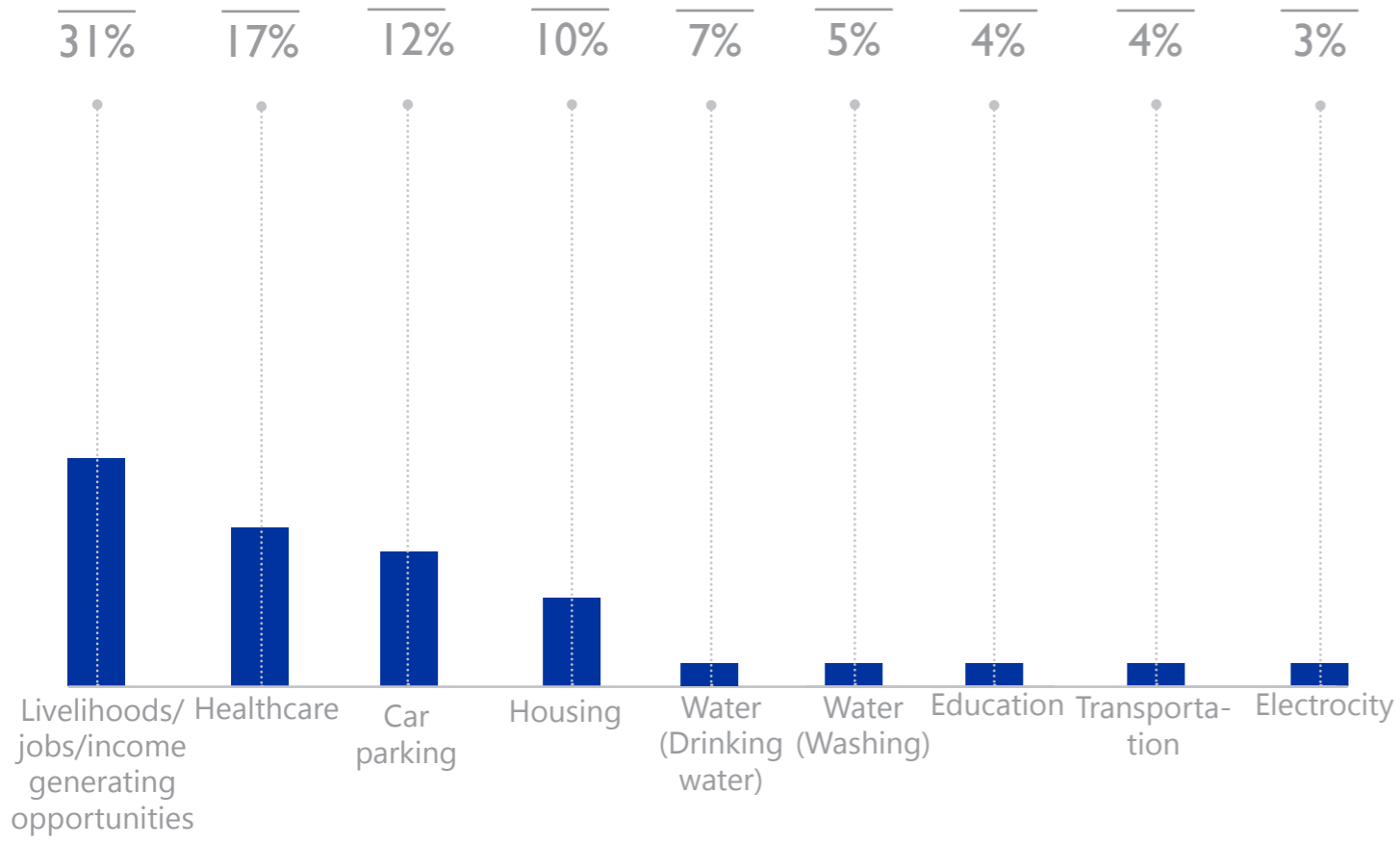
Security situation by khoroo

Note: this graphic only includes the 28 khorooos with the lowest scores

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



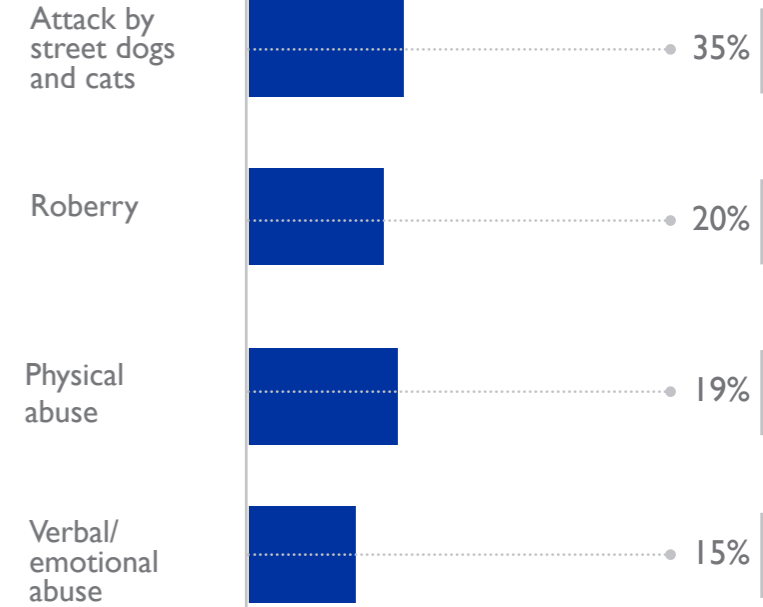
Service that people have difficulties accessing (% of khesegs)



Occurrence of security incidents (% of khesegs)



Primary types of security incidents (% of khesegs)

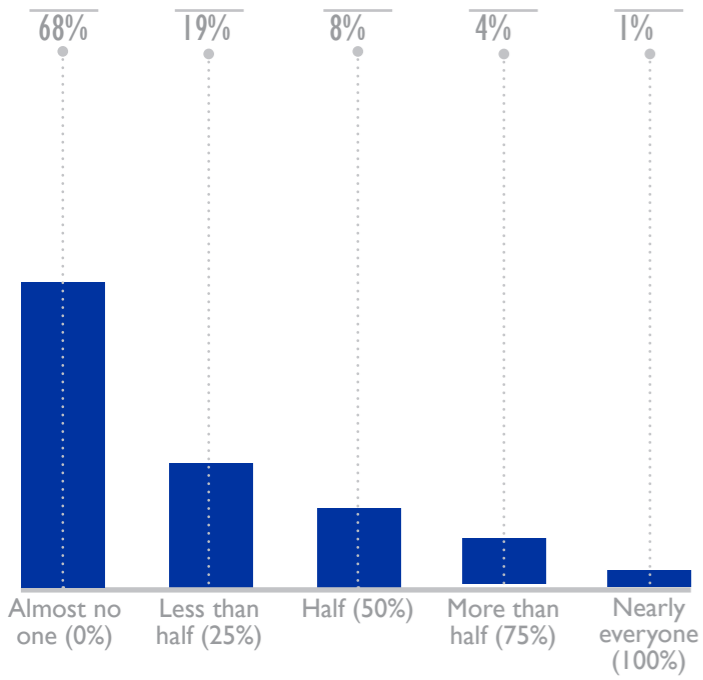


of khesegs reported a security incident in the past four weeks.

