Bayangol District
Rapid Assessment on Population, Migration and Needs

July 2022

DTM
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TRACKING MATRIX

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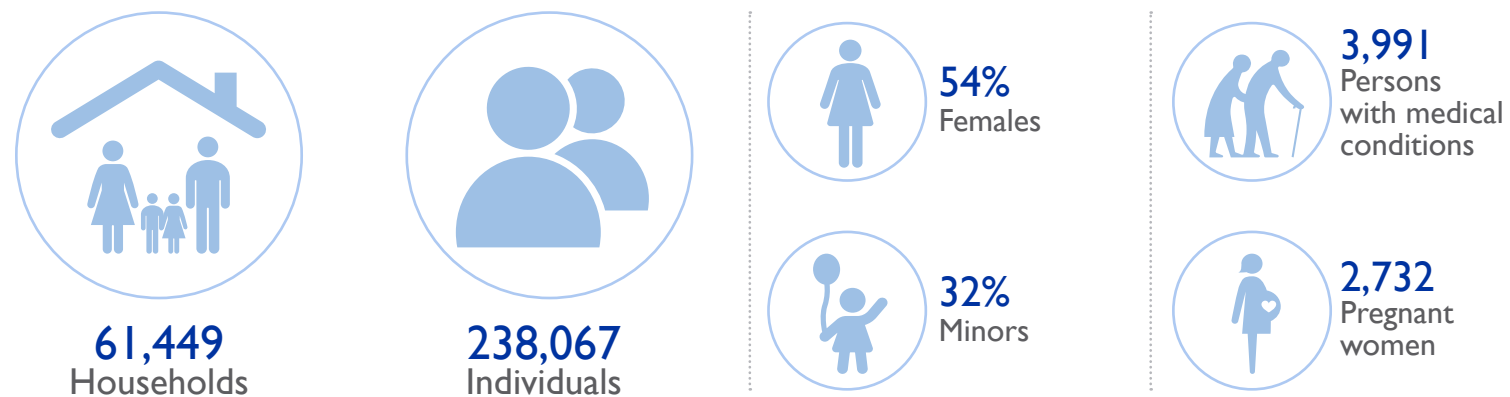
After the data entry process, the data was directly downloaded by the DTM team, who then conducted a number of quality assurance checks in the data monitoring stage to locate any potential data entry errors, discrepancies or duplicates. Where any data-related issues were found, the DTM team made follow-up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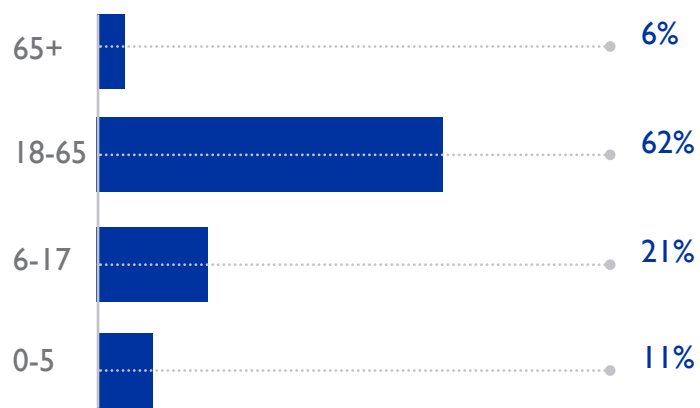
1. DATA ANALYSIS BAYANGOL

1.1 Population Baseline and Demographic Overview

61,449 Households

238,067 Individuals

54% Females

32% Minors

3,991 Persons with medical conditions

2,732 Pregnant women

Population pyramid (% of individuals)

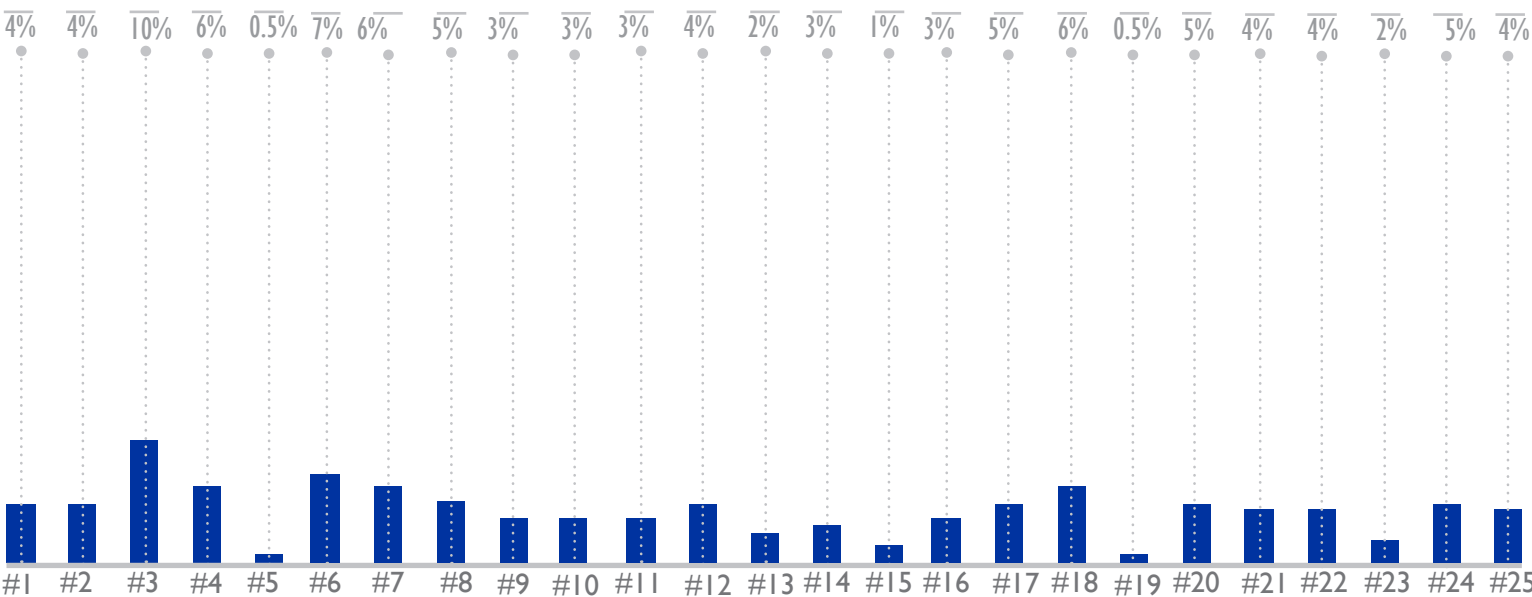| Age group	%
65+	6%
18-65	62%
6-17	21%
0-5	11%

At the time of the assessment (March 2022), there were 238,067 individuals and 61,449 households living in Bayangol district. It is the third-most populated district across Ulanbaatar city, hosting 16 per cent of the city's total population. Fourty-six per cent were male and 54 per cent were females. A significant 32 per cent of the population registered as minors: 10 per cent aged 0-5, and 21 per cent aged 6-17. Adults between the ages of 18 and 65 comprised 62 per cent of the population, while elderly persons (aged over 65 years) comprised 6 per cent.

Overall, 3,991 individuals were reported as having chronic diseases or serious medical conditions (1.7% of the population), and there were 2,732 women reported as being pregnant (2.1% of the female population).

The Bayangol district has 25 khoroos and 254 khesegs. Khoroo #3 is the most populated, hosting one in ten individuals, followed by khoroo #6, which hosts 7 per cent of total individuals.
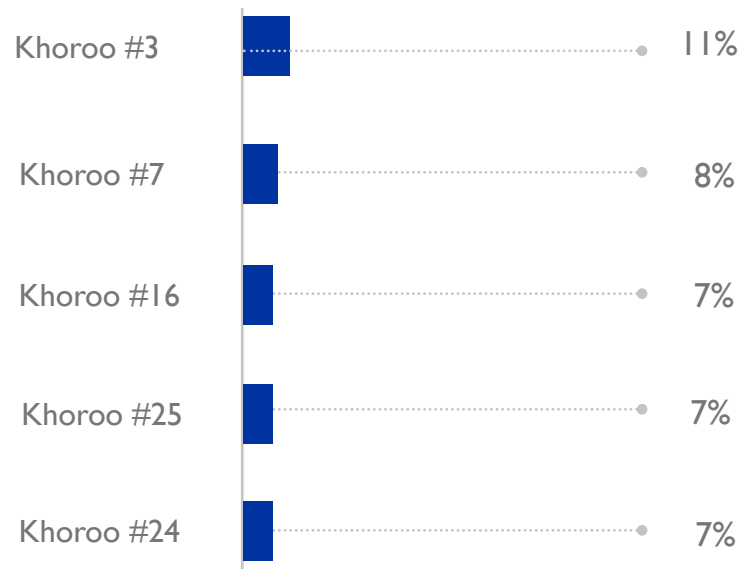
Population by sex and khoroo (% of individuals)

#1	#2	#3	#4	#5	#6	#7	#8	#9	#10	#11	#12	#13	#14	#15	#16	#17	#18	#19	#20	#21	#22	#23	#24	#25
4%	4%	10%	6%	0.5%	7%	6%	5%	3%	3%	3%	4%	2%	3%	1%	3%	5%	6%	0.5%	5%	4%	4%	2%	5%	4%

