

THE NATIONWIDE DTM MOBILITY TRACKING ASSESSMENT

Rapid Assessment on Population, Migration and Needs

June – September 2022



ҮНДЭСНИЙ
СТАТИСТИКИЙН
ХОРОО



DTM
IOM DISPLACEMENT
TRACKING MATRIX



IOM
UN MIGRATION



Schweizerische Eidgenossenschaft
Confédération suisse
Confederazione Svizzera
Confederaziun svizra

Swiss Agency for Development
and Cooperation SDC

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

IOM	International Organization for Migration
NSO	National Statistics Office
CDAD	Census and Data Analysis Division
PHCD	Population and Housing Census Department
DTM	Displacement Tracking Matrix
MT	Mobility Tracking

INTRODUCTION

The impacts, such as nature and climate changes, land degradation, and a lack of grazing lands, are changing the traditional way of life of Mongolians. Repeating droughts, dzuds, the lack of employment or income generating opportunities, and dependence on livestock farming are still some of the dominant reasons for the deterioration of livelihoods. In parallel, the migration within the rural area, the rural-to-urban migration, and the urban-to-rural migration have increased.

The management of the local government organizations/administrative units have repeatedly underlined the critical need to collect primary data on short-term mobility and use this data for decision-making at the regional level.

In 2021, the UN International Organization for Migration, jointly with the National Statistics Office, have successfully conducted DTM research in Umnugovi and Dundgovi aimags. The DTM research methodology has been used in several countries to conduct mobility-tracking studies. We have expanded the research methodology to fit our country's characteristics, and in 2022, at the initiation of UN IOM, we conducted our first ever DTM study in 21 provinces of Mongolia.

This report provides an overview of key thematic areas covered by the rural 21 aimags rapid assessment on population, migration and needs between June and August 2022.

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,¹ 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.²

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.

The purpose of this study is to use the survey results as a contribution to determining the concept, understanding, and definition of the mobility-tracking surveys that will be conducted in the future.

1 Dzuds are extreme winters characterized 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.

2 An aimag is a Mongolian province administrative subdivision.

1. STUDY OVERVIEW



The DTM Mobility Tracking Pilot Survey was conducted in June, July, and August 2022, covering 1,640 baghs in 21 provinces of Mongolia. Bagh governors acted as a primary source of information. This study is the first ever short-term mobility tracking study conducted jointly by UN IOM and NSO. Similar to the Population mobility-tracking pilot study conducted in Ulaanbaatar, this study explores seven primary themes, including population baseline figures, registration, arrivals and departures (migration), employment, financial situation, and mobility-related challenges. Bagh governors were chosen as key informants due to their in-depth knowledge of their communities and their migration patterns.

1.1 OBJECTIVE AND SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

The purpose of this study is to collect the necessary information to improve policies and regulations for short-term movement in Mongolia by studying the reasons for migration, employment, and mobility-related challenges.

Through this study, we aimed to create an information source on short-term mobility and develop recommendations and required information for policymakers, planners, and decision-makers who will implement appropriate measurements for target groups.

To determine the population's mobility, mobility-related challenges, and needs, this pilot study utilizes the IOM DTM Mobility Tracking methodology.

1.2 RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This report utilizes the IOM DTM Mobility Tracking methodology adapted for Mongolian context. Information is collected at the bagh level – the smallest administrative unit in Rural area– through key informant interviews with bagh governors. Bagh governors 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.

Bagh governors were asked to fill out the survey tool composed of seven parts – each outlined into separate sections in this report. Bagh governors filled in the data collection form on mobile devices after conducting observation within their respective regions. Moreover, bagh governors 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 Bagh governors for clarification. Data analysis was conducted at the kheseg level and then aggregated at the soum, aimag and rural level. Notably, findings presented in this report at the aimag and rural are also available at the bagh level.

The questionnaires and parameters of the survey were used in a format specially developed by IOM without changing the content or losing their meaning.

The survey questionnaire consists of the following five sections:

1. Address information
2. Population and household information
3. Short-term mobility (arrivals)
4. Mobility-related challenges
5. Short-term mobility (departures)

Details of the questionnaire are presented in (Annex A).

1.3 DATA COLLECTION

The survey data was collected by sending the survey form and program link to bagh governors emails.

In the framework of these activities, the following have been implemented:

1. Seven days prior to data collection, bagh governors were thoroughly trained on the survey tool. Selected six aimags were conducted monitoring and evaluation visits with the further trainings and clarifications conducted. Afterwards, there were 14 days of observation and data collection from the relevant unit.

2. During the data collection, the survey team monitored the accuracy and reliability of the collected data and its encoding.
3. The survey team reviewed the collected data, encoded and verified the responses to semi-open questions and finalized the survey.

1.4 PROCESSING OF THE DATA

IOM and NSO have jointly developed the formula that will verify and process the survey results.