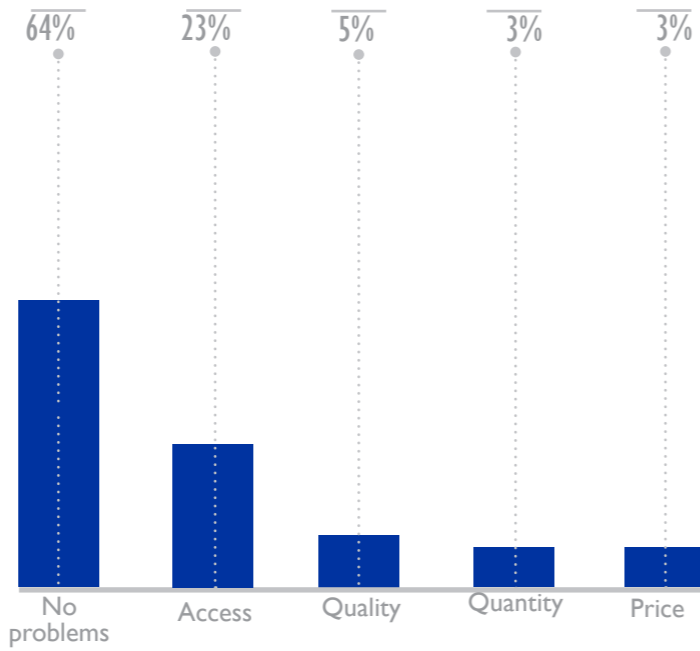
I.6 Services and infrastructure

WATER

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

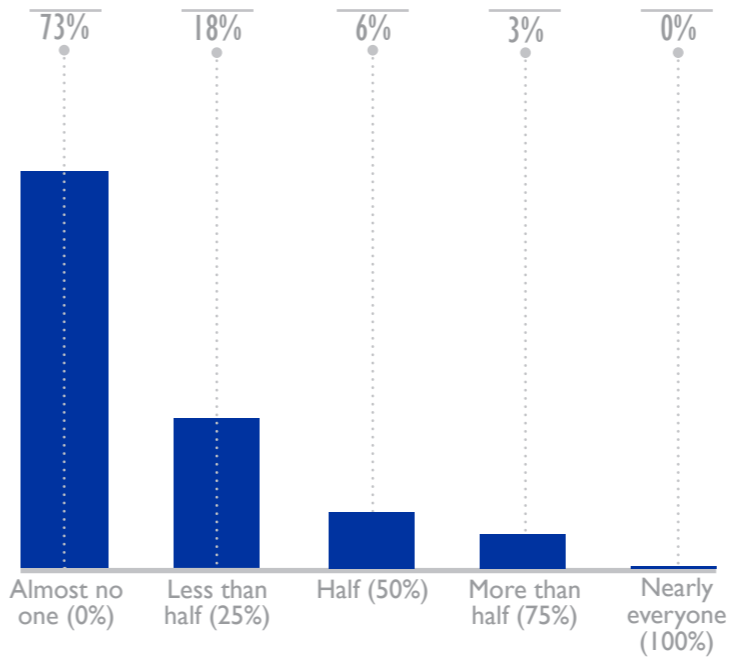


Primary problem linked to water (% of khesegs)

