

Bayanzurkh District

Rapid Assessment on Population, Migration and Needs

July 2022



Cover photo: DTM enumerator collecting data. © Z.Erdene

Table of Contents

Introduction & Methodology..... 1

Data Analysis..... 2

 1.1 Population Baseline and Demographic Overview..... 2

 1.2 Arrivals..... 3

 1.3. Departures..... 3

 1.4 Employment Situation..... 4

 1.5 Financial Situation..... 5

 1.6 Challenges and Security Situation..... 6

 1.7 Services and Infrastructure..... 10

 1.8 Parks and Green Areas..... 14

 1.9 Transport and traffic..... 15

 1.10 Children and Education..... 16

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 Bayanzurkh district: namely, population baseline figures, arrivals and departures (migration), employment, financial situation, challenges and security, services and infrastructure, parks and green areas, and children and education. Data is captured via key informant interviews with kheseg leaders, who have been chosen due to their in-depth knowledge of their communities, resources and local contacts.

For more information regarding the background of this study and the underlying reasons for investigation, please refer to the city-wide Ulaanbaatar report.

Methodology

This report utilizes the mobility tracking (MT) methodology developed by the DTM unit of IOM.

Information is collected at the kheseg level, which is the smallest administrative unit in Ulaanbaatar, via key informant interviews with kheseg leaders. Kheseg leaders were chosen as key informants due to their in-depth knowledge of their communities, as well as the resources and contacts in their possession. Kheseg leaders were asked to fill out the survey tool, which was composed of eight parts - each pertaining to a separate

section of this report. Kheseg leaders filled in the data collection form on mobile phones or tablets utilizing Kobo toolbox. In order to ensure accurate and reliable data entry, kheseg leaders were thoroughly trained on the survey tool prior to its implementation. Furthermore, the DTM team was available on standby to answer any questions or issues arising during the data collection process.

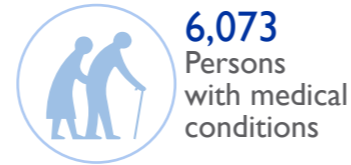
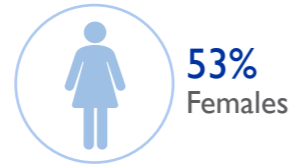
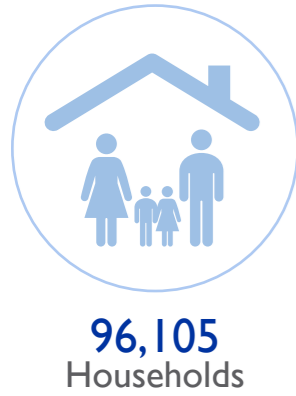
After the data entry process, the data was directly downloaded by the DTM team, who then conducted a number of quality assurance checks in the data monitoring stage to locate any potential data entry errors, discrepancies or duplicates. Where any data-related issues were found, the DTM team made follow-up calls to kheseg leaders for clarification purposes. After all checks were completed, the DTM moved on to the data analysis stage. All findings were closely analyzed at the kheseg level, then findings were aggregated to the district and city-wide level. It is therefore important to mention that any findings that are presented in this report at the district or city level is also available at the kheseg level.

For a more detailed overview on the methodology, including limitations, please refer to the city-wide Ulaanbaatar report.

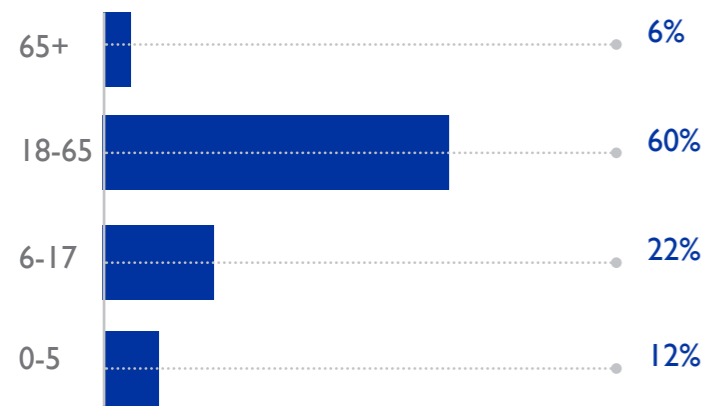


I. DATA ANALYSIS BAYANZURKH

I.1 Population Baseline and Demographic Overview



Population pyramid (% of individuals)

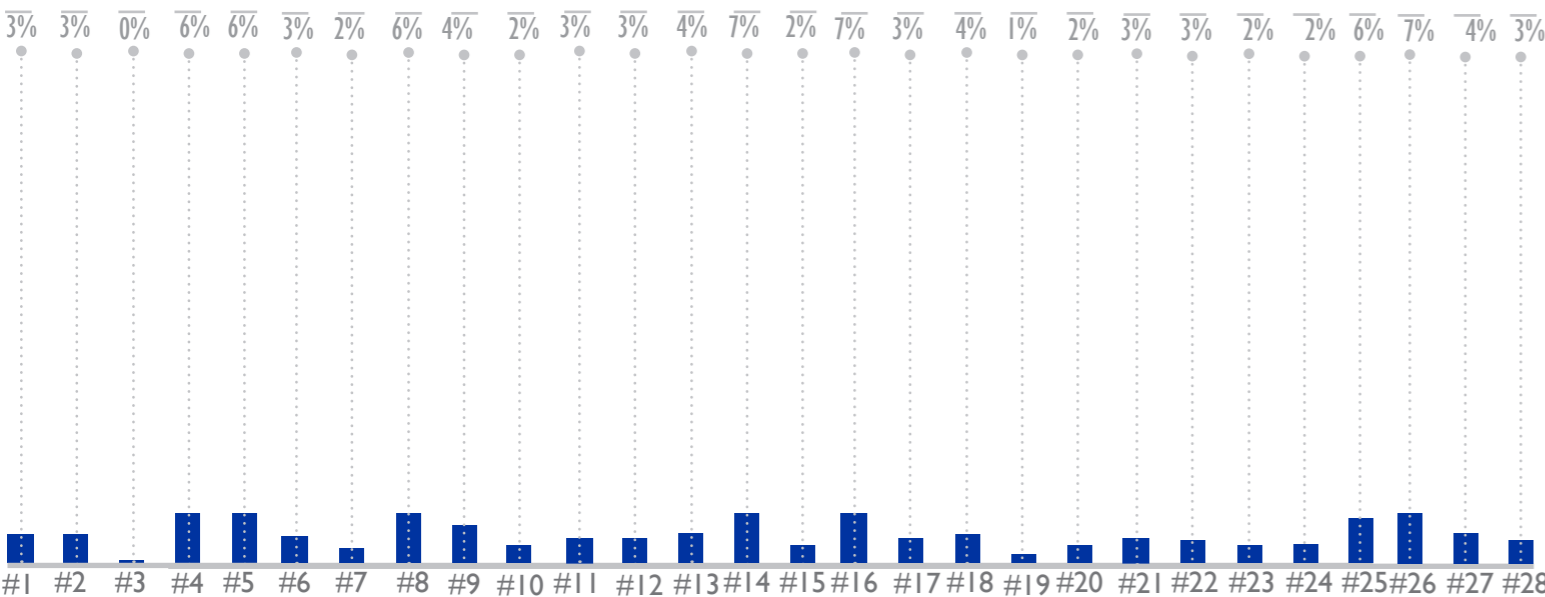


At the time of the assessment (March 2022), there were 356,807 individuals and 96,105 households living in Bayanzurkh district. In terms of individuals, it is the most populated district across Ulaanbaatar city, hosting 24 per cent of the city's total population. Forty-seven per cent were male and 53 per cent were females. A significant 34 per cent of the population registered as minors: 12 per cent aged 0-5, and 22 per cent aged 6-17. Adults between the ages of 18 and 65 comprised 60 per cent of the population, while elderly persons (aged over 65 years) comprised 6 per cent.

Overall, 6,073 individuals were reported as having chronic diseases or serious medical conditions (1.7% of the population), and there were 4,193 women reported as being pregnant (2.2% of the female population).

The Bayanzurkh district has 28 khoroods and 395 khesegs. Khoroo #14, 16, and 26 are the most populated, each hosting 7 per cent of the district population.

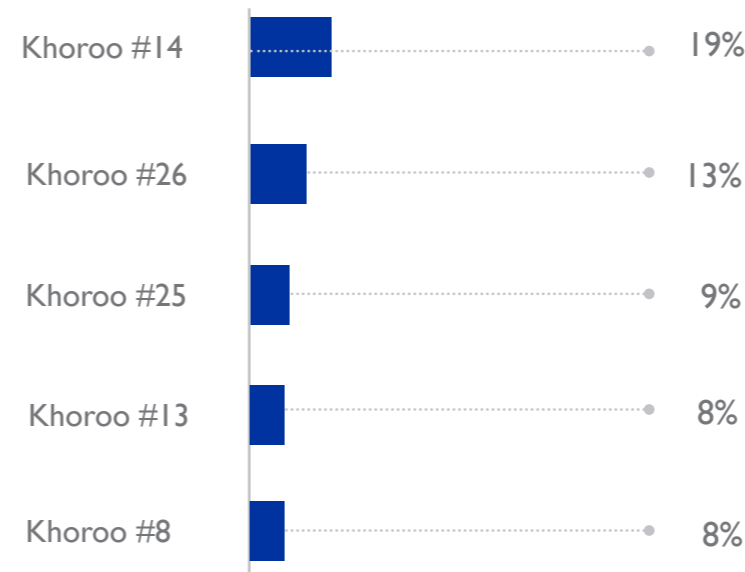
Population by khoroo (% of individuals)



I.2 Arrivals²

A total of 9,843 households and 29,361 individuals arrived in Bayanzurkh district in 2021. Of the total arrivals in 2021 across Ulaanbaatar, 24.5 per cent were reported in Bayanzurkh, making it the highest district of arrival across the capital city. The highest percentage of arrivals were reported in khoroo #14 (19%). The primary reason for arrival to this district was found to be family reasons (30%), followed by educational (23%), and economic (10%).

