Sukhbaatar District

Rapid Assessment on Population, Migration and Needs

July 2022

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Introduction & Methodology

Introduction

This district-level report provides an overview of all of the key thematic areas covered by the March 2022 Ulaanbaatar city-wide rapid assessment on population, migration, and needs.

This report explores eight primary themes across Sukhbaatar 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 SUKHBAATAR

1.1 Population Baseline and Demographic Overview

34,752 Households

126,321 Individuals

53% Females

32% Minors

1,449 Persons with medical conditions

1,323 Pregnant women

Population pyramid (% of individuals)

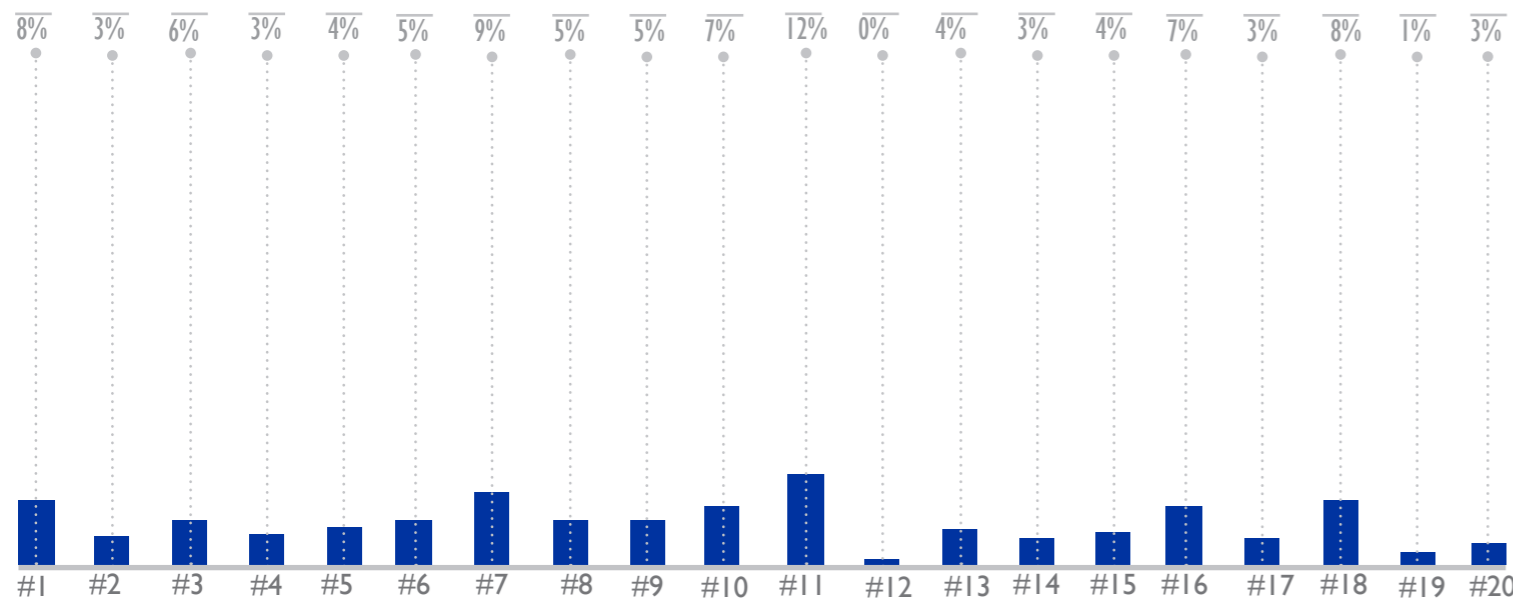| Age	%
65+	7%
18-65	61%
6-17	22%
0-5	10%
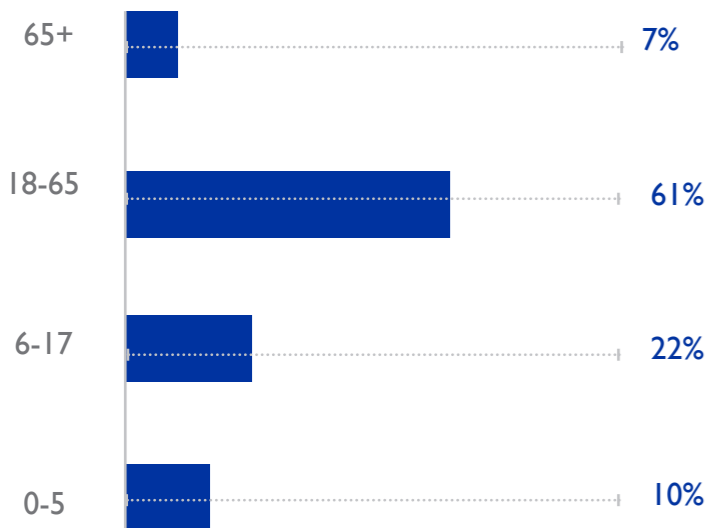
At the time of the assessment (March 2022), there were 126,321 individuals and 34,752 households living in Sukhbaatar district. Forty-seven percent were male and 53 per cent were female. A significant 32 per cent of the population registered as minors: 10 per cent aged 0-5, and 22 per cent aged 6-17. Adults between the ages of 18 and 65 comprised 61 per cent of the population, while elderly persons (aged over 65 years) comprised 7 per cent. Sukhbaatar reports the highest district rate of elderly population across Ulanbaatar city.

Overall, 1,449 individuals were reported as having chronic diseases or serious medical conditions (1.1% of the population), and there were 1,323 women reported as being pregnant (2.0 % of the female population).

The Sukhbaatar district has 20 khoroos and 179 khesegs. Khoroo #11 is the most populated, hosting 12 per cent of the district population, followed by khoroo #7 (9%) and khoroo #18 (8%).

Population by khoroo (% of individuals)

#1	#2	#3	#4	#5	#6	#7	#8	#9	#10	#11	#12	#13	#14	#15	#16	#17	#18	#19	#20
8%	3%	6%	3%	4%	5%	9%	5%	5%	7%	12%	0%	4%	3%	4%	7%	3%	8%	1%	3%

1.2 Arrivals[2]

A total of 5,708 households and 16,301 individuals arrived in Sukhbaatar district in 2021. Of the total arrivals in 2021 across Ulaanbaatar, 13.6 per cent were reported in Sukhbaatar – the highest proportion of which were reported in khoroo #11 (40%). The primary reason for arrival to this district was found to be family reasons (30%), followed by educational (24%), and shelter reasons (15%).

Top khoroos of arrival (% of total arrivals)

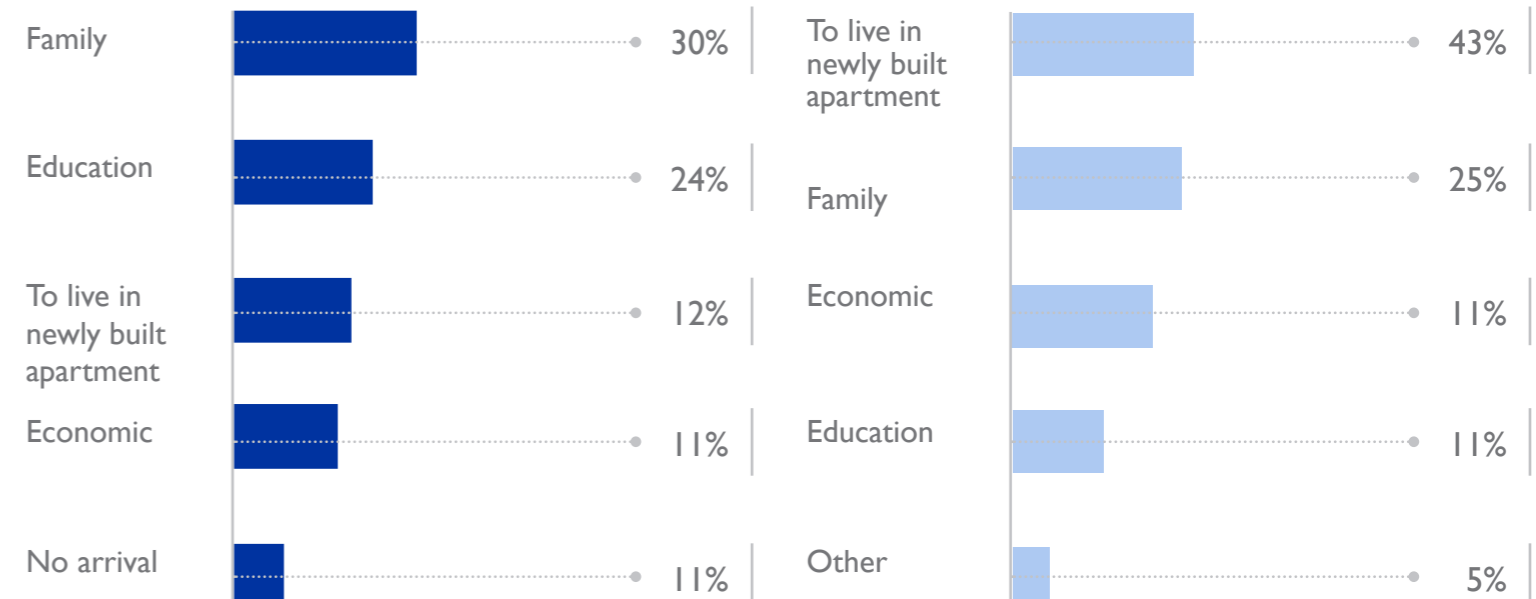| Khoroo	%
Khoroo #11	40%
Khoroo #9	10%
Khoroo #7	7%
Khoroo #1	7%
Khoroo #13	5%
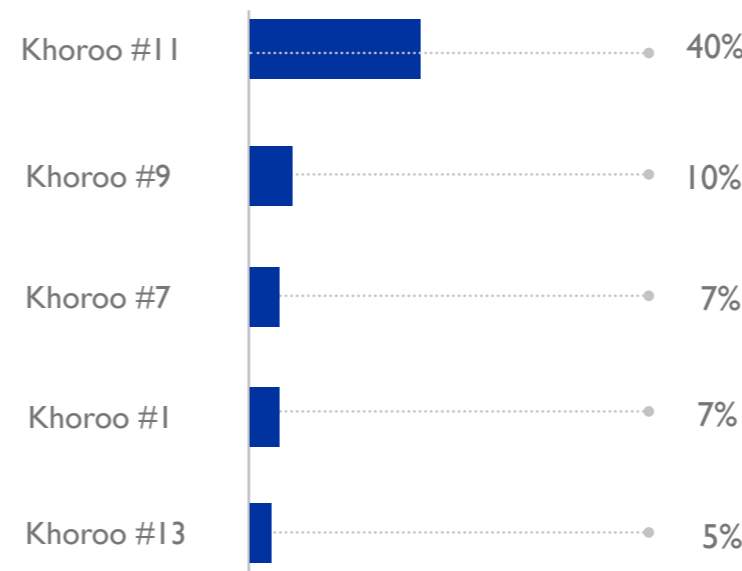
1.3 Departures

A total of 4,770 households and 15,495 individuals departed from Sukhbaatar district in 2021. Of the total departures in 2021 across Ulaanbaatar, 17.9 per cent were reported from Sukhbaatar. The highest percentage of departures were reported from khoroo #11 (22%), followed by khoroo #18 (22%) and khoroo #13 (15%). Overall, the most important reason for departure from this district was shelter reasons (34%).