1.2 Arrivals[2]

A total of 5,355 households and 14,884 individuals arrived in Bayangol district in 2021. Of the total arrivals in 2021 across Ulaanbaatar, 12.4 per cent were reported in Bayangol – the highest proportion of which were reported in khoroo #3 (11%). The primary reason for arrival to this district was found to be educational (32%), followed by family reasons (25%), and economic (13%).
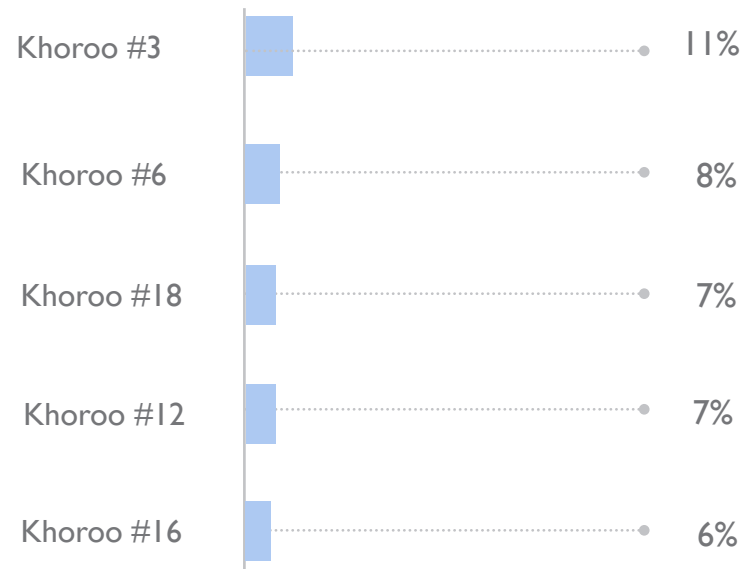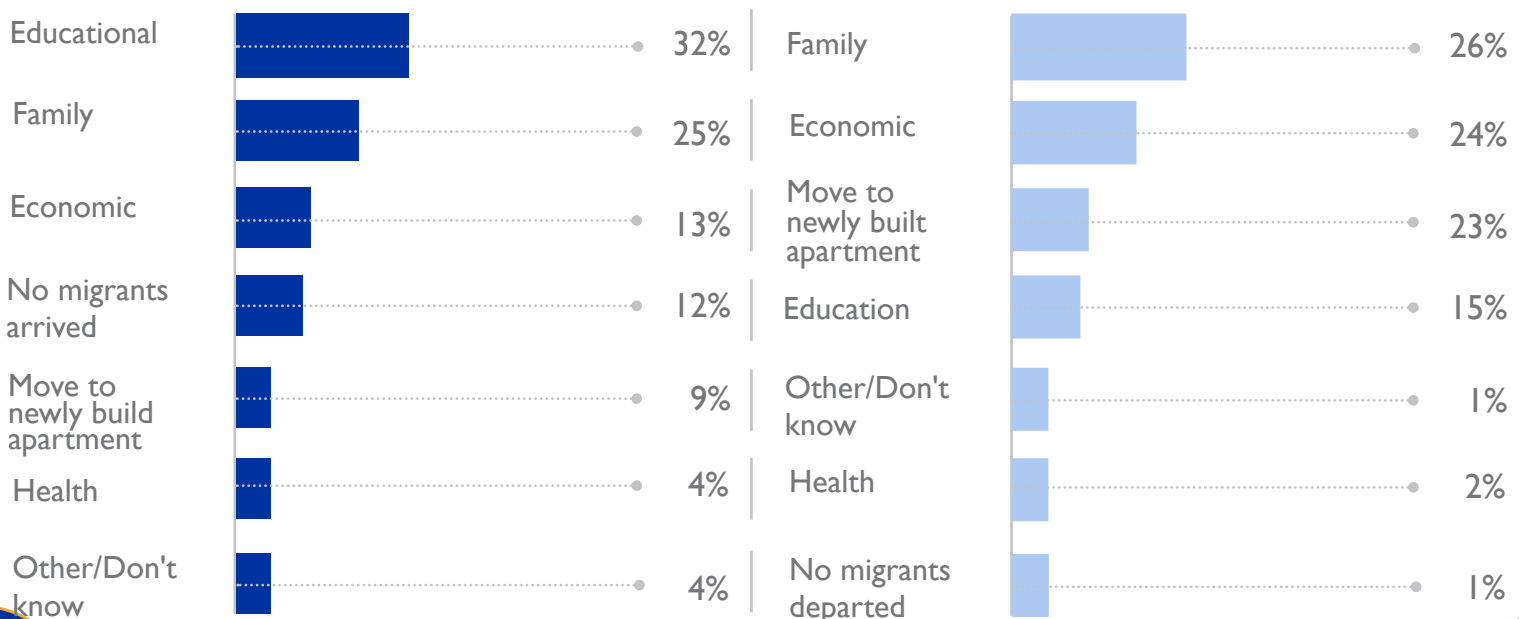
1.3 Departures

A total of 2,710 households and 8,163 individuals departed from Bayangol district in 2021. Of the total departures in 2021 across Ulaanbaatar, 9.4 per cent were reported from Bayangol. The highest percentage of departures were reported from khoroo #3 (11%), followed by khoroo #6 (8%) and khoroo #18 (7%). Overall, the most important reason for departure from this district was family reasons (26%).

Top khoroos of arrival (% of total arrivals)

Khoroo	%
Khoroo #3	11%
Khoroo #7	8%
Khoroo #16	7%
Khoroo #25	7%
Khoroo #24	7%

Top khoroos of departure (% of total arrivals)

Khoroo	%
Khoroo #3	11%
Khoroo #6	8%
Khoroo #18	7%
Khoroo #12	7%
Khoroo #16	6%

Primary reason for arrival and departure (% of individuals)

● Reasons for arriving ● Reason for departure

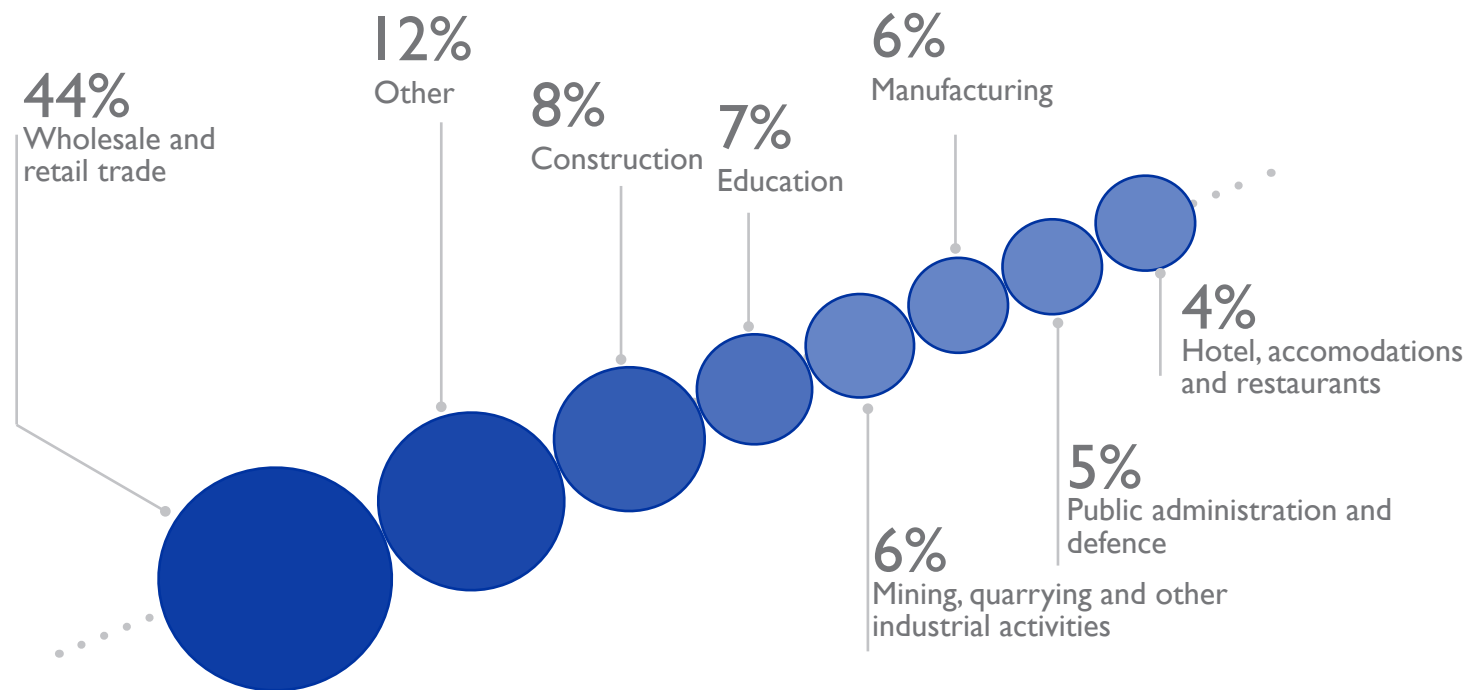| Reasons for arriving	%	Reason for departure	%
Educational	32%	Family	26%
Family	25%	Economic	24%
Economic	13%	Move to newly built apartment	23%
No migrants arrived	12%	Education	15%
Move to newly build apartment	9%	Other/Don't know	1%
Health	4%	Health	2%
Other/Don't know	4%	No migrants departed	1%

[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 Bayangol district was found to be wholesale and retail trade (as reported in 44% of khesegs), followed by other employment types (12%), construction (8%), and education (7%). However, the predominant sector of employment in khoroo #3, which is the most populated khoroo in the Bayangol (24,947 individuals; 10% of district population), is mining and quarrying, as reported in 40 per cent of khesegs. Wholesale and retail trade is most widespread in khoroo #13 (100% of khesegs), khoroo #14 (80%), khoroo #6 and khoroo16 (both 75%). Overall, 103,461 individuals (43% of the district population) live in khesegs where wholesale and retail trade is the most prevalent sector of employment. Construction, which is the third-most important sector of employment in Bayangol, is most reported in khoroo #2, where it accounts for one third of khesegs.
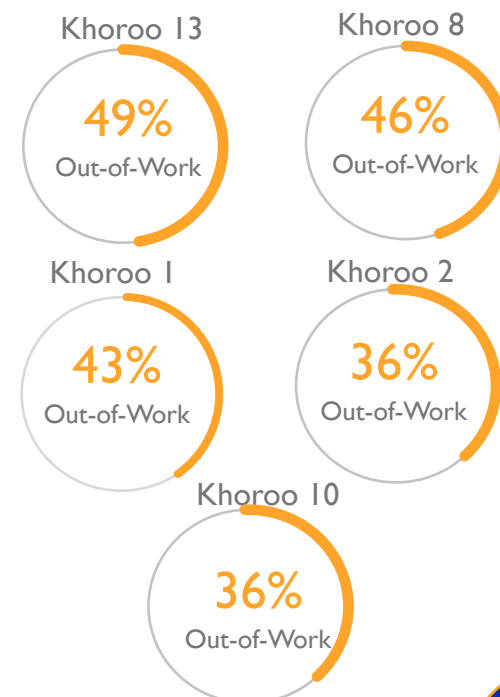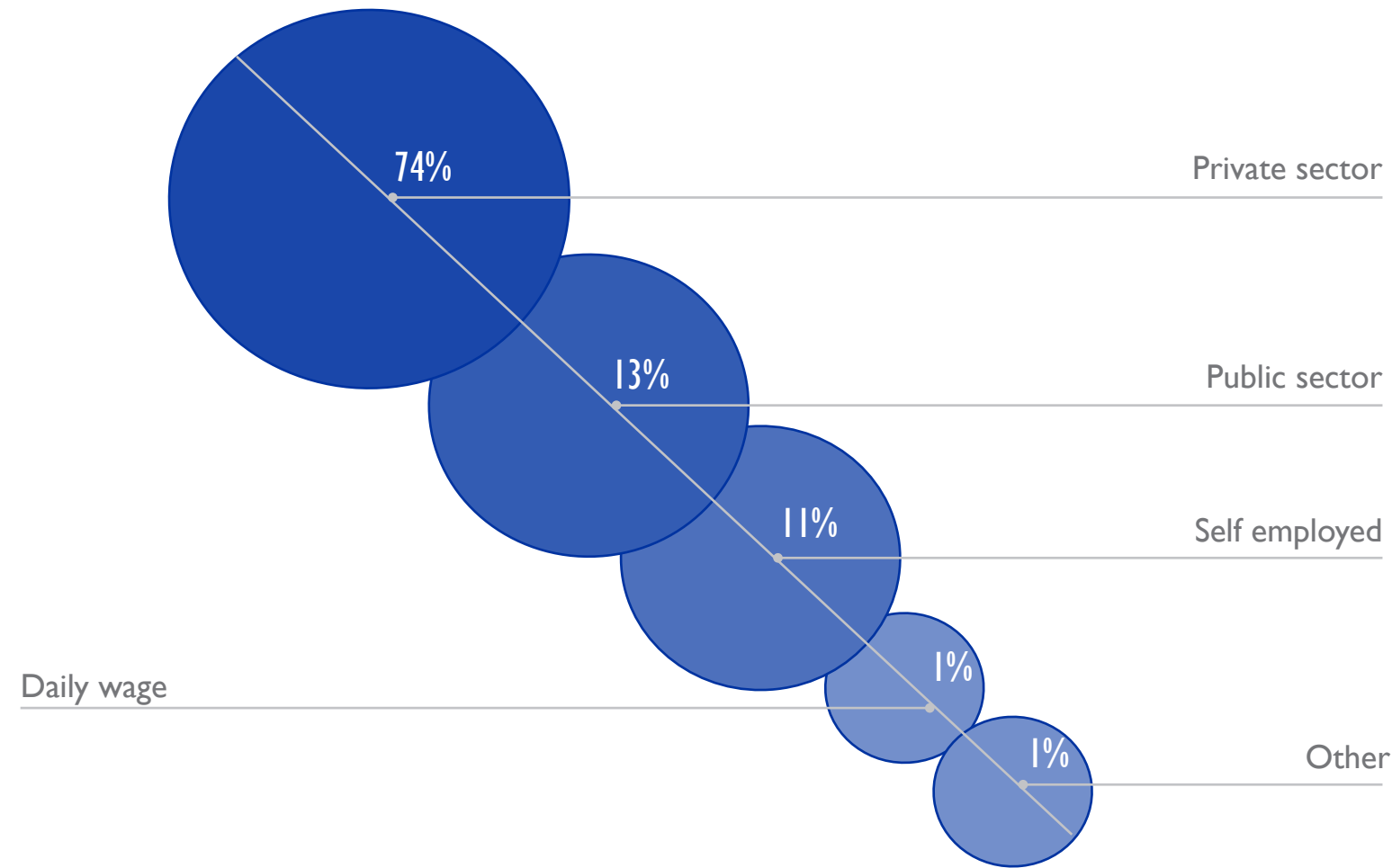
Primary sector of employment (% of khesegs)