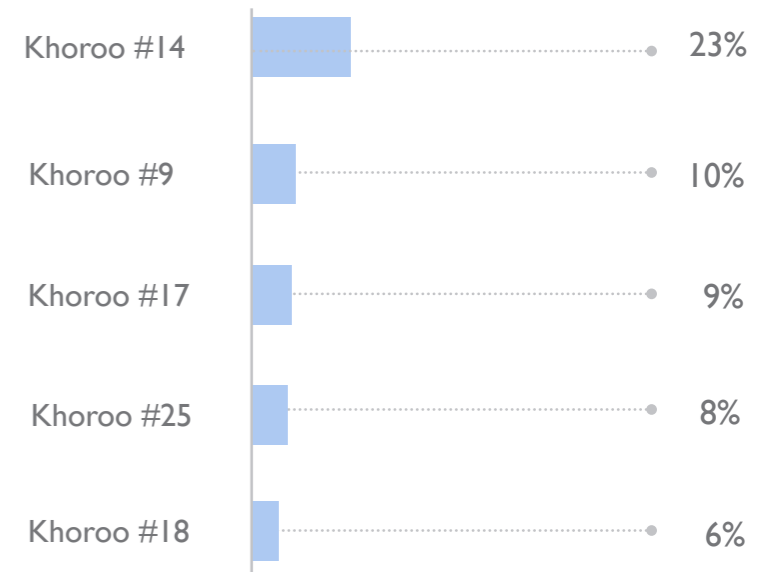
Top khoroods of arrival (% of total arrivals)



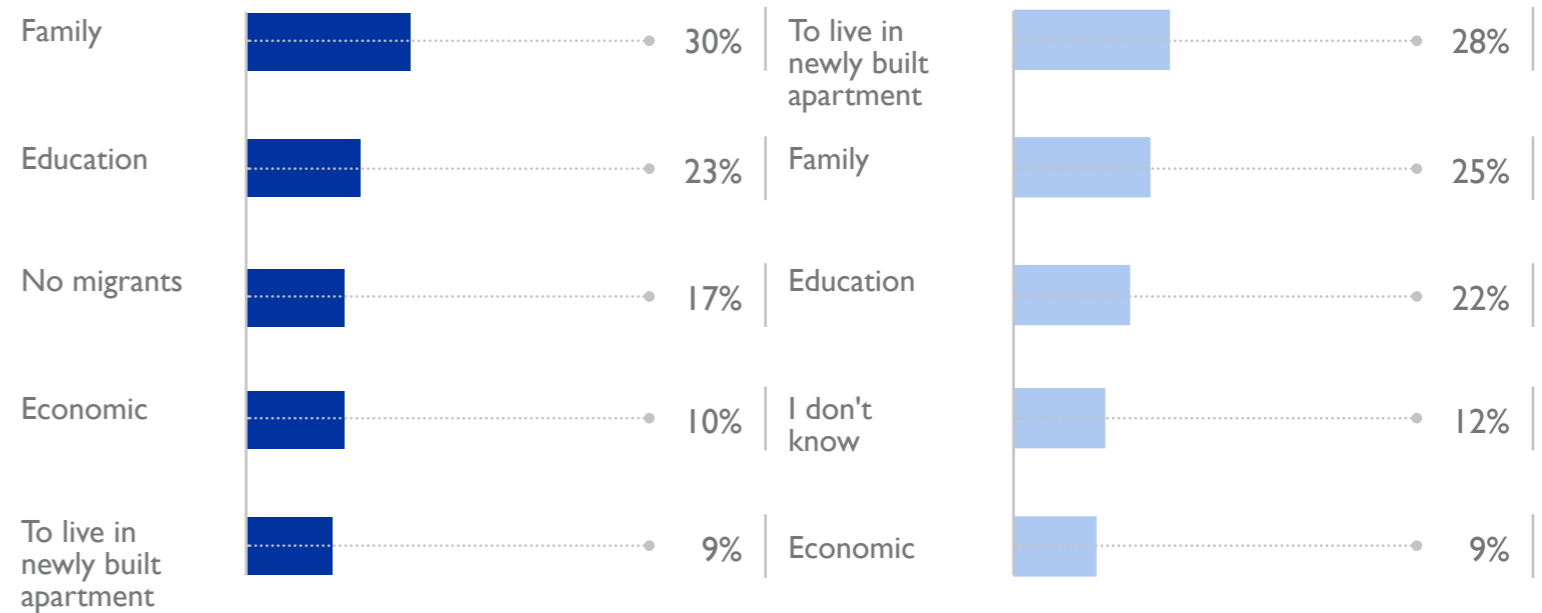
I.3 Departures

A total of 3,811 households and 12,356 individuals departed from Bayanzurkh district in 2021. Of the total departures in 2021 across Ulaanbaatar, 14.3 per cent were reported from Bayanzurkh. The highest percentage of departures were reported from khoroo #14 (23%), followed by khoroo #9 (10%) and khoroo #17 (9%). Overall, the most important reason for departure from this district was shelter reasons (28%).

Top khoroods of departure (% of total arrivals)



Primary reason for arrival and departure (% of individuals)

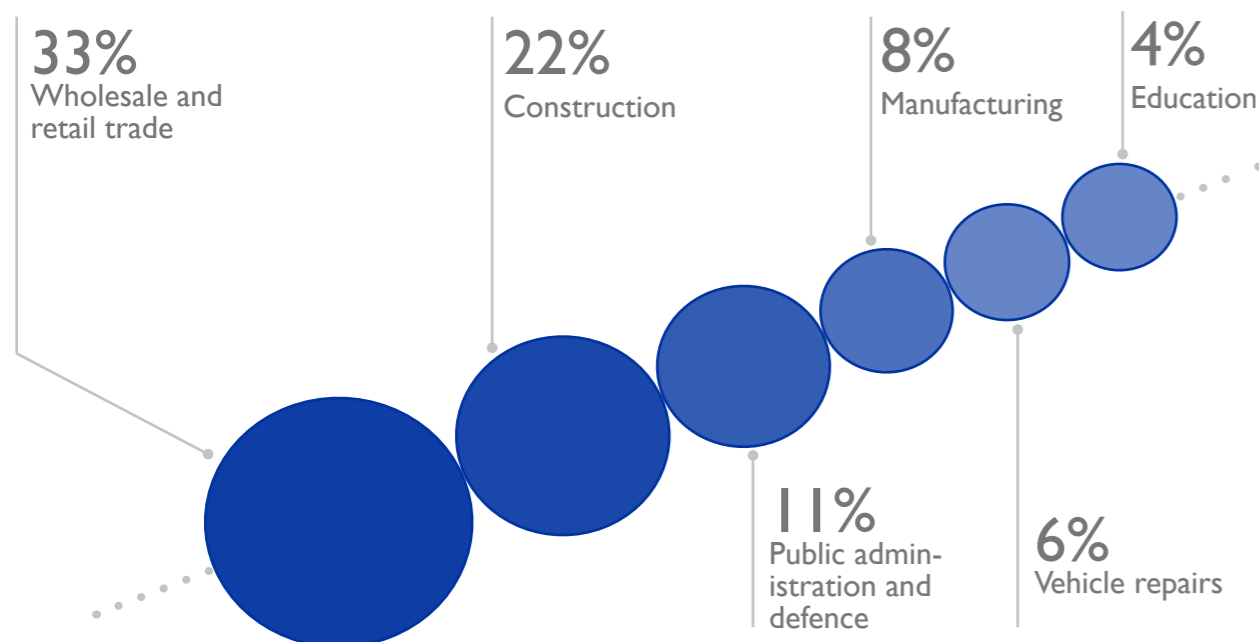


² Arrivals refers to all individuals or households who arrived to a location in this district, regardless of whether they arrived from another location within or outside this district. Departures refers to all individuals or households who left a location in Ulaanbaatar city, regardless of whether they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

I.4 Employment Situation

The predominant sector of employment in Bayanzurkh district was found to be wholesale and retail trade (as reported in 33% of khesegs), followed by construction (22%), and public administration and defense (11%). Wholesale and retail trade is most widespread in khoroo #14 (94% of khesegs), followed by khoroo #6 (89% of khesegs), and khoroo #18 (83% of khesegs). Construction, which is the second most important sector of employment in Bayanzurkh, is most frequently reported across khesegs in khoroo #27 (72%), khoroo #21 (65%), and khoroo #12 (59%). In khoroo #26, which is the most populated across the district (hosting 26,618 individuals; 7% of the district population) the primary sector of employment is reported to be manufacturing (37% of khesegs). Overall, 131,895 individuals (37% of the district population) live in khesegs where wholesale and retail trade is the most prevalent sector of employment, and 71,378 individuals (20% of the district population) live in khesegs where construction is the most prevalent sector of employment.

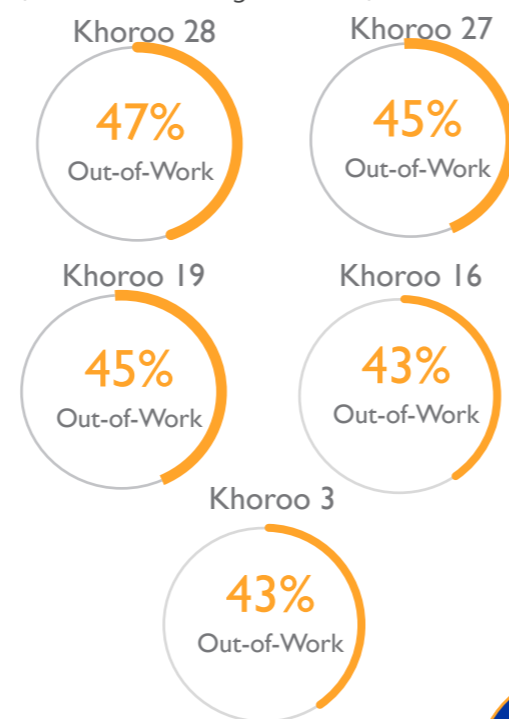
Primary sector of employment (% of khesegs)



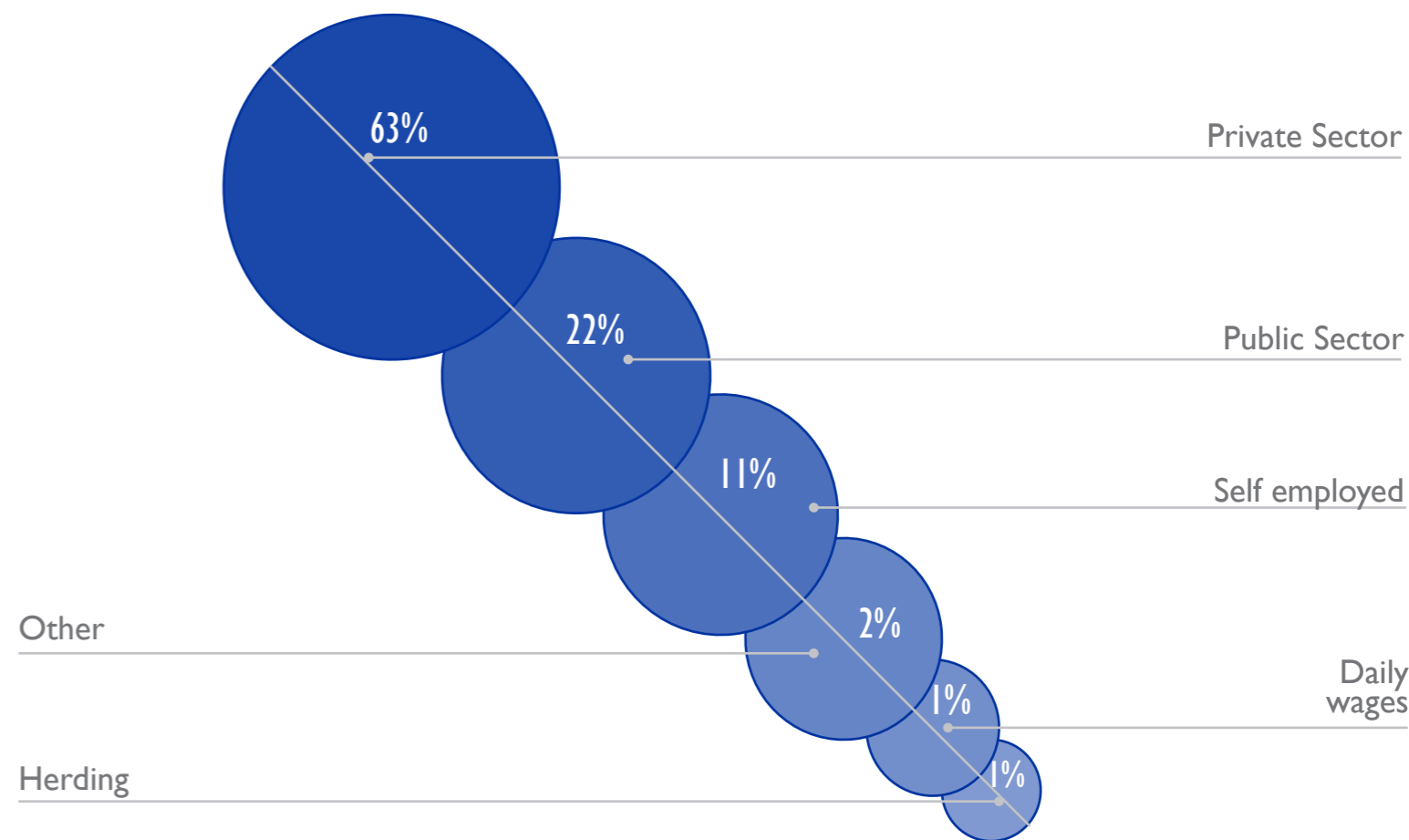
Out-of-work rate (% of individuals aged 18 - 64)