Top khoroos of departure (% of total arrivals)

Khoroo	%
Khoroo #11	22%
Khoroo #18	22%
Khoroo #13	15%
Khoroo #19	8%
Khoroo #10	7%
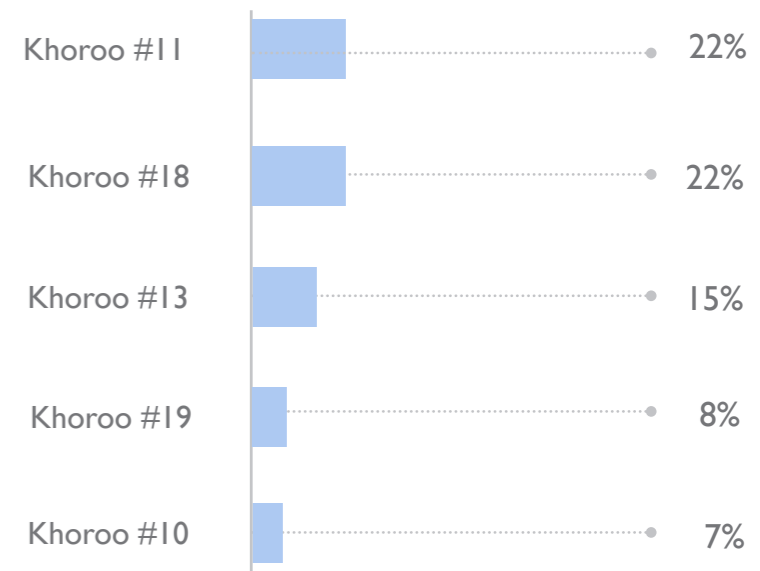
Primary reason for arrival and departure (% of individuals)

● Reasons for arriving ● Reason for departure

Reason	% arriving
Family	30%
Education	24%
To live in newly built apartment	12%
Economic	11%
No arrival	11%

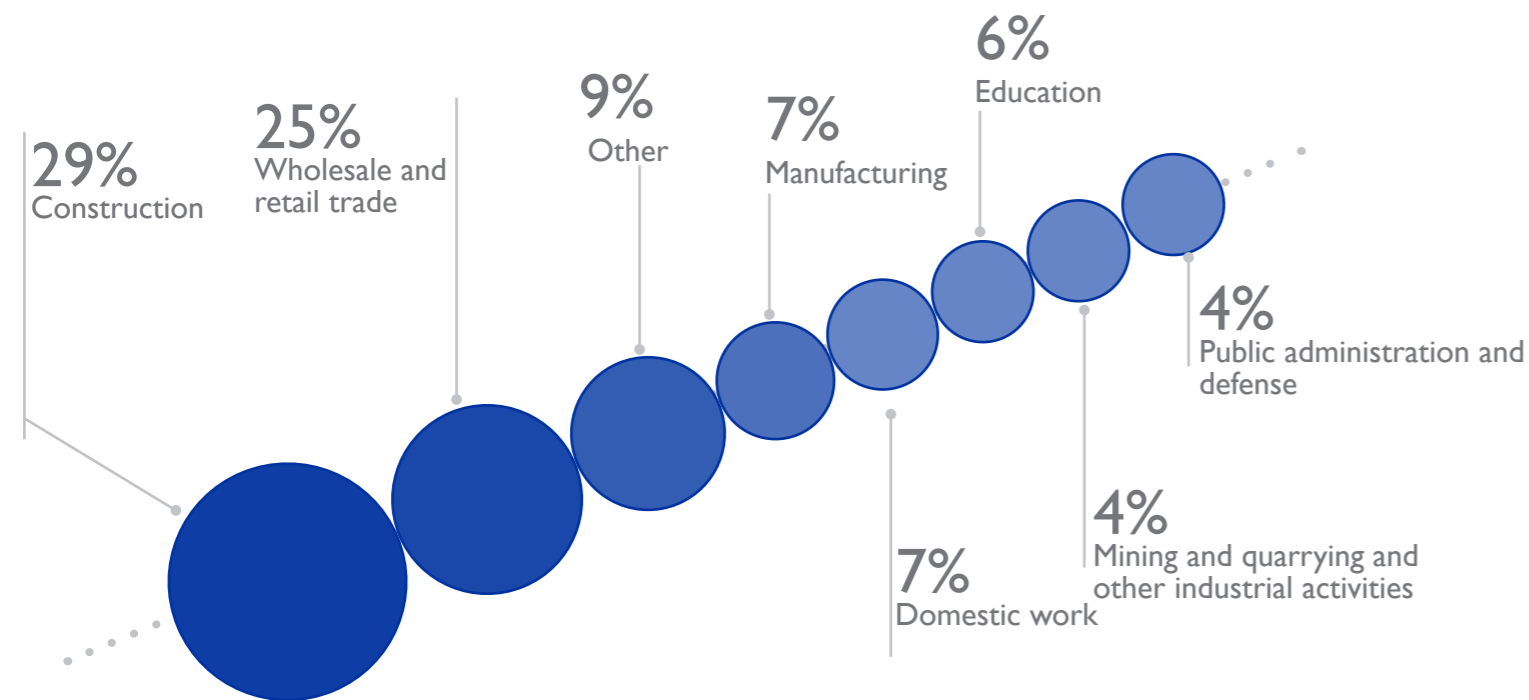| Reason	% departure
To live in newly built apartment	43%
Family	25%
Economic	11%
Education	11%
Other	5%

[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.
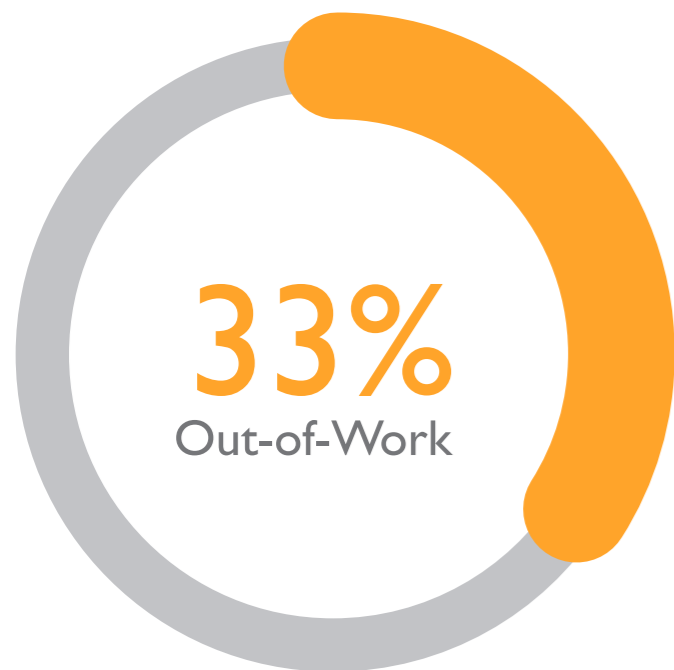
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1.4 Employment Situation

The predominant sector of employment in Sukhbaatar district is construction (35% of khesegs), followed by wholesale and retail trade (22% of khesegs), and manufacturing (15% of khesegs). Construction is most frequently reported as the primary employment sector in khoroo #12 (100% of khesegs), khoroo #16 (93% of khesegs), and khoroo #9 (63% of khesegs). Wholesale and retail trade is most frequently reported as the primary employment sector in khoroo #10 (78%), khoroo #11 (58%), and khoroo #13 (58%). Although construction is the employment sector that is most reported across khesegs in Sukhbaatar, a higher population live in khesegs within which the dominant sector of employment is wholesale and retail trade. Overall, 34,557 individuals (27% of the district population) live in khesegs dominated by wholesale and retail trade, while 28,607 individuals (23% of the district population) live in khesegs that are based on the construction sector.
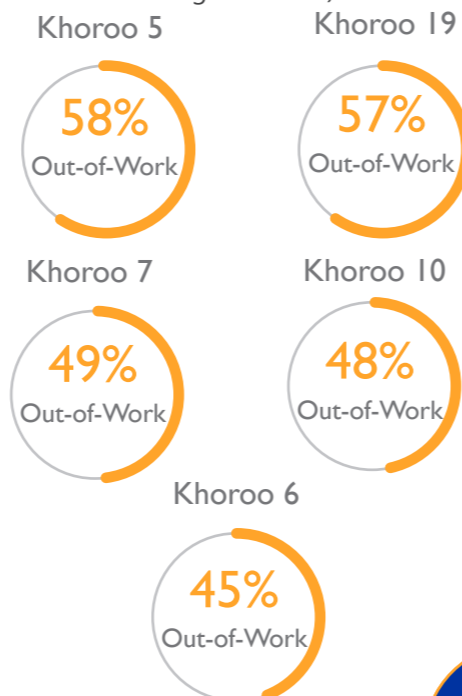
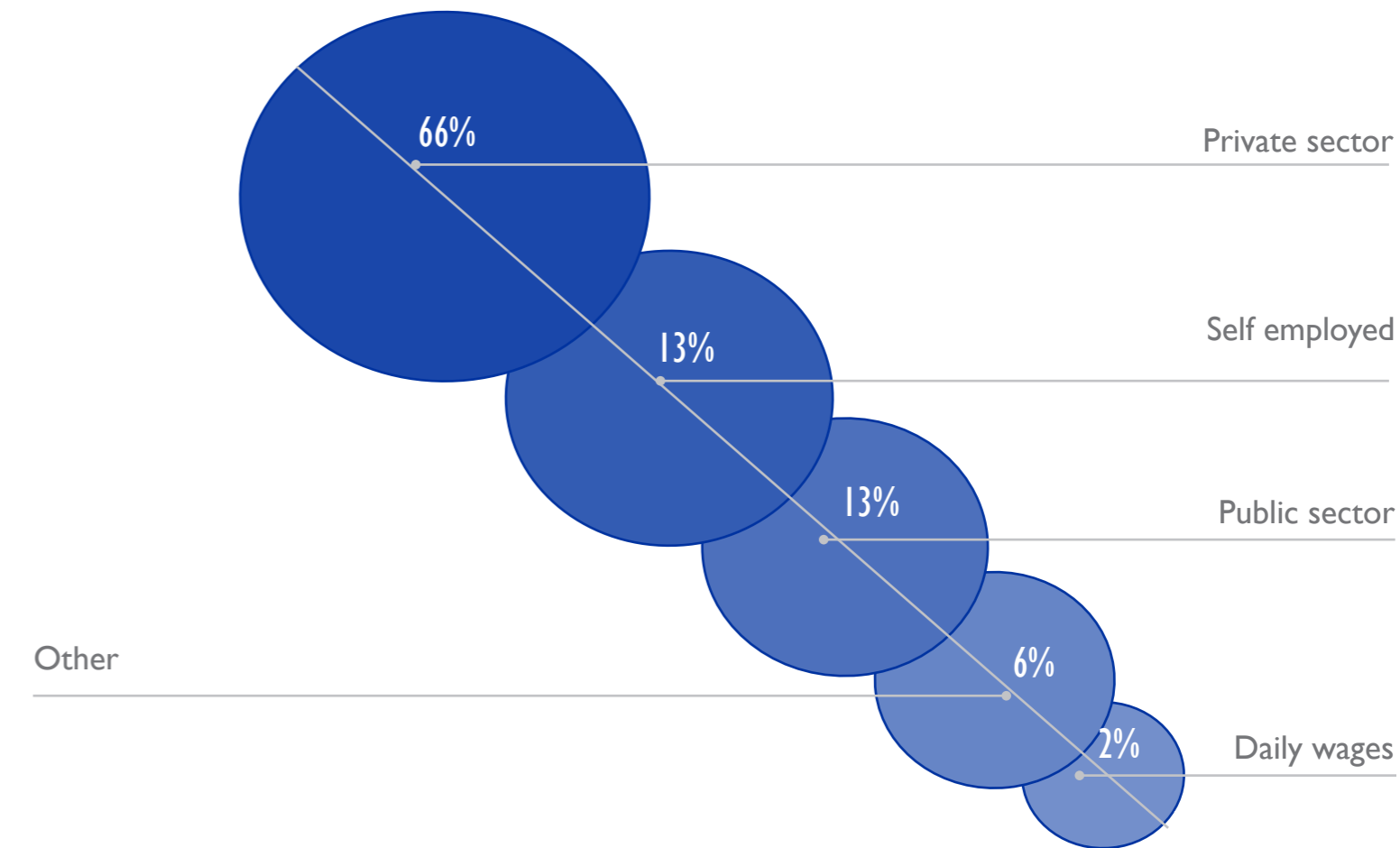### Primary sector of employment (% of khesegs)