44% Wholesale and retail trade

12% Other

8% Construction

7% Education

6% Manufacturing

6% Mining, quarrying and other industrial activities

5% Public administration and defence

4% Hotel, accomodations and restaurants

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

23% Out-of-work

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

Khoroo 13 — **49%** Out-of-Work

Khoroo 8 — **46%** Out-of-Work

Khoroo 1 — **43%** Out-of-Work

Khoroo 2 — **36%** Out-of-Work

Khoroo 10 — **36%** Out-of-Work

Employment type (% of khesegs)

74% Private sector

13% Public sector

11% Self employed

1% Daily wage

1% Other

Across Bayangol district, an estimated 34,822 individuals aged between 18 and 64 are out of employment, which is 23 per cent of the adult population. The out-of-work rate in this district is the lowest across Ulaanbaatar city: seven percentage points lower than the national average (30%). This is quite significant, especially given that Bayangol district is the third most populated district in Ulaanbaatar city, hosting 16 per cent of the city's total population. The relatively adequate in-work rates of adults in Bayangol could potentially be associated to the very level of khesegs within which wholesale and retail trade is reported as the most important employment sector (44% compared to 29% city-level average). The out-of-work rate is lowest in khoroo #6 (0%), where all 10,571 adults are reportedly in work; khoroo #22 (5%), and khoroo #9 (7%). Together, these three khoroos report that 19,564 out of 20,111 working-age individuals are in work. Conversely, the out-of-work rate is highest in khoroo #13 (49%), khoroo #8 (46%), and khoroo #1 (43%). Together, these three khoroos report that a critical 8,306 out of 18,252 working-age individuals are out of work.

Across Bayangol district, the private sector is the predominant employment type in 74 per cent of khesegs, the public sector in 13 per cent of khesegs, self-employment in 11 per cent and daily wage work in one per cent. The private sector is most dominant in khoroo #16 and #19 (both 100%), while the public sector is more dominant in khoroo #14 (80%). High rates of private sector influence across Bayangol district (6 percentage points higher than the city-wide average of 68%) might be associated with the lower out-of-work rates.

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 18 per cent of khesegs across Bayangol district reported household worries of not having enough food to eat in the four weeks prior to data collection, impacting a total of 37,613 individuals. This rate is much lower than the city-wide average of 29 per cent, by 11 percentage points. Khoroo #22 is most affected, where key informants in 50 per cent of khesegs reported worries about not having enough food to eat.

Key informants in 22 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 50,086 individuals. This rate is also much lower than the city-wide average of 34 per cent, by 12 percentage points. Khoroo #22 and #25 are most affected, where key informants in 50 per cent of khesegs reported rumours of households reducing expenditure on food.
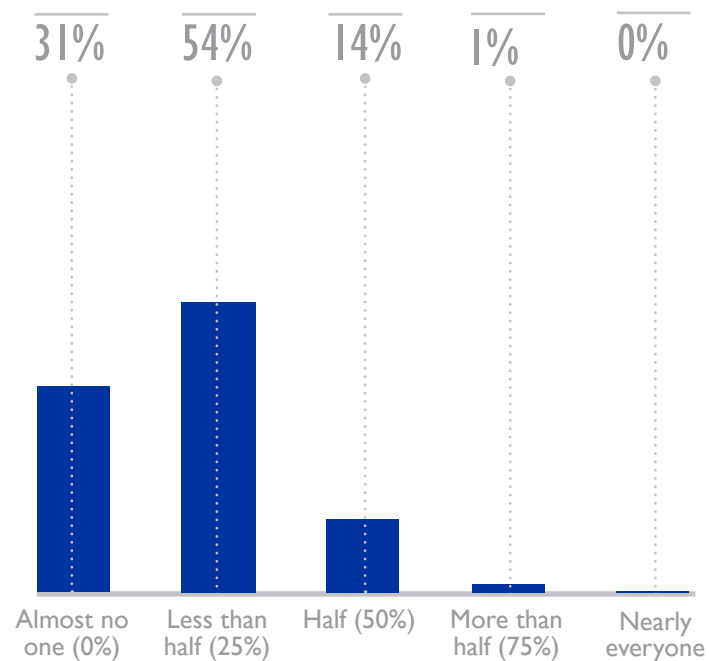
Food security (% of khesegs)
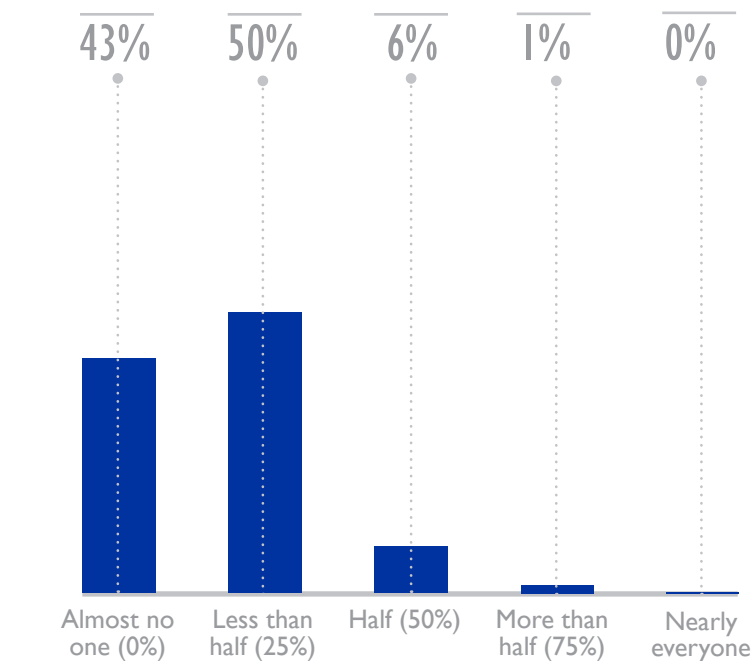
Worries of not having enough food

18%

Reducing the amount of food consumed

22%

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

31%	54%	14%	1%	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)

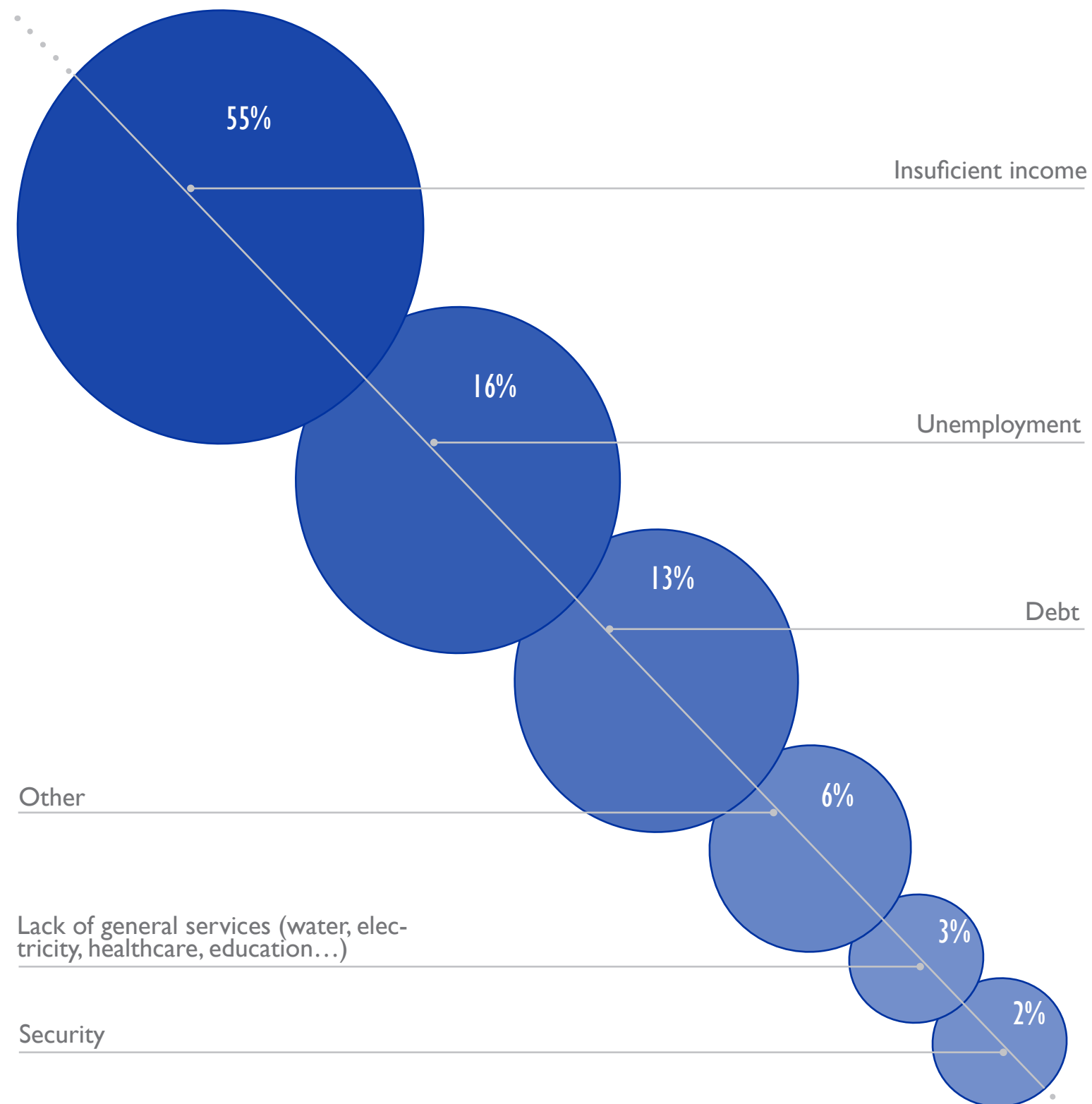| 43%	50%	6%	1%	0%
Almost no one (0%)	Less than half (25%)	Half (50%)	More than half (75%)	Nearly everyone