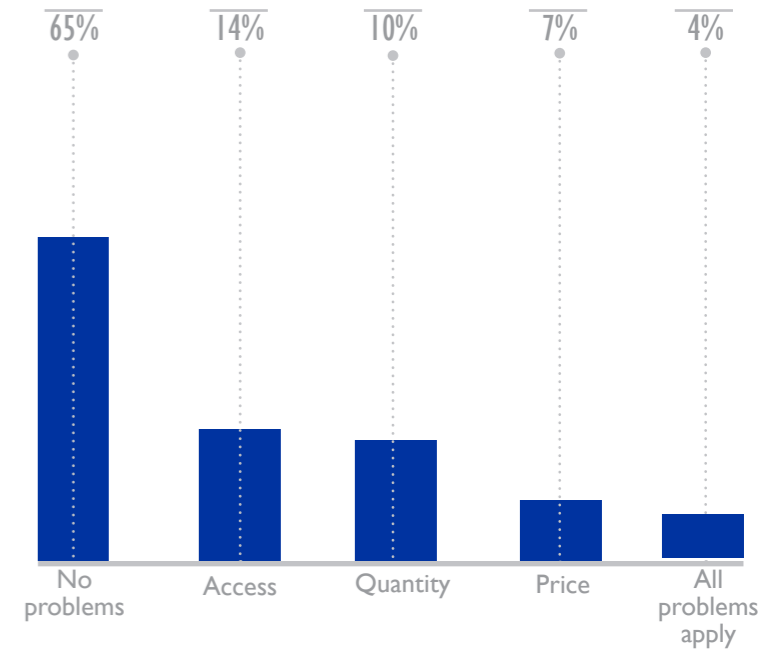


ELECTRICITY

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

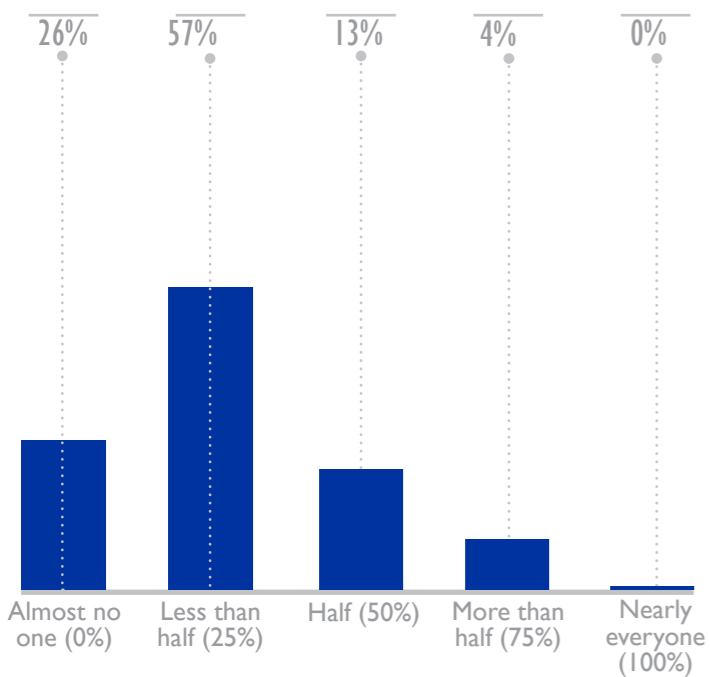


Primary problem linked to electricity (% of khesegs)

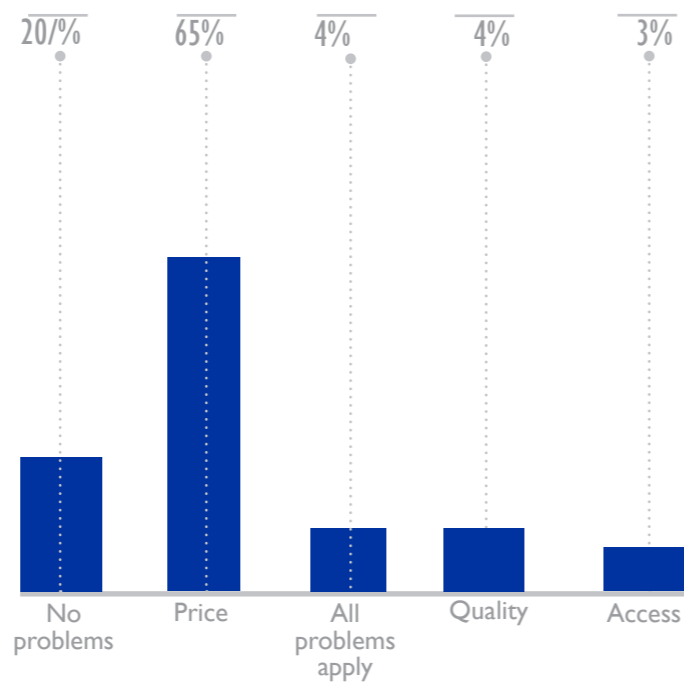


FOOD

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

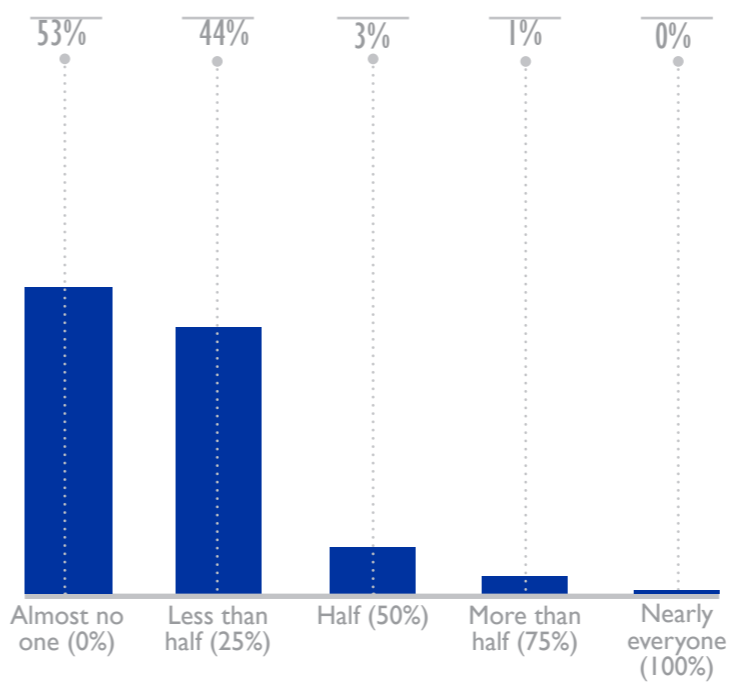


Primary problem linked to food (% of khesegs)