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



Employment type (% of khesegs)



Across Bayanzurkh district, an estimated 70,249 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 third highest across Ulaanbaatar city (three percentage points higher than the city wide average of 30%). Furthermore, Bayanzurkh district reports the highest number of individuals who are out of work as compared to any other district in the capital city. Therefore, the high out-of-work rate is extremely significant, since refers to the most populated district across Ulaanbaatar city – home to 24 per cent of the capital city’s population. The out-of-work rate is highest in khoroo #28 (47%), khoroo #27 (45%), and khoroo #19 (45%). In these three khoros, 8,014 individuals out of a total of 17,527 working-age individuals are reportedly out of work. Conversely, the out-of-work rate is lowest in khoroo #9 (14%), khoroo #13 (16%), and khoroo #20 (22%). In these three khoros, 16,304 individuals out of a total of 19,480 working-age individuals are reportedly in work.

Across Bayanzurkh district, the private sector is the predominant employment type in 63 per cent of khesegs, the public sector in 22 per cent of khesegs, self-employment in 11 per cent daily wage work and herding in one percent, respectively. The private sector is therefore less dominant across Bayanzurkh than the city-wide average by five percentage points, and the public sector has a greater influence than the city-wide average, by seven percentage points. The relative weakness of the private sector might explain the higher than average out-of-work rates observed across the district. The private sector is most dominant in khoroo #21 (100%), khoroo #27 (94%), and khoroo #12 (88%), while the public sector is most dominant in khoroo #3 (100%), khoroo #4 (85%), and khoroo #1 (67%).

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 kheseqs across Bayanzurkh district reported household worries of not having enough food to eat in the four weeks prior to data collection, impacting a total of 65,388 individuals. This rate is lower than the city-wide average of 29 per cent, by nine percentage points. Khoroo #23 is most affected, where key informants in 75 per cent of kheseqs reported worries about not having enough food to eat.

Key informants in 23 per cent of kheseqs reported having heard rumours of households reducing food consumption in the four weeks prior to data collection, impacting a total of 81,397 individuals. This rate is also lower than the city-wide average of 34 per cent, by 11 percentage points. Khoroo #7 is most affected, where key informants in 78 per cent of kheseqs reported rumours of households reducing expenditure on food.

Food security (% of kheseqs)

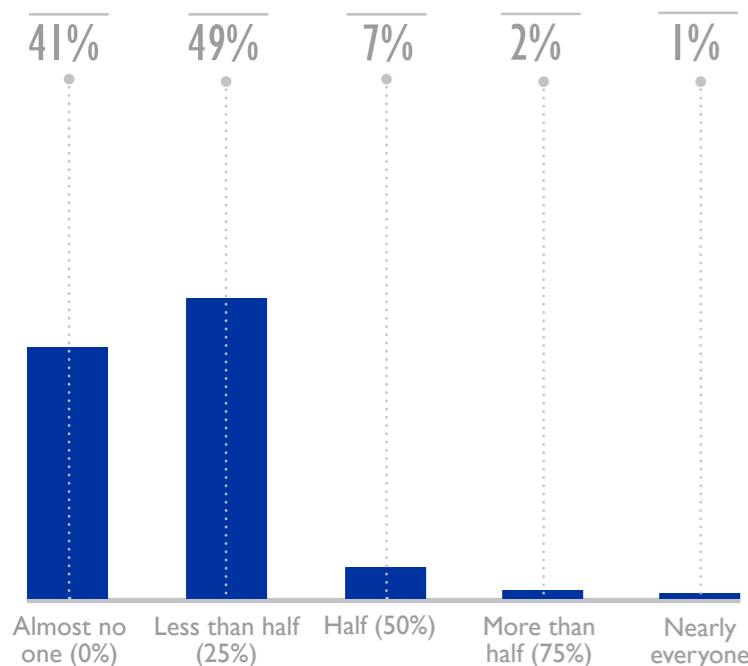
Worries of not having enough food



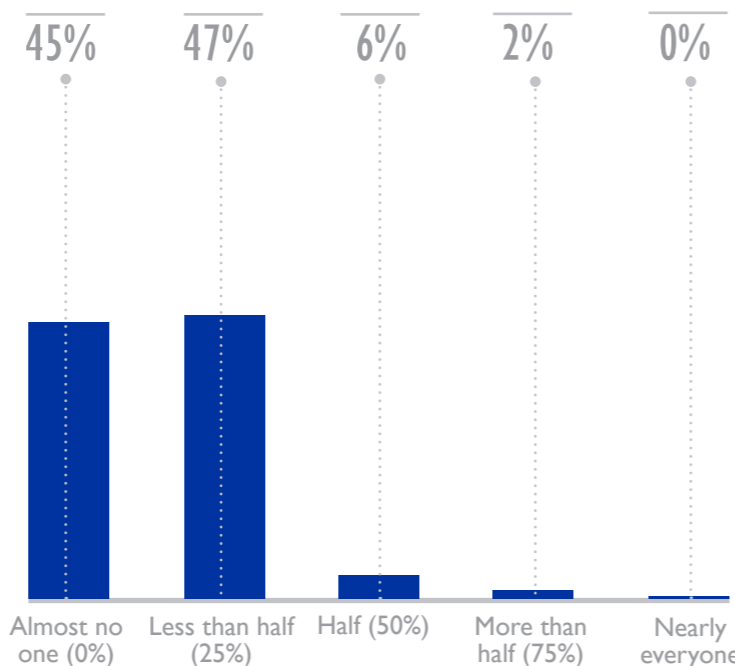
Reducing the amount of food consumed



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



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

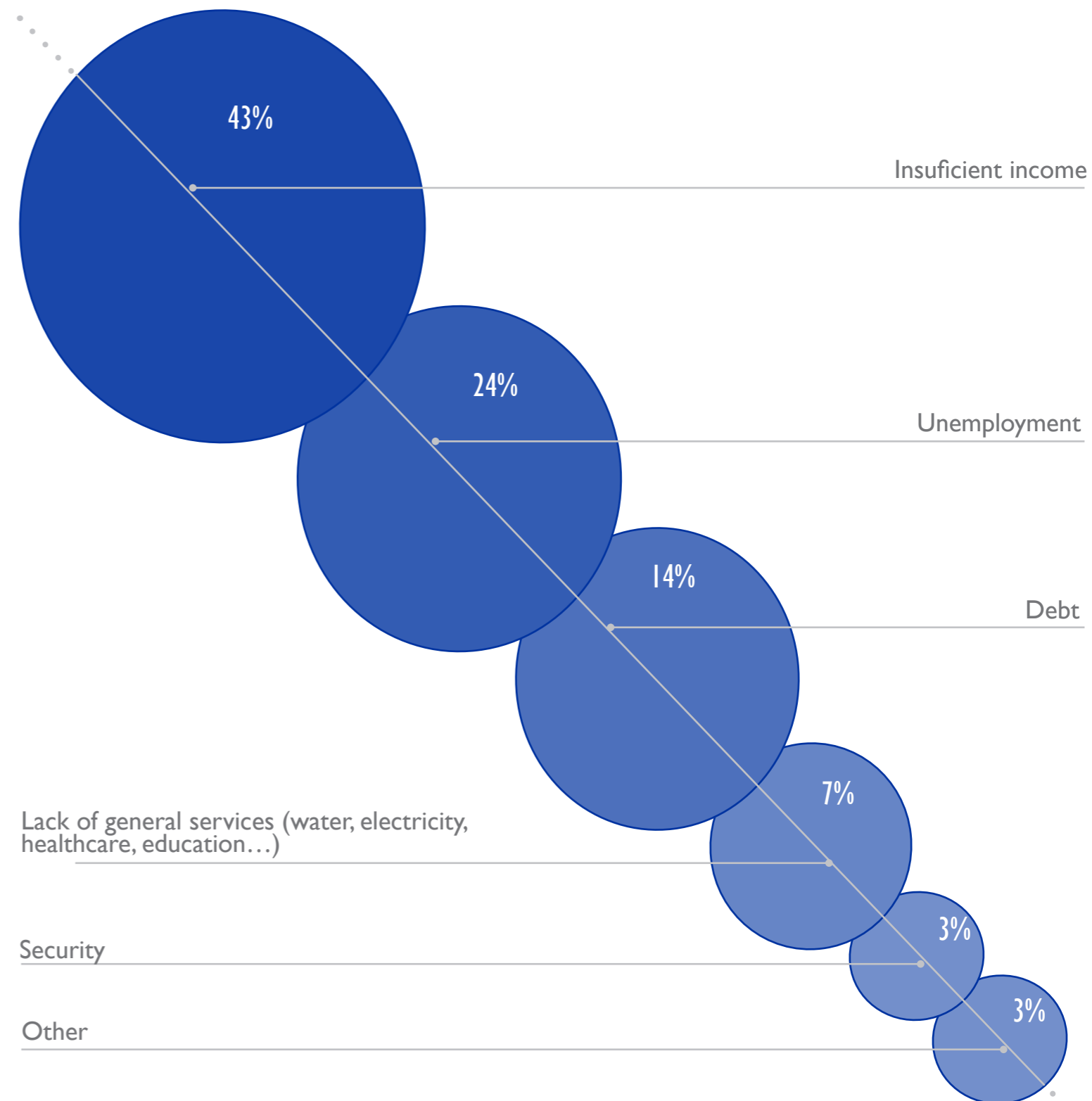


In 90 per cent of kheseqs across Bayanzurkh district, nearly no one or less than half of inhabitants were reported to have had an income reduction in the four weeks prior to data collection. However, in 10 per cent of kheseqs, half or more than half of inhabitants reportedly lost income, affecting 31,998 individuals. In 92 per cent of kheseqs, 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 eight per cent of kheseqs, half or more than half of inhabitants were reported have lost all income, affecting 25,555 individuals.

1.6 Challenges and security situation

The most pressing challenges across Bayanzurkh district relate to financial and economic instability. The most reported challenge is insufficient income (as reported in 43% of kheseqs), followed by regional unemployment (24%), and debt (14%). Concerns over insufficient income are most pressing in khoroo #10 and #16, where it is reported across 80 per cent of kheseqs.