In 85 per cent of khesegs across Bayangol 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 15 per cent of khesegs, half or more than half of inhabitants reportedly lost income, affecting 39,661 individuals. In 93 per cent of khesegs across Bayangol district 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 seven per cent of khesegs, half or more than half of inhabitants were reported have lost all income, affecting 17,006 individuals.
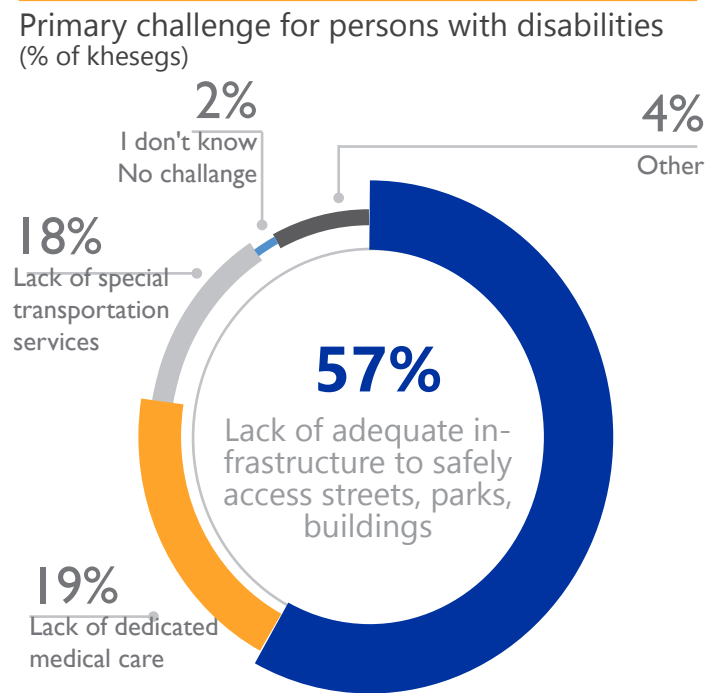
1.6 Challenges and security situation

The most pressing challenges across Bayangol district relate to financial and economic instability. The most reported challenge is insufficient income (as reported in 55% of khesegs), followed by regional unemployment (16%), and debt (13%). Concerns over insufficient income are most pressing in khoroo #12, where it is reported across all khesegs.

Primary challenges (% of khesegs)

- 55% — Insuficient income
- 16% — Unemployment
- 13% — Debt
- 6% — Other
- 3% — Lack of general services (water, electricity, healthcare, education…)
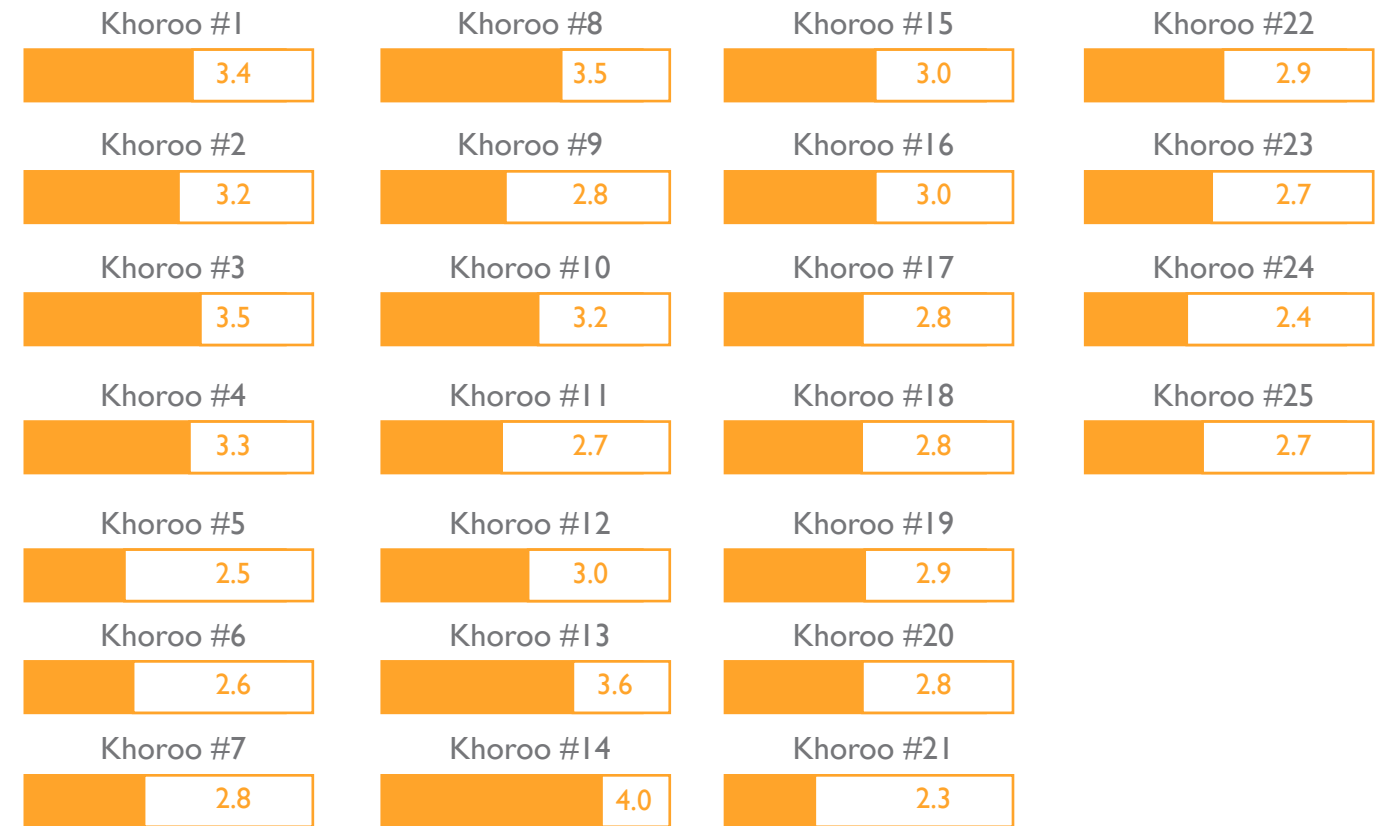- 2% — Security

Across Bayangol district, the services which people had the most difficulty accessing were car parking (29%), livelihood opportunities (27%), and education (16%). Accessing car parking services was found to be the primary focus of concern in all khesegs in khoroo #14, while access to livelihood opportunities was the primary focus of concern in 73 per cent of khesegs in khoroo #18.

The primary challenges for persons with disabilities were found to be a lack of adequate infrastructure in place to safely access streets, parks and buildings (57%), followed by a lack of dedicated medical care (19%).

Primary challenge for persons with disabilities (% of khesegs)

2% I don't know No challange

4% Other

18% Lack of special transportation services

57% Lack of adequate infrastructure to safely access streets, parks, buildings

19% Lack of dedicated medical care

Service that people have difficulties accessing (% of khesegs)

15%	27%	29%	5%	2%	16%	2%	1%	1%
Healthcare	Livelihoods/ jobs/income generating opportunities	Car parking	Housing	Safety Security	Education	Water (Drinking water)	Transporta-tion	Documen-tation

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

Khoroo #1	3.4	Khoroo #8	3.5	Khoroo #15	3.0	Khoroo #22	2.9
Khoroo #2	3.2	Khoroo #9	2.8	Khoroo #16	3.0	Khoroo #23	2.7
Khoroo #3	3.5	Khoroo #10	3.2	Khoroo #17	2.8	Khoroo #24	2.4
Khoroo #4	3.3	Khoroo #11	2.7	Khoroo #18	2.8	Khoroo #25	2.7
Khoroo #5	2.5	Khoroo #12	3.0	Khoroo #19	2.9		
Khoroo #6	2.6	Khoroo #13	3.6	Khoroo #20	2.8		
Khoroo #7	2.8	Khoroo #14	4.0	Khoroo #21	2.3		

Occurence of security incidents (% of khesegs)

Main types of security incidents (% of khesegs)

Attacks by dogs or cats	30%
Robbery	22%
Physical abuse	20%
Traffic accidents	11%
Other	11%

18% of khesegs reported a security incident in the past four weeks.

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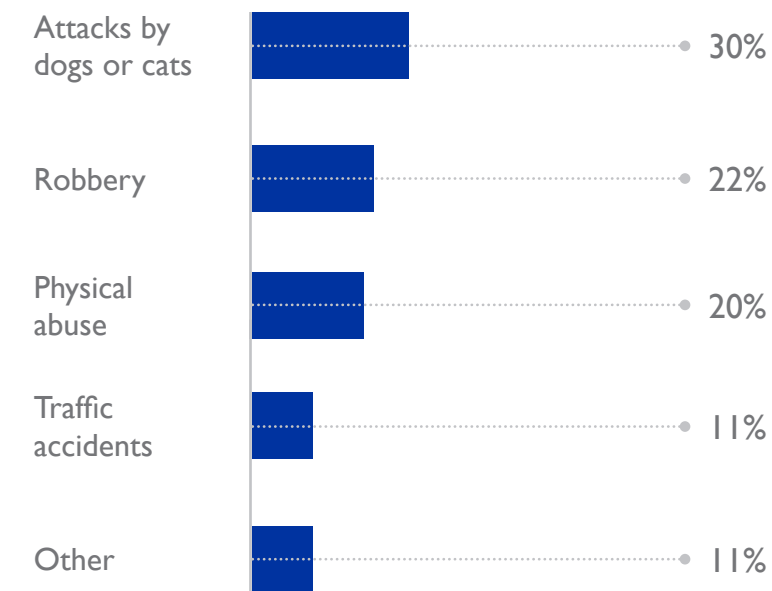
1.6 Services and infrastructure

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%)
90%	7%	2%	0%	0%
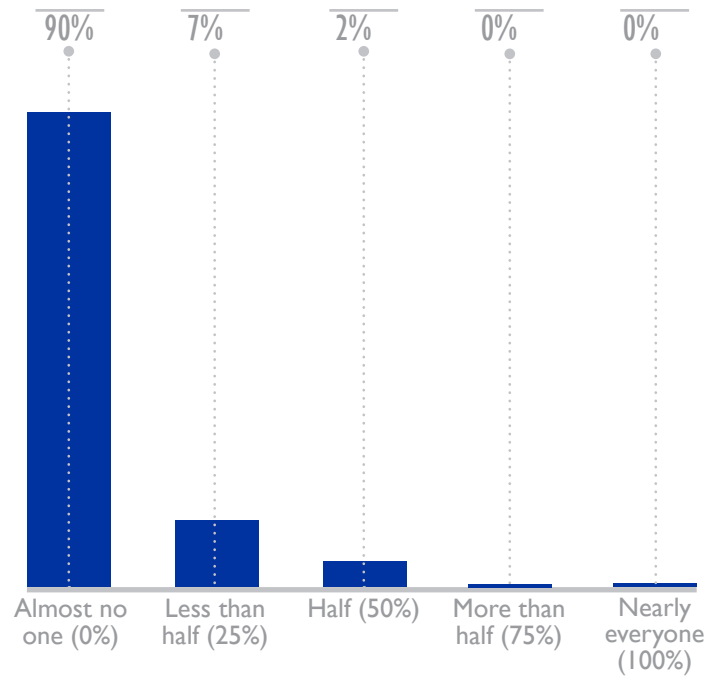
Primary problem linked to water (% of khesegs)