29% Construction

25% Wholesale and retail trade

9% Other

7% Manufacturing

6% Education

4% Public administration and defense

4% Mining and quarrying and other industrial activities

7% Domestic work

Employment type (% of khesegs)

66% Private sector

13% Self employed

13% Public sector

6% Daily wages

2% Other

Across Sukhbaatar district, an estimated 25,112 individuals aged between 18 and 64 are out of employment, which is 33 per cent of the adult population. The out-of-work rate in this district is the fourth highest across Ulaanbaatar city (three percentage points higher than the city wide average of 30 per cent). The out-of-work rate is highest in khoroo #5 (58%), khoroo #19 (57%), and khoroo #7 (49%). In these three khoroos, 5,453 individuals out of a total of 10,511 working-age individuals are reportedly out of work. Conversely, the out-of-work rate is lowest in khoroo #1 (13%), khoroo #9 (15%), and khoroo #17 (15%). In these three khoroos, 11,579 individuals out of a total of 13,489 working-age individuals are reportedly in work.

Across Sukhbaatar district, the private sector is the predominant employment type in 66 per cent of khesegs, self employment in 13 per cent of khesegs, and the public sector in 13 per cent of khesegs. The private sector is therefore slightly less dominant across Sukhbaatar than the city-wide average, by two percentage points. The private sector is most dominant in khoroo #9, #18 and #20 (100% of khesegs each).

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

33% Out-of-Work

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

Khoroo 5 — **58%** Out-of-Work

Khoroo 19 — **57%** Out-of-Work

Khoroo 7 — **49%** Out-of-Work

Khoroo 10 — **48%** Out-of-Work

Khoroo 6 — **45%** Out-of-Work

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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 20 per cent of khesegs across Sukhbaatar district reported household worries of not having enough food to eat in the four weeks prior to data collection, impacting a total of 22,294 individuals. This rate is lower than the city-wide average of 29 per cent, by nine percentage points. Khoroo #13 was most affected, where key informants in 83 per cent of khesegs reported worries about not having enough food to eat.

Key informants in 25 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 26,853 individuals. This rate is also lower than the city-wide average of 34 per cent, by nine percentage points. Khoroo #13 is most affected, where key informants in 83 per cent of khesegs reported rumours of households reducing expenditure on food.
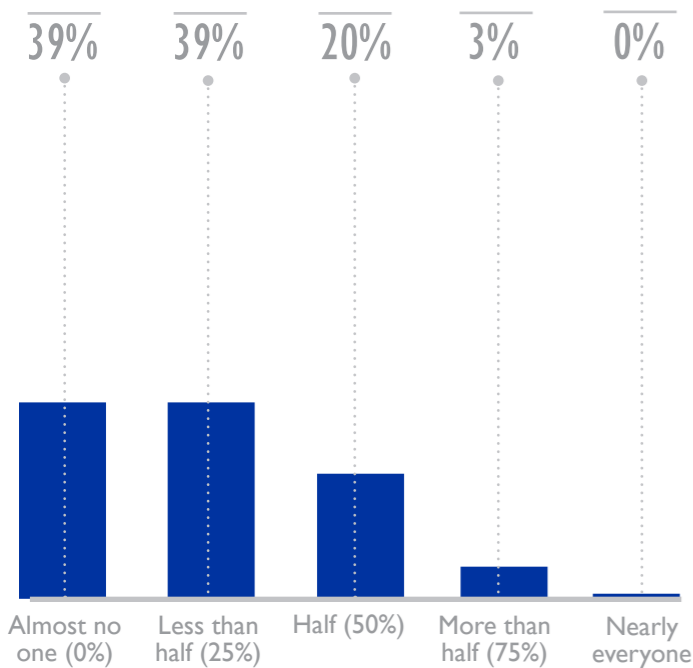
Food security (% of khesegs)
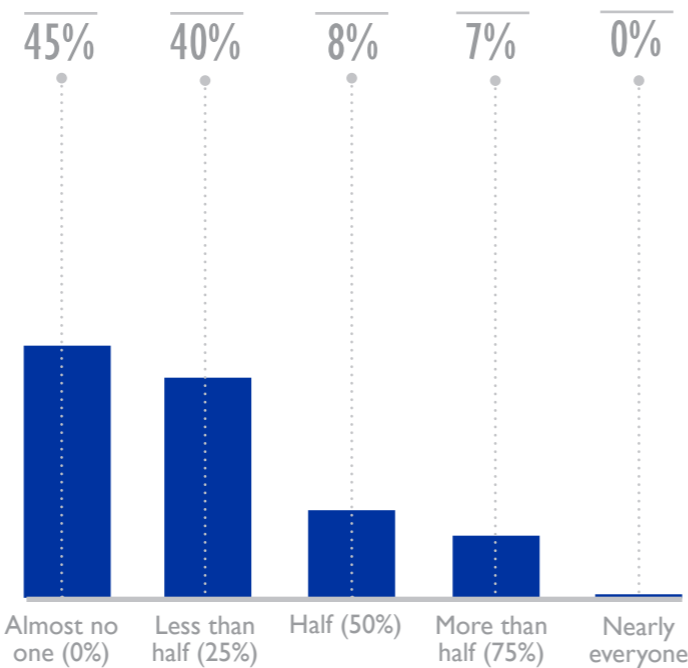
Worries of not having enough food

20%
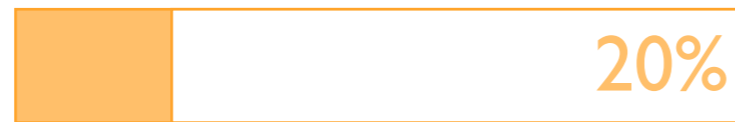
Reducing the amount of food consumed

25%

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

39%	39%	20%	3%	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)

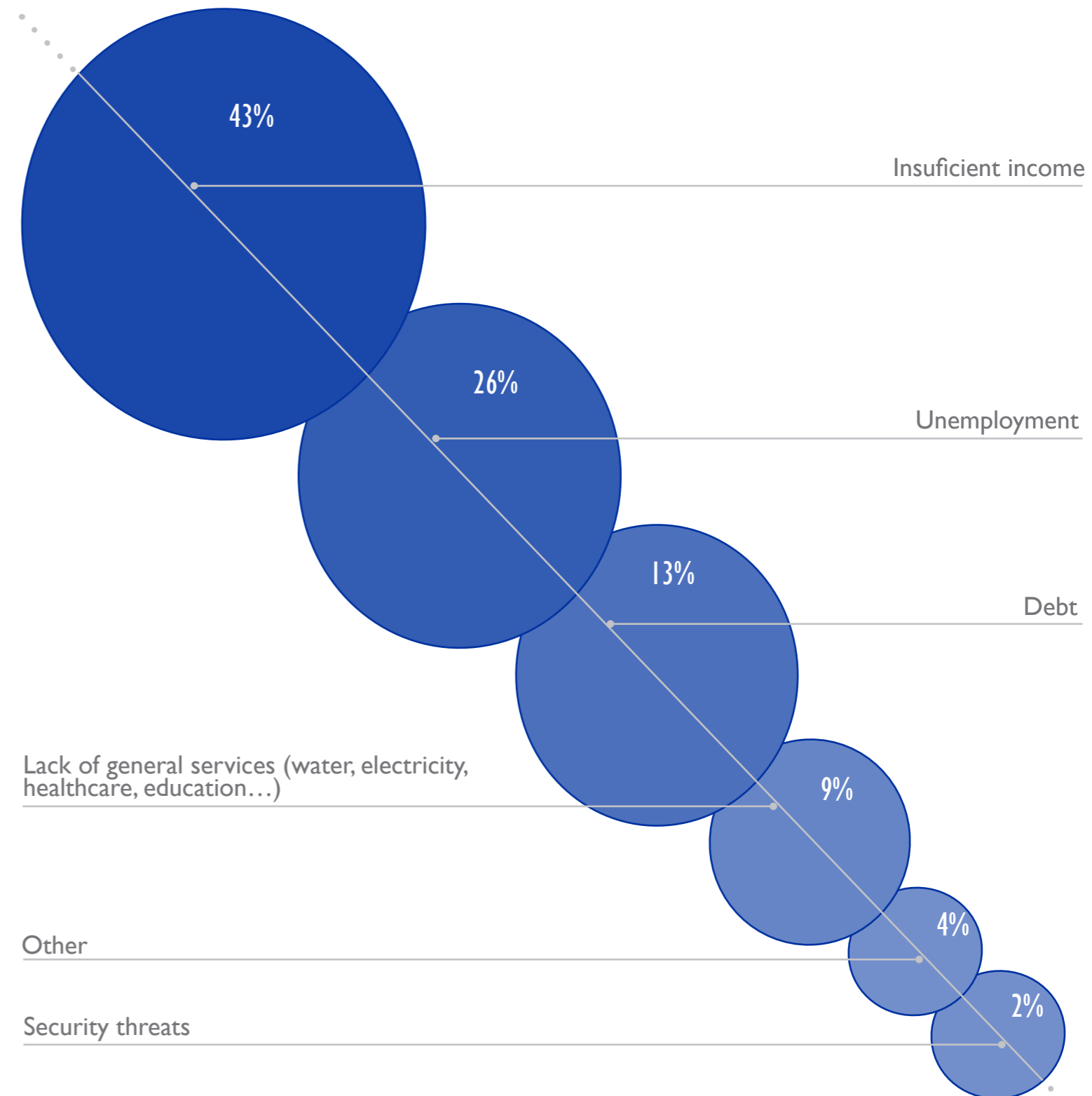| 45%	40%	8%	7%	0%
Almost no one (0%)	Less than half (25%)	Half (50%)	More than half (75%)	Nearly everyone

In 78 per cent of khesegs across Sukhbaatar district, nearly no one or less than half of inhabitants were reported to have had an income reduction in the four weeks prior to data collection. However, in 22 per cent of khesegs, half or more than half of inhabitants reportedly lost income, affecting 26,403 individuals. Furthermore, in 15 per cent of khesegs, key informants reported that half or more than half of inhabitants had lost all income in the four weeks prior to data collection, impacting 14,947 individuals.