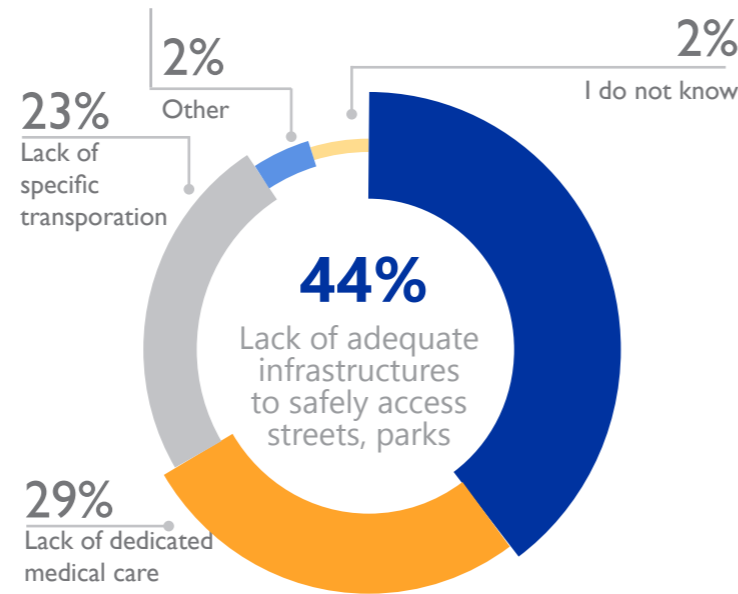
Primary challenges (% of kheseqs)



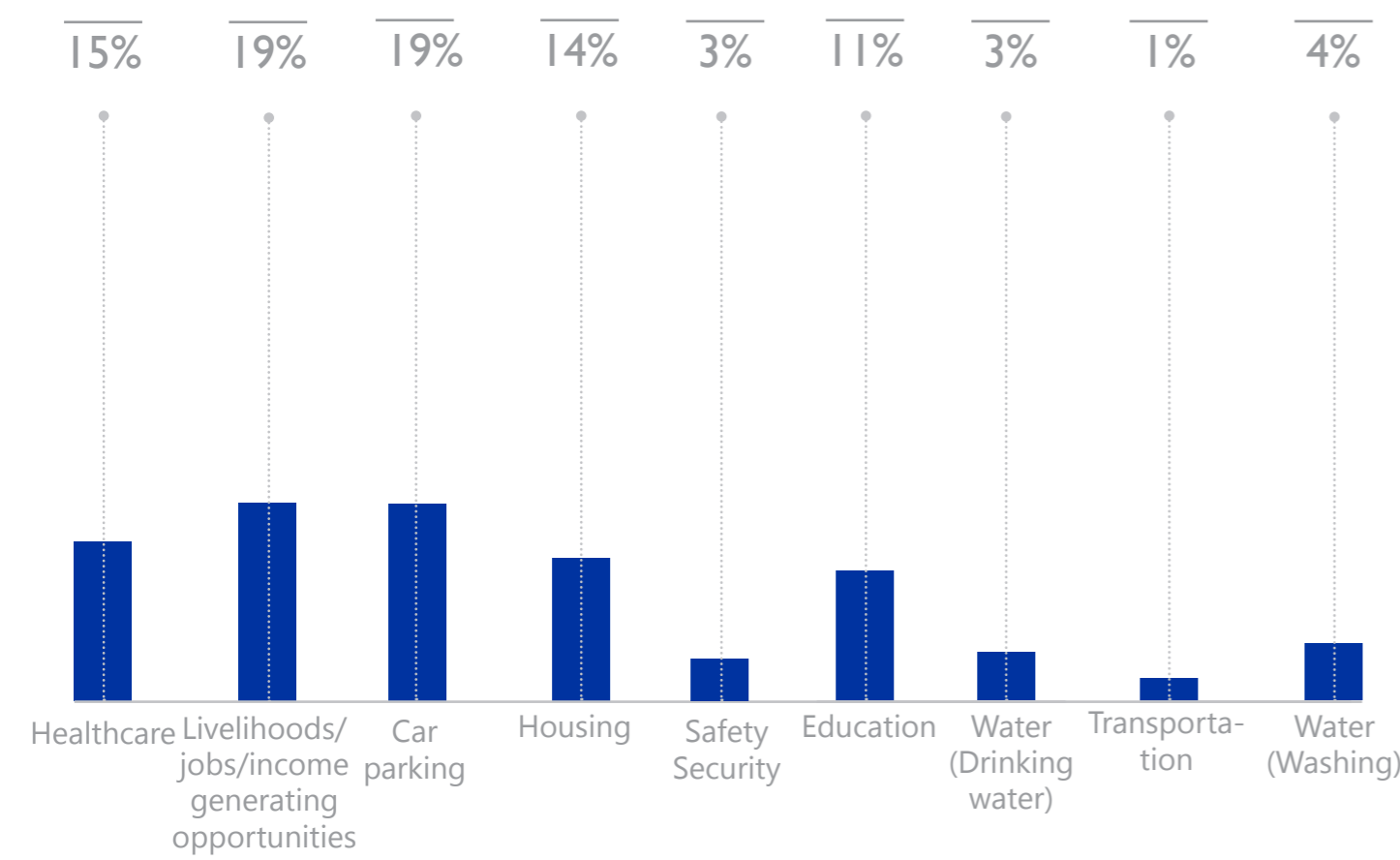
Across Bayanzurkh district, the services which people had the most difficulty accessing were car parking (19%), livelihood opportunities (19%), and healthcare (15%). Accessing car parking services was found to be the primary focus of concern in 78 per cent of khesegs in khoroo #6, while access to livelihood opportunities was the primary focus of concern in all khesegs in khoroo #3.

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 (44%), followed by a lack of dedicated medical care (29%).

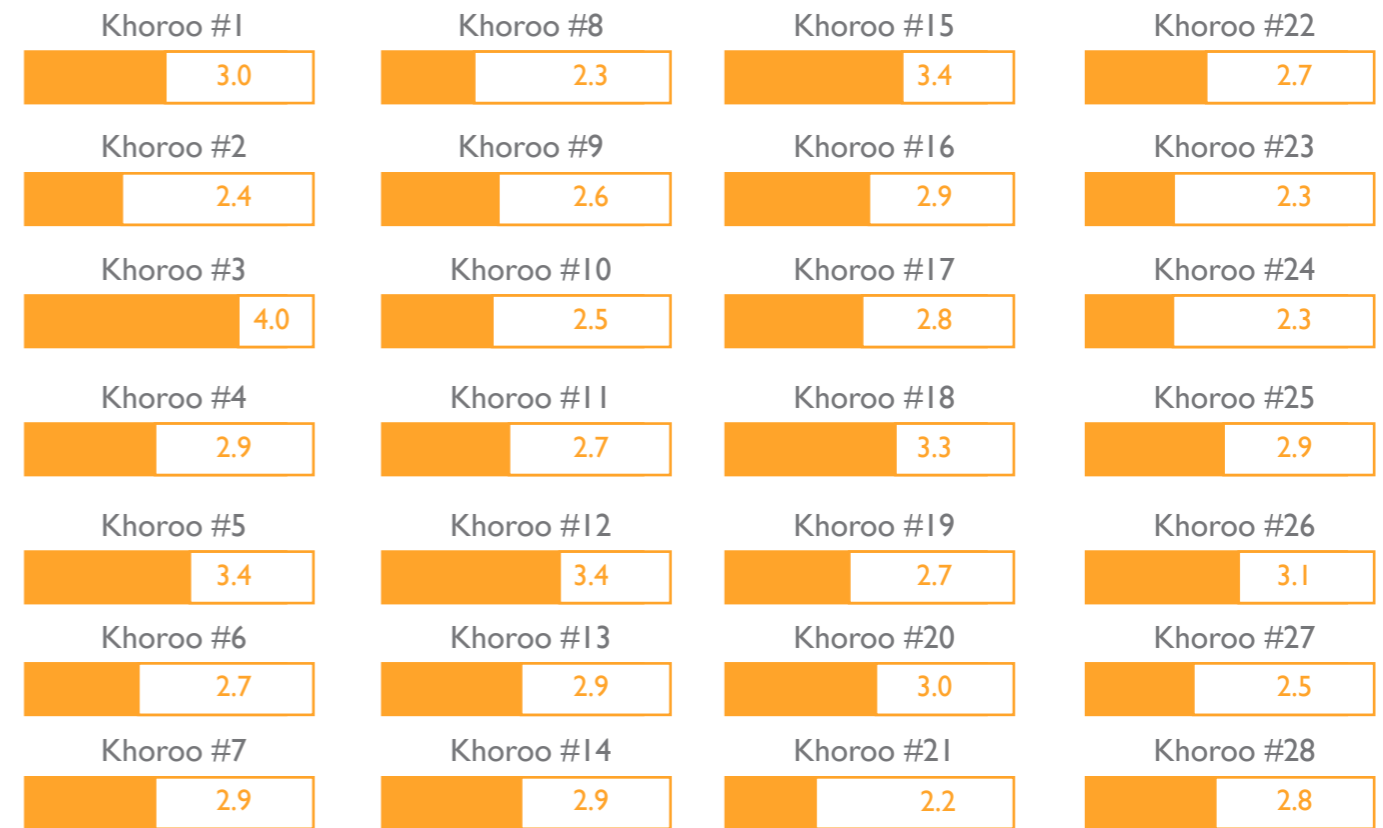
Primary challenge for persons with disabilities (% of khesegs)



Service that people have difficulties accessing (% of khesegs)



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

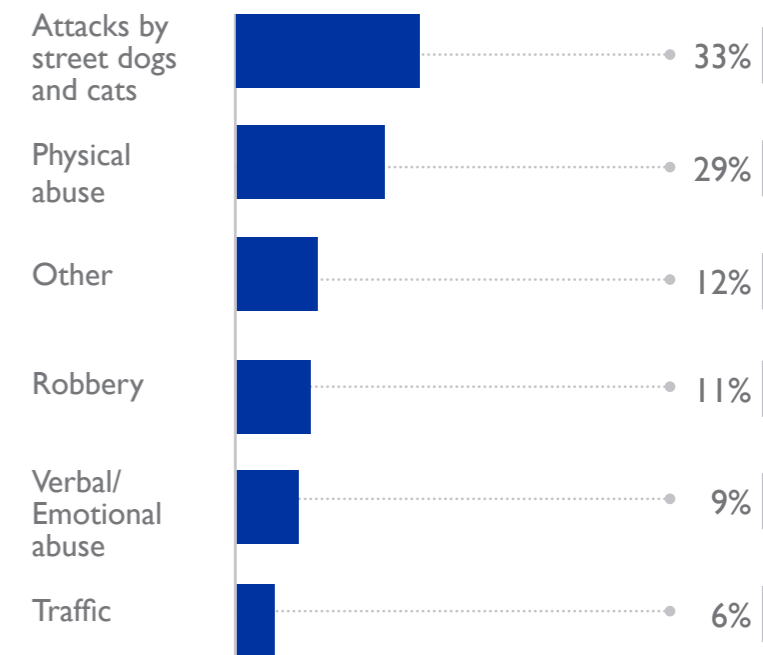


Occurrence of security incidents (% of khesegs)