No problems	Quality	Price	Access	Quantity
80%	10%	4%	4%	2%
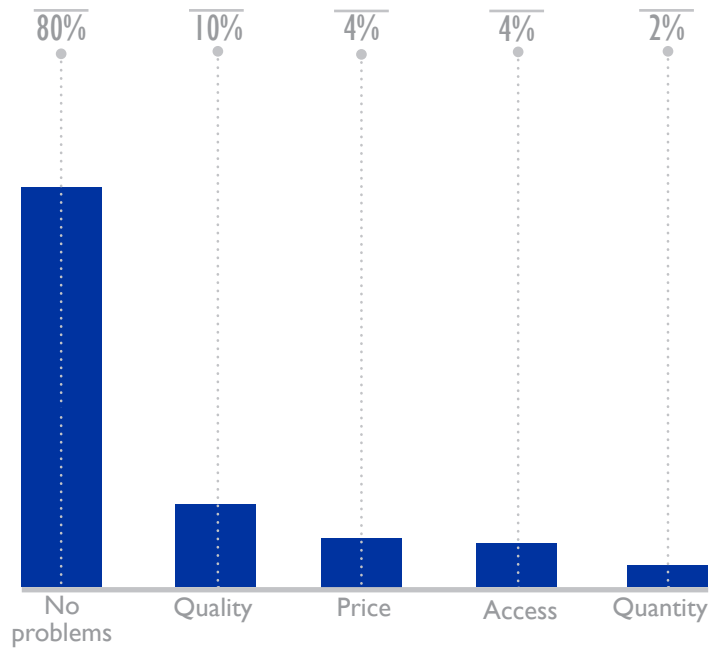
ELECTRICITY

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%)
96%	4%	0%	0%	0%
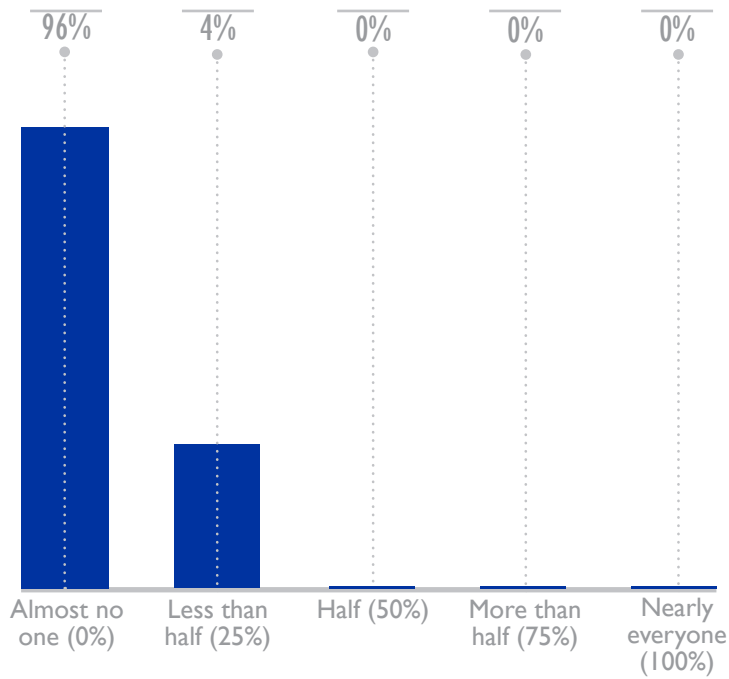
Primary problem linked to electricity (% of khesegs)

No problem	Price	Quantity	Access	All problems apply
89%	8%	2%	1%	1%
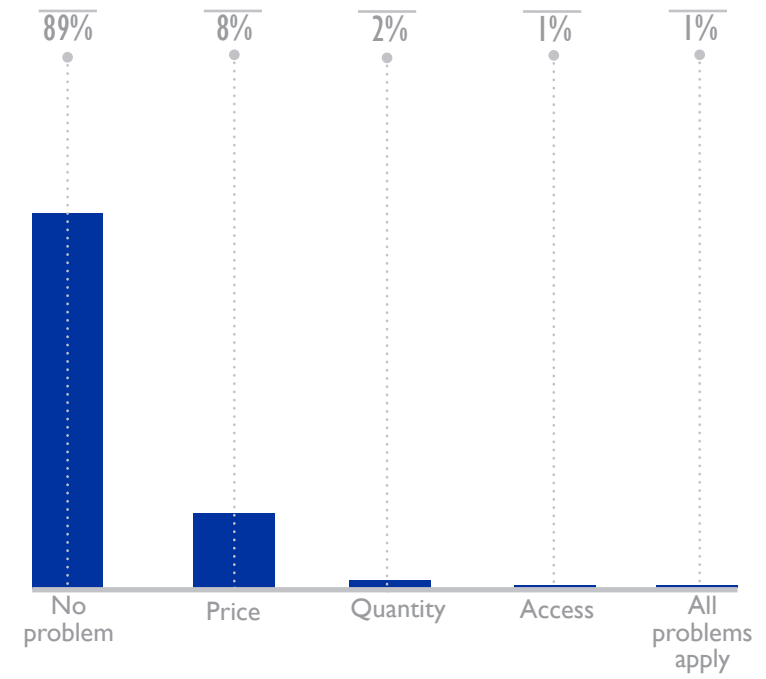
FOOD

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%)
65%	30%	4%	1%	0%
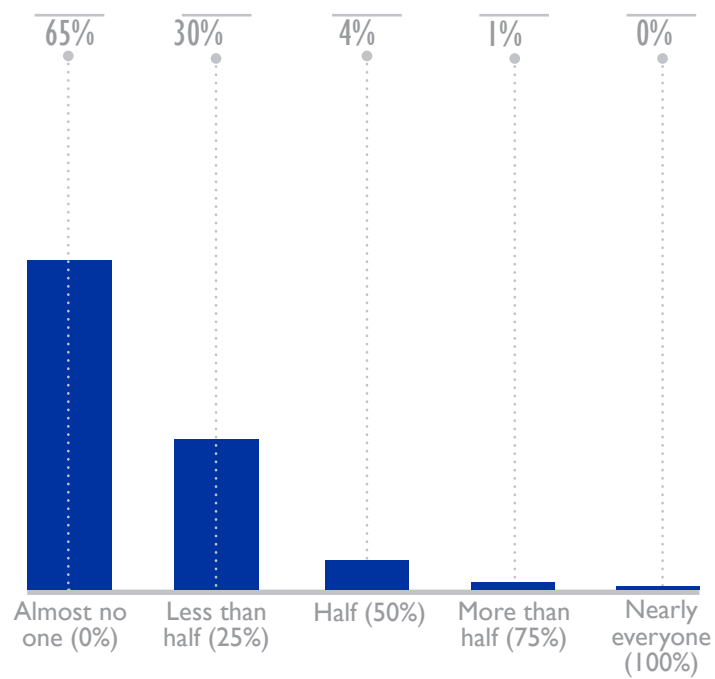
Primary problem linked to food (% of khesegs)

No problems	Price	Quality	All problems apply	Access
56%	32%	6%	3%	2%
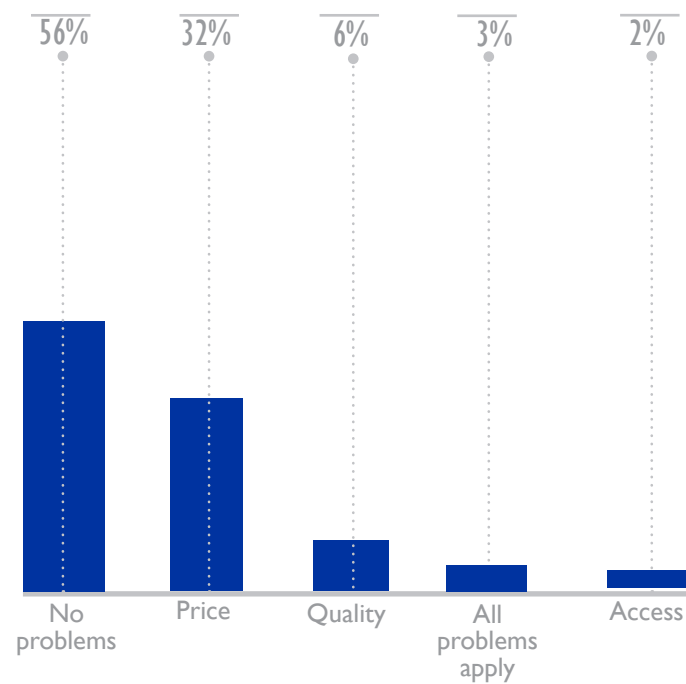
HOUSING

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%)
72%	25%	1%	2%	0%
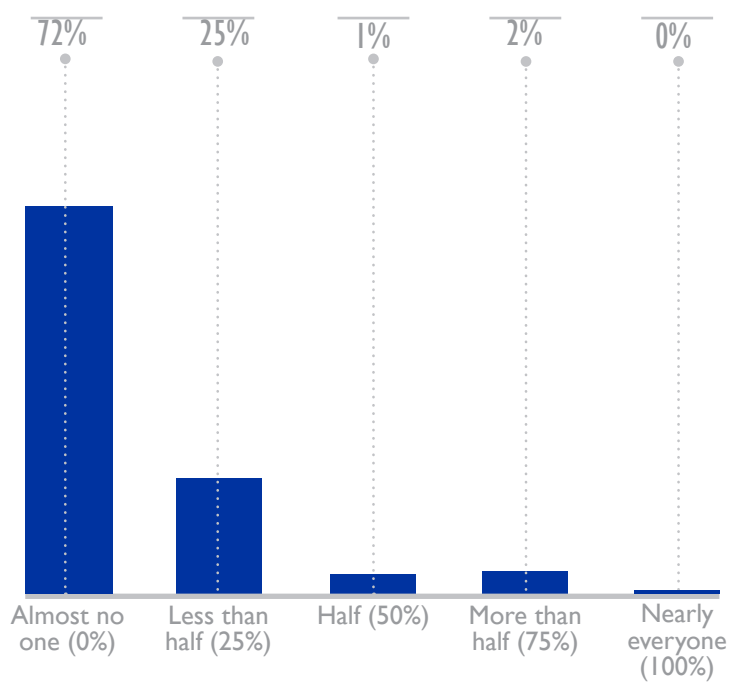
Primary problem linked to housing (% of khesegs)