1.6 Challenges and security situation

The most pressing challenges across Sukhbaatar district relate to financial and economic instability. The most reported challenge is insufficient income (as reported in 43% of khesegs), followed by regional unemployment (26%), and debt (13%). Concerns over insufficient income are most pressing in khoroo #9, where it is reported across 88% of khesegs.
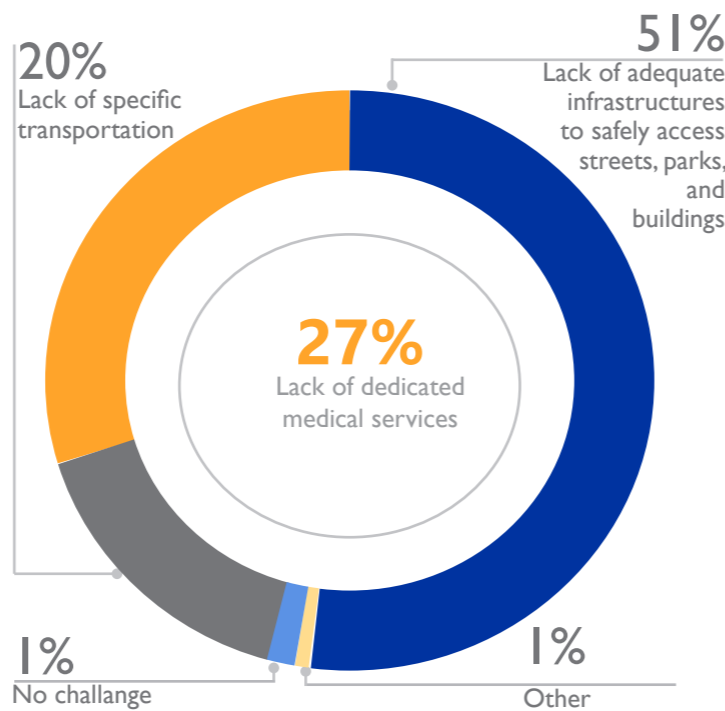
Primary challenges (% of khesegs)

43% Insuficient income
26% Unemployment
13% Debt
9% Lack of general services (water, electricity, healthcare, education…)
4% Other
2% Security threats

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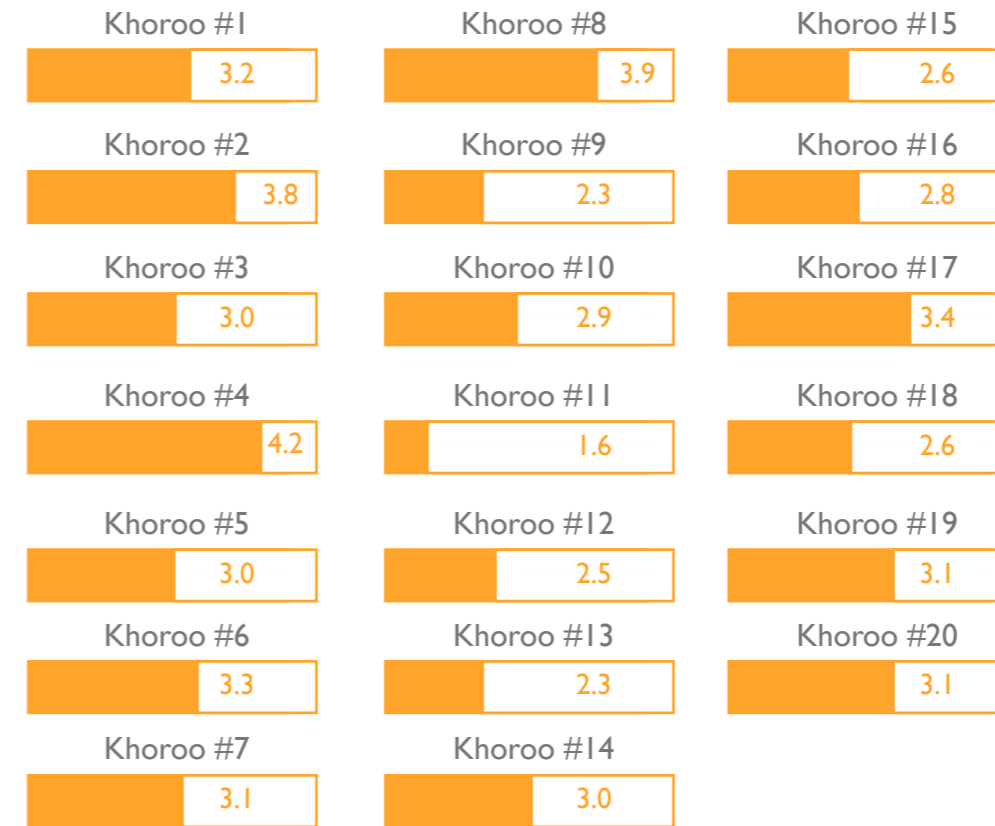
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Across Sukhbaatar district, the services which people had the most difficulty accessing were livelihood opportunities (24%), car parking (20%), and healthcare services (19%). Accessing livelihood opportunities was found to be the primary focus of concern in 80 per cent of khesegs in khoroo #17, while access to car parking was the primary focus of concern in 60 per cent of khesegs in khoroo #7.

The primary challenges for persons with disabilities were found to be a lack of adequate infrastructure to safely access streets, parks and buildings (51%), followed by a lack of dedicated medical care (27%).
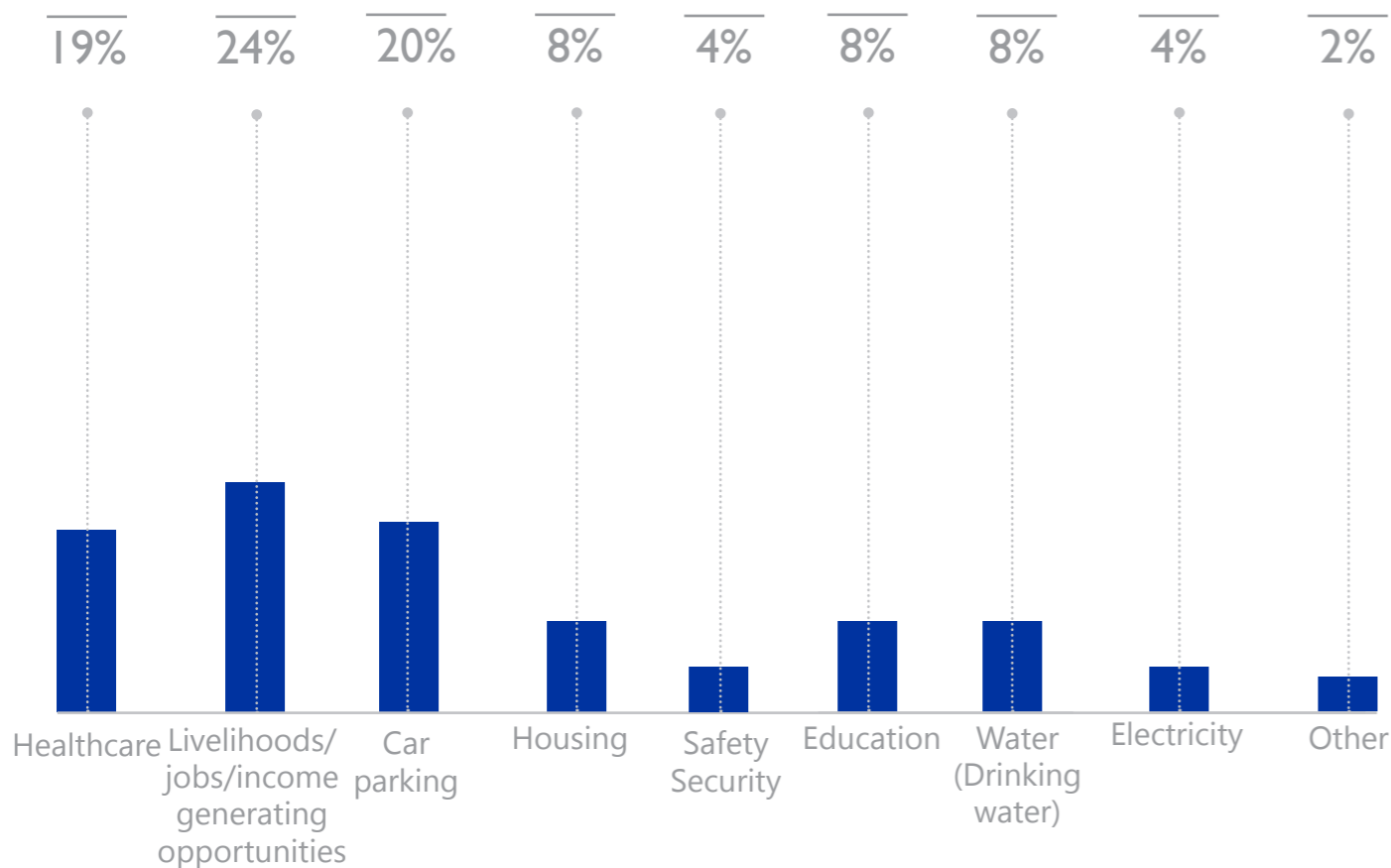
Primary challenge for persons with disabilities
(% of khesegs)

20%
Lack of specific transportation

51%
Lack of adequate infrastructures to safely access streets, parks, and buildings

27%
Lack of dedicated medical services

1%
No challange

1%
Other

Service that people have difficulties accessing (% of khesegs)

19%	24%	20%	8%	4%	8%	8%	4%	2%
Healthcare	Livelihoods/ jobs/income generating opportunities	Car parking	Housing	Safety Security	Education	Water (Drinking water)	Electricity	Other

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

Khoroo #1	Khoroo #8	Khoroo #15
3.2	3.9	2.6

Khoroo #2	Khoroo #9	Khoroo #16
3.8	2.3	2.8

Khoroo #3	Khoroo #10	Khoroo #17
3.0	2.9	3.4

Khoroo #4	Khoroo #11	Khoroo #18
4.2	1.6	2.6

Khoroo #5	Khoroo #12	Khoroo #19
3.0	2.5	3.1

Khoroo #6	Khoroo #13	Khoroo #20
3.3	2.3	3.1

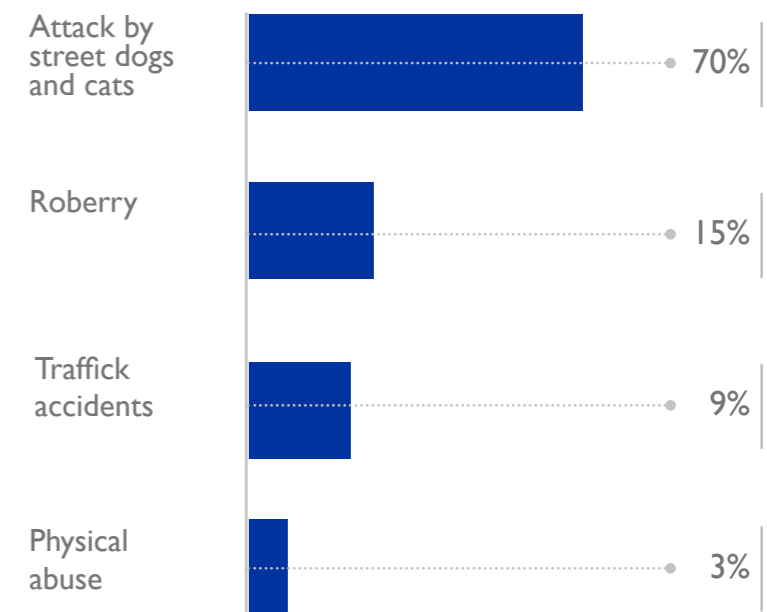| Khoroo #7	Khoroo #14	
3.1	3.0	

Occurence of security incidents (% of khesegs)