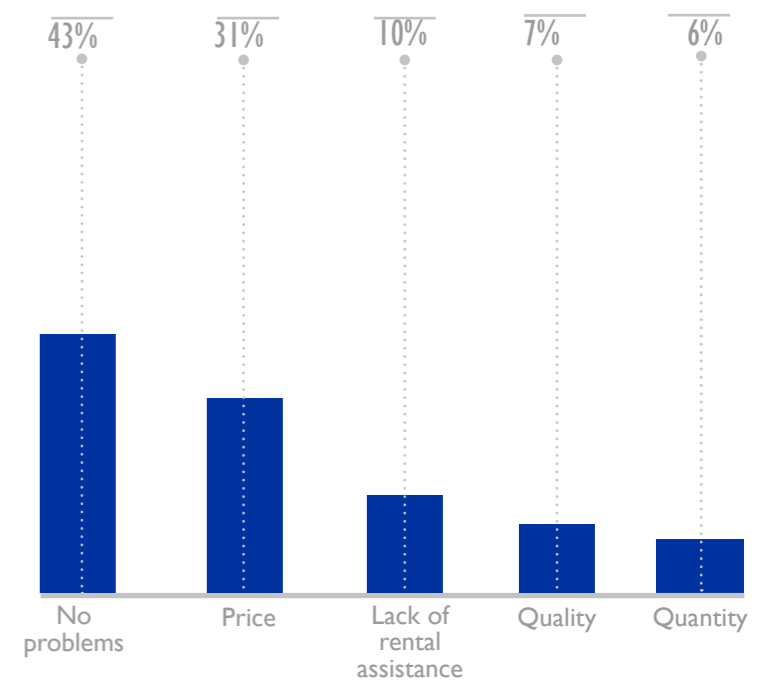


HOUSING

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



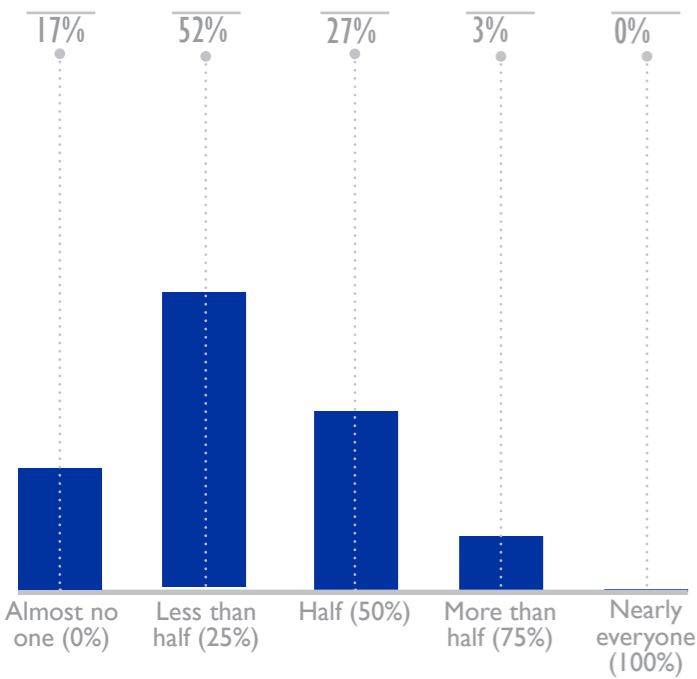
Primary problem linked to housing (% of khesegs)



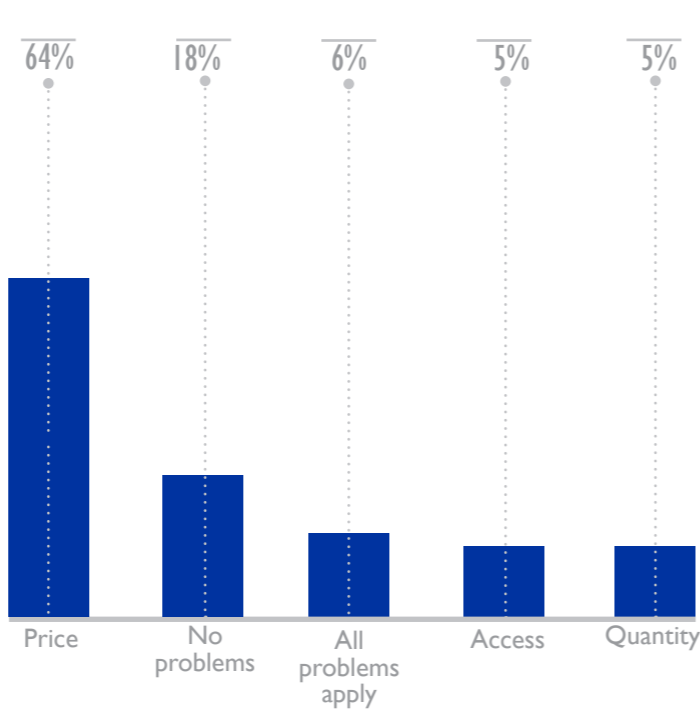
I.6 Services and infrastructure

NFI

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

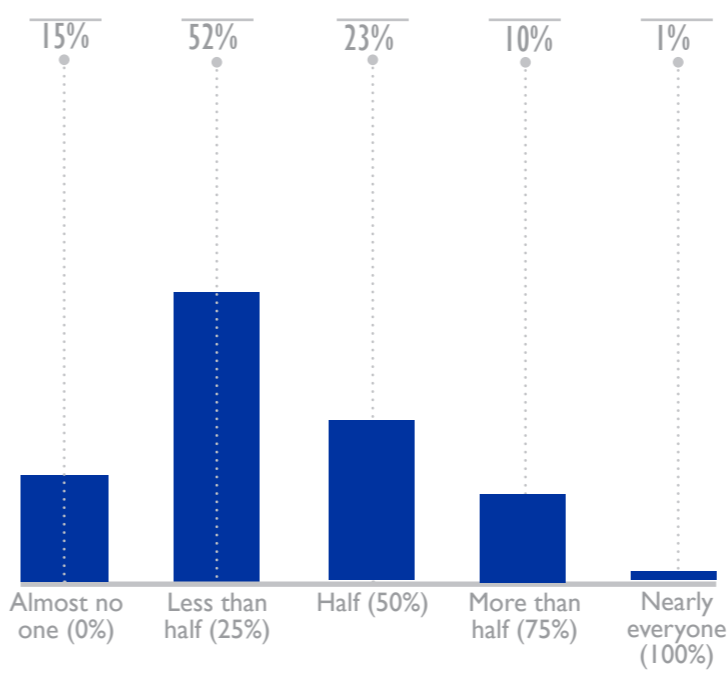


Primary problem linked to NFIs (% of khesegs)