No problem	Price	Quantity	All problems apply	Lack of rental assistance
52%	34%	7%	3%	2%
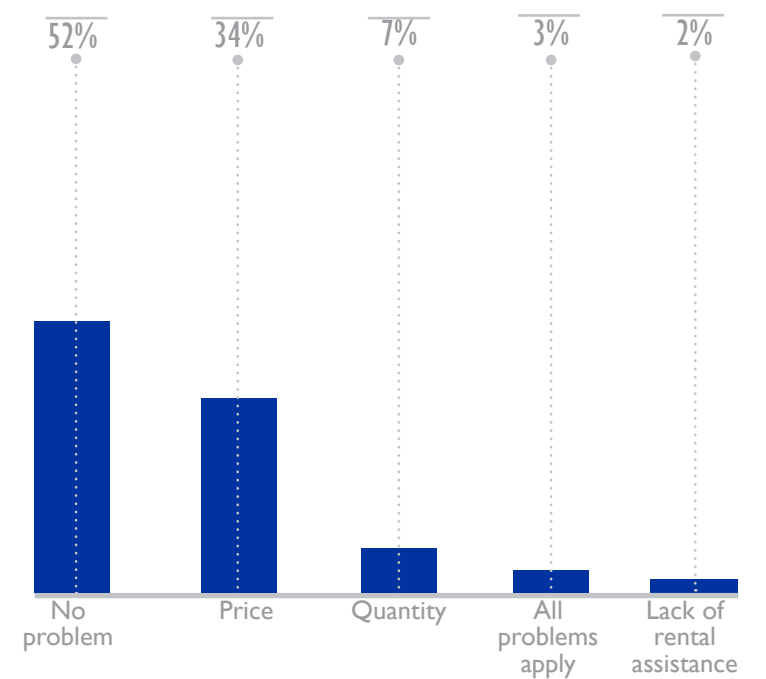
1.6 Services and infrastructure

NFI

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

56%	36%	6%	1%	0%
Almost no one (0%)	Less than half (25%)	Half (50%)	More than half (75%)	Nearly everyone (100%)
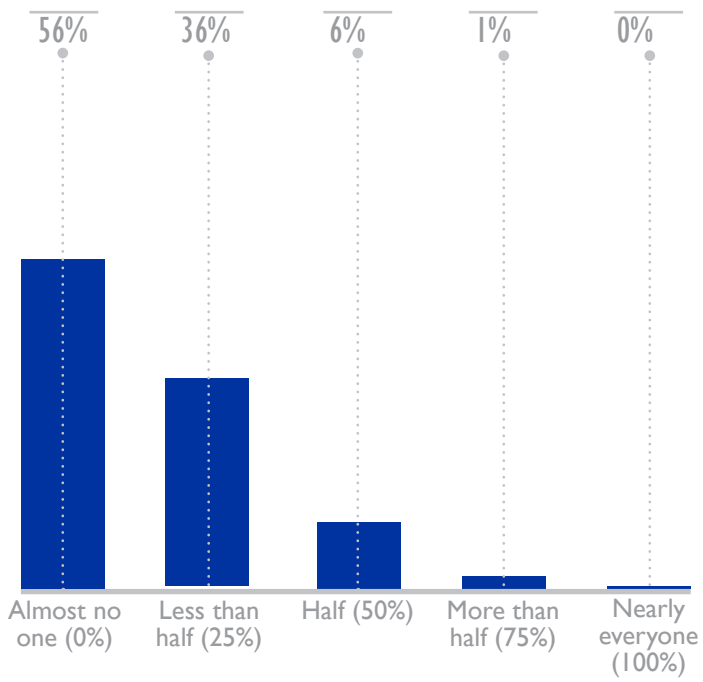
Primary problem linked to NFIs (% of khesegs)

56%	32%	6%	3%	2%
No problems	Price	Quality	All problems apply	Access
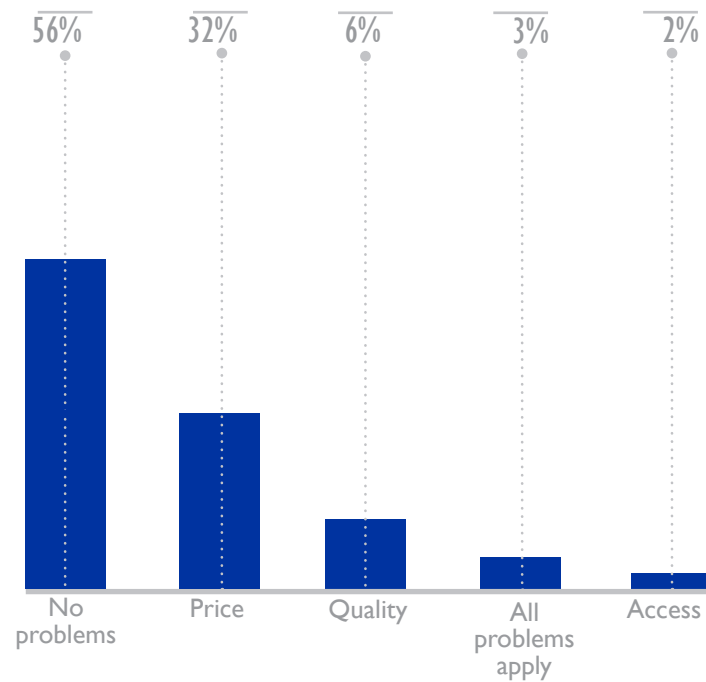
INTERNET

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

59%	31%	6%	3%	1%
Almost no one (0%)	Less than half (25%)	Half (50%)	More than half (75%)	Nearly everyone (100%)
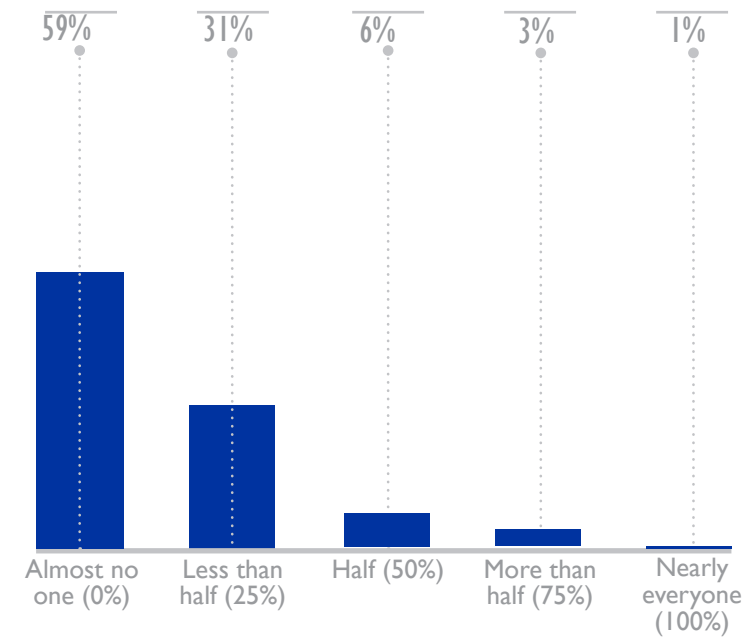
Primary problem linked to internet (% of khesegs)

53%	22%	12%	6%	5%
No problem	Price	Quality	Access	All problems apply
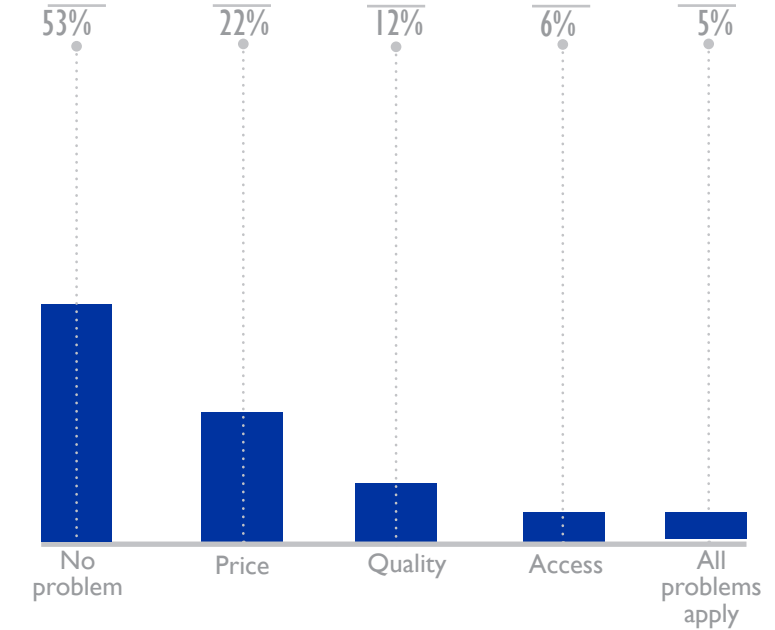
HEALTHCARE

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

65%	30%	4%	1%	0%
Almost no one (0%)	Less than half (25%)	Half (50%)	More than half (75%)	Nearly everyone (100%)
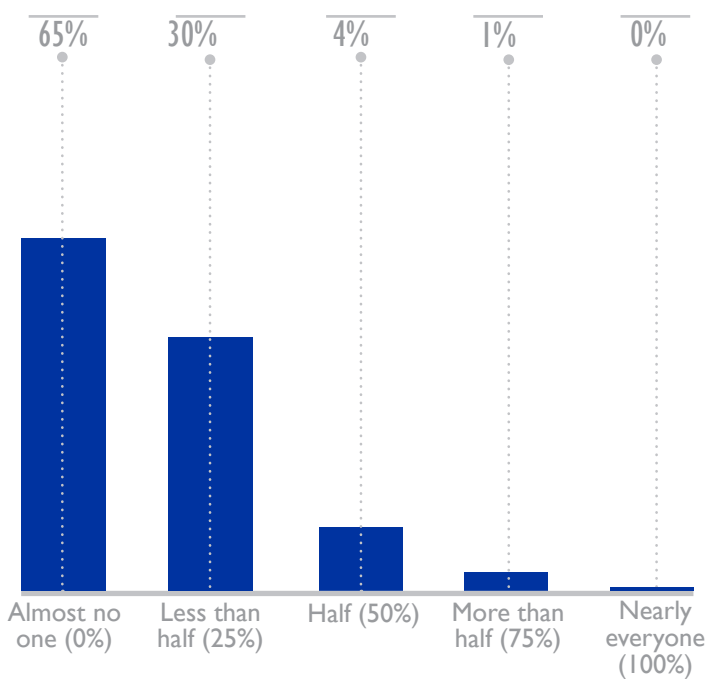
Primary problem linked to healthcare (% of khesegs)