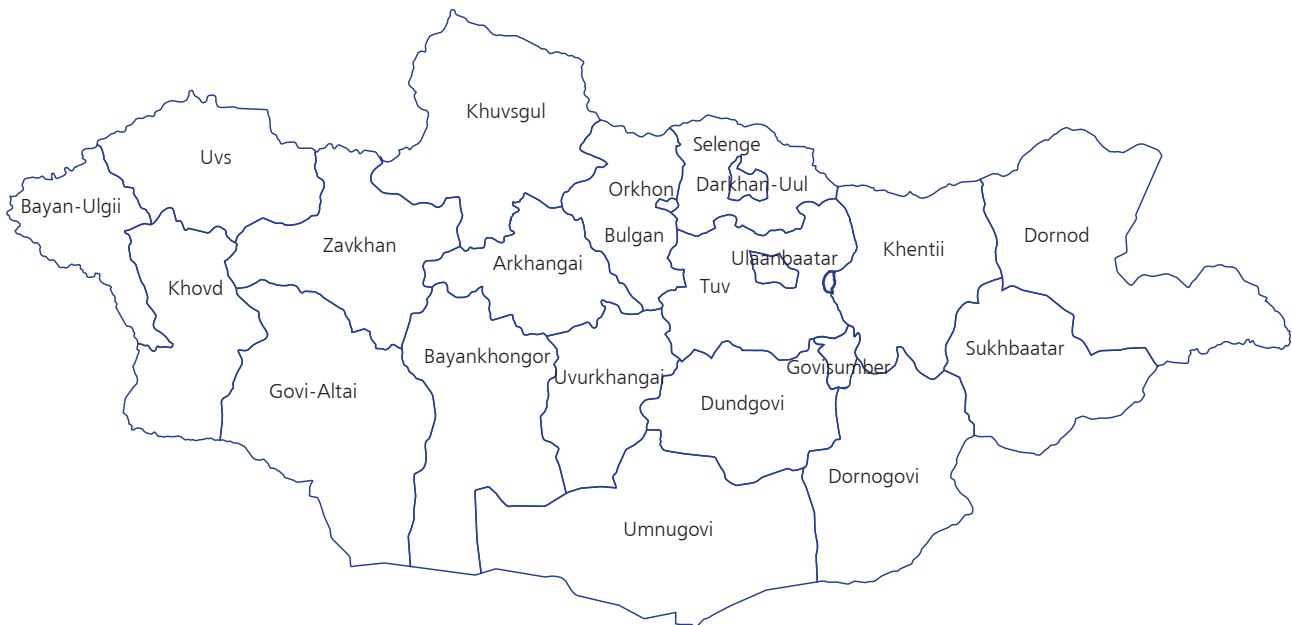
Herein:

1. Survey data was collected by web-based KOBO program.
2. The NSO survey team conducted verification, clarification, and correction of the collected data.
3. Survey data was processed by the SPSS program.

1.5 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 khesege) and the knowledge of the specific key informant, which might depend on the extent to which they are engaged with the community. Additionally, the triangulation of results, which could otherwise serve as a useful counterbalance against biases, was limited by the usage of only one key informant per assessed location.

GEOGRAPHICAL COVERAGE BREAKDOWN



GEOGRAPHICAL COVERAGE BREAKDOWN

Aimags	Number of baghs	Total population (Inclusive of unregistered temporary residents)
Arkhangai	101	96903
Bayan-Ulgii	100	112706
Bayankhongor	105	79947

Aimags	Number of baghs	Total population (Inclusive of unregistered temporary residents)
Bulgan	75	63017
Govi-Altai	88	58499
Govisumber	10	18354
Darkhan-Uul	26	107185
Dornogovi	65	71747
Dornod	67	82647
Dundgovi	68	43546
Zavkhan	116	74987
Orkhon	25	107270
Uvurkhangai	112	119379
Umnugovi	59	73426
Sukhbaatar	67	65404
Selenge	57	110230
Tuv	97	96948
Uvs	93	85750
Khovd	91	92316
Khuvsgul	129	138949
Khentii	89	80390
Total	1640	1,779,600

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. Household members might be individuals related by family, kinship, or relatives, or some members may not have any family relationships.

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 in aimags 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 informants: An expert source of information, which in this case refers to the bagh governors.

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

Aimags: Aimags are the largest administrative units in the rural area of Mongolia. There are a total of 21 aimags in the rural provincial area of Mongolia.

Soums: Soums are the second largest administrative units in rural provincial areas of Mongolia.

Baghs: Baghs are the smallest administrative units in the rural provincial area of Mongolia. An aimag center bagh is the smallest administrative unit located in the center of an aimag, while a soum center bagh is the second smallest administrative unit in rural Mongolia.

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

2. DATA ANALYSIS AND FINDINGS

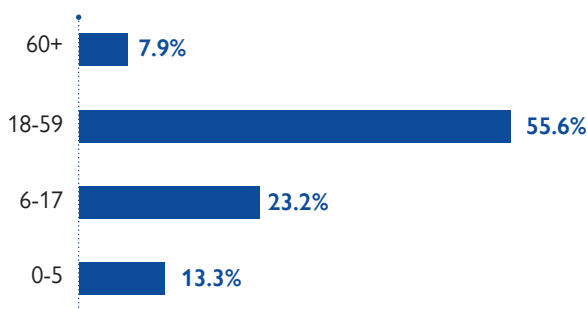
2.1 POPULATION BASELINE AND DEMOGRAPHIC OVERVIEW



In addition, 28.4% of all elderly aged 60 years and older reported having no caregivers, and 24,505 children

reported being separated from their mother, father, or both.

Graph 2.1.2. Population, by age group, 2022

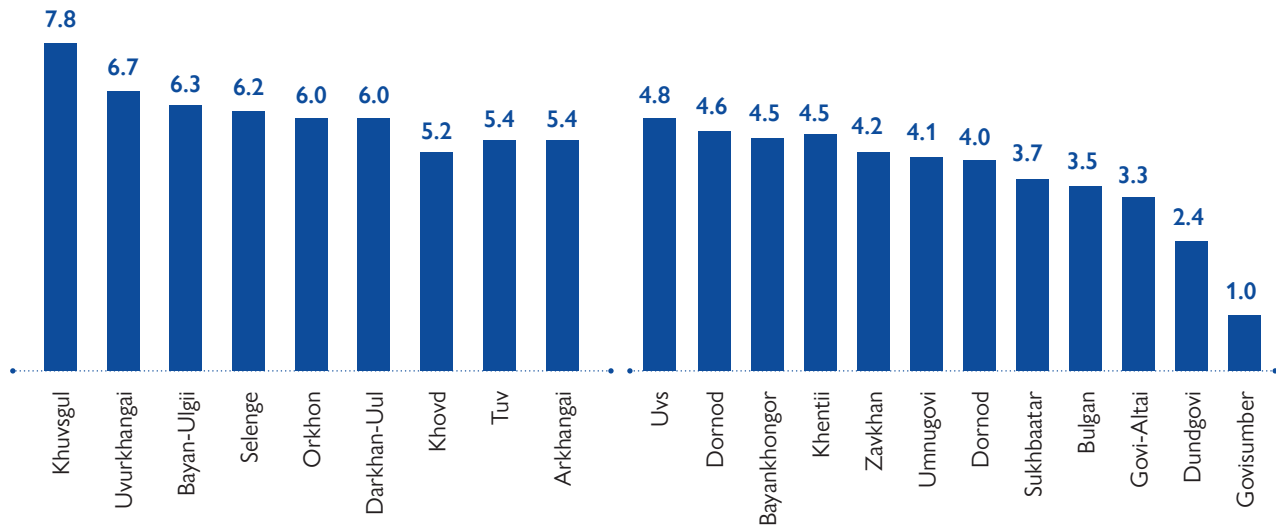


Considering the age group of the individuals, a significant 36.5 per cent of the population (649,000 individuals) were registered as minors below the age of 18; 55.6 per cent (988,700 individuals) were registered as adults aged 18–59 years, and 141,900 (7.9%) were counted as elderly aged 60 and above (see Graph 2.1.2).