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

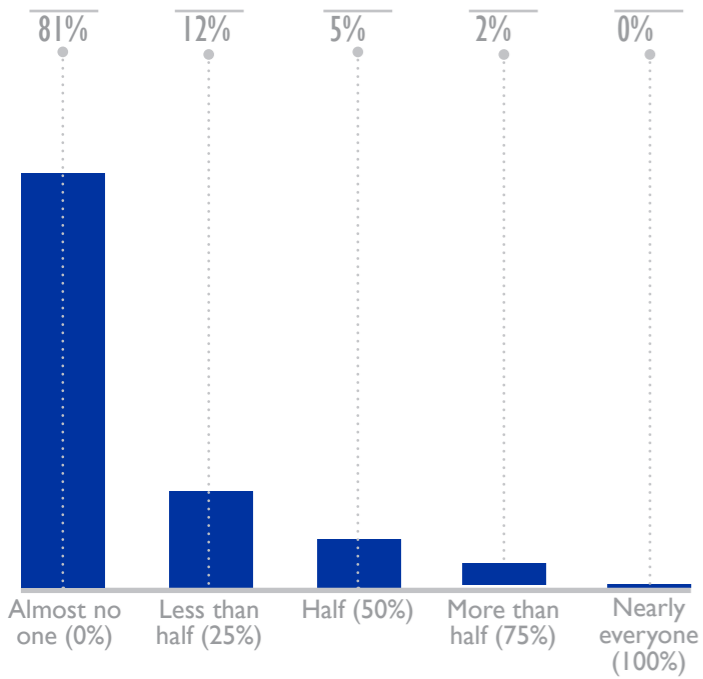
Primary types of security incidents (% of khesegs)



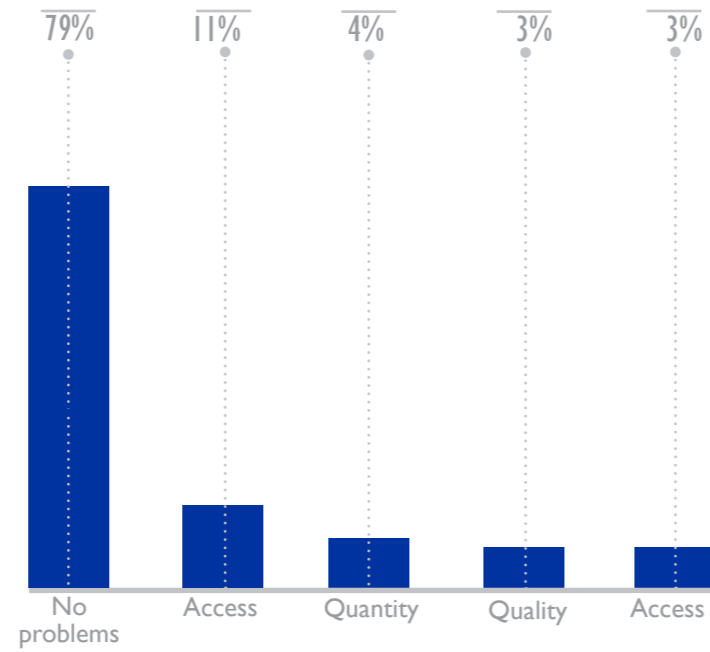
I.6 Services and infrastructure

WATER

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

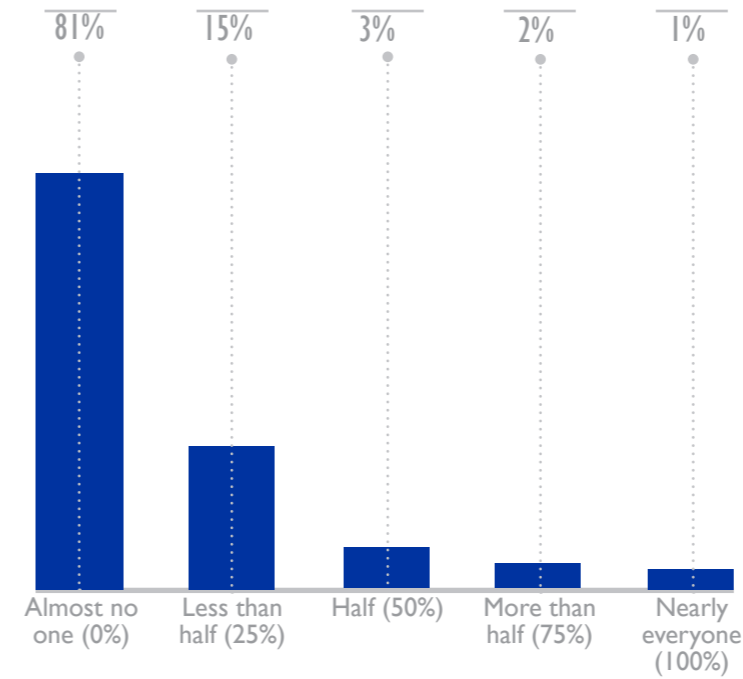


Primary problem linked to water (% of khesegs)

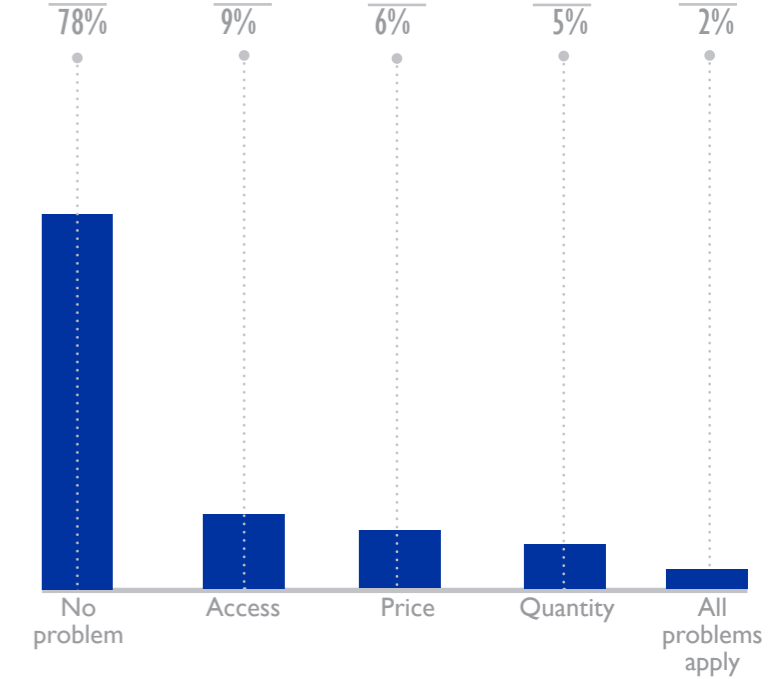


ELECTRICITY

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

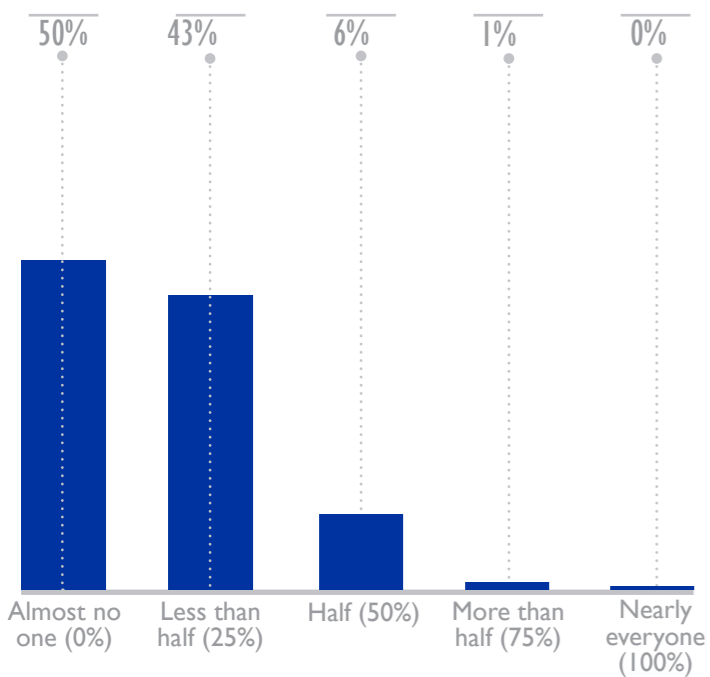


Primary problem linked to electricity (% of khesegs)

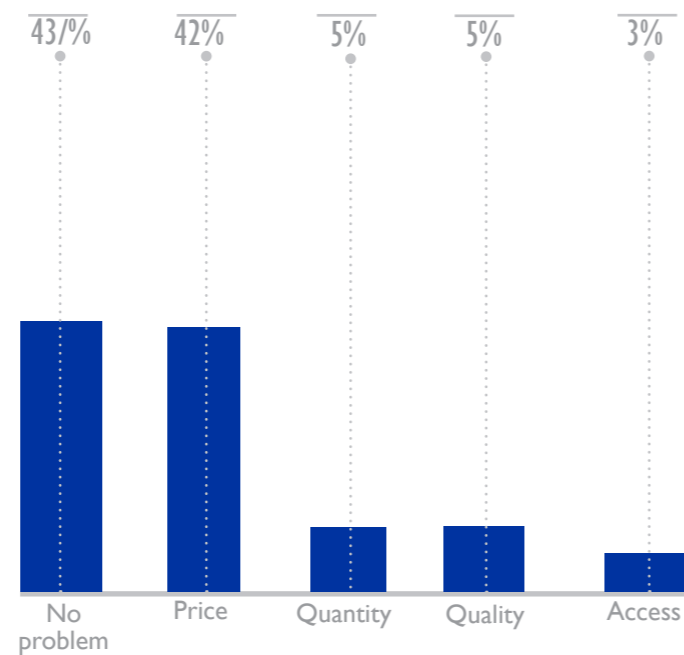


FOOD

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

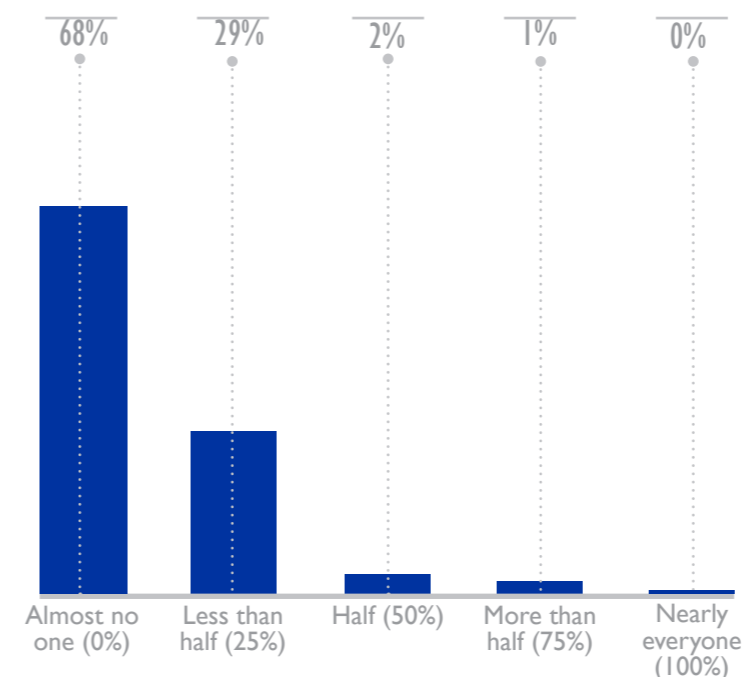


Primary problem linked to food (% of khesegs)