40%	19%	16%	7%	7%
No problems	Price	Quantity	Lack of specialised services	Quality
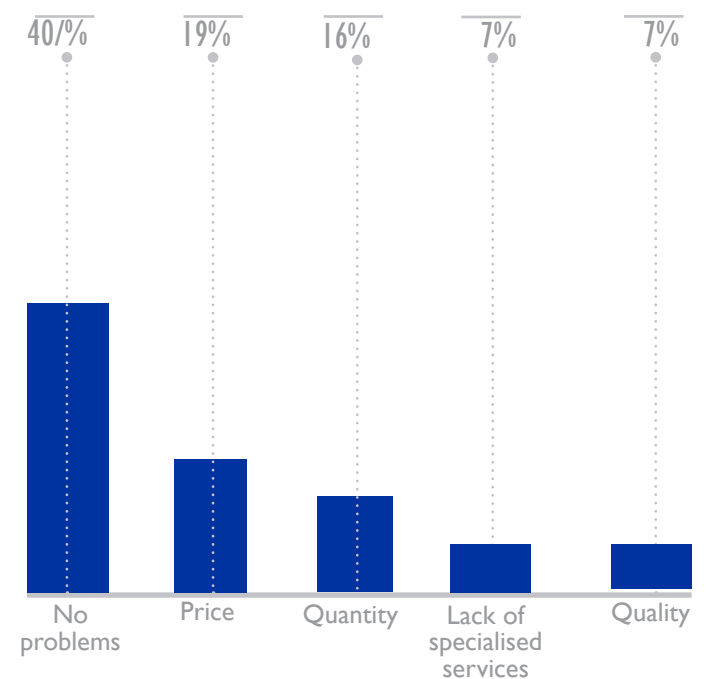
SMARTPHONES

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

59%	36%	2%	3%	0%
Almost no one (0%)	Less than half (25%)	Half (50%)	More than half (75%)	Nearly everyone (100%)
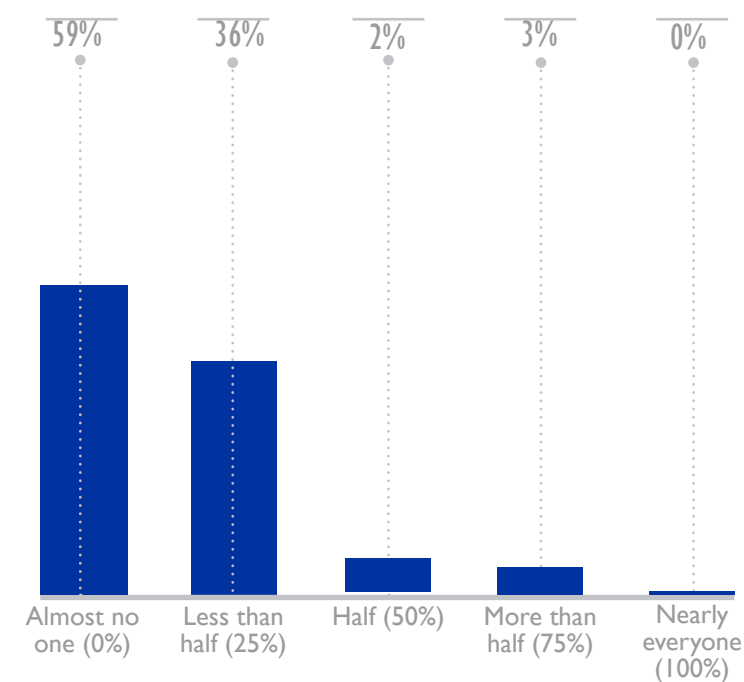
Primary problem linked to smartphone (% of khesegs)

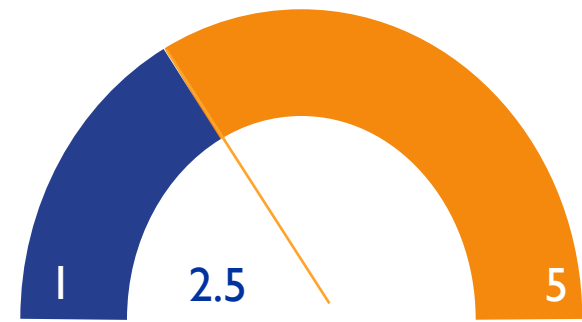| 43%	33%	8%	7%	6%
Price	No problems	Lack of knowledge	Quantity	Quality
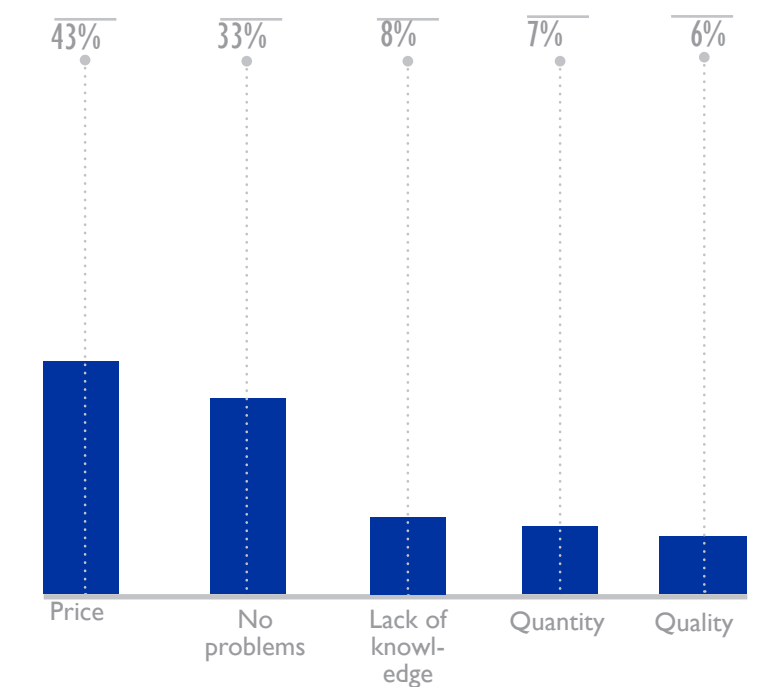
1.8 Parks and green areas

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. The quality of private household green areas was highest in khoroo #14 (3.6) and lowest in khoroo #9 (1.6). The quality of private sector green areas was also highest in khoroo #14 (3.6) and very low in khoroo #9 (1.2). The quality of public green areas was again found to be highest in khoroo #14 (3.8) and lowest in khoroo #9 and #11 (1.6).

Quality of parks and green areas
Scoring: 1= very bad, 2= bad, 3= average, 4= good, 5= very good

Private household green areas
1 — **2.5** — 5

Private sector green areas
1 — **2.4** — 5
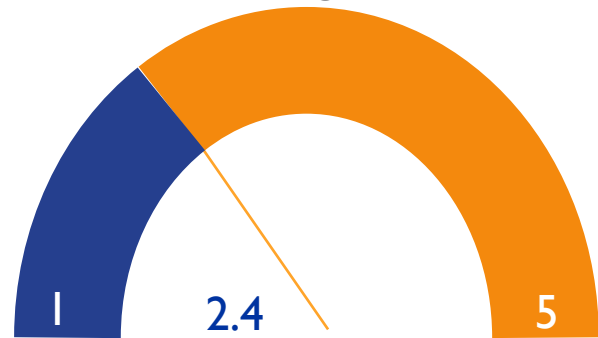
Public green areas
1 — **2.4** — 5

	Private household	Private sector green areas	Public green areas
khoroo #1	2.8	3.1	3.1
khoroo #2	2.2	2.3	2.3
khoroo #3	2.9	2.8	2.7
khoroo #4	2.9	2.6	2.7
khoroo #5	1.9	1.9	2.0
khoroo #6	2.6	2.5	2.6
khoroo #7	2.3	2.1	2.0
khoroo #8	2.9	3.0	2.8
khoroo #9	1.6	1.2	1.6
khoroo #10	3.0	2.9	2.7
khoroo #11	1.8	1.7	1.6
khoroo #12	2.3	2.4	2.5
khoroo #13	3.4	3.2	3.4
khoroo #14	3.6	3.6	3.8
khoroo #15	3.0	2.7	2.8
khoroo #16	2.3	2.4	2.1
khoroo #17	2.3	1.5	1.9
khoroo #18	2.5	2.4	2.5
khoroo #19	2.0	2.0	1.9
khoroo #20	2.5	2.8	2.3
khoroo #21	2.2	1.8	1.8
khoroo #22	2.5	2.0	1.9
khoroo #23	2.7	2.4	2.6
khoroo #24	2.4	2.0	2.0
khoroo #25	2.3	2.1	2.1

1.9 Transport and traffic

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

Almost no one (0%)	17%
Less than half (25%)	56%
Half (50%)	22%
More than half (75%)	6%
Nearly everyone (100%)	1%
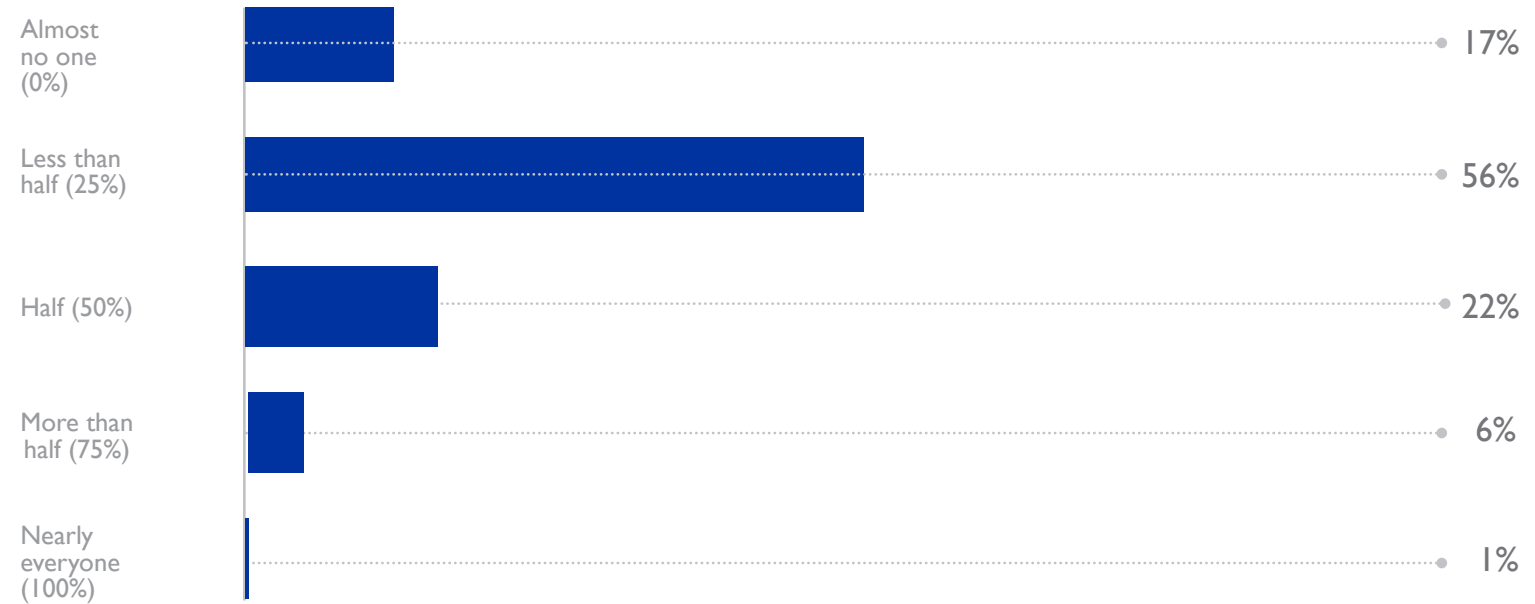
Primary method of transportation (% of khesegs)