Mongolia has 1,640 registered baghs countrywide. The below graph shows the surveyed population per aimag/province (see Graph 2.1.2). The most populated aimags

were Khuvsgul (7.8%), Uvurkhangai (6.7%), Bayan-Ulgii (6.3%), Selenge (6.2%), Orkhon, and Darkhan-Uul (each counting 6%).

Graph 2.1.3 Percentage of total surveyed population, 2022



The provinces with the least registered population were Sukhbaatar (3.7%), Bulgan (3.5%), Govi-Altai

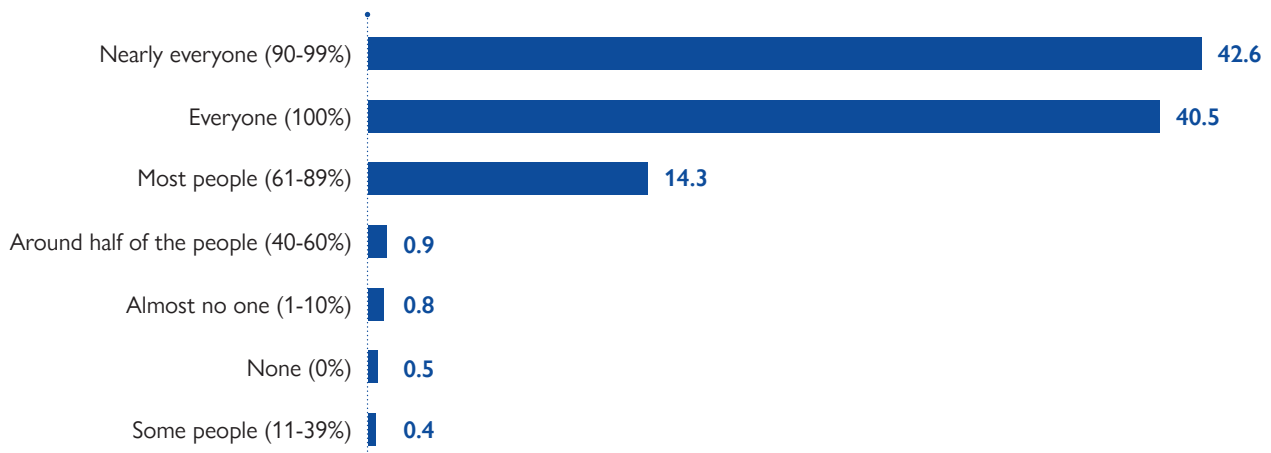
(3.3%), Dundgovi (2.4%), and Govisumber (1.0%).

2.2 REGISTRATION

Bagh is the smallest administrative unit registered in Mongolia. Graph 2.2.1 shows the registration rate of the residents based on the knowledge and assessment of the respective bagh governors. A total of 664 baghs 83.1% of baghs responded that more than 90% of residents were registered, including 40.5% (664 baghs) where all residents were registered.

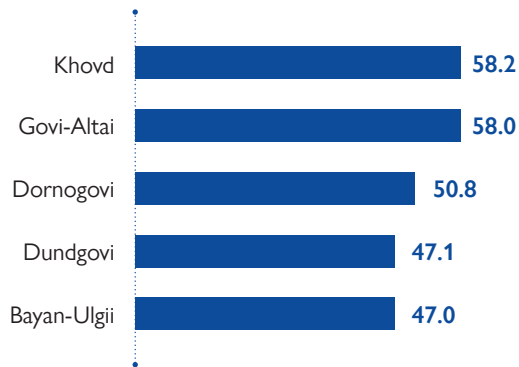
Additionally, 14.3 per cent of baghs reported that most people were registered, 0.9 per cent reported that around half of the residents were registered, 0.8 per cent reported that almost no one is registered, 0.5 per cent reported that no one is registered, and 0.4 per cent reported that some people were registered.

Graph 2.2.1 Registration (% of baghs), 2022

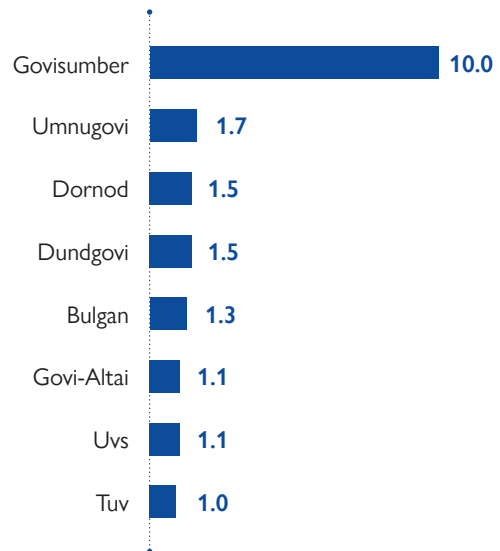


Graph 2.2.2 shows the provinces with the highest number of baghs, which responded that everyone is registered (100%).