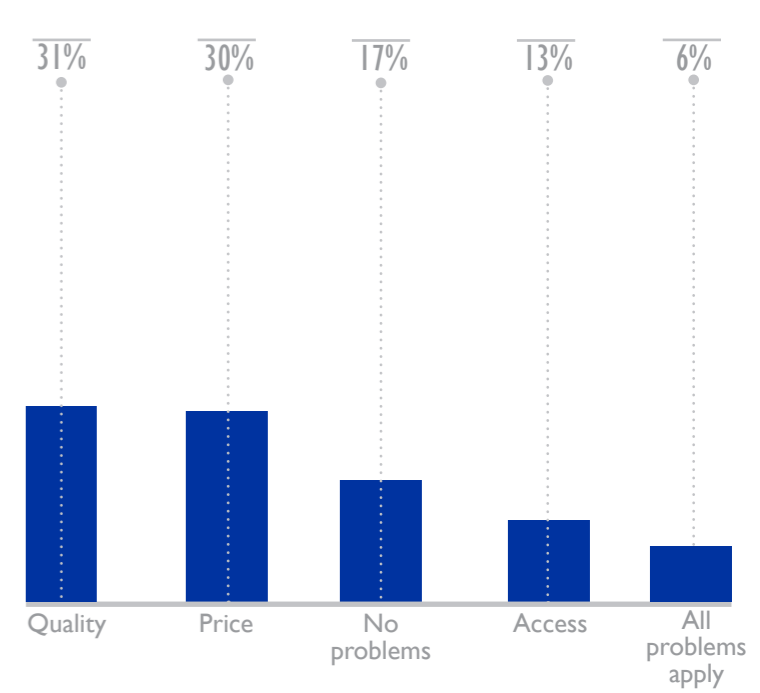


INTERNET

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

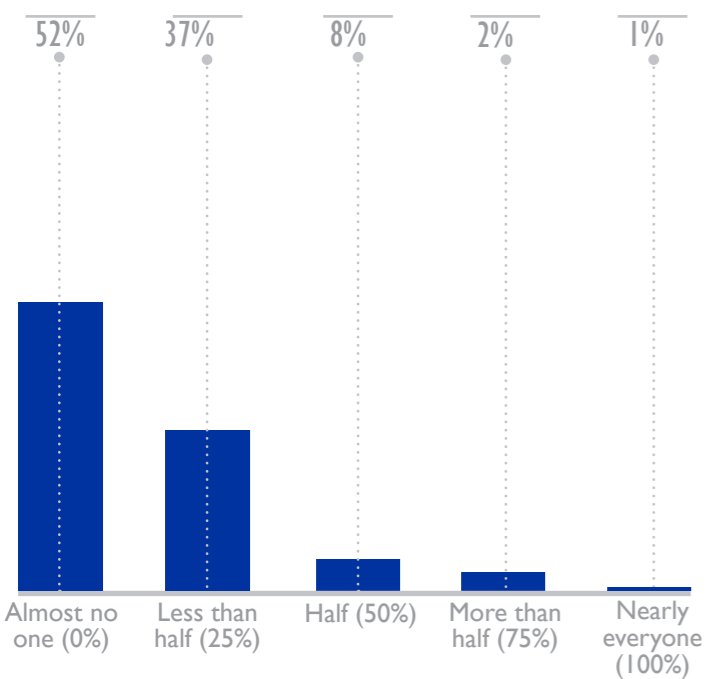


Primary problem linked to internet (% of khesegs)

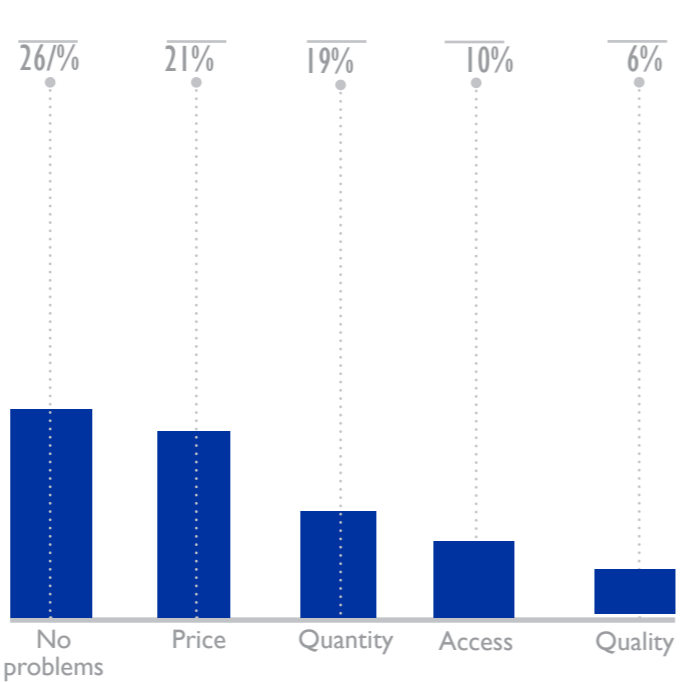


HEALTHCARE

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

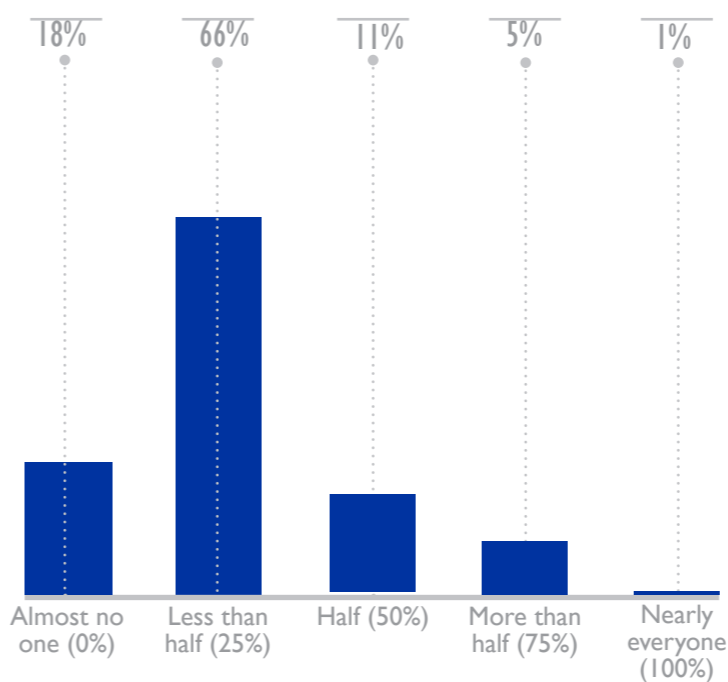


Primary problem linked to healthcare (% of khesegs)

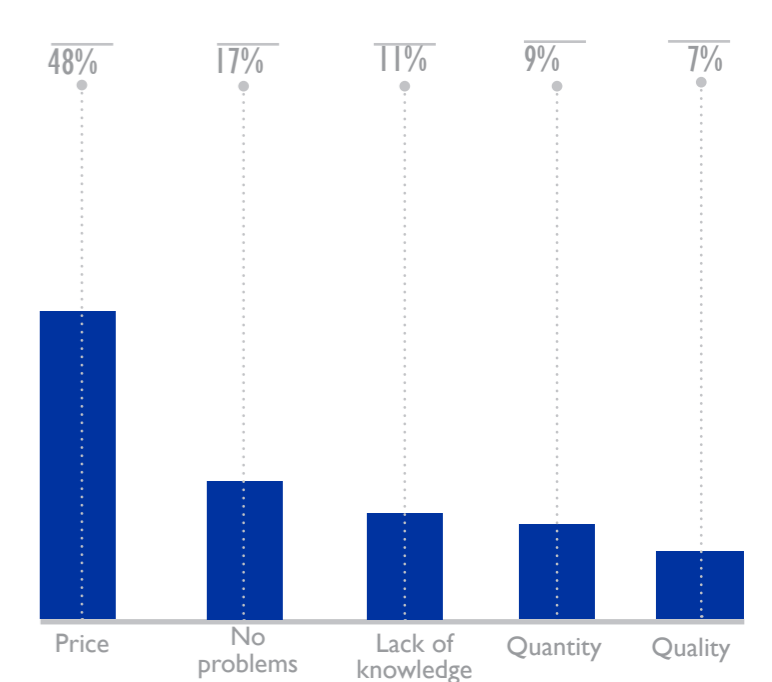


SMARTPHONES

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



Primary problem linked to smartphone (% of khesegs)

