

ULAANBAATAR

Rapid Assessment on Population, Migration and Needs

June – August 2022 (Second phase data collection)



DTM
IOM DISPLACEMENT
TRACKING MATRIX



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UN MIGRATION



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INTRODUCTION AND METHODOLOGY

INTRODUCTION

This report provides an overview of key thematic areas covered by the Ulaanbaatar city-wide rapid assessment on population, migration and needs between June and August 2022. Current data collection is the second phase of the Displacement Tracking Matrix Mobility (DTM) tracking assessment done by IOM Mongolia in Ulaanbaatar.

Similar to phase one, this study explores eight primary themes across Ulaanbaatar, namely, population baseline figures, registration, internal arrivals and departures (migration), employment, financial situation, mobility-related challenges, and services and infrastructure. Data are collected through key informant interviews with kheseq leaders¹, who are well-informed about their communities, resources and local context.

Previous IOM studies have found that a combination of complex factors, including land degradation and climate change, are altering traditional migration patterns in Mongolia. More frequent drought and dzuds,² insufficient job opportunities, inadequate living conditions, and rural population's livestock dependency has directly increased the level of migration to urban areas and other aimags.³

Understanding the nature of these migration patterns has been hindered by discrepancies between census data, registration data, and the reality of people living in and migrating between different locations across Mongolia. By obtaining data on population and internal migration in Ulaanbaatar city, this study aims to bridge the gap in up-to-date data collection and analysis to inform policies and actions on internal migration.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This report utilizes the IOM DTM Mobility Tracking methodology adapted for the Mongolian context. Information is collected at the kheseq level – the

smallest administrative unit in Ulaanbaatar – through key informant interviews with kheseq leaders. Kheseq 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 and duties providing essential public services to the population. Kheseq leaders were asked to fill out the survey tool composed of seven parts – each outlined into separate sections in this report. Kheseq leaders filled in the data collection form on mobile devices after conducting observation within their respective regions. Moreover, kheseq leaders were thoroughly trained on the survey tool prior to its implementation to ensure accurate and reliable data collection and entry.

After the data entry process, the DTM team conducted a series of quality assurance checks to identify any potential data entry errors, discrepancies or duplicates, and followed up with kheseq leaders for clarification. Data analysis was conducted at the kheseq level and then aggregated at the khoroo⁴, district and city-wide levels. Notably, findings presented in this report at the district or city level are also available at the kheseq level.

LIMITATIONS

The adopted methodology relies on information provided by key informants and is intended to serve as one data source for triangulation with other available sources.

The data collected shows the estimates and perceptions of key informants, which are often subjective. Therefore, the data has limited external and internal validity since the reliability of the data will vary in line with a number of factors, including the size of the observational unit (i.e. the size and population of the kheseq) and the knowledge of the specific key informant, which might depend on the extent to which they are engaged with the community.

¹ Kheseq is the smallest administrative unit in Ulaanbaatar. A kheseq leader usually refer to the governance of a kheseq.

² Dzuds are extreme winters characterised by freezing temperatures, heavy snow, and frozen ground, with temperatures reaching far below the average. While herders and animals living in Mongolia are resilient to environmental hazards, and are used to hot summers and cold winters, dzuds put an additional strain on the lives of herders.

³ Mongolian province administrative subdivision

⁴ A khoroo is an administrative subdivision of Ulaanbaatar.

GEOGRAPHICAL COVERAGE BREAKDOWN

Picture.1 Ulaanbaatar city map with district divisions

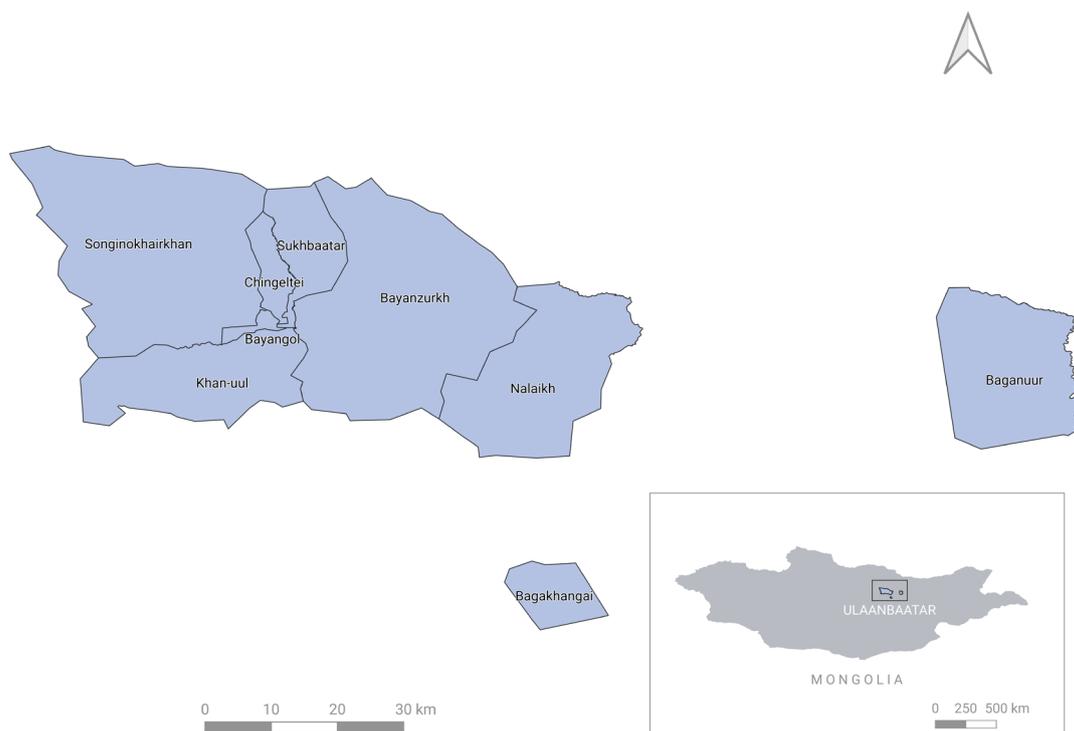


Table.1 Ulaanbaatar city districts and population

Districts	Number of Khesegs	Total population (Inclusive of unregistered temporary residents)
Bayanzurkh	519	417,251
Songinokhairkhan	370	345,292
Bayangol	250	240,197
Khanuul	220	226,628
Chingeltei	202	151,647
Sukhbaatar	179	134,349
Nalaikh	50	41,673
Baganuur	34	29,317
Bagakhangai	6	5,021
Total	1,830	1,591,375

DEFINITIONS

Baseline population figures: All residents of the location at the time of the assessment, irrespective of place of origin, document status, registration status, age, or any other socio-demographic characteristic.

Household: A group of individuals living under the same roof, sharing expenses and food.

Arrivals: Individuals who have arrived at a location (both registered and unregistered) with the intention of staying for at least four weeks, regardless of whether they arrived from another location within the same city or outside the city.

Departures: Individuals who have left a location and who do not intend to return for at least four weeks,

regardless of whether they left for another location within the same city or outside the city.