Graph 2.2.2 Provinces with 100% registration rate (% of baghs) 2022



Graph 2.2.3 Provinces with 0% registration rate (% of baghs), 2022

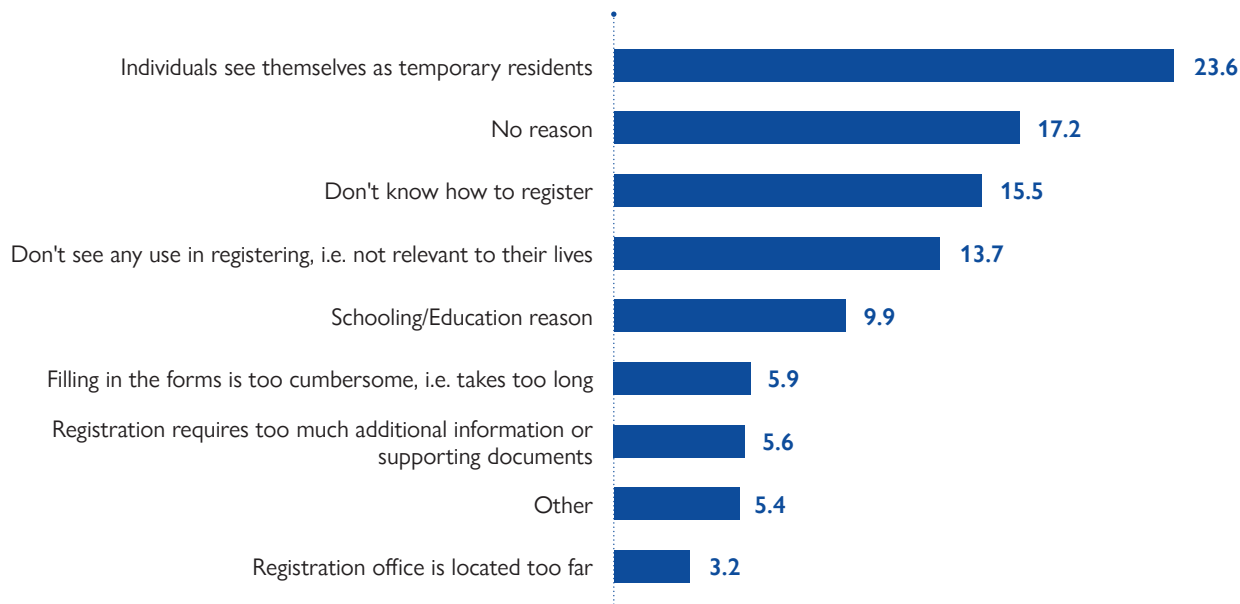


As shown on the Graph 2.2.2, the top five provinces with the highest registration rate were Khovd (58.2%), Govi-Altai (58.0%), Dornogovi (50.8%), Dundgovi (47.1%), and Bayan-Ulgii (47.0%). Meanwhile, Graph 2.2.3 presents the provinces with the lowest registration rate. 8 baghs out of a total of 1,640 baghs (0.5%) reported that no one is registered. These baghs are registered in Govisumber (10.0%), Umnugovi (1.7%), Dornod and Dundgovi (1.5% per each), Bulgan (1.3%), Govi-Altai and Uvs (1.1% per each), and Tuv aimag (1.0%).

People considering themselves temporary residents

were the main reason for not registering in the baghs across the provinces, as reported in 23.6 per cent of baghs. Other reasons for non-registration include residents not having the reason for registration (17.2%), not knowing how to register (15.5%), not seeing any use in registration (13.7%), schooling/education reasons (9.9%), filling in the forms is too cumbersome (5.9%), of which 3.2–5.6 per cent responded that they live far away from the registration office and registration requires too much additional information, and the remaining 5.4 per cent responded that they have other reasons for not registering.

Graph 2.2.4 Primary reason for non-registration (% of baghs), 2022



Bagh governors assessed the source of income of the residents of respective baghs based on their own assumptions and reported that the primary source of income is agricultural production (61.5%), employment (22.7%), self-employment or business (7.4%), rent received from house or land and money from family

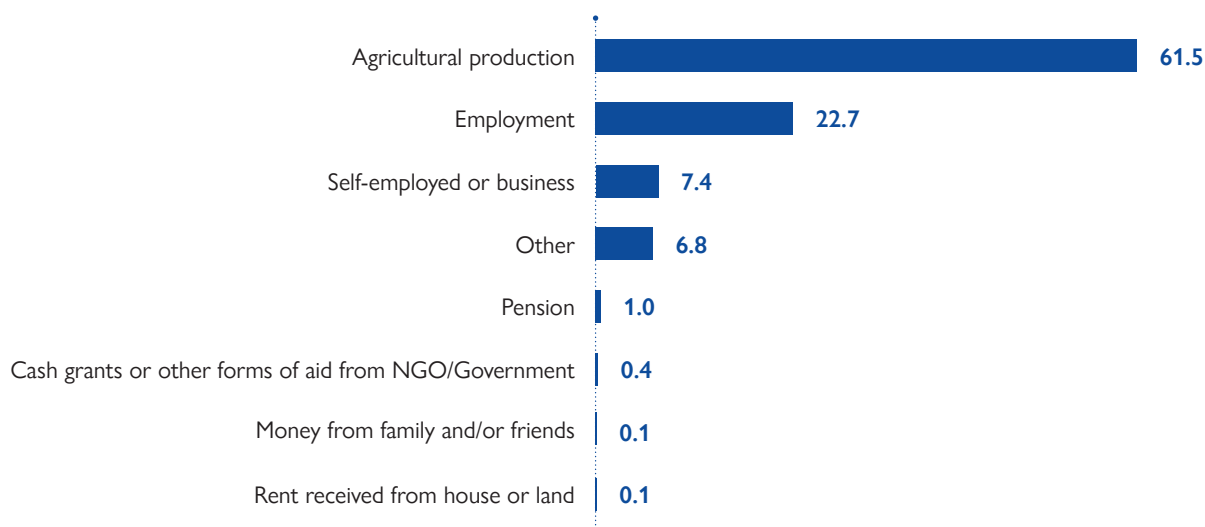
and/or friends (each counting 0.1%), cash grants or other forms of aid from the government or NGO, and pension (0.01–1.0% per each), and the remaining 7.0 per cent have reported the income coming from other sources.

2.3 FINANCIAL SITUATION

As reported by 61.5 per cent of the bagh governors, across rural areas of Mongolia, agricultural production is one of the primary sources of income. The Graph 2.3.1 shows that, among other sources of income,

employment is counted as 22.7 per cent, self-employment or business is counted as 7.4 per cent, pension is 1.0 per cent, and the remaining 7.4 per cent is reported as other sources of income.