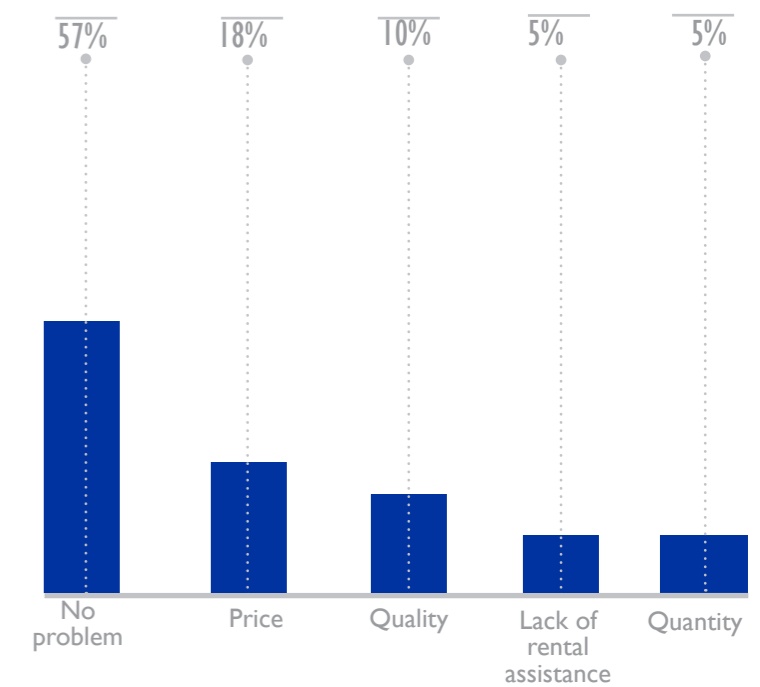


HOUSING

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



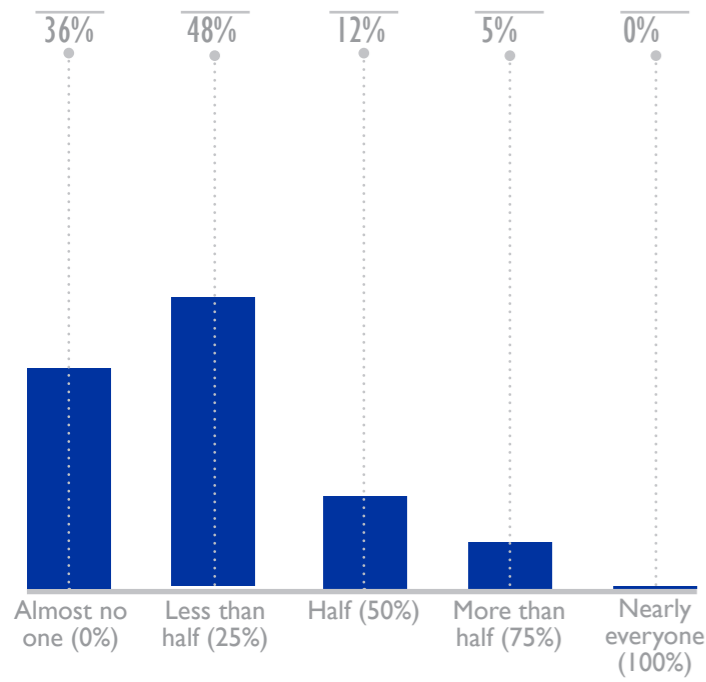
Primary problem linked to housing (% of khesegs)



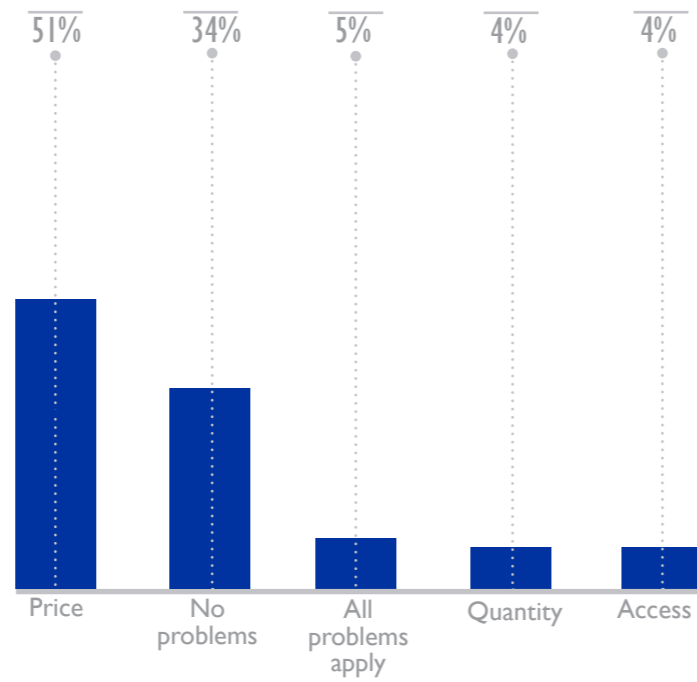
I.6 Services and infrastructure

NFI

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

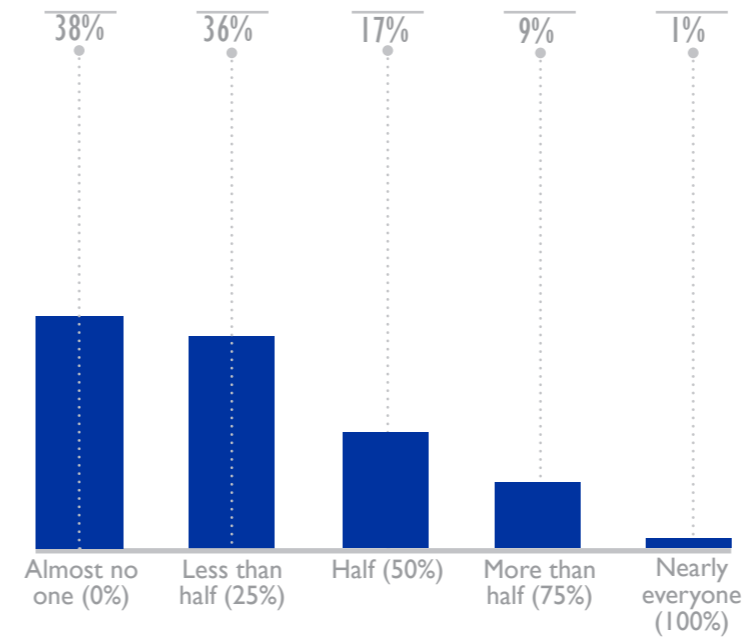


Primary problem linked to NFIs (% of khesegs)

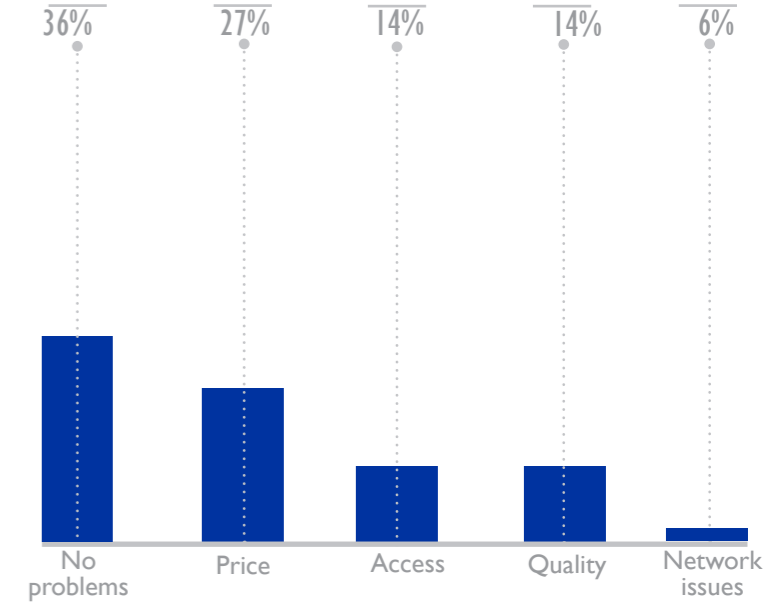


INTERNET

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

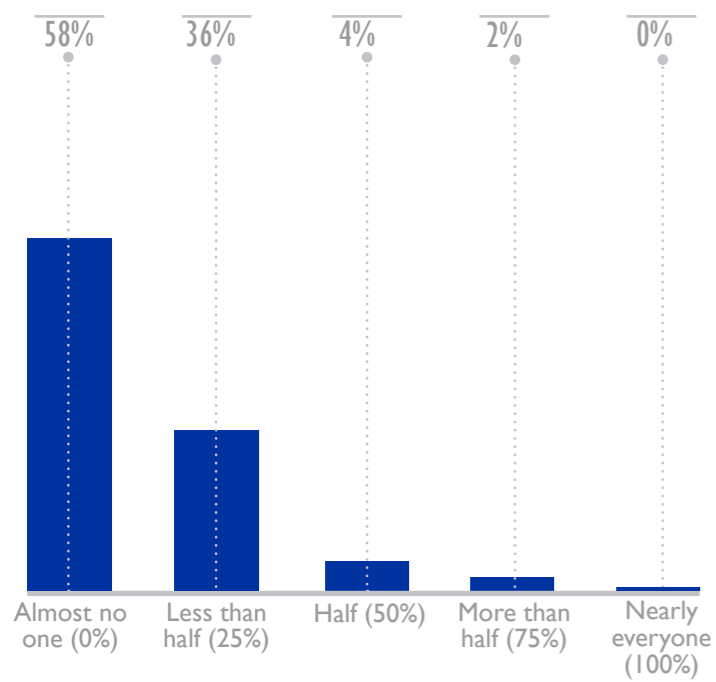


Primary problem linked to internet (% of khesegs)