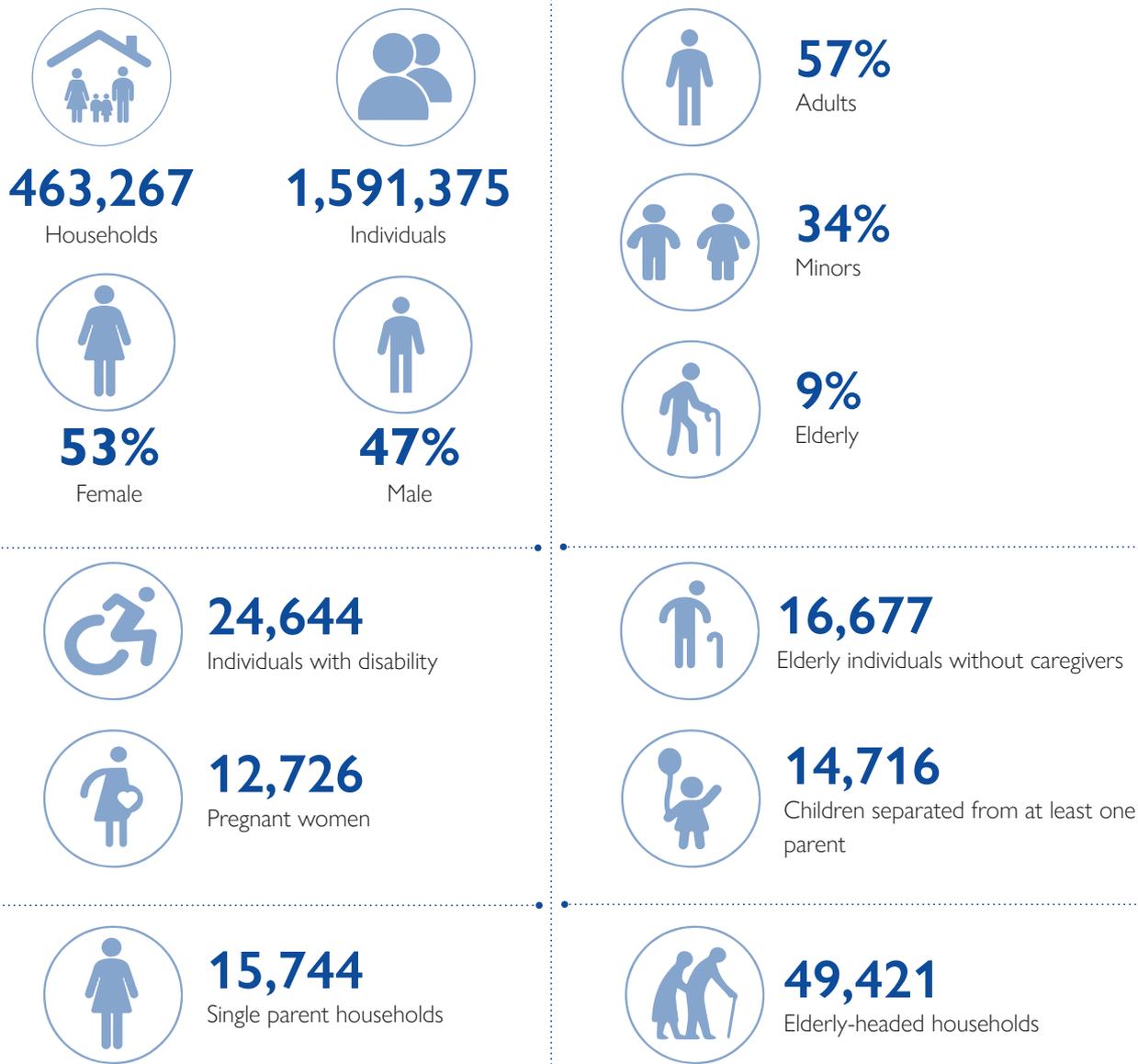
Key informant: An expert source of information, which in this case refers to the kheseq leaders.

Enumerator: An individual who collects data. In this assessment, data collection is completed by the key informant, therefore the two terms overlap.

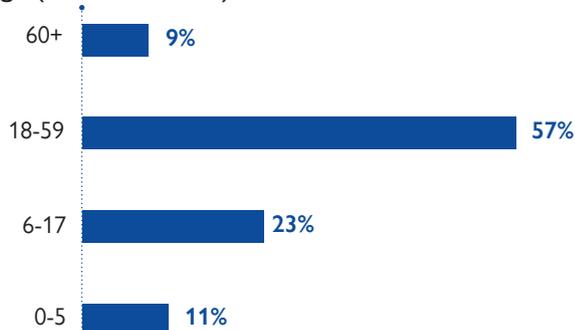
Ger and apartment mix kheseq: Ger areas are the traditional Mongolian living arrangement where state heating and water are not provided. In ger areas, residents mostly use transported water and burn wood and coal for heating. In apartment areas, heating and water are provided by the state. Ger and apartment mix kheseqs are kheseqs where both living arrangements co-exist.

1. DATA ANALYSIS ULAANBAATAR CITY

1.1 POPULATION BASELINE AND DEMOGRAPHIC OVERVIEW



Graph 1. Population disaggregated by age (% of individuals)

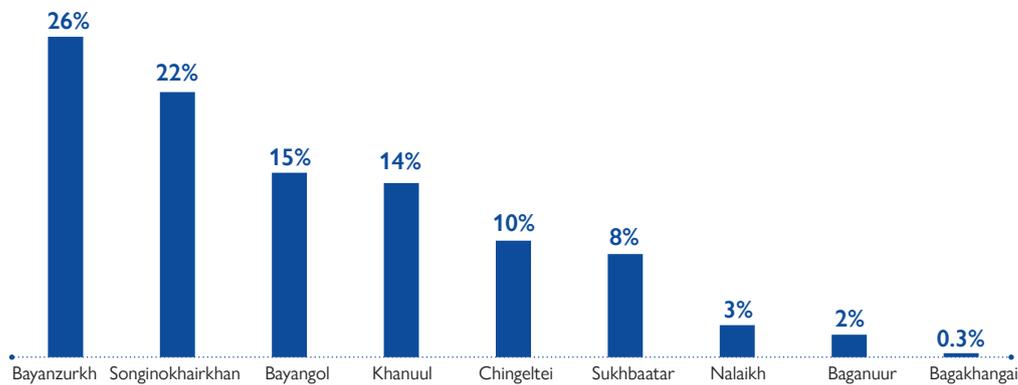


At the time of the assessment — June, July, August 2022 — there were 1,591,375 individuals and 462,276 households living in Ulaanbaatar city. Fifty-three per cent were women and 47 per cent were men. A significant 34 per cent of the population were registered as minors: 11 per cent aged 0–5 years, and 23 per cent aged 6–17 years. Adults aged 18–59 years accounted for 57 per cent of the population, while the elderly aged 60 years and above accounted for 9 per cent.

Overall, 24,644 individuals were reported with disability – 5 per cent of the population. There were 12,726 women reported being pregnant (2% of the female population), 16,677 elderly reported having no caregivers (12% of all elderly aged 60 years and above), and 14,716 children reported being separated from their mother, father, or both (3% of children under 18 years old). Meanwhile, there were 15,744 single parents and 49,421 elderly-headed households⁵ in the city, representing 3 and 11 per cent of all households, respectively.

Ulaanbaatar city has nine districts. The most populated districts were Bayanzurkh, Songinokhairkhan, and Bayangol, hosting 26 per cent, 22 per cent and 15 per cent of the total population, respectively. On the other hand, Nalaikh, Baganuur, and Bagakhangai were the least populated districts, hosting 3 per cent, 2 per cent, and 0.3 per cent of the total population, respectively. The percentages add up to more than 100 due to rounding error.

Graph 2. Population by district (% of individuals)

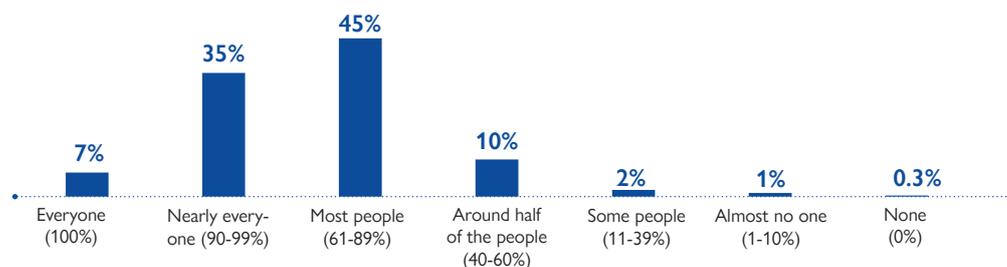


1.2 REGISTRATION

Overall, 42 per cent of khesegs across the city reported that almost all residents were registered (meaning a registration rate higher than 90%), including seven per cent (124 khesegs) reported that all residents were registered. Additionally, 45 per cent of khesegs

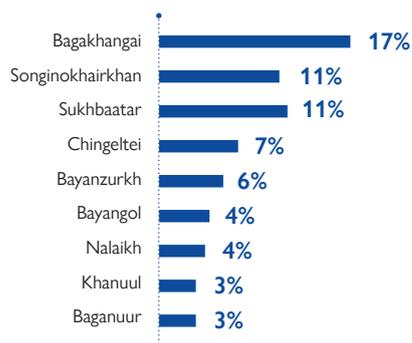
reported that most people (61–89% of residents) were registered, 10 per cent of khesegs reported around half the population (40–60% of residents) were registered, and three per cent reported that less than 40 per cent of residents were registered, including six khesegs where no one was registered.