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

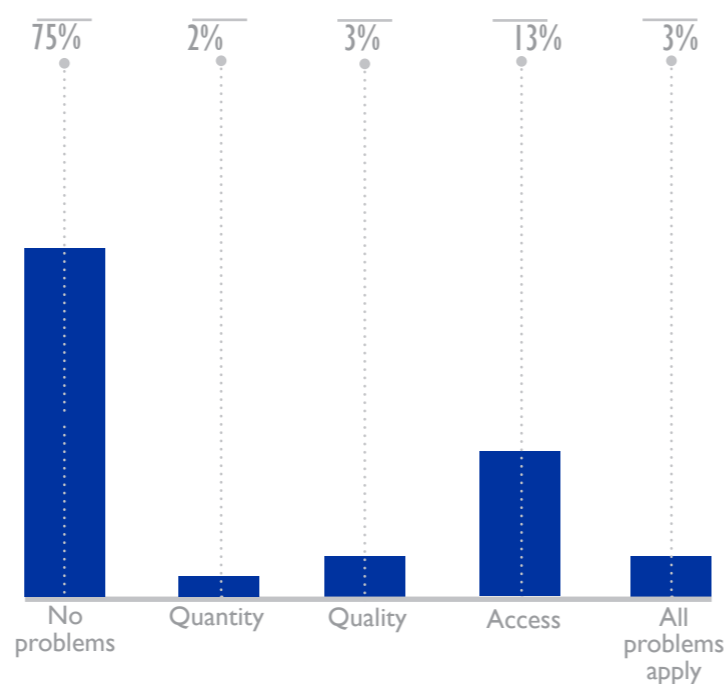## Primary types of security incidents (% of khesegs)

Attack by street dogs and cats	70%
Roberry	15%
Traffick accidents	9%
Physical abuse	3%

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1.6 Services and infrastructure

WATER

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

82%	7%	7%	2%	3%
Almost no one (0%)	Less than half (25%)	Half (50%)	More than half (75%)	Nearly everyone (100%)
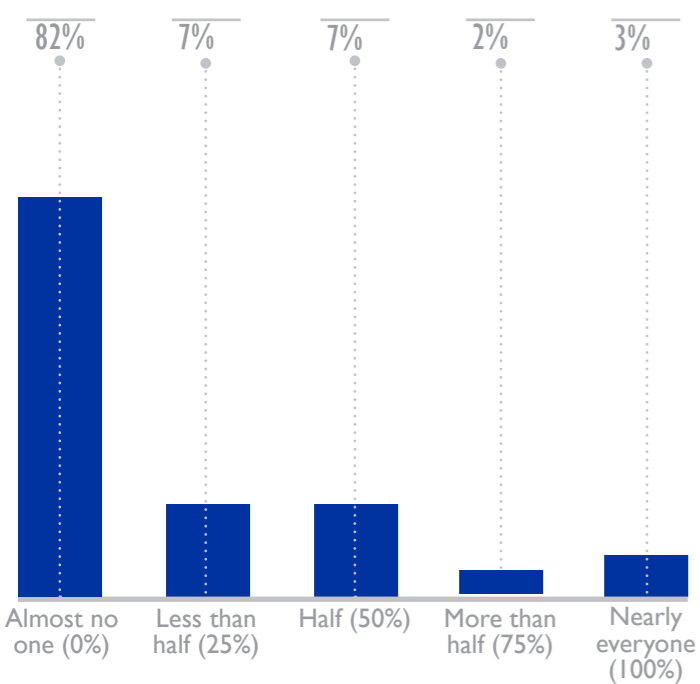
Primary problem linked to water (% of khesegs)

75%	2%	3%	13%	3%
No problems	Quantity	Quality	Access	All problems apply

ELECTRICITY

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

91%	7%	2%	1%	1%
Almost no one (0%)	Less than half (25%)	Half (50%)	More than half (75%)	Nearly everyone (100%)
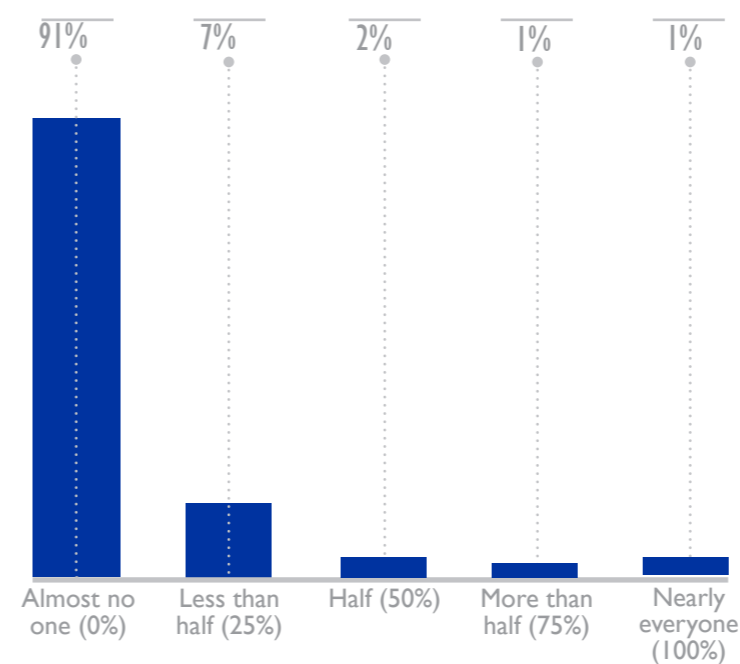
Primary problem linked to electricity (% of khesegs)

79%	9%	4%	4%	2%
No problems	Quantity	Access	Price	All problems apply
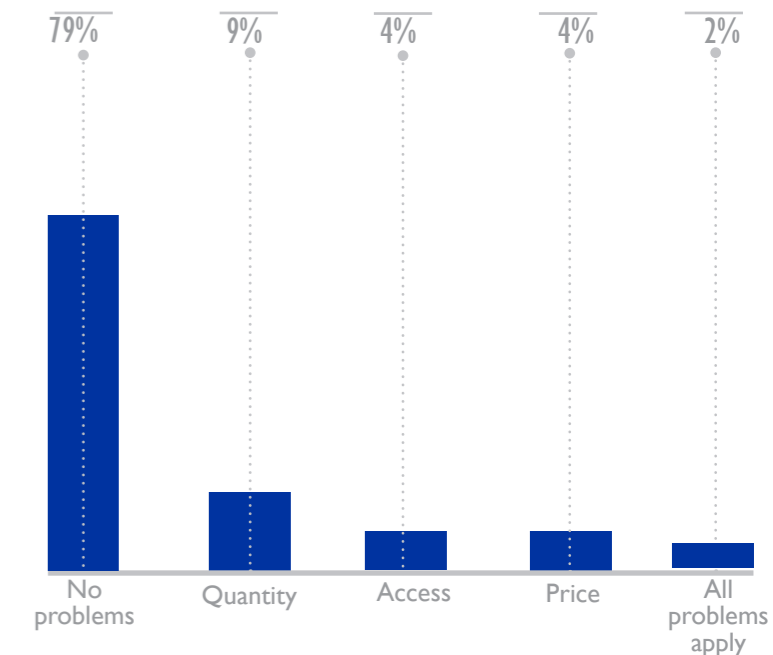
FOOD

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

61%	30%	9%	0%	1%
Almost no one (0%)	Less than half (25%)	Half (50%)	More than half (75%)	Nearly everyone (100%)
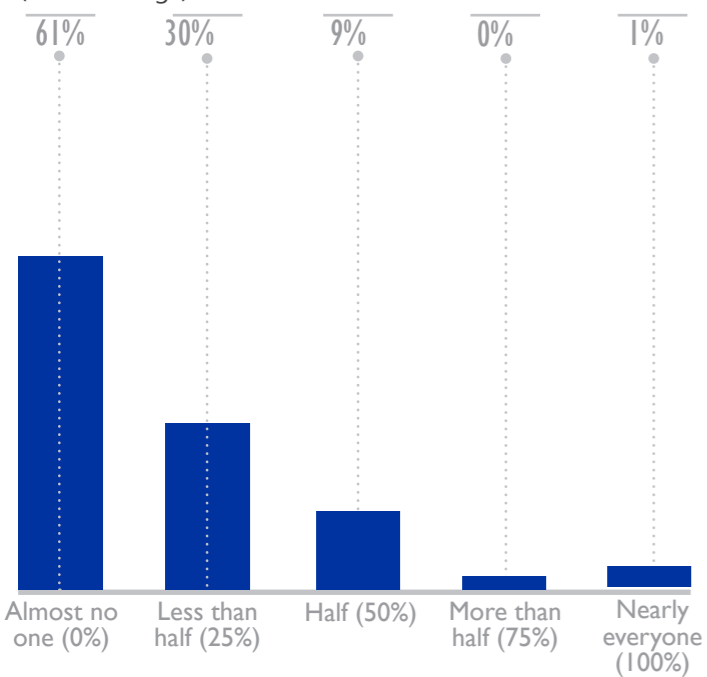
Primary problem linked to food (% of khesegs)

41%	5%	1%	2%	47%
No problems	Quantity	Quality	Access	Price
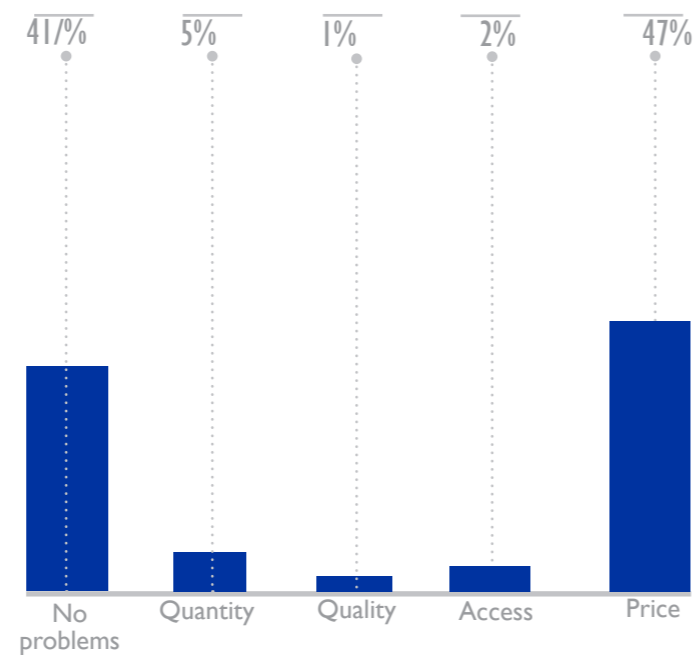
HOUSING

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

66%	31%	2%	1%	0%
Almost no one (0%)	Less than half (25%)	Half (50%)	More than half (75%)	Nearly everyone (100%)
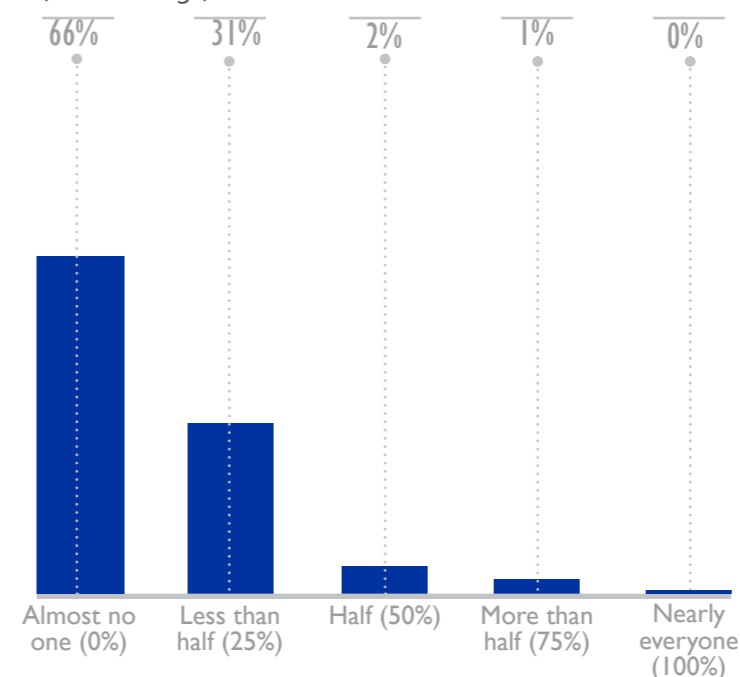
Primary problem linked to housing (% of khesegs)