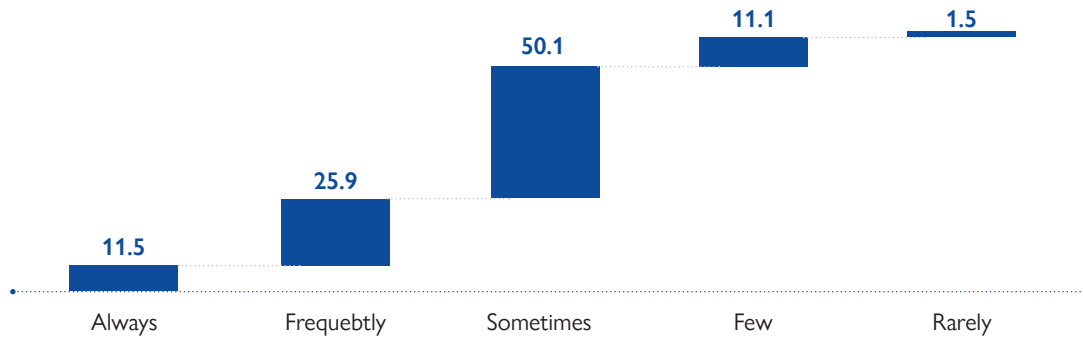
Graph 2.3.1 Primary source of income (by bagh, %) 2022



Bagh governors reported that almost half or 50.1% per cent of baghs reduced food consumption at a moderate level in the last three months, while food consumption reduction was frequent and very frequent in 11.5-

25.9 per cent, sometimes in 11.1 per cent, and the remaining 1.5 per cent reported a very rare reduction of food consumption.

Graph 2.3.2 Frequent food consumption reduction (% of baghs), 2022

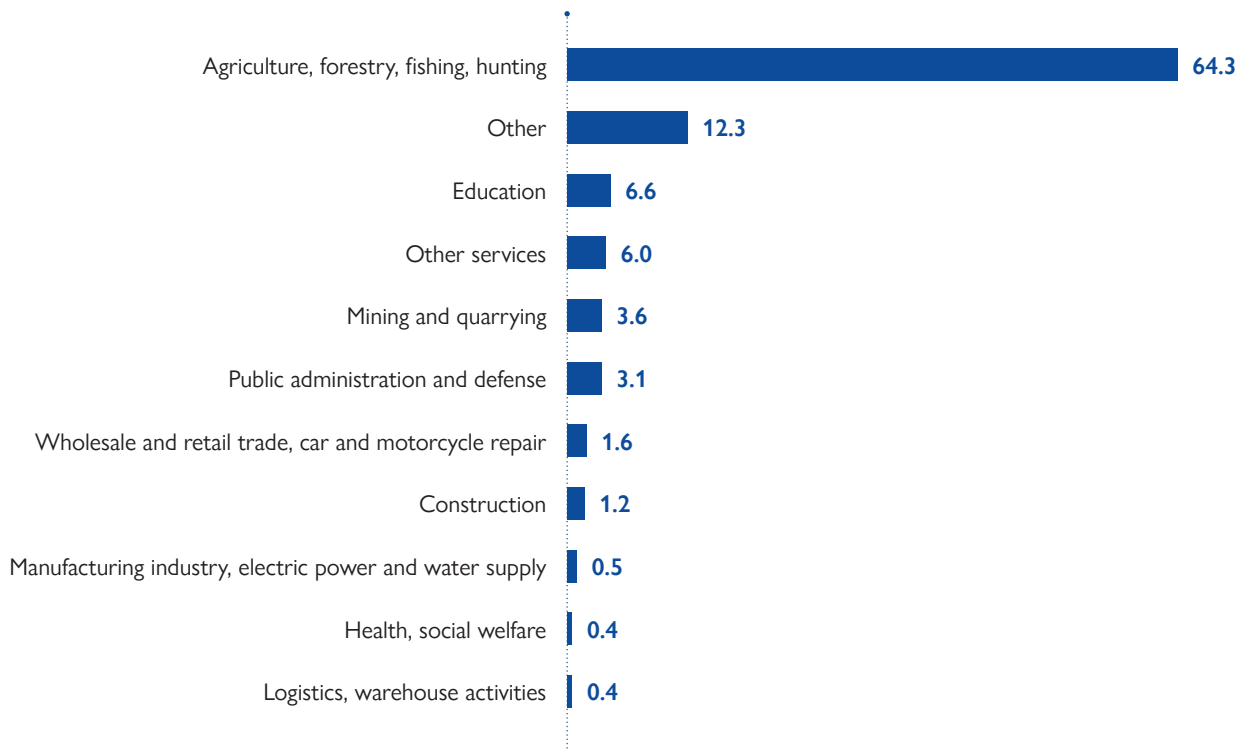


2.4 EMPLOYMENT

The sector that demonstrates the traditional nomadic culture and civilization of Mongolia is the agricultural sector. As seen in the below graph, the agricultural

sector, counting 64.3 per cent, is the primary employment and economic sector, as reported by bagh governors.

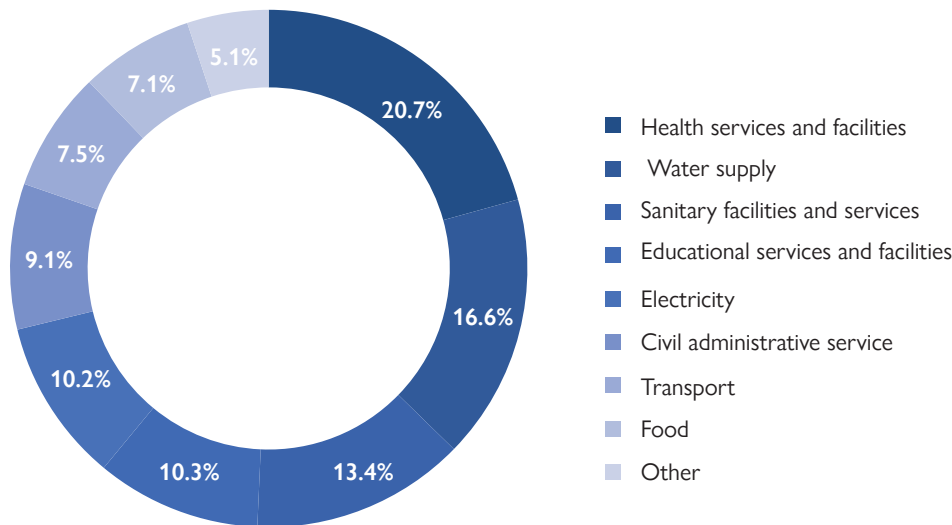
Graph 2.4.1 Primary sectors of employment (% of baghs), 2022