Graph 3. Estimated registration (% of khesegs)

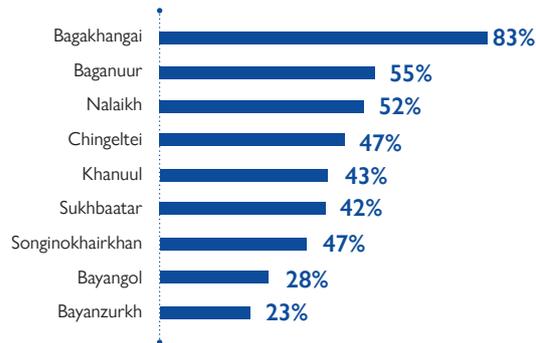


⁵ Households which are headed by a person aged 60 and over.

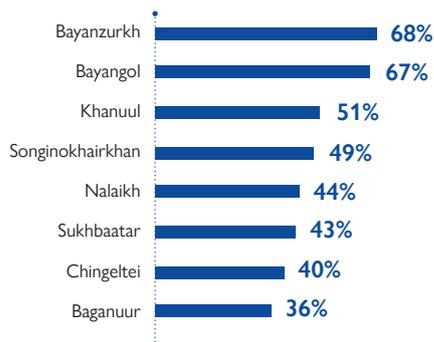
Graph 4. Districts with 100% registration rate (% of khesegs)



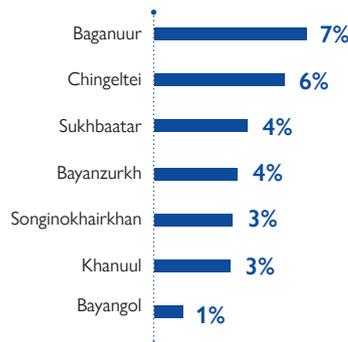
Graph 5. Districts with 90%-99% registration rate (% of khesegs)



Graph 6. Districts with 40-89% registration rate (% of khesegs)



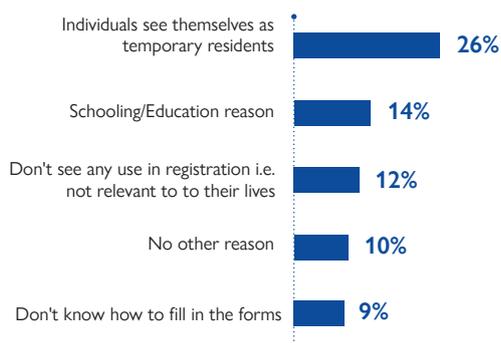
Graph 7. Districts with less than 40% registration rate (% of khesegs)



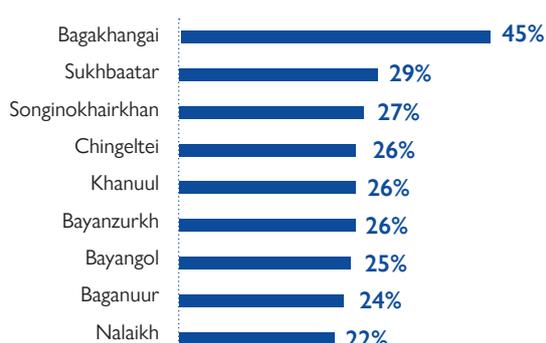
People considering themselves as temporary residents in the khesege was the main reason for not registering in districts in the city, making it the most important reason for non-registration across the city — as reported in 26

per cent of khesegs. Other reasons for non-registration include schooling/education reasons (14%), residents not understanding the necessity of registration (12%), and not knowing how to fill in registration forms (9%).

Graph 8. Primary reasons for non-registration (% of khesegs)



Graph 9. Khesegs with non-registration because people consider themselves to be temporary residents (% of khesegs)

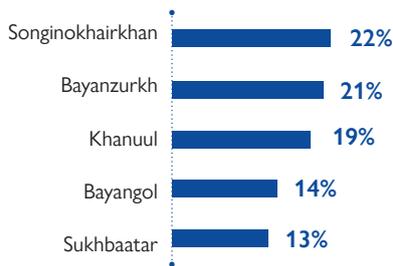


1.3 ARRIVAL

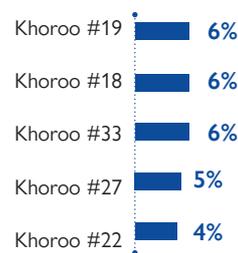
A total of 47,309 people arrived in Ulaanbaatar in the last three months prior to the survey, which showed a significant decrease from the total arrivals reported in the phase one assessment (119,914 individuals). The highest share of arrivals was reported in Songinokhairkhan district (22%), followed by

Bayanzurkh district (21%) and Khanuul district (19%). These results are comparable to the phase one finding where the highest share of arrivals was found in Bayanzurkh district (24%), Songinokhairkhan district (21%) and Khanuul district (17%).⁶

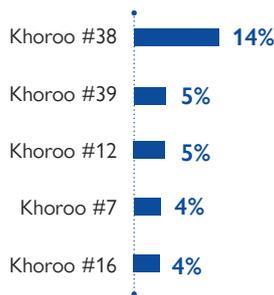
Graph 10. Top districts of arrivals (% of total arrival)



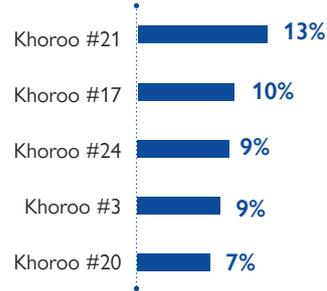
Graph 11. Top khoros with arrivals - Songinokhairkhan (% of total arrival in the district)



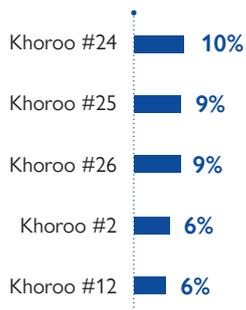
Graph 12. Top khoros of arrivals - Bayanzurkh (% of total arrival in the district)



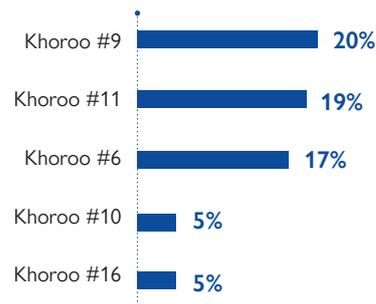
Graph 13. Top khoros of arrivals - Khan-Uul (% of total arrival in the district)



Graph 14. Top khoros of arrivals - Bayangol (% of total arrival in the district)



Graph 15. Top khoros of arrivals - Sukhbaatar (% of total arrival in the district)

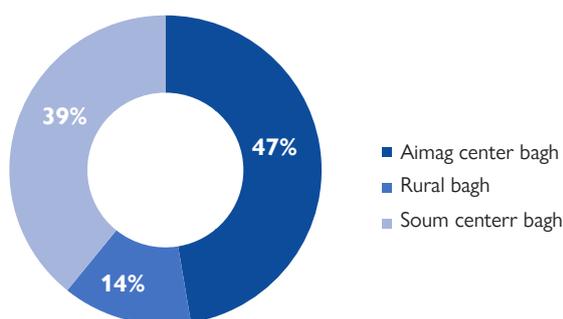


⁶ See phase one report at: Mongolia – Rapid Assessment on Population, Migration and Needs across Ulaanbaatar City #1 (July 2022) – City-Wide

Most arrivals (70%) came from another district within Ulaanbaatar city, followed by 16 per cent from another knoroo or kheseg in the same district, and 14 per cent from rural areas (aimags). This finding reflects a particular internal movement phenomenon in Ulaanbaatar before schools’ registration starts. In Mongolia, schools and kindergartens’ registration starts in August. In order to register children to their desired schools, parents are required to have a residence permit in the particular khoroo or district of the school.

For this reason, residents in Ulaanbaatar often change their registration and move within the city between June and August. Among those who arrived from rural areas, 47 per cent came from aimag center bagh⁷, 39 per cent from soum center bagh⁸, and 14 per cent from rural bagh.

Chart 2. Arrivals coming from (% of total arrivals from Rural areas)



Overall, 1,414 people arrived in Ulaanbaatar for herding (otor) reasons⁹. Songinokhairkhan district hosted the most arrivals for herding (otor) reasons – totalling 33

Meanwhile, among those who arrived from the Ulaanbaatar area, 41 per cent came from apartment kheseg, 23 per cent from ger and apartment mixed kheseg, while the remaining 37 per cent arrived from ger kheseg.