60%	2%	23%	4%	7%
No problems	Quantity	Price	Lack of rental assistance	Quality
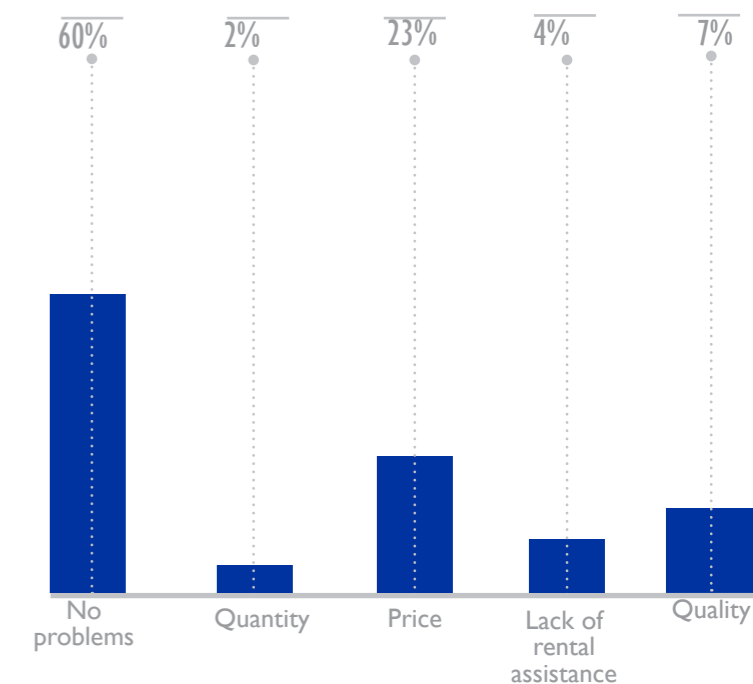
1.6 Services and infrastructure

NFI

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

51%	38%	9%	1%	1%
Almost no one (0%)	Less than half (25%)	Half (50%)	More than half (75%)	Nearly everyone (100%)
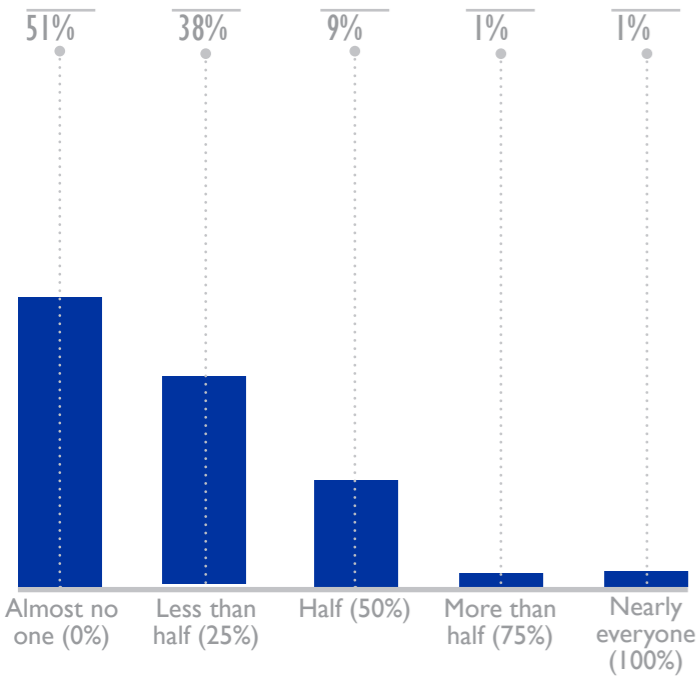
Primary problem linked to NFIs (% of khesegs)

35%	2%	2%	2%	56%
No problems	Quantity	Quality	Access	Price
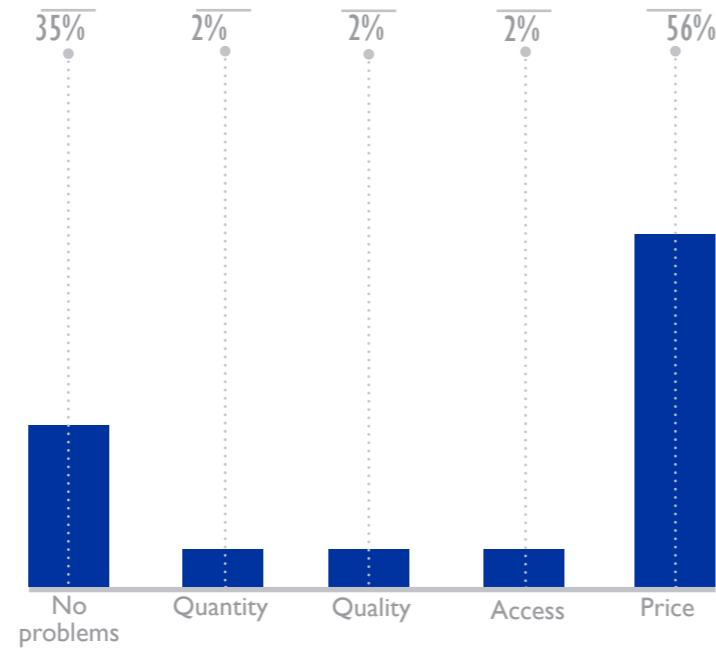
INTERNET

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

43%	37%	13%	7%	0%
Almost no one (0%)	Less than half (25%)	Half (50%)	More than half (75%)	Nearly everyone (100%)
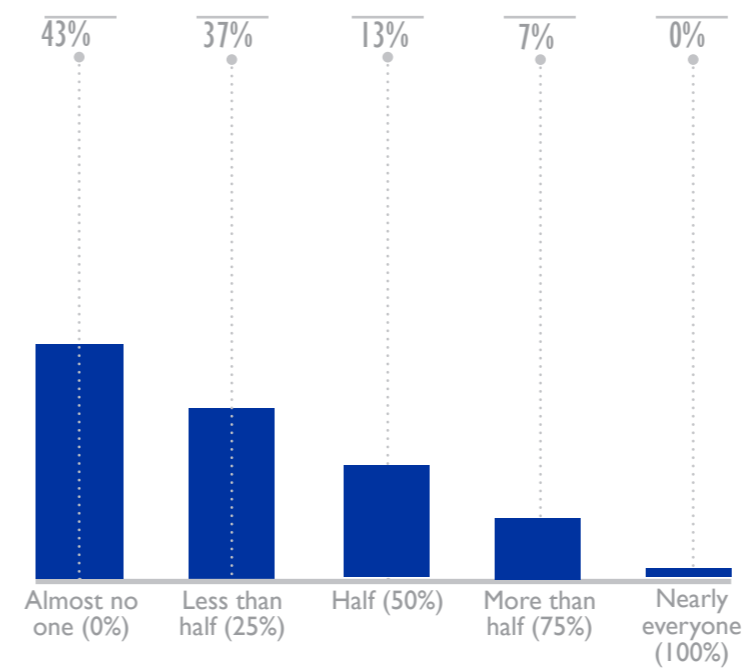
Primary problem linked to internet (% of khesegs)

37%	17%	23%	16%	3%
No problems	Quality	Access	Price	Lack of specific service
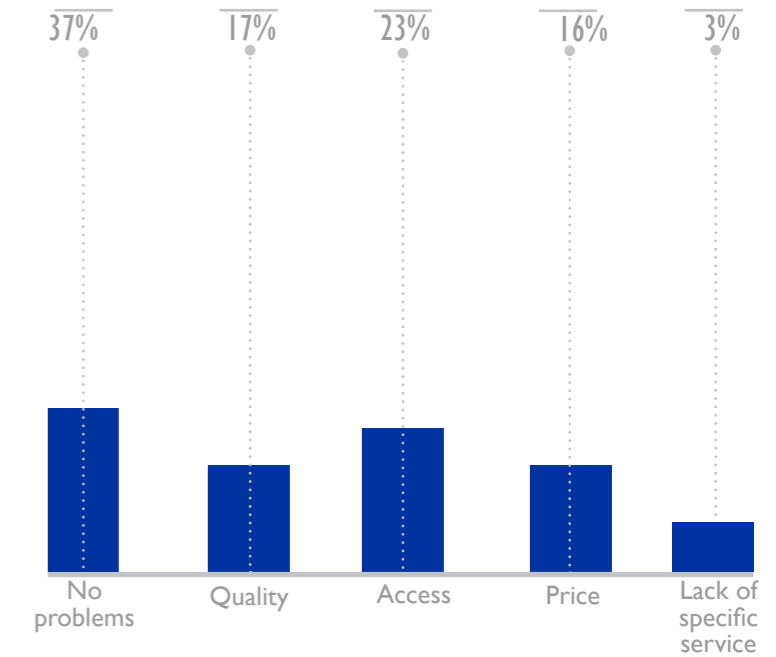
HEALTHCARE

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

69%	28%	2%	1%	0%
Almost no one (0%)	Less than half (25%)	Half (50%)	More than half (75%)	Nearly everyone (100%)
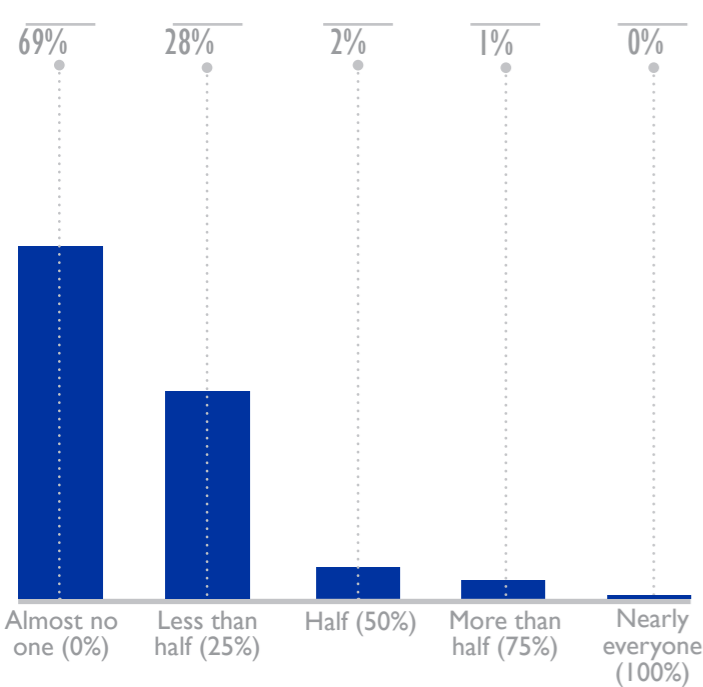
Primary problem linked to healthcare (% of khesegs)