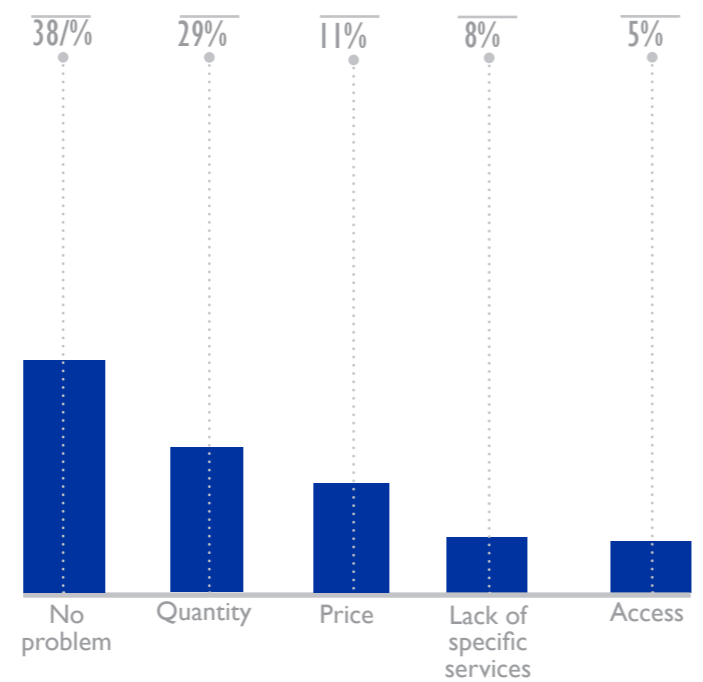


HEALTHCARE

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

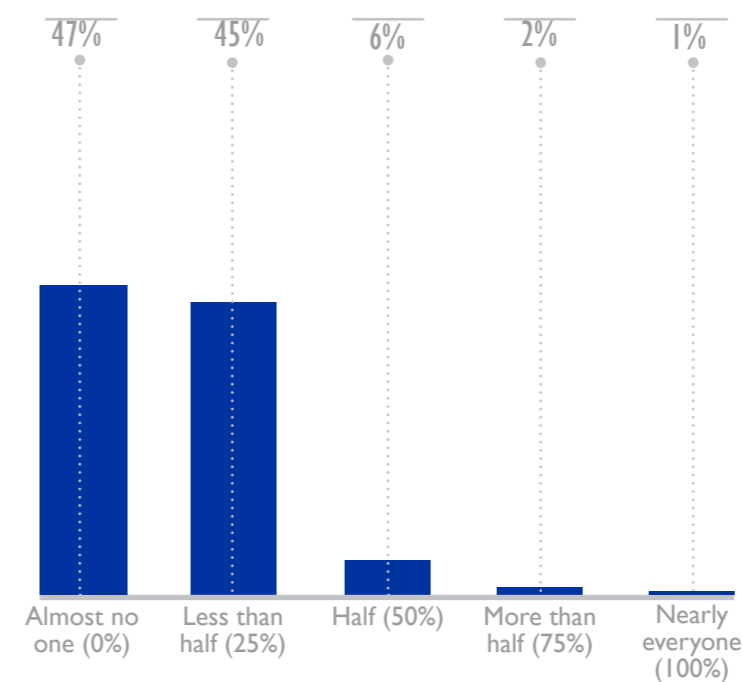


Primary problem linked to healthcare (% of khesegs)

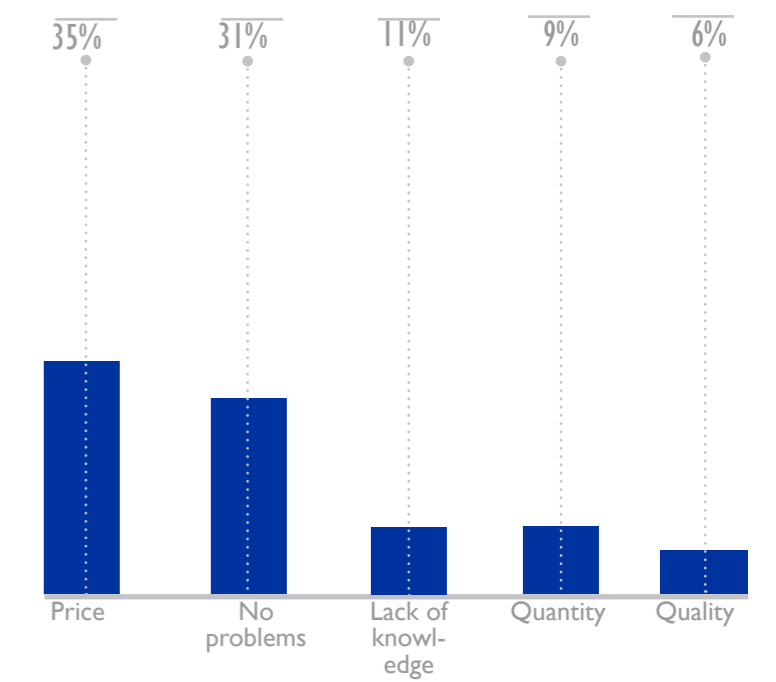


SMARTPHONES

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



Primary problem linked to smartphone (% of khesegs)



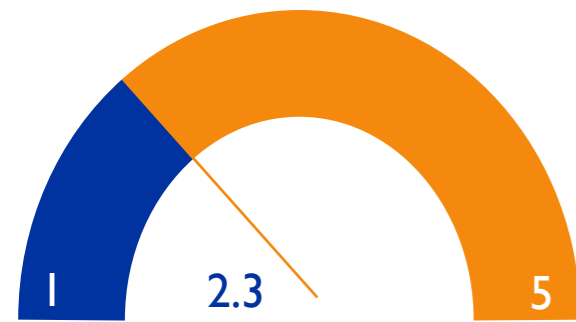
1.8 Parks and green areas

Key informants were asked to rate the quality of public, household, and private parks and green areas in their 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 across Bayanzurkh was reported to be quite poor. The quality of private household green areas was highest in kheseg #20 (3.4) and lowest in kheseg #7 (1.6). The quality of private sector green areas was highest in kheseg #15 (3.1) and very low in kheseg #21 (1.2). The quality of public green areas was found to be highest in kheseg #18 (3.1) and also lowest in kheseg #21 (1.2).

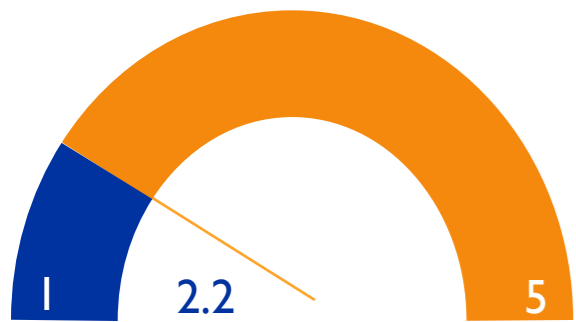
Quality of parks and green areas

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

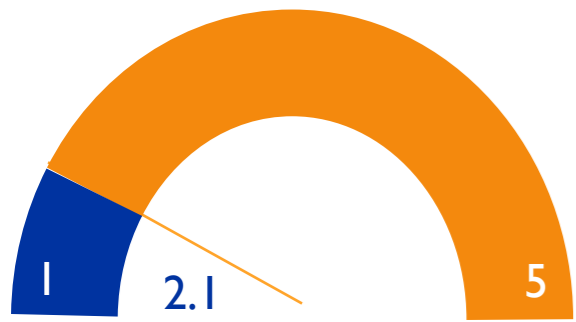
Private household green areas



Private sector green



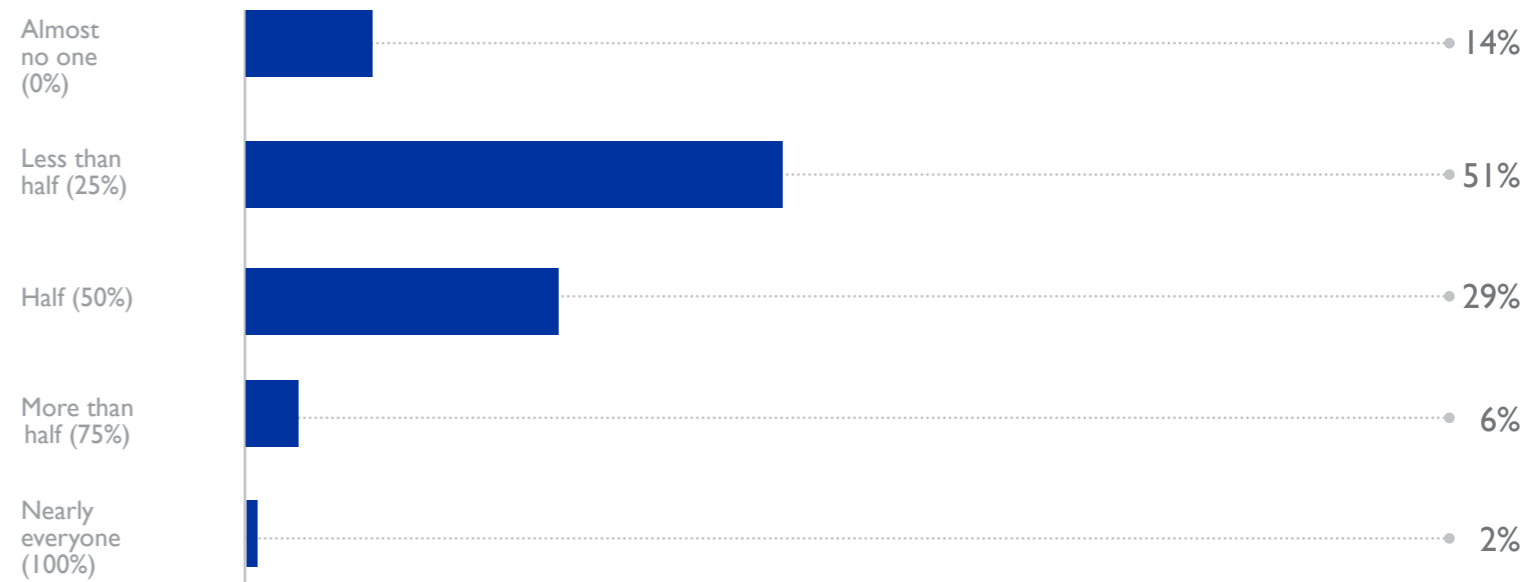
Public green areas



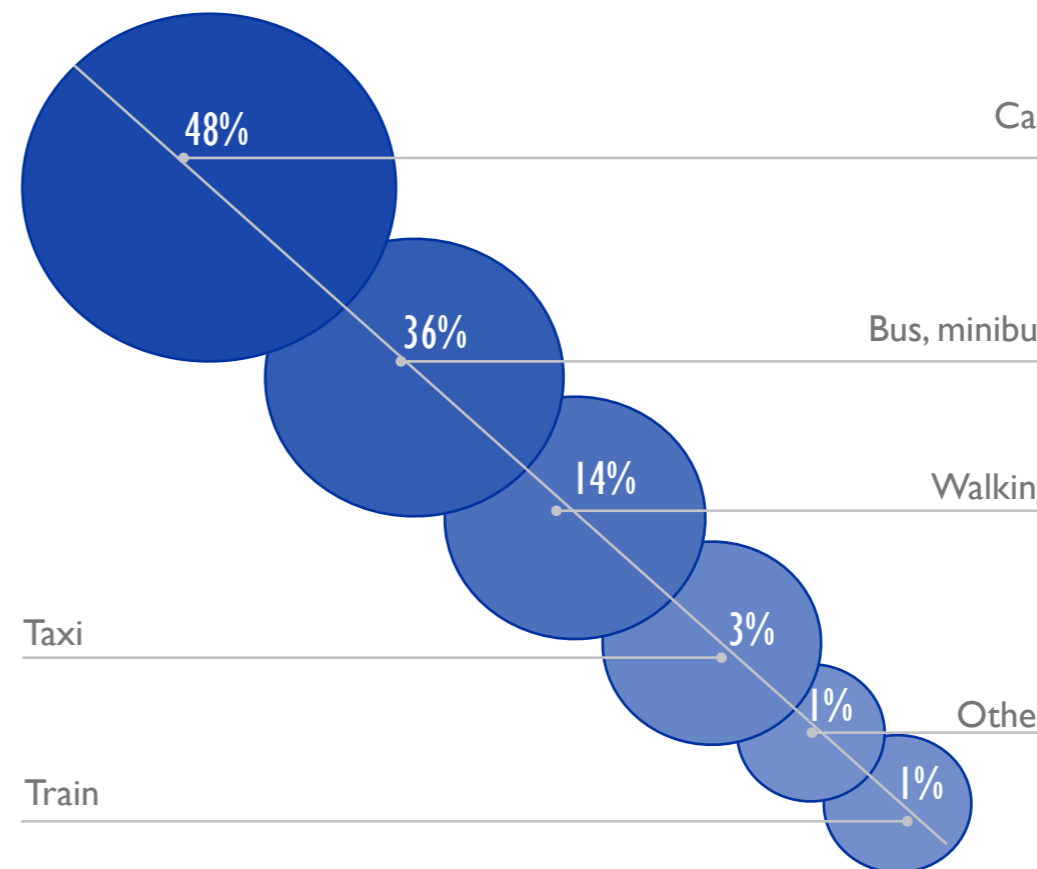
	Private household	Private sector green areas	Public green areas
khoroo #1	2.7	2.4	2.6
khoroo #2	1.9	1.9	1.6
khoroo #3	2.0	2.0	2.0
khoroo #4	2.8	2.8	2.8
khoroo #5	2.3	2.2	2.2
khoroo #6	2.3	2.3	2.3
khoroo #7	1.6	1.7	1.7
khoroo #8	2.2	2.0	2.1
khoroo #9	2.2	1.6	1.4
khoroo #10	2.0	2.1	1.9
khoroo #11	2.5	2.5	2.5
khoroo #12	1.9	2.3	2.0
khoroo #13	2.0	2.3	2.4
khoroo #14	2.3	2.4	2.4
khoroo #15	3.0	3.1	3.0
khoroo #16	2.4	2.4	2.3
khoroo #17	1.6	1.5	1.4
khoroo #18	2.7	2.9	3.1
khoroo #19	2.4	2.3	2.3
khoroo #20	3.4	2.4	2.6
khoroo #21	1.8	1.2	1.2
khoroo #22	2.2	2.4	2.3
khoroo #23	2.0	2.3	2.1
khoroo #24	2.0	1.5	1.5
khoroo #25	2.2	2.1	1.9
khoroo #26	3.0	2.9	2.9
khoroo #27	1.9	1.9	1.7
khoroo #28	2.8	2.3	2.2