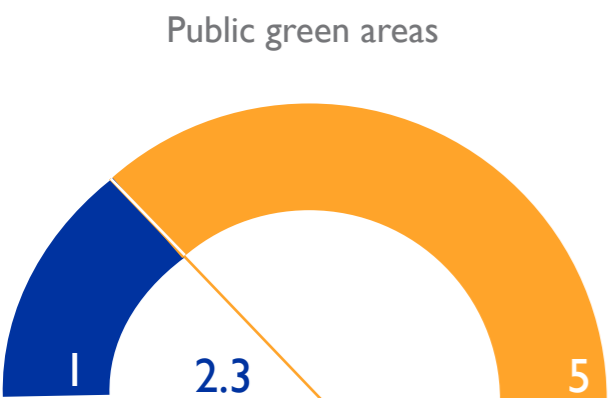
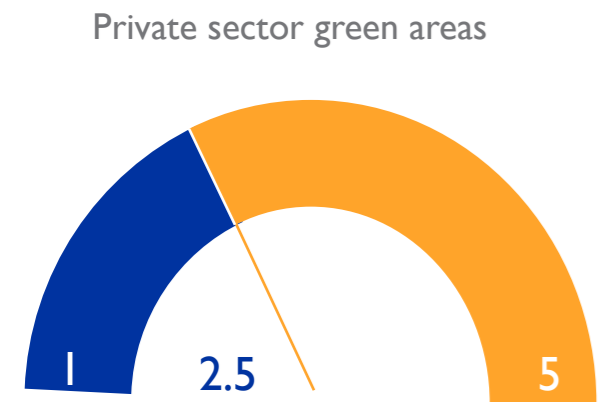
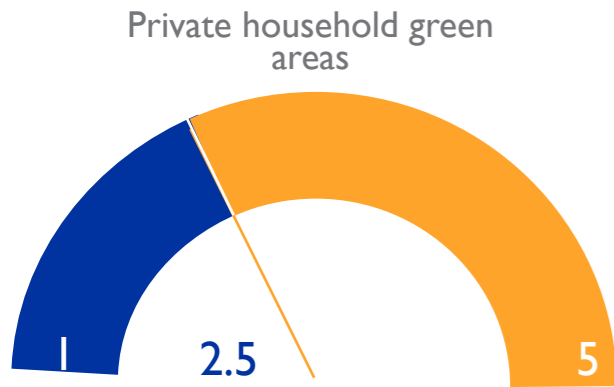


1.8 Parks and green areas

Key informants were asked to rate the quality of public, household, and private parks and green areas in their kheseqs on a scale from one to five, with one signifying very bad and five signifying very good.

Quality of parks and green areas

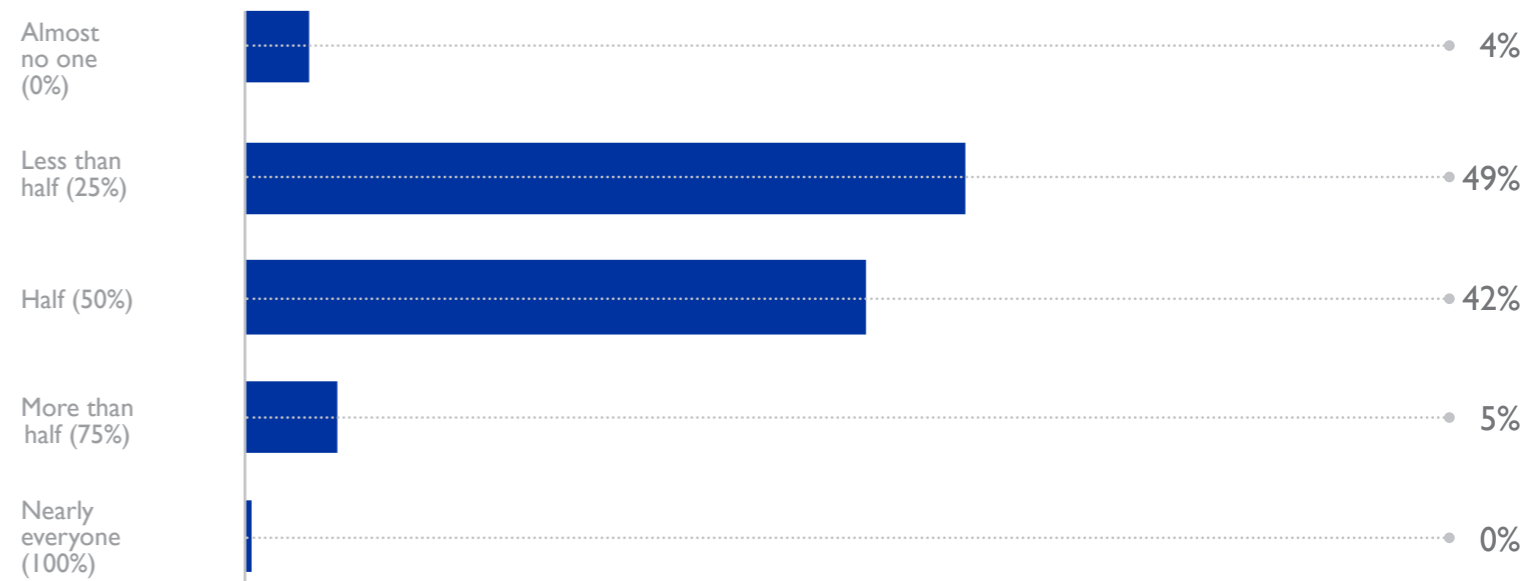
Scoring: 1= very bad, 2= bad, 3= average, 4= good, 5= very good