Additionally, bagh governors responded that 6.6 per cent of residents were employed in the education sector, 6.0 per cent in the other services sector, 3.6 per cent in the mining and quarrying sector, and 3.1 per cent in the public administration and defense sectors. Meanwhile, other sectors of employment included construction, wholesale and retail trade, car and motorcycle repair (1.2%–1.6%), the manufacturing industry, electric power, and the water supply sector (0.5%), and the remaining 12.3 per cent is reported as employed in other sectors.

The governors of all baghs across 21 provinces were asked to report the services and infrastructure (with the option to choose up to three answers) that people have difficulties accessing. The response from total bagh governors showed that people had the most difficulties accessing health facilities and services (as reported in 20.7% of baghs), followed by water supply (16.6%), and sanitary facilities and services (13%).

Graph 2.4.2 Primary services and infrastructure that bagh residents have difficulties accessing (by baghs)



For the measurements taken for people living with disabilities, 44.3 per cent, or the highest percentage, reported that they were provided access to specialized medical care. However, 30.3 per cent of bagh governors responded they don't know, which is a matter of attention. If it is considered that bagh governors are not aware of such an important social issue, this situation

proves the necessity to involve the bagh governors in the activities being implemented. Also, there is a possibility that bagh governors provided such an answer because they did not have a clear understanding of the nature of the provided services.

Graph 2.4.3 Actions taken for people with disabilities, 2022

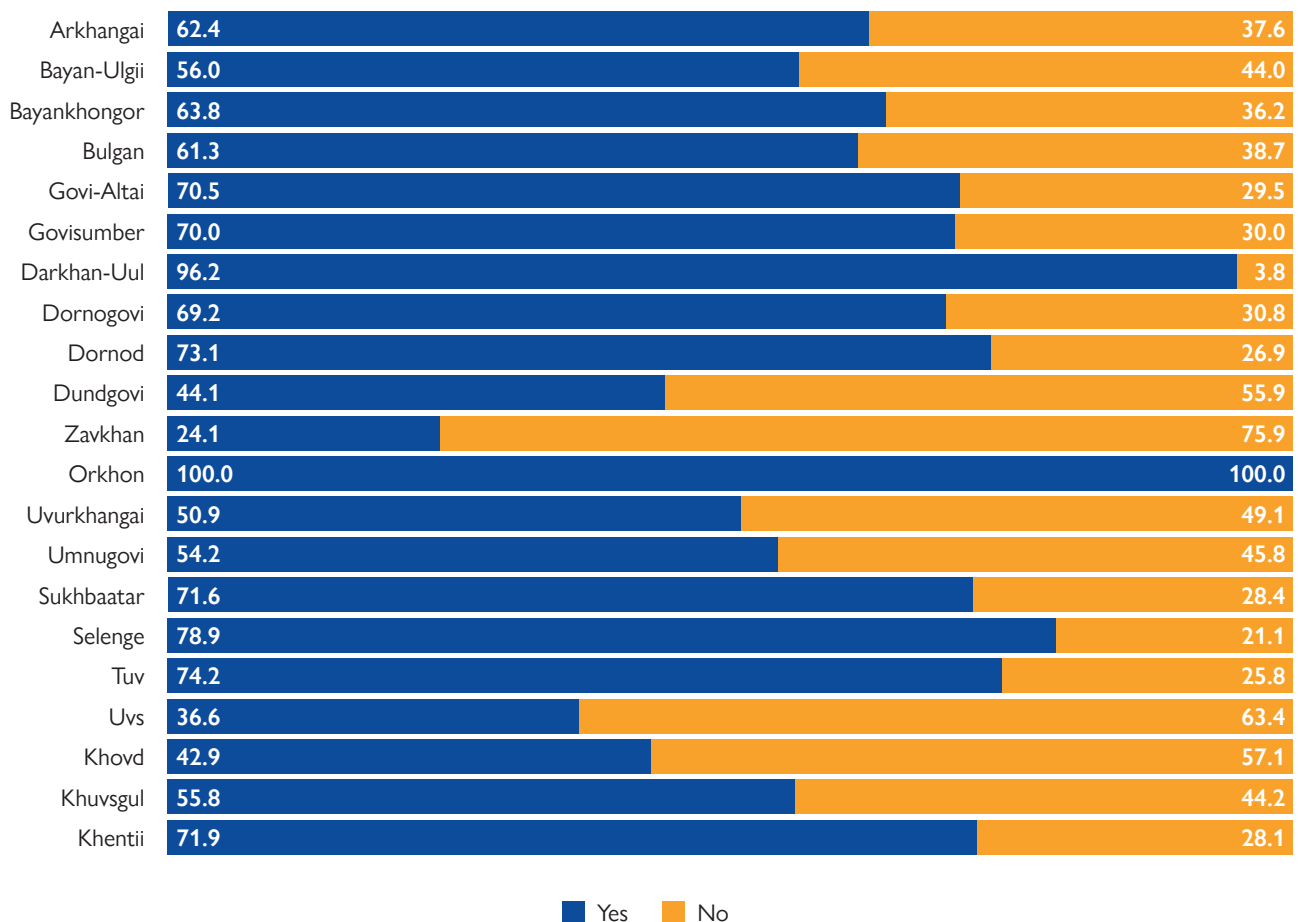


3. ARRIVAL

During the DTM mobility tracking pilot survey, it was clarified from bagh governors whether there were people who arrived in bagh in the last three months. While Orkhon aimag reported the highest, or 100 per cent, of arrivals, Darkhan-Uul reported

96.2 per cent of arrivals, followed by Selenge aimag reporting 78.9 per cent, Tuv aimag reporting 74.2 per cent, Khentii aimag reporting 71.9 per cent, and lastly, Sukhbaatar aimag reporting 71.6 per cent of arrivals.