Chart 1. Arrivals coming from (% of total arrivals)

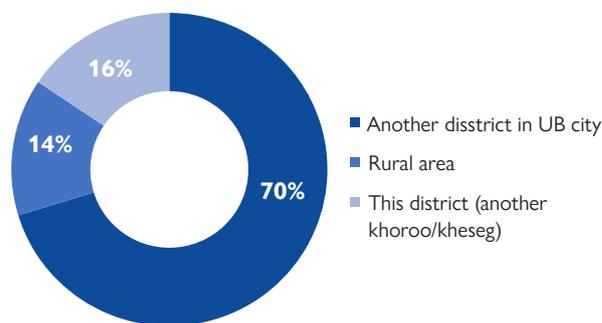
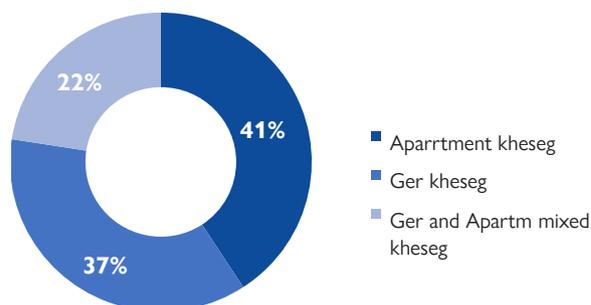


Chart 3. Arrivals coming from (% of total arrivals from Ulaanbaatar area)



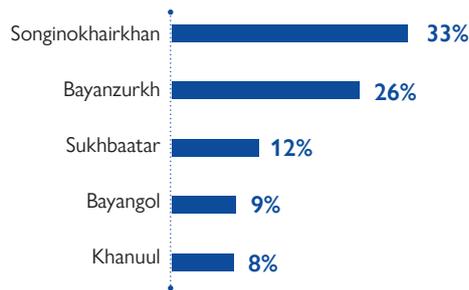
per cent of total otor arrivals across the city, followed by Bayanzurkh district (26%) and Sukhbaatar district (12%).

⁷ Aimag center bagh is the smallest admin unit located in the center of the aimag (rural province).

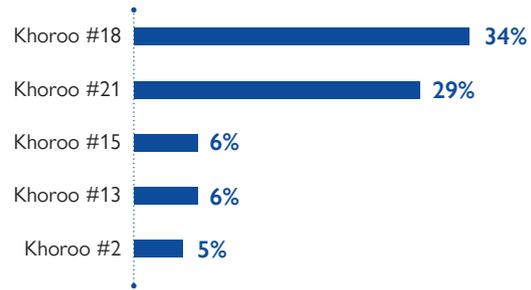
⁸ Bagh is the smallest administrative unit in the rural provincial area of Mongolia. Soum is the second smallest administrative unit in Rural province of Mongolia. The Soum center bagh is the smallest admin unit located in the Soum area.

⁹ Otor movement is a traditional mobility strategy developed by Mongolian herders when herders follow their livestock to different locations looking for better grazing land.

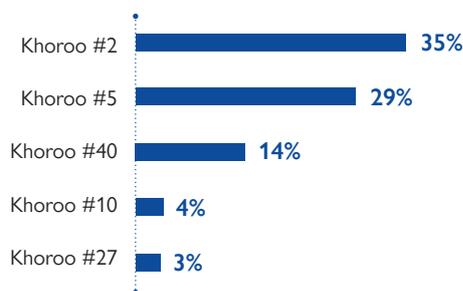
Graph 16. Top districts with otor arrivals (% of all otor arrivals)



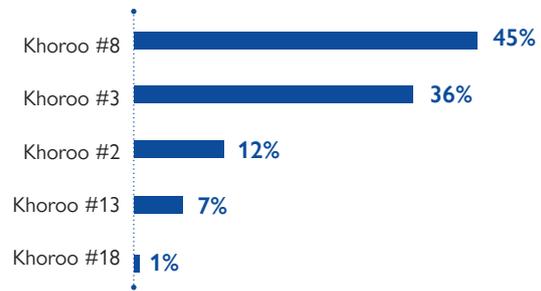
Graph 17. Top khoroods with otor arrivals- Songinokhairkhan (% of all otor arrivals in the district)



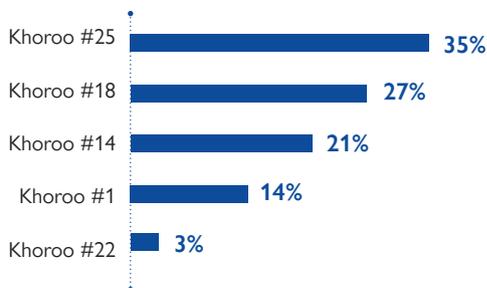
Graph 18. Top khoroods with otor arrivals - Bayanzurkh (% of all otor arrivals in the district)



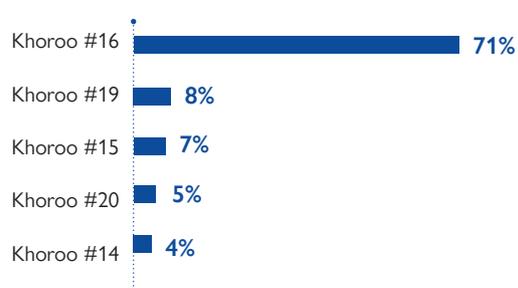
Graph 19. Top khoroods with otor arrivals - Sukhbaatar (% of all otor arrivals in the district)



Graph 20. Top khoroods with otor arrivals - Bayangol (% of all otor arrivals in the district)



Graph 21. Top khoroods with otor arrivals - Khan-Uul (% of all otor arrivals in the district)

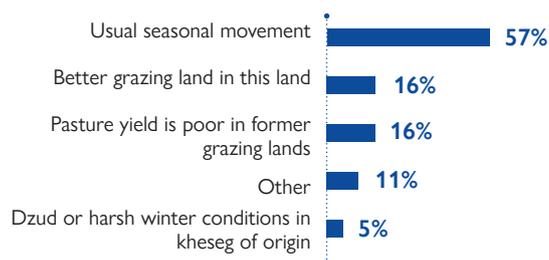


The primary cause for those who arrived for herding (otor) reasons was linked to usual seasonal move – as reported in 57 per cent of khesegs with arrivals for herding reasons – followed by looking for better grazing land in this land (16%).

Family reasons were found to be the primary reason for the majority of arrivals across the city during the phase one assessment.

However, this current assessment found that the primary reason for arrivals in all districts was related to education, apart from in Bagakhangai district, where the primary reason was accessing basic services. Employment and housing reasons were also important for arrivals in the city. Family reasons only dominated in 11 per cent of khesegs.

Graph 22. Reasons for arrival (herding reasons)



Graph 23. Primary reasons for arrival (non-herding reasons)

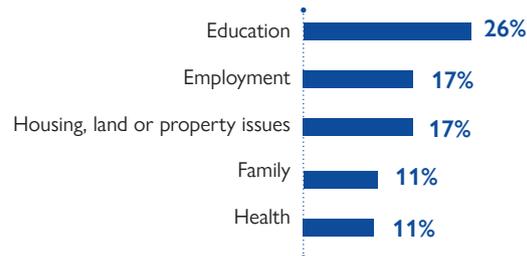


Table 2. Primary reasons for arrivals by district

● Reasons for arrivals (herding reasons) ● Reasons for arrivals (non-herding reasons)

OVERALL	Bayanzurkh District	Songinokhairkhan District	Bayangol District	Khanuul District
Seasonal movement / Education	Seasonal movement / Education	Seasonal movement / Education	Seasonal movement / Education	Seasonal movement / Education
Chingeltei District	Sukhbaatar District	Nalaikh District	Baganuur District	Bagakhangai District
Poor yield in former grazing land	Seasonal movement	Seasonal movement & Better grazing land	Better grazing land	Seasonal movement
Education	Education	Education	Education	Access better services

1.4 DEPARTURE

A total of 23,103 people departed from Ulaanbaatar in the last three months prior to the survey¹⁰ – a significant decline compared to the total departure of 86,428 individuals in the phase one assessment. The highest share of departures was reported in Songinokhairkhan district (23%), followed by Bayanzurkh district (17%), and Khanuul (14%), compared to the phase one results where the highest share of departures was in Songinokhairkhan district (25%), Sukhbaatar district (18%) and Chingeltei district (16%).

Most people (80%) departed to another district within Ulaanbaatar city, 16 per cent to another khoroo or kheseg in the same district, and 4 per cent to rural areas. Among those who departed to rural areas, 56 per cent left to aimag center bagh, 30 per cent to rural bagh, and 14 per cent to soum bagh. Meanwhile, among those who departed to another district or another khoroo or kheseg in the same district in Ulaanbaatar areas, 55 per cent departed to apartment kheseg, 25 per cent to ger and apartment mix kheseg, and 20 per cent to ger kheseg.