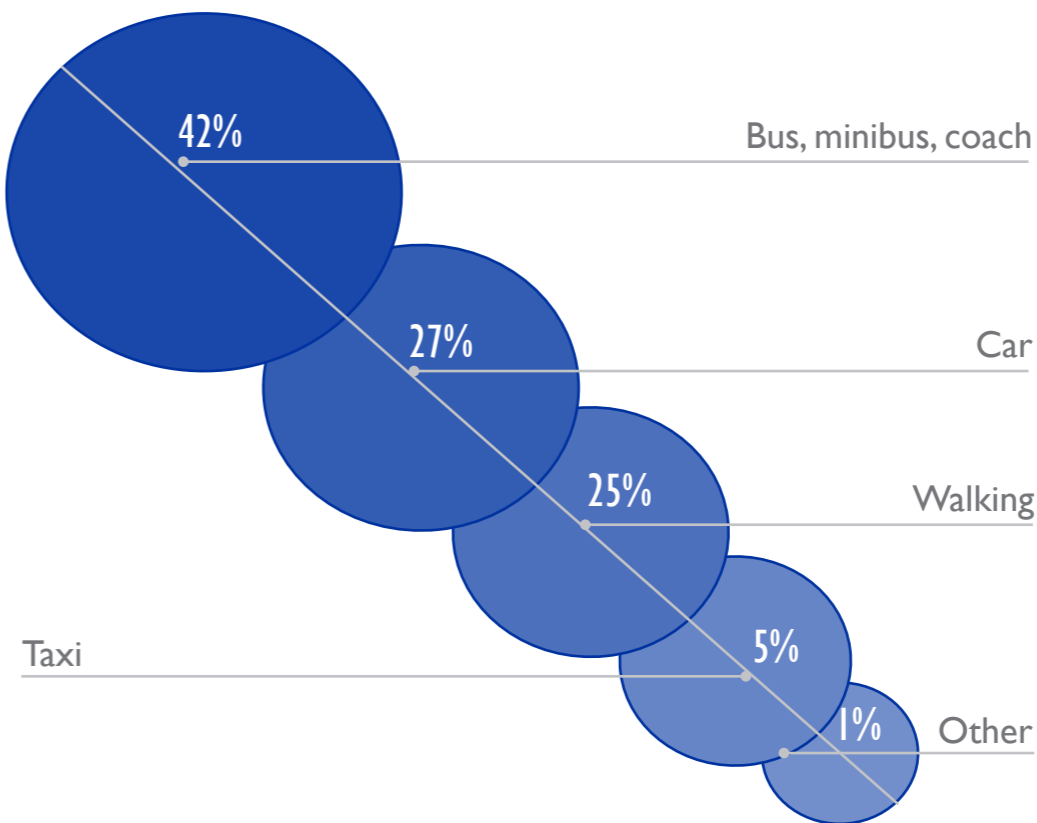
Khoros with parks and green areas scoring below median		
Private household green areas	Private sector green areas	Public green areas
khoroо #1: 2.1	khoroо #1: 2.3	khoroо #1: 1.6
khoroо #5: 2.4	khoroо #3: 2.1	khoroо #3: 1.9
khoroо #6: 1.8	khoroо #5: 1.6	khoroо #5: 1.9
khoroо #7: 2.0	khoroо #6: 2.0	khoroо #6: 1.4
khoroо #11: 2.4	khoroо #7: 2.1	khoroо #7: 1.8
khoroо #16: 2.3	khoroо #8: 2.4	khoroо #8: 2.0
khoroо #17: 2.4	khoroо #11: 2.2	khoroо #10: 2.2
khoroо #22: 1.8	khoroо #17: 2.2	khoroо #11: 2.1
khoroо #23: 2.6	khoroо #22: 2.0	khoroо #22: 1.5
khoroо #26: 2.5	khoroо #24: 2.3	khoroо #23: 1.9
khoroо #27: 1.9	khoroо #26: 2.4	khoroо #24: 2.1
khoroо #28: 2.5	khoroо #27: 2.1	khoroо #27: 2.1
khoroо #29: 2.0	khoroо #28: 2.4	khoroо #31: 2.3
khoroо #33: 1.8	khoroо #29: 2.3	khoroо #32: 2.2
khoroо #34: 1.6	khoroо #32: 2.2	khoroо #33: 1.9
khoroо #35: 2.5	khoroо #33: 2.1	khoroо #34: 1.4
khoroо #36: 1.9	khoroо #34: 2.1	khoroо #35: 2.0
khoroо #37: 2.4	khoroо #35: 1.5	khoroо #36: 1.1
khoroо #38: 1.2	khoroо #36: 1.9	khoroо #38: 1.0
khoroо #40: 2.1	khoroо #38: 1.8	khoroо #40: 1.8
khoroо #41: 2.3	khoroо #40: 2.2	khoroо #41: 1.4

1.9 Transport and traffic

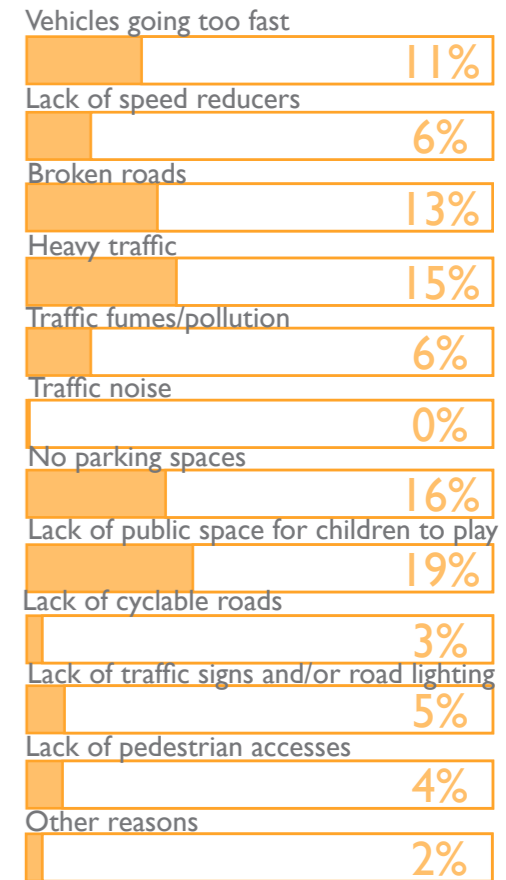
Share of households without a personal vehicle (% of kheseqs)



Primary method of transportation (% of kheseqs)



Primary problem linked to traffic (% of kheseqs)



In Songinokhairkhan district, the predominant form of transportation was found to be bus, minibus, or coach, and 57% of kheseqs 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 public spaces for children to play (19%), which was most reported in khoroо #39 (71%), followed by a lack of parking spaces (16%), which was most reported in khoroо #16 and #12 (75%).