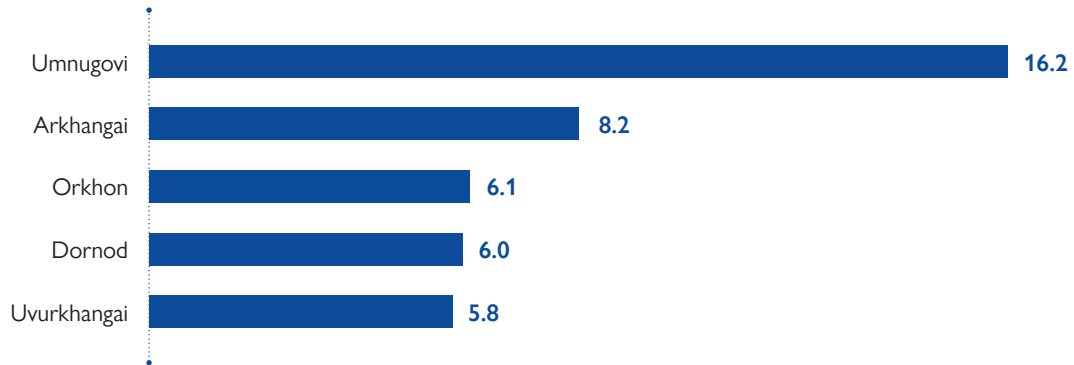
Graph 3.1 Arrivals in the last three months, per province (% of total arrivals), 2022



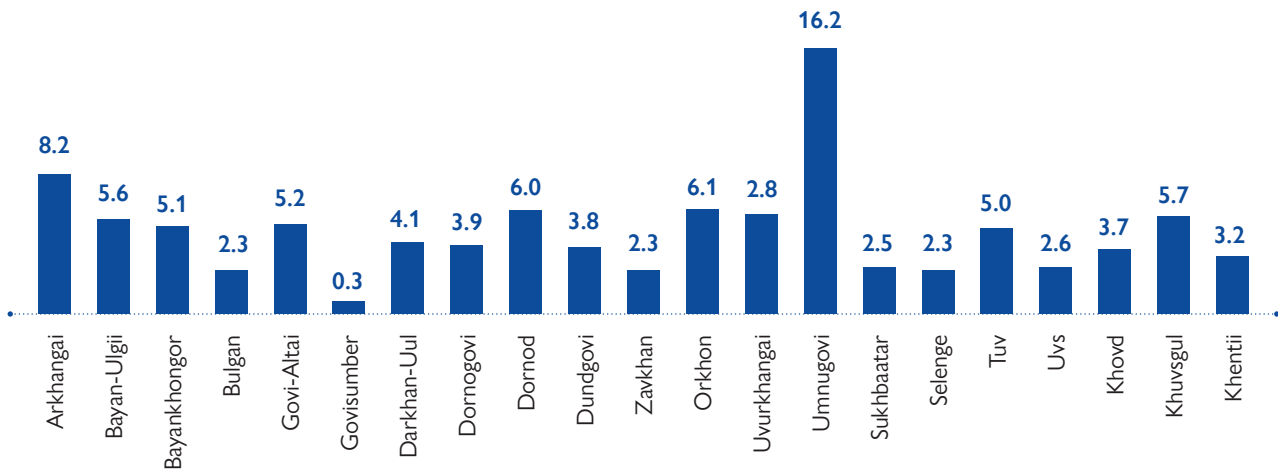
A total of 31,664 people arrived in rural areas of Mongolia in the three months prior to the pilot survey. The top five provinces with the highest share of arrivals are shown in the below graph. The highest share of

arrivals was reported in Umnugovi aimag (16.2%), followed by Arkhangai aimag (8.2%), Orkhon (6.1%), Dornod (6.0%), and Uvurkhangai aimags (5.8%).

Graph 3.2 Top five provinces with the highest share of short-term arrivals, 2022



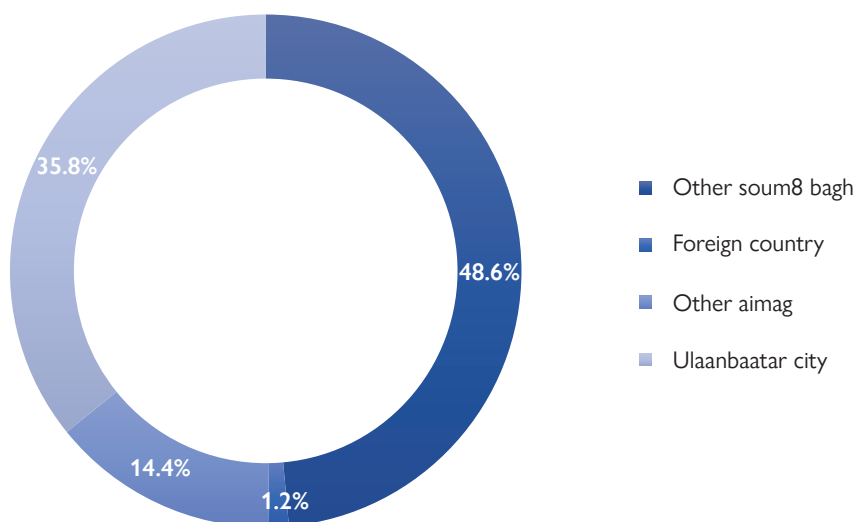
Graph 3.3 Arrivals in the last three months, per baghs (% of total arrivals) 2022



Additionally, Arkhangai, Orkhon, Dornod, Uvurkhangai, Khuvsgul, Bayan-Ulgii, Govi-Altai, Bayankhongor, and Tuv aimags also reported high percentages of arrivals (5.0–8.2%).