¹⁰ The number of departures was computed based on the estimate of kheseg leaders who were aware of such information. This number is likely underestimated as some of responses could not provide an estimated number of departures in their khesegs.

Graph 24. Top districts of departures (% of total departed)

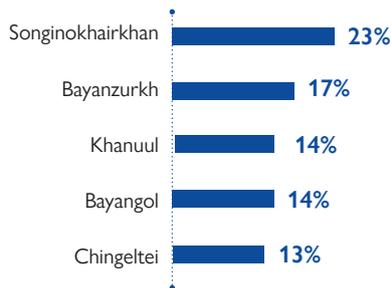


Chart 4. Departed to (% of total departures)

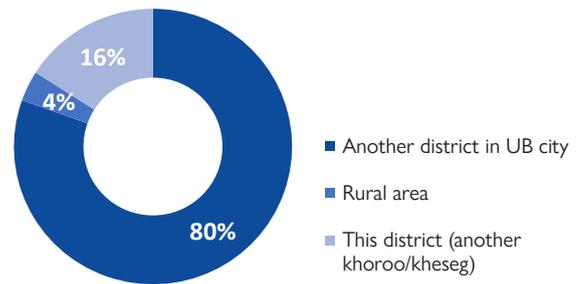


Chart 5. Departed to (% of total departures to Rural areas)

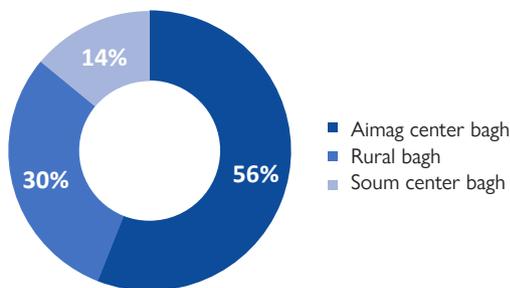
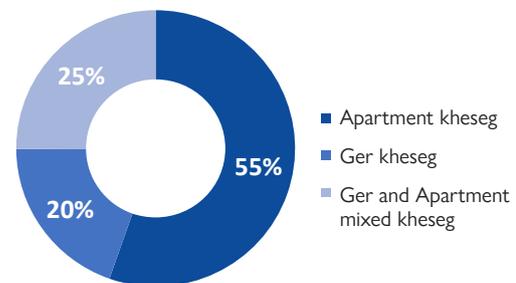


Chart 6. Departed to (% of total departures to Ulaanbaatar area)



Similar to arrivals, family reasons no longer dominated the departures across the city. The primary reason for departures in all districts was linked to education purposes, apart from Chingeltei, where the primary reason was housing. Housing, employment, and access to basic services were other important reasons for departures observed in this phase two assessment. Other reasons for departures included housing-related issues, employment and access to basic services.

Graph 25. Primary reasons for departure (% of total departure)

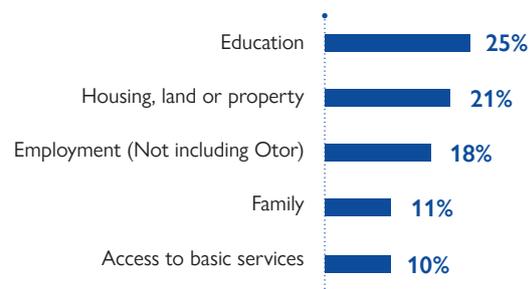
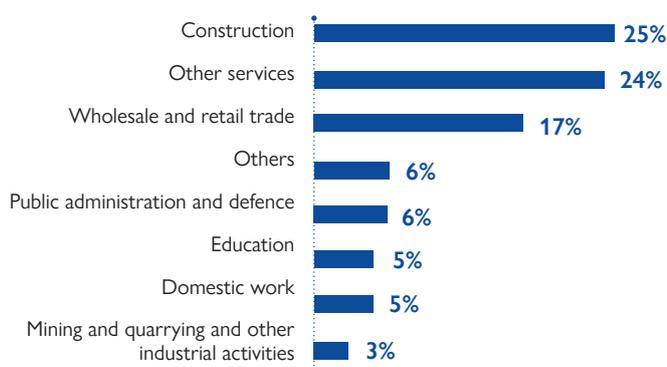


Table 3. Primary reasons for departure by district

OVERALL	Bayanzurkh District	Songinokhairkhan District	Bayangol District	Khanuul District
Education	Education	Education	Education	Education
Chingeltei District	Sukhbaatar District	Nalaikh District	Baganuur District	Bagakhangai District
Housing, land or property issues	Education	Education	Education	Education & Access better services & Health

1.5 EMPLOYMENT

Graph 26. Primary sector of employment (% of kheseqs)



Construction sector was the primary sector of employment in Ulaanbaatar city – as reported in 25 per cent of kheseqs. This finding was comparable to the phase one finding where construction was the most important sector of employment in 24 per cent of kheseqs. Another main sector of employment was other services (24%) and the wholesale and retail trade (17%). This finding indicates that the prevalence of employment in wholesale and retail trade sector has declined significantly compared to the previous assessment, where it was the most predominant sector in the city (29%).

Table 4. Top sectors of employment (by district)

OVERALL	Bayanzurkh District	Songinokhairkhan District	Bayangol District	Khanuul District
Construction (25%) Other services (24%) Wholesale & retail trade (17%)	Construction (23%) Other services (22%) Wholesale & retail trade (21%)	Construction (36%) Other services (23%) Wholesale & retail trade (10%)	Other services (33%) Wholesale & retail trade (10%) Construction (12%)	Construction (24%) Other services (24%) Public administration and defence (9%)
Chingeltei District	Sukhbaatar District	Nalaikh District	Baganuur District	Bagakhangai District
Construction (29%) Wholesale and retail trade (29%) Other service (18%)	Construction (23%) Other services (25%) Wholesale & retail trade (17%)	Other services (28%) Construction (16%) Public administration and defence (8%)	Mining and quarrying (32%) Other services (16%) Construction (6%)	Others (67%) Education (17%) Other services (17%)

1.6 FINANCIAL SITUATION

Across Ulaanbaatar city, employment was reported to be the most important source of income for all districts in 88 per cent of kheseqs. Other sources of income included pension (6%), cash or other forms of aid from NGOs or government (2%), self-employment or private business (1%), and rent from houses or land (1%).

Noticeably, there were 35 kheseqs reporting that most people relied on aid from NGOs or government as their source of income. These kheseqs were found in Chingeltei district (9 kheseqs), Bayanzurkh district (8 kheseqs), Nalaikh district (4 kheseqs), Bayangol district (4 kheseqs), and Khanuul district (5 kheseqs).

Graph 27. Primary source of income (% of kheseqs)

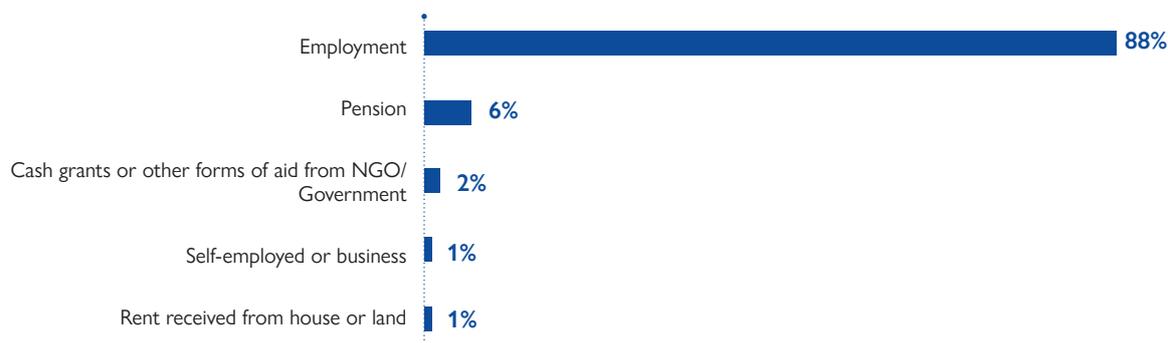


Table 5. Primary source of income (by district)

	Employment	Pension	Aid from NGO/ government	Self-employed or business	Rent received from house or land
Total	88%	6%	2%	1%	1%
Bayanzurkh	89%	5%	2%	2%	1%
Songino khairkhan	91%	5%	0%	1%	1%
Bayangol	88%	7%	2%	0%	1%
Khanuul	92%	3%	2%	0%	1%
Chingeltei	82%	8%	5%	0%	3%
Sukhbaatar	87%	9%	1%	2%	1%
Nalaikh	80%	8%	8%	2%	0%
Baganuur	68%	10%	16%	0%	3%
Bagakhangai	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%

Significant food consumption reduction was reported (frequently) in 68 per cent of kheseqs in the last six months, including in 12 per cent kheseqs of UB (218 kheseqs) where food consumption reduction was frequently reported, impacting 196,933 people (12% of the city population). Songinokhairkhan district reported the most kheseqs with frequent food consumption reduction – 74 kheseqs, representing 20 per cent of kheseqs in their district.