- Car — 50%
- Bus, minibus — 23%
- Walking — 22%
- Other — 4%
- Taxi — 1%
- Horse — 0%
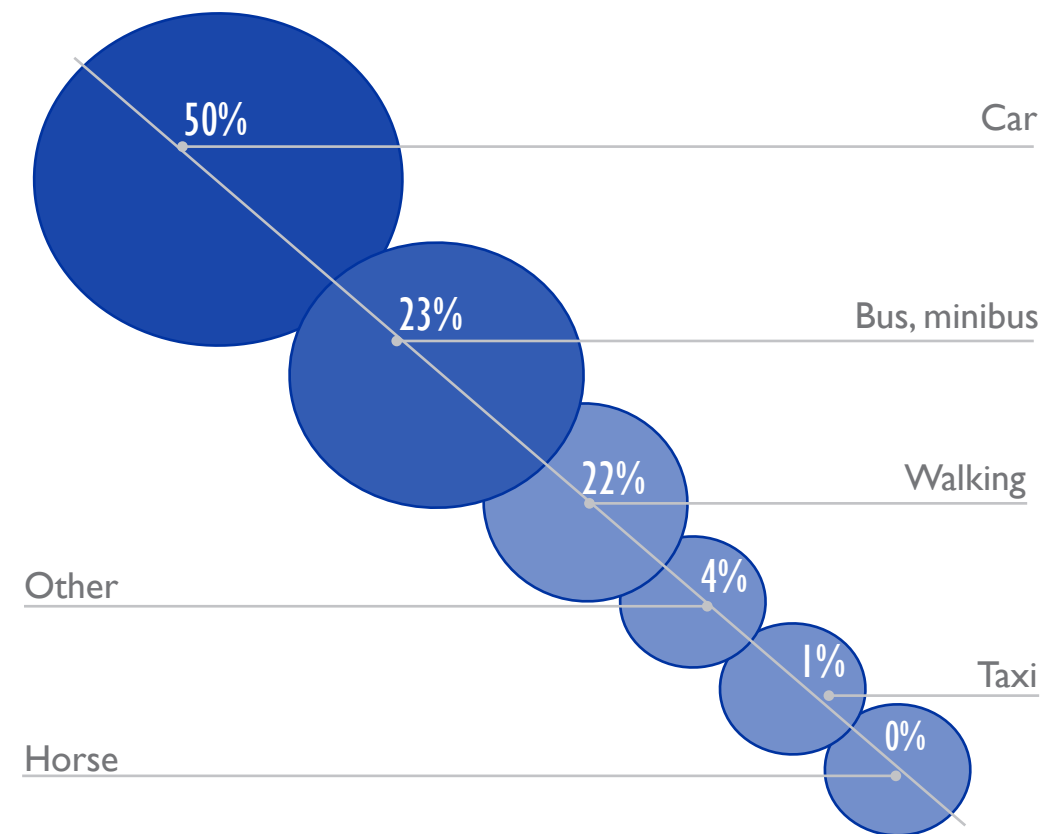
Primary problem linked to traffic (% of khesegs)

Vehicles going too fast	4%
Lack of speed reducers	2%
Broken roads	4%
Heavy traffic	22%
Traffic fumes/pollution	6%
Traffic noise	2%
No parking spaces	33%
Lack of public space for children to play	17%
Lack of cyclable roads	2%
Lack of traffic signs and/or road lighting	2%
Lack of pedestrian accesses	2%
Vehicles going too fast	4%
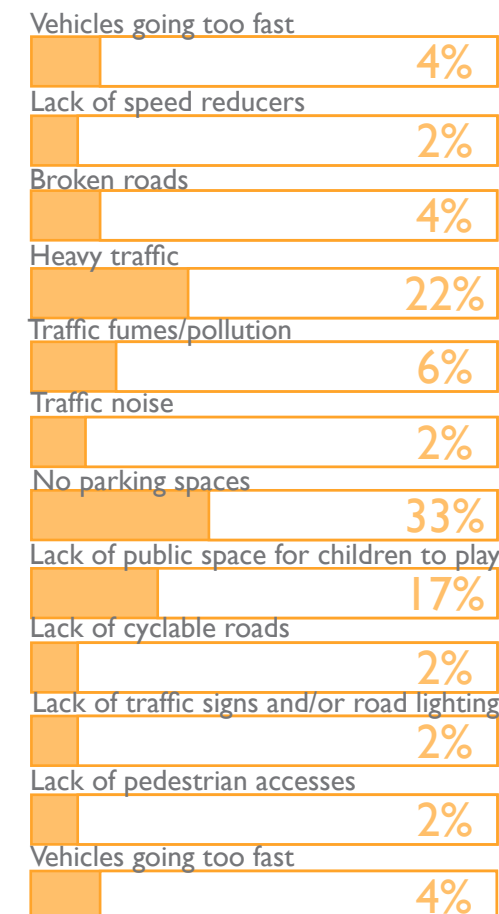
All potential problems related to traffic were reported in Bayangol district, where the most common transportation method in 50 per cent of khesegs was driving by car. The most frequently reported problems were a lack of parking spaces (reported in 33% of khesegs), followed by heavy traffic (22%), and lack of space for children to play (17%). Lack of parking spaces was most frequently reported as a major challenge in khoroo #13 (80% of khesegs).
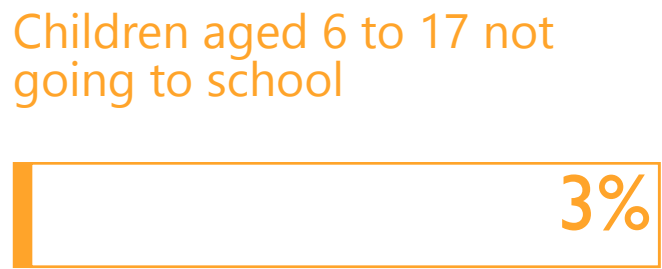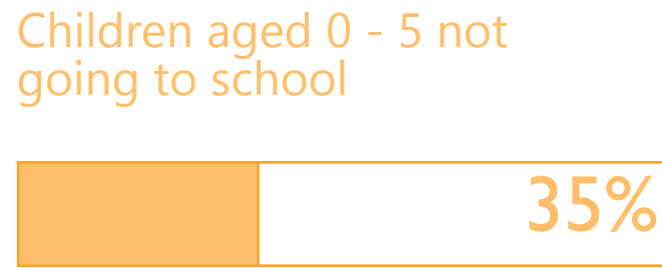
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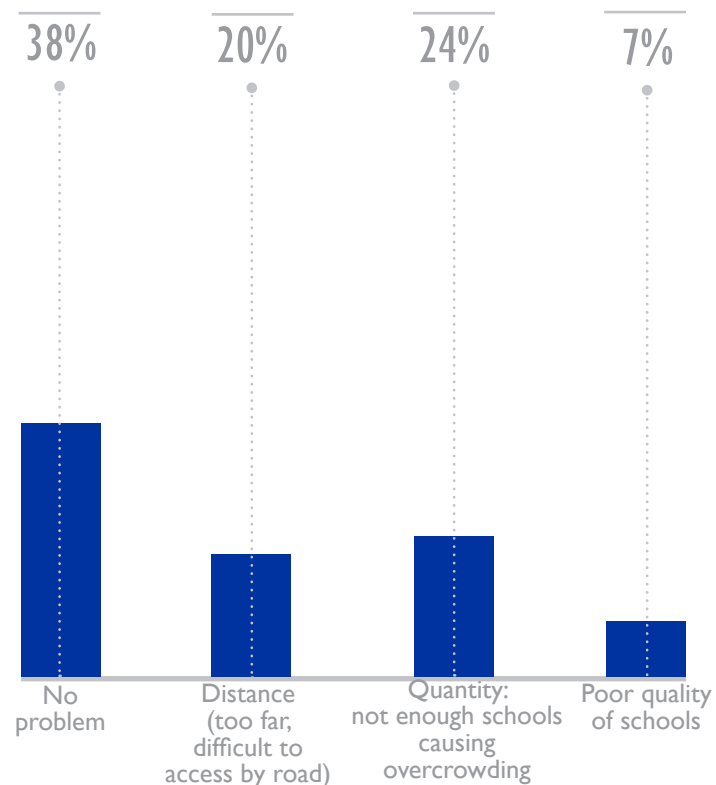
1.10 Children and education

Across Bayangol district, 8,728 children aged between 0 and 5 were reportedly not attending kindergarten (35% of the population of that age group), and 1,587 children aged between 6 and 17 were reportedly not attending school (3% of the population of that age group). Bayangol district hosts the third-highest number of children aged 0 – 5 who are out of education and reports a rate of non-attendance which is five 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 (75%). Non-attendance rates for children aged 6 – 17 were extremely high in khoroo #15, where 31 per cent were reportedly out of education.

Key informants were also asked about the existence of problems with regard to both education and general child welfare. Thirty-eight per cent of khesegs across Bayangol reported that there were no problems with regard to education, while 15 per cent reported that the distance to schools was an issue and 20 per cent reported that there were not enough schools. The two most reported problems with regard to children across the district were a lack of children's clubs and sports centres (34% of khesegs) and distance to schools (18%).
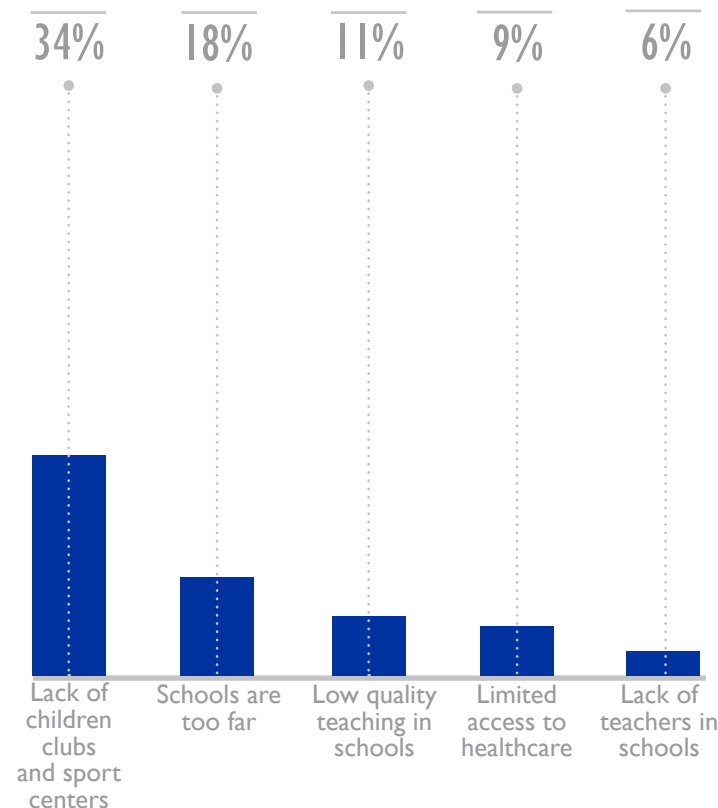
Share of children not attending school by age (% of children)

Children aged 0 - 5 not going to school

35%

Children aged 6 to 17 not going to school

3%

Primary problem linked to education (% of khesegs)

38%	20%	24%	7%
No problem	Distance (too far, difficult to access by road)	Quantity: not enough schools causing overcrowding	Poor quality of schools

Primary challenge faced by children (% of khesegs)

34%	18%	11%	9%	6%
Lack of children clubs and sport centers	Schools are too far	Low quality teaching in schools	Limited access to healthcare	Lack of teachers in schools

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