35%	19%	17%	12%	7%
No problems	Quantity	Lack of specific services	Price	Access
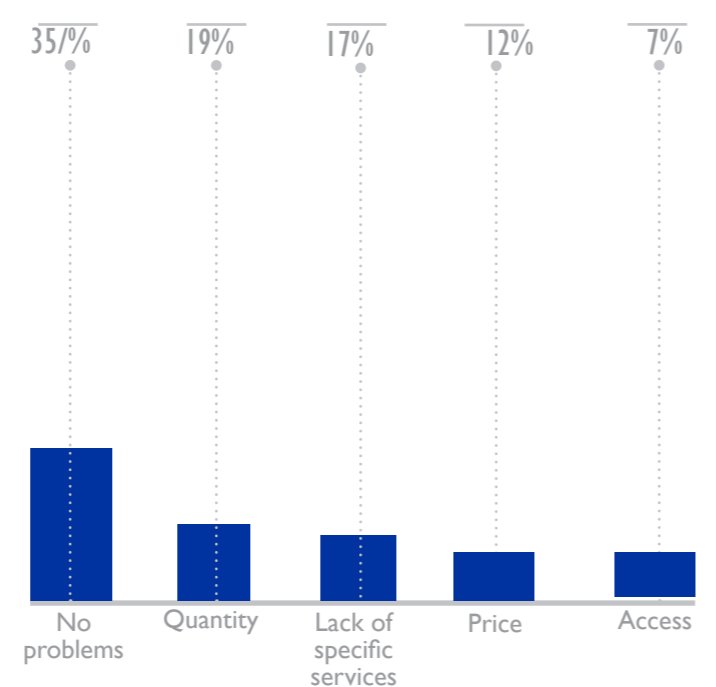
SMARTPHONES

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

42%	47%	8%	2%	1%
Almost no one (0%)	Less than half (25%)	Half (50%)	More than half (75%)	Nearly everyone (100%)
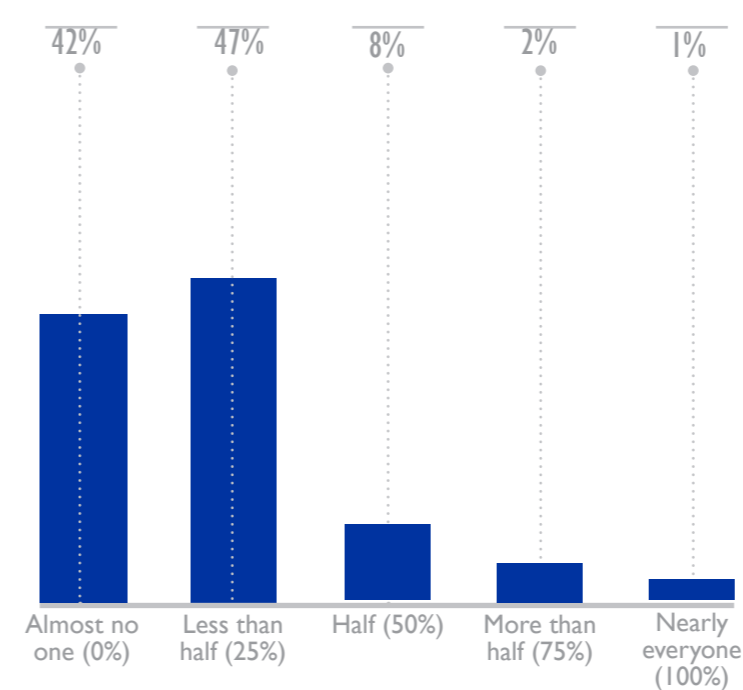
Primary problem linked to smartphone (% of khesegs)

| 30%	5%	45%	8%	7%
No problems	Quantity	Price	Lack of knowledge	All problems apply
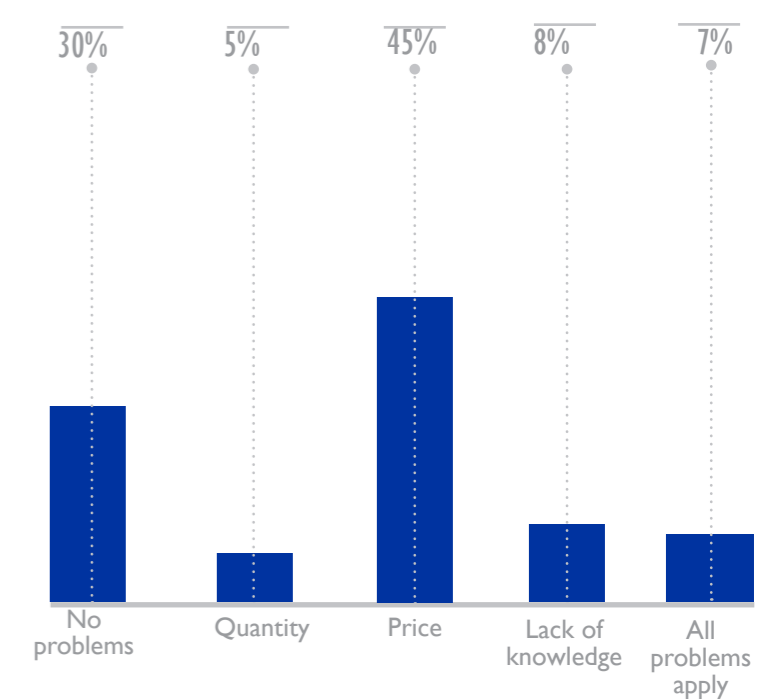
1.8 Parks and green areas

Key informants were asked to rate the quality of public, household, and private parks and green areas in their khesegs on a scale from one to five, with one signifying very bad and five signifying very good. Overall, the quality of all types of green areas fell just below average. The quality of private household green areas was highest in khoroo #19 (4.8) and lowest in khoroo #11 (1.4). The quality of private sector green areas was also highest in khoroo #19 (4.4) and lowest in khoroo #11 (1.3). The quality of public green areas was again found to be highest in khoroo #19 (4.6) and lowest in khoroo #11 (1.4).

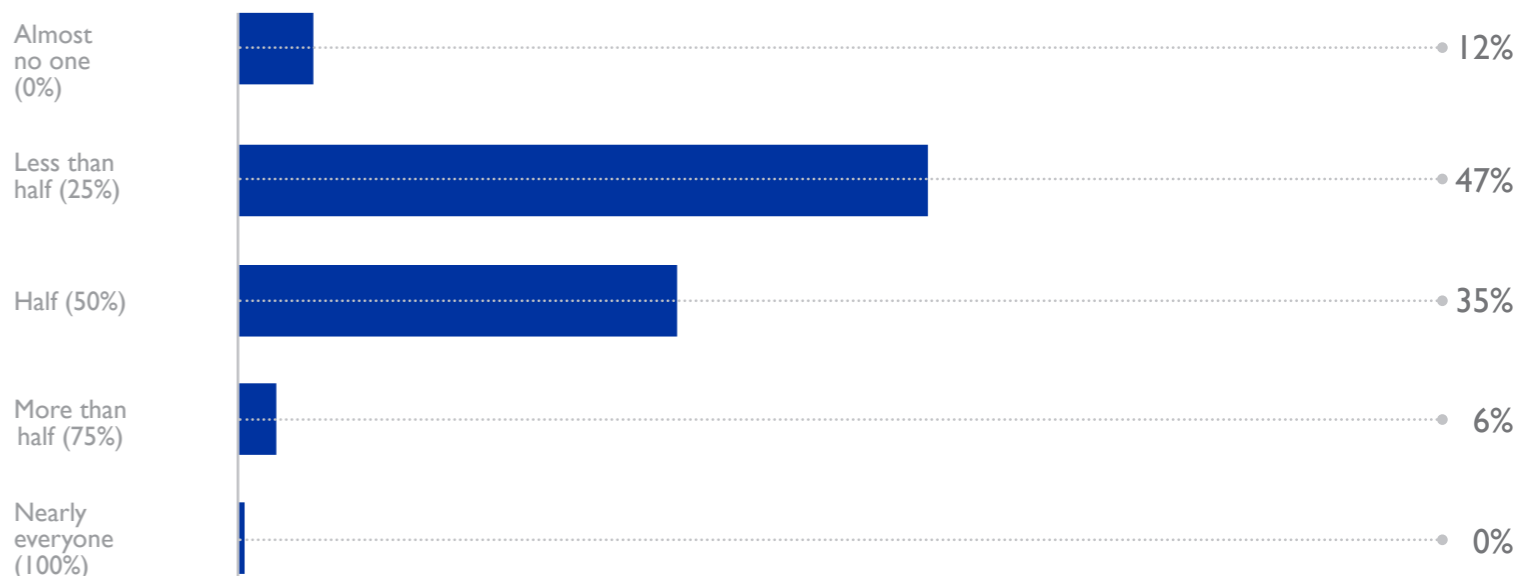### Quality of parks and green areas
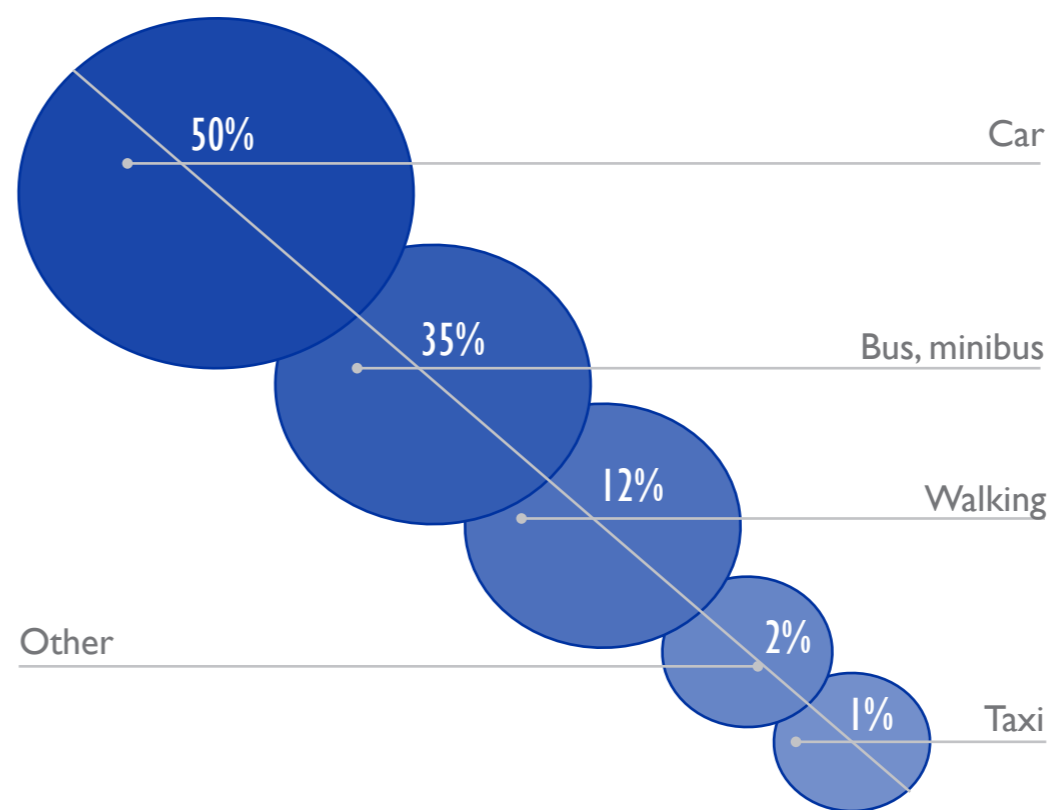Scoring: 1= very bad, 2= bad, 3= average, 4= good, 5= very good