Graph 28. Reduced food consumption (% of kheseqs)

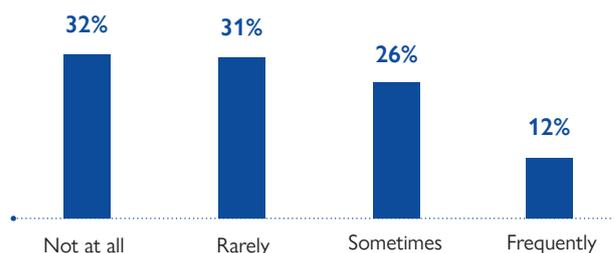


Table 6. Frequent food consumption reduction by district

OVERALL	Bayanzurkh District	Songinokhairkhan District	Bayangol District	Khanuul District
218 Kheseqs	52 Kheseqs	74 Kheseqs	21 Kheseqs	33 Kheseqs
Chingeltei District	Sukhbaatar District	Nalaikh District	Baganuur District	Bagakhangai District
9 Kheseqs	17 Kheseqs	9 Kheseqs	3 Kheseqs	0 Kheseqs

1.7 MOBILITY-RELATED CHALLENGES

The most pressing challenge associated with arrival across Ulaanbaatar city were those of public services, especially with regard to the limited access to educational services (as reported in 29% of kheseqs) and the strain on health services (16%).

Challenges related to educational services were the most important of all districts, except for Baganuur district and Bagakhangai district. The highest percentage was reported in the Bayangol district – 34 per cent.

Graph 29. Mobility related challenges (% of all answers)

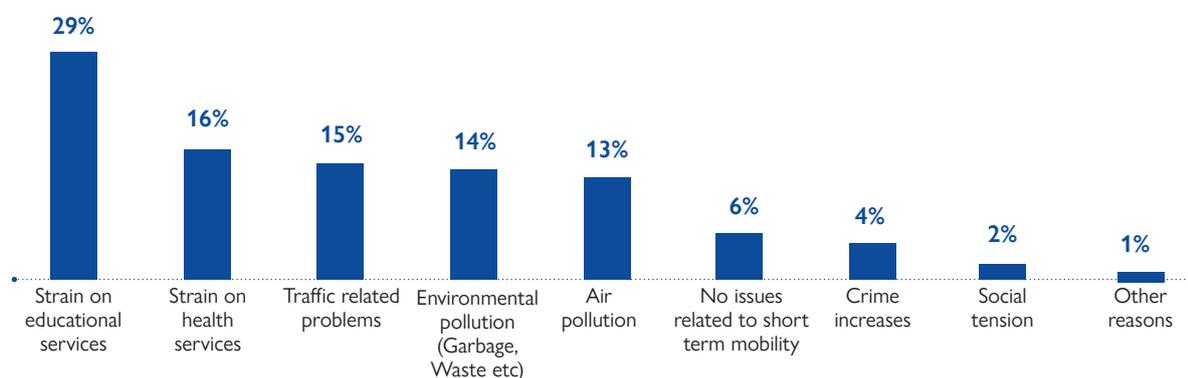


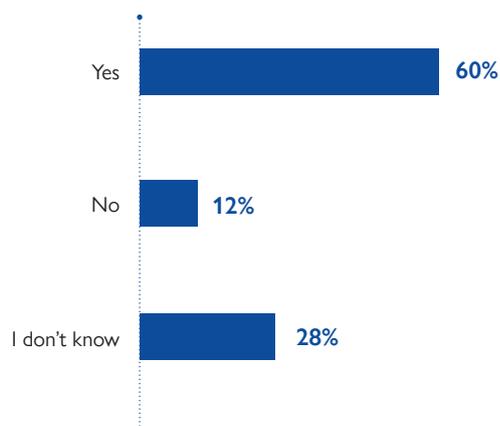
Table 7. Primary challenges related to arrival (by district)

	Strain on educational services	Strain on health services	Traffic-related problems	Environmental pollution	Air pollution	Crime increases	Social tension	Desertification
Total	29%	16%	15%	14%	13%	4%	2%	1%
Bayanzurkh	27%	18%	17%	12%	11%	5%	4%	0%
Songino khairkhan	26%	16%	11%	16%	15%	7%	1%	0%
Bayangol	34%	21%	19%	11%	6%	3%	3%	0%
Khanuul	33%	14%	18%	14%	16%	2%	1%	1%
Chingeltei	25%	18%	11%	17%	14%	5%	1%	2%
Sukhbaatar	31%	9%	13%	13%	18%	2%	1%	1%
Nalaikh	29%	9%	5%	15%	9%	7%	2%	2%
Baganuur	20%	27%	13%	13%	20%	3%	0%	0%
Bagakhangai	0%	20%	0%	20%	20%	0%	0%	0%

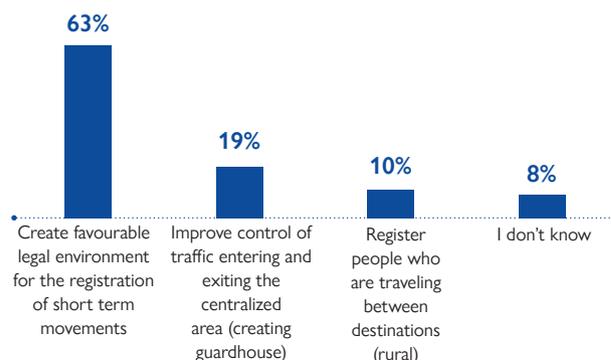
Across Ulaanbaatar, 60 per cent of khesegs reported that their administrative unit had taken actions to tackle mobility-related challenges, while 12 per cent of khesegs reported there was no action taken (see appendix for details on khoros where reported no action was taken). Additionally, 28 per cent of kheseg leaders were not aware if any action was taken by the authorities to address aforementioned challenges.

Apart from measures currently taken by the administration, 63 per cent of key informants reported that creating a favorable legal environment for migration registration should be considered by authorities, followed by improving traffic control to and from the centralized areas (19%).

Graph 30. Actions taken by administrative unit (% of kheseqs)



Graph 31. Other measures to address mobility related challenges (% of kheseqs)



1.8 SERVICES AND INFRASTRUCTURE

Across Ulaanbaatar city, people had the most difficulties accessing income-generating opportunities (as reported in 17% of kheseqs), followed by health facilities and services (16%), education facilities and services (14%), and car parking (13%). Accessing income-generating opportunities was the most critical challenge in Bayanzurkh, Songinokhairkhan, Chingeltei,

Sukhbaatar, and Nalaikh districts. Difficulties in accessing health facilities and services were the most serious challenges in Baganuur and Bagakhangai districts, and difficulties in education facilities and services were the most important challenges in the Khanuul district.