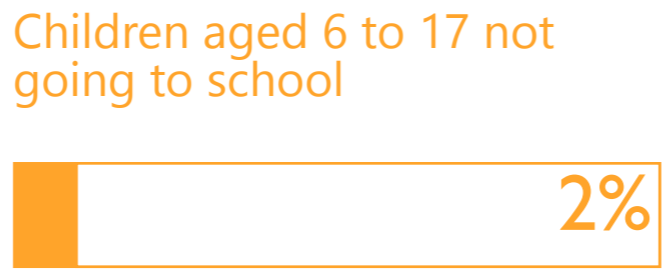
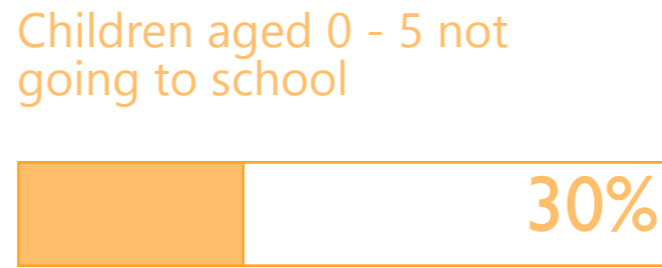


1.10 Children and education

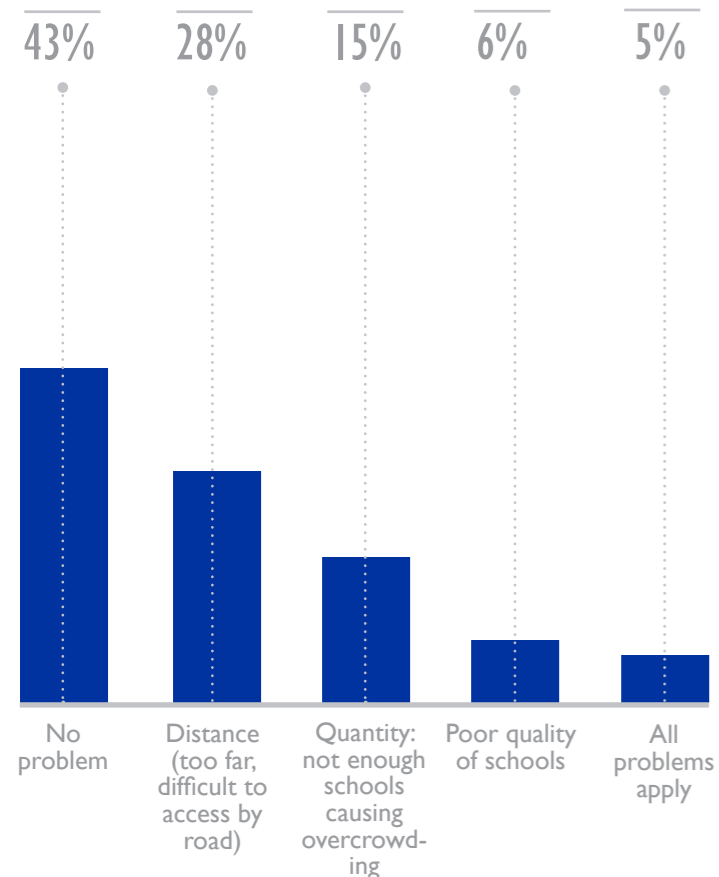
Across Songinokhairkhan district, 11,390 children aged between 0 and 5 were reportedly not attending kindergarten (30% of the population of that age group), and 1,468 children aged between 6 and 17 were reportedly not attending school (2% of the population of that age group). The district-wide rate of children aged 0 – 5 out of education was the same as the city-wide average, while the non-attendance rate for children aged 6 – 17 was one percentage point lower than average. The highest non-attendance rates for children aged between 0 and 5 was found in khoroo #11 (57%), while the highest non-attendance rates for children of the older age group was found in khoroo #15 (24%).

Key informants were also asked about the existence of problems with regard to both education and general child welfare. Forty-three percent of khesegs across Songinokhairkhan reported that there were no problems, while 28 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 (45% of khesegs) and schools being too far away (18%).

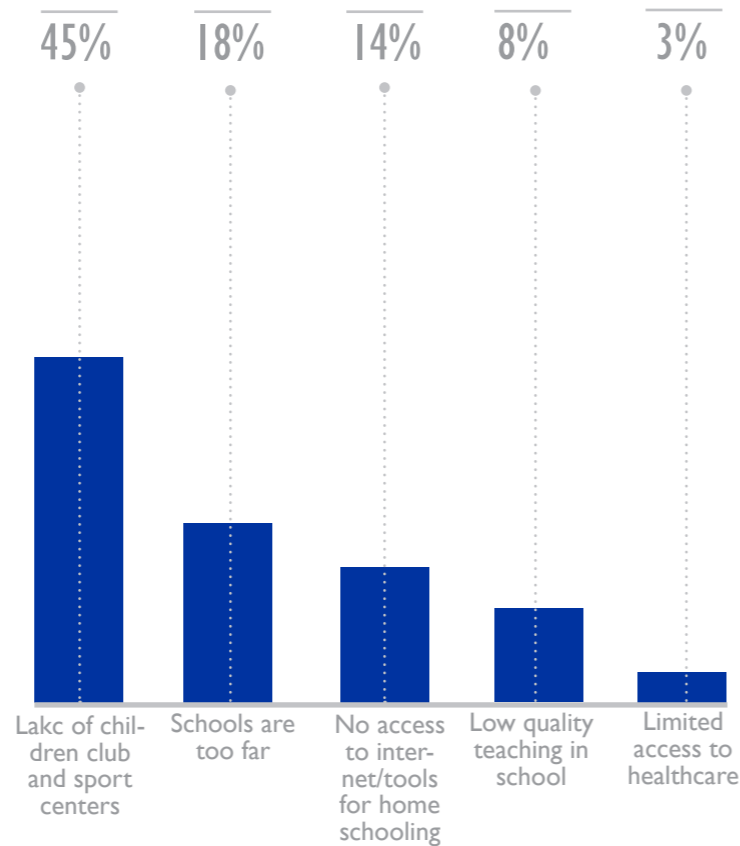
Share of children not attending school by age (% of children)



Primary problem linked to education (% of khesegs)



Primary challenge faced by children (% of khesegs)



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