1.9 Transport and traffic

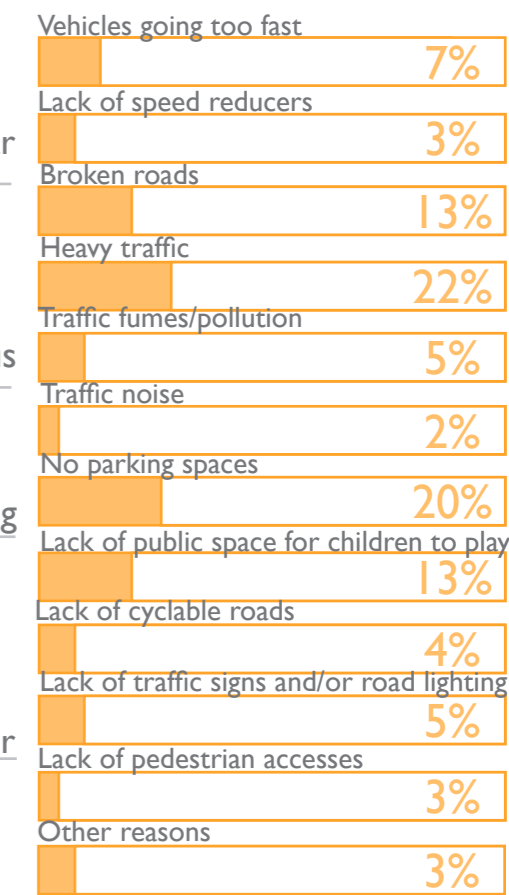
Share of households without a personal vehicle (% of khesegs)



Primary method of transportation (% of khesegs)



Primary problem linked to traffic (% of khesegs)



All potential problems linked to traffic were reported in Bayanzurkh district, where the predominant mode of transportation was driving by car (48% of khesegs). The most problematic issue regarding traffic across the district was found to be heavy traffic (22%) followed by a lack of parking spaces (20%). Heavy traffic was most reported in khoroo#13 (92%), while lack of parking spaces was most reported in khoroo #16 (80%).

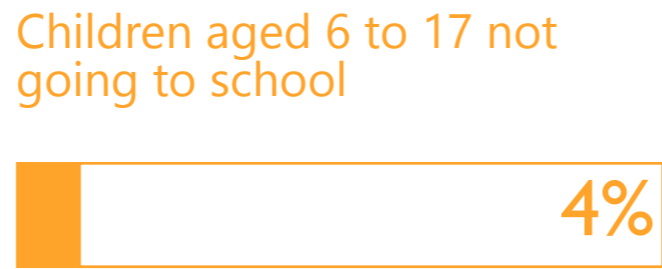
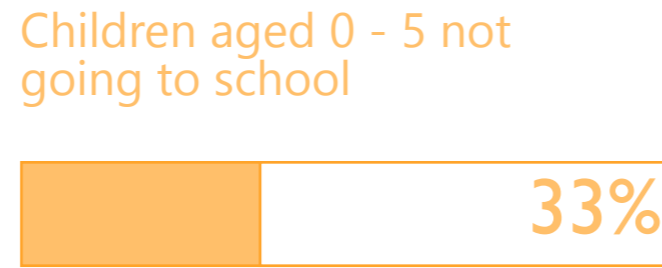


1.10 Children and education

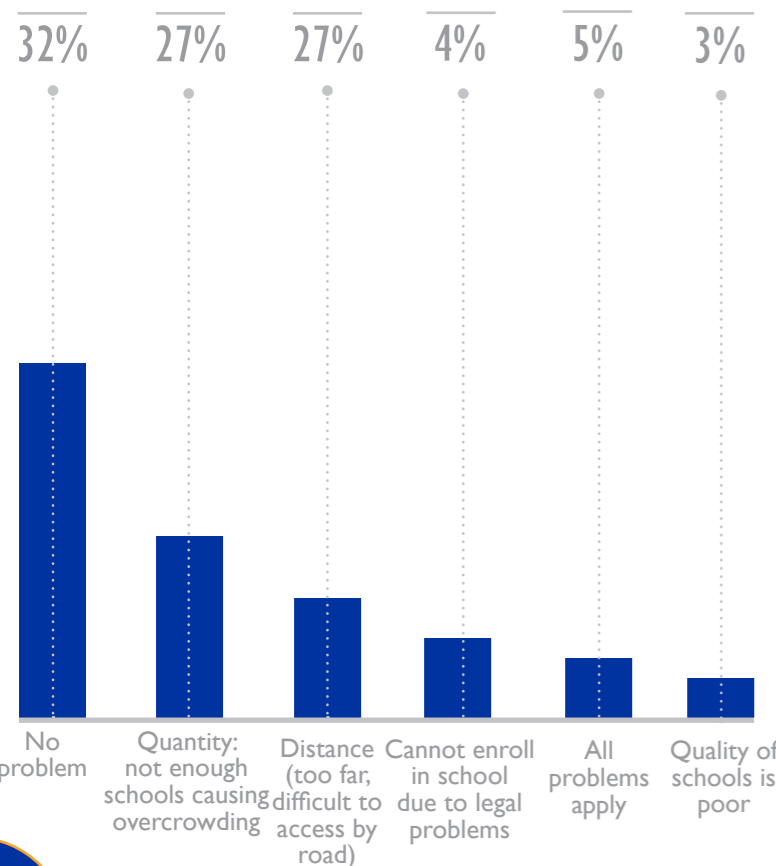
Across Bayanzurkh district, 13,824 children aged between 0 and 5 were reportedly not attending kindergarten (33% of the population of that age group), and 3,478 children aged between 6 and 17 were reportedly not attending school (4% of the population of that age group). Bayanzurkh district hosts the highest number of children of both age groups who are out of education, as well as the highest percentage of children aged between 6 and 17 who are out of education. The highest non-attendance rates for children aged between 0 and 5 was found in khoroo #3 (83%), while the highest non-attendance rates for children of the older age group was found in khoroo #19 (27%).

Key informants were also asked about the existence of problems with regard to both education and general child welfare. Thirty-two per cent of khesegs across Bayanzurkh reported that there were no problems with regard to education, while 27 per cent reported that the distance to schools was an issue and a further 27 per cent reported that there were not enough schools, thereby causing overcrowding. The two most reported problems with regard to children across the district were a lack of children's clubs and sports centres (40% of khesegs) and distance to schools (20%).

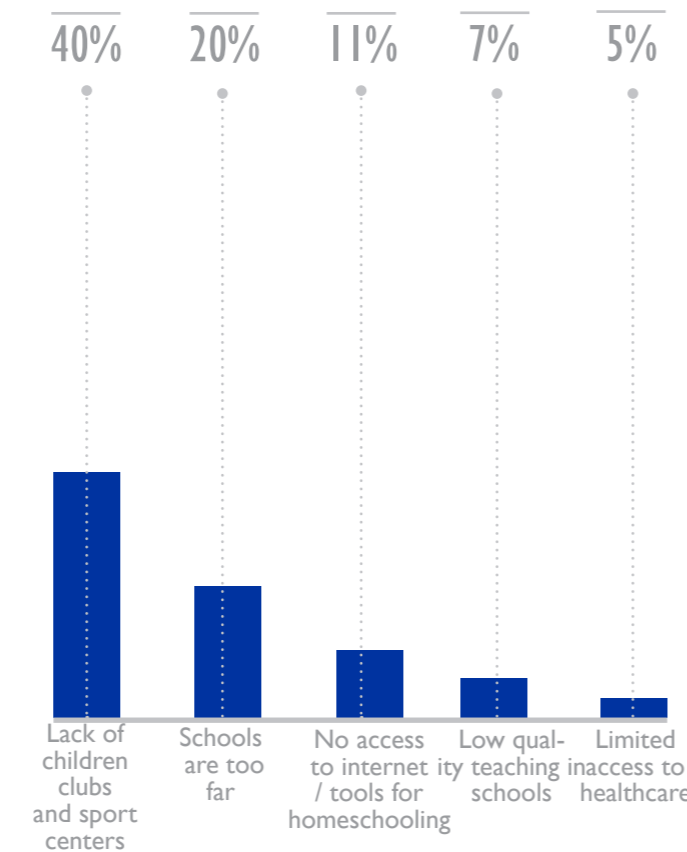
Share of children not attending school by age (% of children)



Primary problem linked to education (% of khesegs)



Primary challenge faced by children (% of khesegs)



The opinions expressed in the report are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the views of the International Organization for Migration (IOM), its Member States, the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation or other donors. The designations employed and the presentation of material throughout the report do not imply expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of IOM concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area, or of its authorities, or concerning its frontiers or boundaries.

IOM is committed to the principle that humane and orderly migration benefits migrants and society. As an intergovernmental organization, IOM acts with its partners in the international community to: assist in meeting the operational challenges of migration; advance understanding of migration issues; encourage social and economic development through migration; and uphold the human dignity and well-being of migrants.

This report is part of the outputs under the initiative "Understanding and managing internal migration in Mongolia", which is funded by the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation and implemented by IOM. The objective of this project is to strengthen the evidence-based formulation and implementation by mainstreaming internal migration and development policy in Mongolia through the use of the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM). Survey questions and designs were designed with key inputs from DTM team and Municipality of Ulaanbaatar. Survey data was collected and analysed using IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) tool, with technical guidance and support from IOM's Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific, and the Global DTM Support Team.