Graph 32. Services that people have difficulties accessing (% of kheseqs)

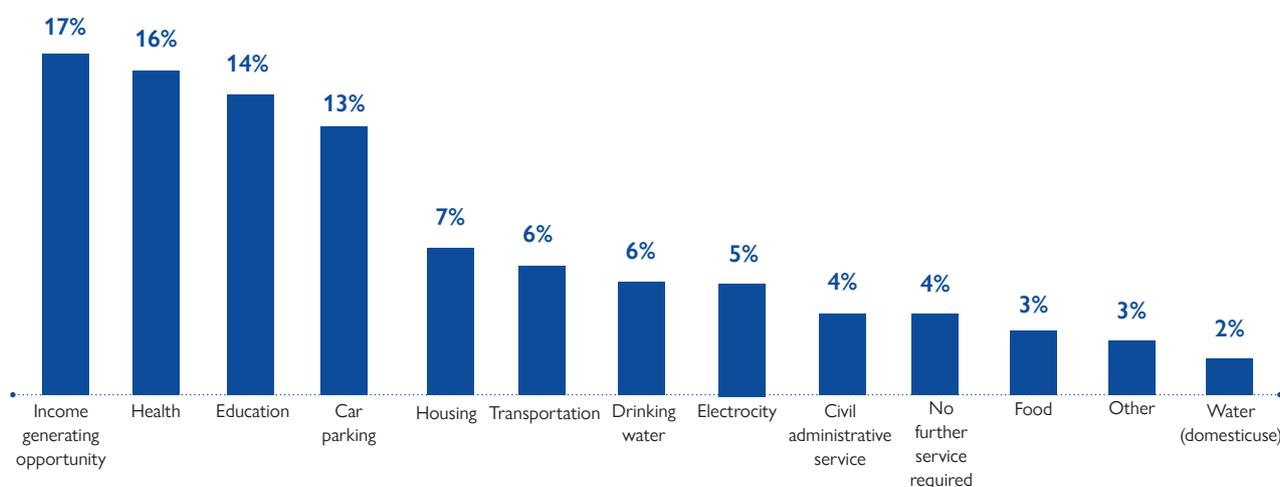


Table 8. Primary services and infrastructure that people have difficulties accessing (by district)

	Income generating opportunity	Health	Education	Car parking	Housing	Drinking water	Electricity	food
Total	17%	16%	14%	13%	7%	6%	5%	3%
Bayanzurkh	16%	16%	16%	14%	6%	5%	6%	1%
Songino khairkhan	16%	15%	11%	10%	7%	6%	9%	5%
Bayangol	16%	16%	19%	20%	5%	3%	3%	3%
Khanuul	14%	15%	16%	12%	6%	5%	4%	4%
Chingeltei	17%	14%	11%	11%	12%	7%	5%	3%
Sukhbaatar	19%	14%	15%	15%	8%	7%	3%	2%
Nalaikh	21%	20%	9%	5%	8%	8%	9%	4%
Baganuur	16%	23%	16%	4%	10%	5%	4%	8%
Bagakhangai	28%	33%	0%	0%	17%	0%	6%	0%

For people living with disability, the primary challenges were found to be the lack of infrastructure to safely access public areas (36%), followed by specialized

medical care (25%) and specialized transportation services (23%).

Graph 33. Challenges for people with disability (% of kheseqs)

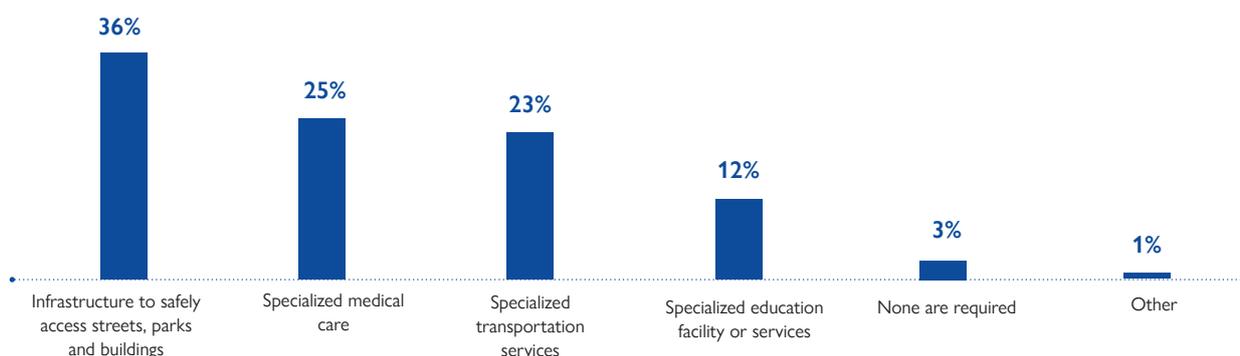


Table 9. Challenges for people with disability (by district)

	Infrastructure to safely access public areas	Specialized medical care	Specialized transportation services	Specialized education facilities or services	Other	None are required
Total	36%	25%	23%	12%	1%	3%
Bayanzurkh	36%	25%	24%	13%	0%	2%
Songino khairkhan	37%	25%	24%	10%	1%	3%
Bayangol	43%	23%	16%	17%	0%	0%
Khanuul	33%	23%	26%	11%	2%	5%
Chingeltei	30%	27%	25%	12%	1%	5%
Sukhbaatar	38%	28%	22%	9%	0%	2%
Nalaikh	23%	26%	38%	5%	2%	7%
Baganuur	24%	20%	20%	25%	2%	9%
Bagakhangai	0%	83%	0%	0%	0%	17%

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

POPULATION BASELINE FIGURES AND REGISTRATION

At the time of the assessment – between June and August 2022 – 1,591,375 individuals and 462,276 households lived in Ulaanbaatar city, representing an average household size of 3.44 individuals. Overall, 53 per cent of residents were women and 47 per cent were men. Minor aged 18 years or below accounted for 34 per cent of the population, adults aged 18–59 years accounted for 57 per cent, while the elderly aged 60 years and above accounted for 8 per cent.

Overall, 42 per cent of kheseqs in the district reached more than 90 per cent registration rate, including 7 per cent (124 kheseqs) where all residents were registered. The highest share of 100% registration rate was in Bagakhangai (as reported in 17% of kheseqs). Three per cent of kheseqs reported that less than 40 per cent of residents were registered, including six kheseqs where no one was registered. People considering themselves as temporary residents in the kheseq was the main reason for not registering in all districts.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES

In the last three months prior to the survey, Ulaanbaatar reported 47,309 arrivals and 23,103 departures. Evidently, more individuals were found to be arriving at the capital city than departing. However, it is important to consider that these figures mainly included internal migration within or between districts (86% of arrivals and 96% of departures).

Songinokhairkhan district (22%) reported the highest number of arrivals across the city, followed by Bayanzurkh district (21%) and Khanuul district (19%). The primary reasons for arrival were overwhelmingly related to education, which was the case for the majority of arrivals in all districts apart from Bagakhangai district, where the primary reason was to access basic services. Family reasons, which were the predominant reasons for arrival in previous assessment, only dominated arrivals in 11 per cent of kheseqs during this assessment. Meanwhile, 1,414 individuals arrived for herding (otor)

reasons, and their arrivals were largely related to usual seasonal movement (57%).

The highest share of departures was reported in Songinokhairkhan district (23%), followed by Bayanzurkh district (17%) and Khanuul (14%). As with arrivals, the predominant reason for departure has shifted from family to education-related reasons across the city. Educational reasons dominated the majority of departures in all districts apart from Chingeltei district, where the primary reason was related to housing issues.

FINANCIAL SITUATION, CHALLENGES, SERVICES AND INFRASTRUCTURE

The primary sector of employment across Ulaanbaatar was the construction sector (as reported in 25% of kheseqs), while the prevalence of employment in the wholesale and retail trade sector, which used to be the predominant sector of employment across the city, has declined significantly compared to previous assessment – from 29 per cent to 17 per cent.

Employment was the most important source of income for all districts. However, in 35 kheseqs (2% of kheseqs) across the city, most people relied on cash or other forms of aid from NGOs or government as their source of income. These kheseqs were found in Chingeltei district (9 kheseqs), Bayanzurkh district (8 kheseqs), Nalaikh district (4 kheseqs), Bayangol district (4 kheseqs), and Khanuul district (5 kheseqs).

In the last six months, significant food consumption reduction was frequently reported in 218 kheseqs (or 12 per cent of kheseqs) in the district, affecting 196,933 people. Songinokhairkhan district reported the most kheseqs with frequent food consumption reduction (74 kheseqs, representing 20 per cent of kheseqs in their district).

The most pressing challenges associated with arrival across Ulaanbaatar city were those of public services,

especially regarding the strain on educational services (as reported in 29% of kheseogs) and the strain on health services (16%). Challenges related to educational services were the most important of all districts, except for Baganuur district and Bagakhangai district. In the majority of kheseogs (60%), authorities had already taken action to tackle short-term mobility challenges, while 12 per cent reported that no action had been taken. Almost in all districts (except Baganuur and Bagakhangai districts), most kheseog leaders suggested creating a favorable legal environment for migration registration as the primary measure for easing challenges upon arrival.