Private household green areas

2.5

Private sector green areas

2.4

Public green areas

2.4
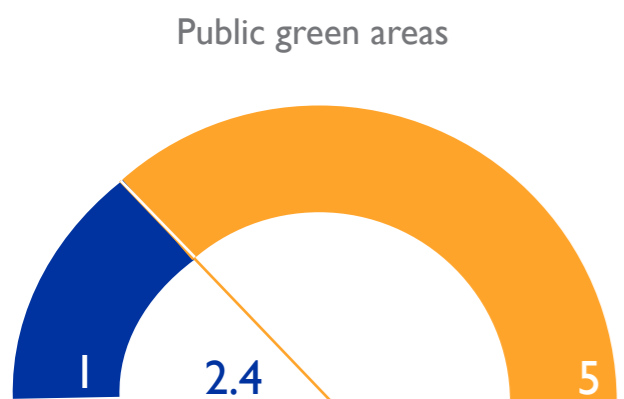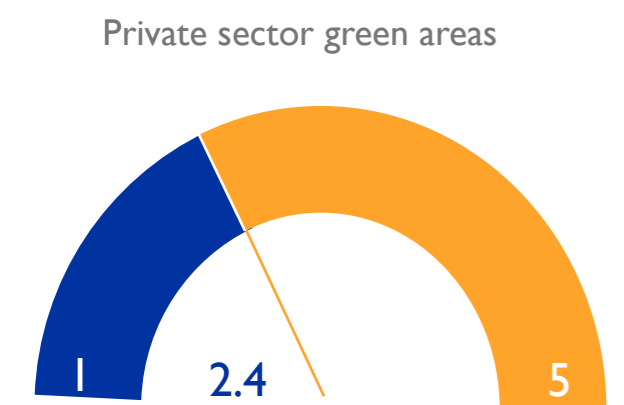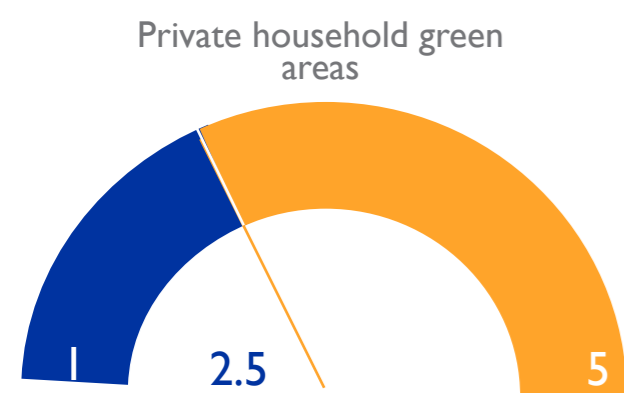
	Private household green areas	Private sector green areas	Public green areas
khoroo #1	2.6	2.6	2.7
khoroo #2	3.5	3.0	3.8
khoroo #3	2.7	2.7	2.6
khoroo #4	2.6	3.2	3.8
khoroo #5	3.5	3.0	3.5
khoroo #6	1.7	1.8	2.8
khoroo #7	3.0	3.1	3.0
khoroo #8	2.9	3.6	3.1
khoroo #9	1.8	2.3	1.6
khoroo #10	2.0	2.7	2.3
khoroo #11	1.4	1.3	1.4
khoroo #12	2.1	2.0	1.8
khoroo #13	1.8	1.9	1.6
khoroo #14	1.7	1.7	1.9
khoroo #15	2.4	1.9	2.0
khoroo #16	2.7	1.7	1.5
khoroo #17	2.8	2.9	2.7
khoroo #18	1.9	1.9	1.9
khoroo #19	4.8	4.4	4.6
khoroo #20	3.1	2.8	2.6

1.9 Transport and traffic

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

Almost no one (0%)	12%
Less than half (25%)	47%
Half (50%)	35%
More than half (75%)	6%
Nearly everyone (100%)	0%

Primary method of transportation (% of khesegs)

- 50% — Car
- 35% — Bus, minibus
- 12% — Walking
- 2% — Other
- 1% — Taxi

Primary problem linked to traffic (% of khesegs)

Vehicles going too fast	9%
Lack of speed reducers	4%
Broken roads	6%
Heavy traffic	13%
Traffic fumes/pollution	4%
Traffic noise	2%
No parking spaces	31%
Lack of public space for children to play	14%
Lack of cyclable roads	4%
Lack of traffic signs and/or road lighting	8%
Lack of pedestrian accesses	2%
Other reasons	3%
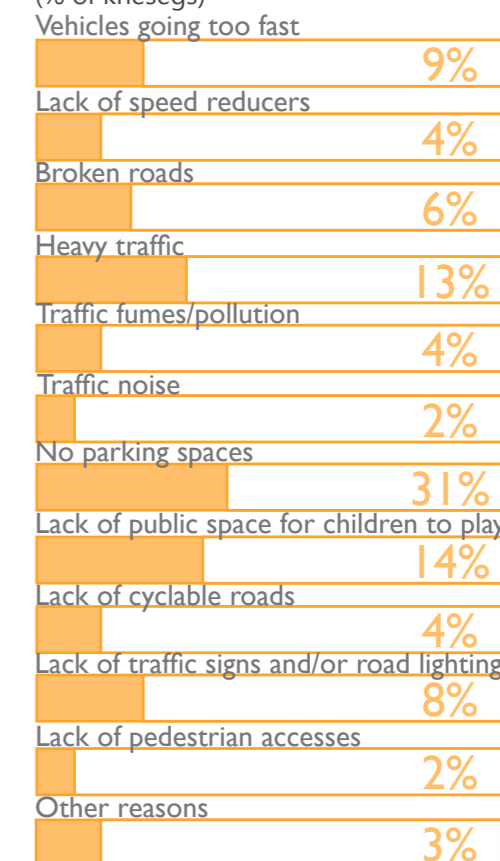
All potential problems linked to traffic were reported in Sukhbaatar district, where the predominant mode of transportation was driving by car (50% of khesegs). The most problematic issue regarding traffic across the district was found to be a lack of parking spaces (31%) followed by a lack of public spaces for children to play (14%). Lack of parking spaces was most reported as the primary traffic-related problem in khoroo #2, where it was reported by all khesegs.

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1.10 Children and education

Across Sukhbataar district, 3,775 children aged between 0 and 5 were reportedly not attending kindergarten (30% of the population of that age group), and 208 children aged between 6 and 17 were reportedly not attending school (1% 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 two percentage point lower than average. The highest non-attendance rates for children aged between 0 and 5 was found in khoroo #11 (65%), while the highest non-attendance rates for children of the older age group was found in khoroo #3 (10%).

Key informants were also asked about the existence of problems with regard to both education and general child welfare. Thirty-seven per cent of khesegs across Sukhbataar reported that there were no problems, while 32 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 (44% of khesegs) and schools being too far away (22%).

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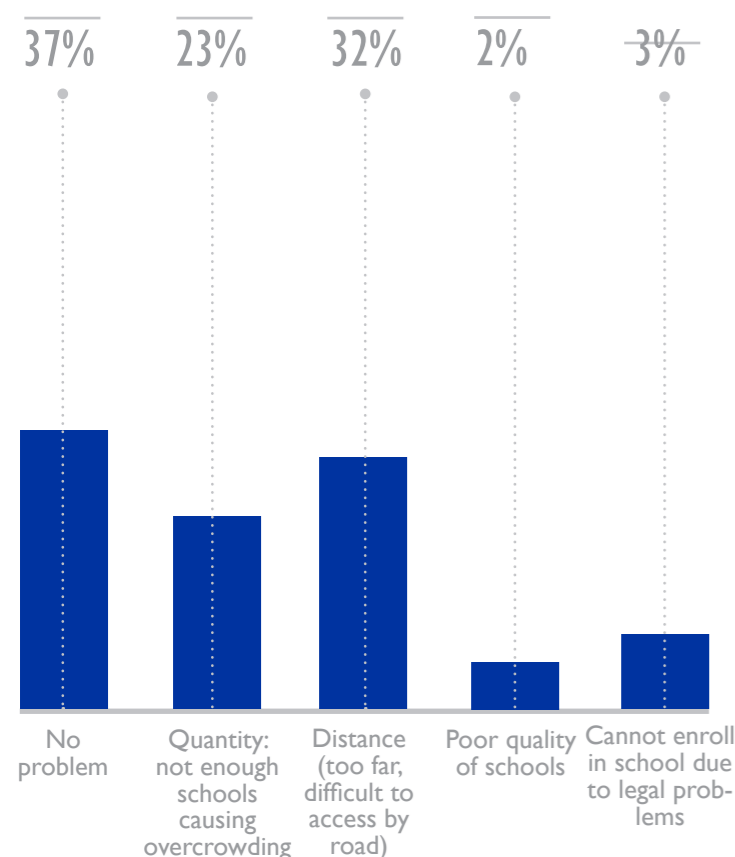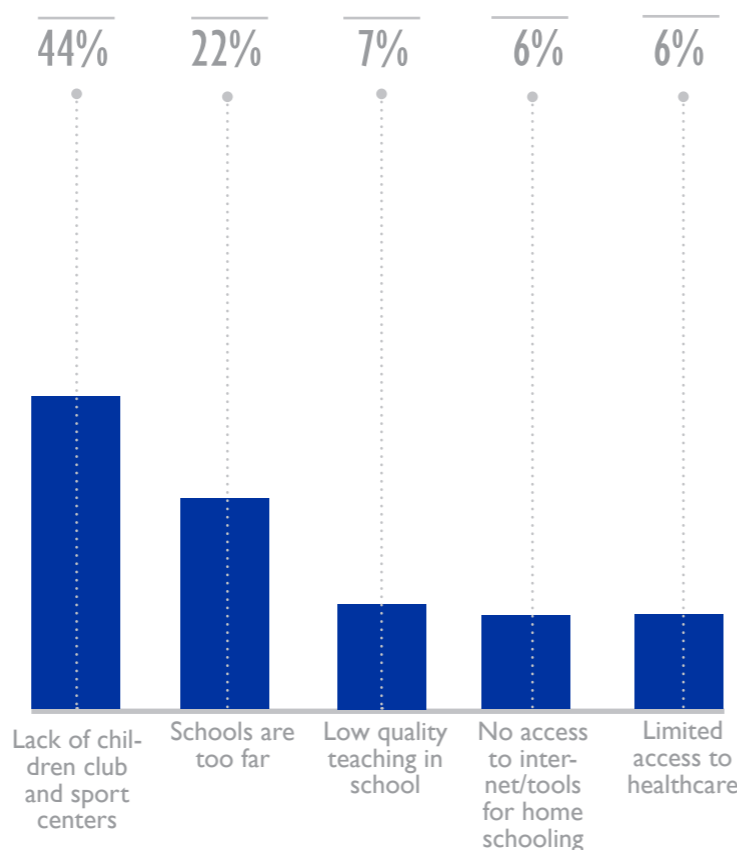(% of children)

Children aged 0 - 5 not going to school

30%

Children aged 6 to 17 not going to school

1%

Primary problem linked to education (% of khesegs)

37%	23%	32%	2%	3%
No problem	Quantity: not enough schools causing overcrowding	Distance (too far, difficult to access by road)	Poor quality of schools	Cannot enroll in school due to legal problems

Primary challenge faced by children (% of khesegs)

44%	22%	7%	6%	6%
Lack of children club and sport centers	Schools are too far	Low quality teaching in school	No access to internet/tools for home schooling	Limited access to healthcare

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