In Ulaanbaatar, the lack of income generating opportunities was reported in 17 per cent of kheseogs, making it the most prevalent challenge across the city. Residents also find it difficult to access health facilities and services (16%), education facilities and services (14%), and car parking (13 per cent). Accessing income generating opportunities was the most critical challenge in Bayanzurkh, Songinokhairkhan, Chingeltei, Sukhbaatar and Nalaikh districts. On the other hand, the lack of infrastructure to safely access public areas in this district was the primary challenge for people with disability in all districts, except for Nalaikh, Baganuur and Bagakhangai districts, where key problems were the lack of specialized transportation services, the lack of specialized education facilities and services, and the lack of specialized medical care, respectively.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Socioeconomic challenges:

The lack of income generating opportunities was reported to be the most prevalent challenges across the city. It is critical to support individuals by stimulating local economies, particularly that of the private sector. Special attention should be paid to kheseogs where the majority of residents rely on aids from NGOs or government as their source of income.

Retrospective to the challenges of income generating activities; significant food consumption reduction was reported in 12 per cent of kheseogs across the city. Providing short-term targeted support to the most vulnerable households, for example by distributing food baskets, is necessary to ensure the basic wellbeing of the vulnerable groups.

Strains on educational services were found to be the most important challenge upon arrivals in Ulaanbaatar, yet educational reasons were reported to be the predominant reason for arrivals and departures across the city. Further investigation is needed to understand the barriers in strengthening educational facility capacities in all districts.

Non-registration remains common in the city. To facilitate the registration, it is important to increase the public awareness of the registration and improve public knowledge of registration processes.

APPENDIX A.



APPENDIX A. LIST OF KHOROOS WHERE THE PRIMARY SOURCE OF INCOME WAS PENSION BY DISTRICT

Bayanzurkh District

Khoroo #15	3 khesegs
Khoroo #20	3 khesegs
Khoroo #33	3 khesegs
Khoroo #11	2 khesegs
Khoroo #23	2 khesegs
Khoroo #40	2 khesegs
Khoroo #1	1 kheseg
Khoroo #4	1 kheseg
Khoroo #17	1 kheseg
Khoroo #22	1 kheseg
Khoroo #24	1 kheseg
Khoroo #29	1 kheseg
Khoroo #32	1 kheseg
Khoroo #34	1 kheseg
Khoroo #35	1 kheseg
Khoroo #38	1 kheseg
Khoroo #43	1 kheseg

Total **26 khesegs**

Songinokhairkhan District

Khoroo #32	5 khesegs
Khoroo #21	3 khesegs
Khoroo #3	2 khesegs
Khoroo #40	1 kheseg
Khoroo #34	1 kheseg
Khoroo #6	1 kheseg
Khoroo #7	1 kheseg
Khoroo #9	1 kheseg
Khoroo #19	1 kheseg
Khoroo #26	1 kheseg
Khoroo #36	1 kheseg

Total **18 khesegs**

Bayangol District

Khoroo #3	4 khesegs
Khoroo #5	3 khesegs
Khoroo #12	3 khesegs
Khoroo #21	1 kheseg
Khoroo #26	1 kheseg
Khoroo #11	1 kheseg
Khoroo #23	1 kheseg
Khoroo #4	1 kheseg
Khoroo #8	1 kheseg

Total **16 khesegs**

Sukhbaatar District

Khoroo #19	5 khesegs
Khoroo #8	4 khesegs
Khoroo #20	2 khesegs
Khoroo #4	1 kheseg
Khoroo #13	1 kheseg
Khoroo #2	1 kheseg
Khoroo #11	1 kheseg
Khoroo #7	1 kheseg
Khoroo #18	1 kheseg

Total **17 khesegs**

Chingeltei District

Khoroo #8	3 khesegs
Khoroo #15	3 khesegs
Khoroo #10	3 khesegs
Khoroo #24	2 khesegs
Khoroo #4	1 khesegs
Khoroo #17	1 kheseg
Khoroo #2	1 kheseg
Khoroo #16	1 kheseg

Total **15 khesegs**

Khanuul District

Khoroo #8	3 khesegs
Khoroo #4	1 kheseg
Khoroo #12	1 kheseg
Khoroo #13	1 kheseg
Khoroo #14	1 kheseg

Total **7 khesegs**

Nalaikh District

Khoroo #4	1 kheseg
Khoroo #5	1 kheseg
Khoroo #6	1 kheseg
Khoroo #1	1 kheseg

Total **4 khesegs**

Baganuur district

Khoroo #2	2 khesegs
Khoroo #3	1 kheseg

Total **3 khesegs**

APPENDIX B. LIST OF KHOROOS WHERE REPORTED NO ACTION WAS TAKEN TO ADDRESS MOBILITY-RELATED CHALLENGES BY DISTRICT

Bayanzurkh District

Khoroo #15	6 khesegs
Khoroo #43	5 khesegs
Khoroo #8	4 khesegs
Khoroo #30	3 khesegs
Khoroo #31	3 khesegs
Khoroo #37	3 khesegs
Khoroo #13	2 khesegs
Khoroo #21	2 khesegs
Khoroo #23	2 khesegs
Khoroo #25	2 khesegs
Khoroo #38	2 khesegs
Khoroo #2	1 kheseg
Khoroo #3	1 kheseg
Khoroo #6	1 kheseg
Khoroo #11	1 kheseg
Khoroo #12	1 kheseg
Khoroo #16	1 kheseg
Khoroo #19	1 kheseg
Khoroo #26	1 kheseg
Khoroo #40	1 kheseg
Khoroo #41	1 kheseg

Total **44 khesegs**

Songinokhairkhan District

Khoroo #1	4 khesegs
Khoroo #13	3 khesegs
Khoroo #26	3 khesegs
Khoroo #21	2 khesegs
Khoroo #5	2 khesegs
Khoroo #29	2 khesegs
Khoroo #15	1 kheseg
Khoroo #37	1 kheseg
Khoroo #38	1 kheseg
Khoroo #2	1 kheseg
Khoroo #3	1 kheseg
Khoroo #19	1 kheseg
Khoroo #41	1 kheseg
Khoroo #14	1 kheseg
Khoroo #17	1 kheseg
Khoroo #22	1 kheseg
Khoroo #24	1 kheseg
Khoroo #32	1 kheseg
Khoroo #34	1 kheseg
Khoroo #36	1 kheseg

Total **30 khesegs**

Bayangol District

Khoroo #12	3 khesegs
Khoroo #21	3 khesegs
Khoroo #13	3 khesegs
Khoroo #26	2 khesegs
Khoroo #14	2 khesegs
Khoroo #4	2 khesegs
Khoroo #18	2 khesegs
Khoroo #29	2 khesegs
Khoroo #2	1 kheseg
Khoroo #8	1 kheseg
Khoroo #25	1 kheseg
Khoroo #11	1 kheseg
Khoroo #7	1 kheseg
Khoroo #9	1 kheseg
Khoroo #10	1 kheseg
Khoroo #20	1 kheseg

Total **27 khesegs**

Chingeltei District

Khoroo #14	6 khesegs
Khoroo #15	6 khesegs
Khoroo #3	6 khesegs
Khoroo #5	5 khesegs
Khoroo #19	3 khesegs
Khoroo #12	1 kheseg
Khoroo #13	1 kheseg
Khoroo #4	1 kheseg
Khoroo #2	1 kheseg
Khoroo #7	1 kheseg
Khoroo #10	1 kheseg
Khoroo #17	1 kheseg
Khoroo #24	1 kheseg

Total **34 khesegs**

Khanuul District

Khoroo #5	4 kheseqs
Khoroo #20	4 kheseqs
Khoroo #10	3 kheseqs
Khoroo #16	3 kheseqs
Khoroo #14	2 kheseqs
Khoroo #2	2 kheseqs
Khoroo #8	2 kheseqs
Khoroo #1	2 kheseqs
Khoroo #23	2 kheseqs
Khoroo #12	1 kheseq
Khoroo #24	1 kheseq
Khoroo #22	1 kheseq

Total **27 kheseqs**

Sukhbaatar District

Khoroo #11	7 kheseqs
Khoroo #5	6 kheseqs
Khoroo #3	6 kheseqs
Khoroo #4	5 kheseqs
Khoroo #6	5 kheseqs
Khoroo #18	3 kheseqs
Khoroo #9	3 kheseqs
Khoroo #17	2 kheseqs
Khoroo #8	1 kheseq
Khoroo #19	1 kheseq

Total **39 kheseqs**

Nalaikh District

Khoroo #4	3 kheseq
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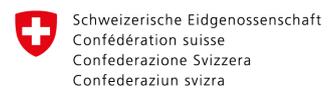
Total **3 kheseqs**



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Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation SDC