The majority of the arrivals were from other soums and baghs (48.6%), followed by Ulaanbaatar (35.8%), other aimags (14.4%), and the remaining 1.2 per cent of the arrivals were people who arrived from abroad, as reported by the bagh governors

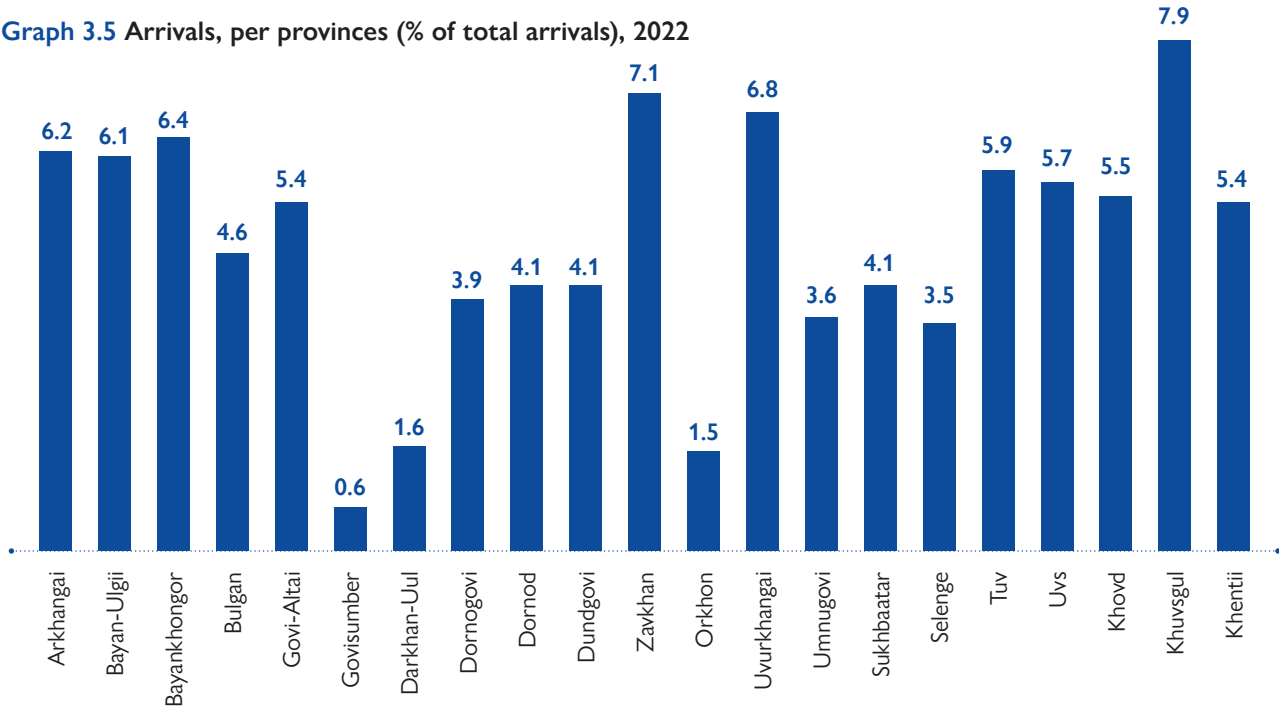
Graph 3.4 Arrivals coming from (% of total arrivals), 2022



The survey respondents coming from other provinces were asked to report the provinces they arrived from, and the highest share of arrivals was reported from Khuvsgul aimag, counting 7.9 per cent; Zavkhan aimag, counting 7.1 per cent; Uvurkhangai, 6.8 per cent;

Bayankhongor, 6.4 per cent; Arkhangai, 6.2 per cent; and Bayan-Ulgii, 6.4 per cent. While the least share of arrivals was reported in Darkhan-Uul aimag (1.6%), Orkhon aimag (1.5%), and Govisumber aimag (0.6%). The responses are shown in Graph 3.5.

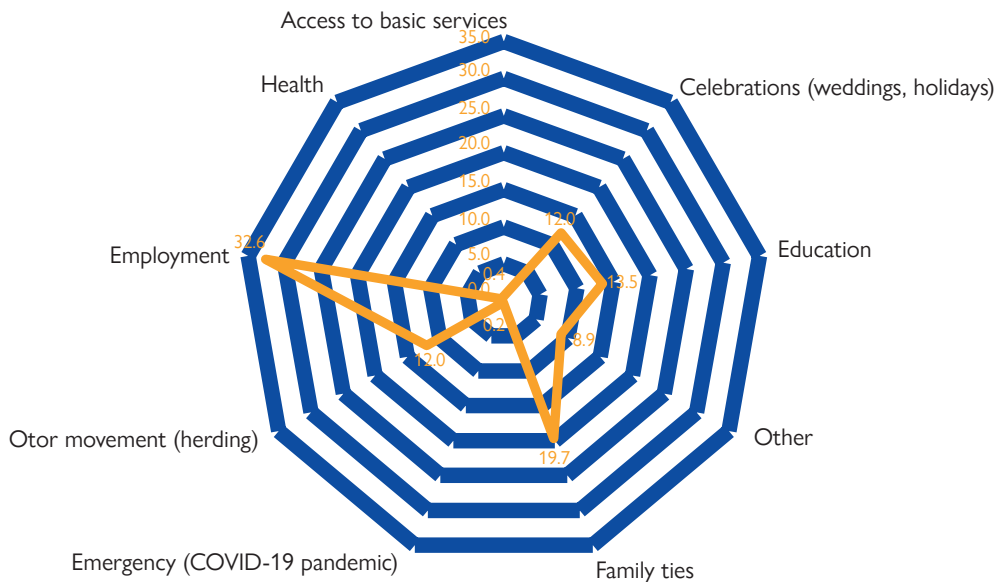
Graph 3.5 Arrivals, per provinces (% of total arrivals), 2022



The primary cause of arrivals in the last three months was linked to employment, as reported in 32.6% of bags with arrivals, followed by family reasons (19.7%), educational reasons (13.5%), herding/otor movement,

celebrations (weddings, holidays) counting 12.0 per cent, access to basic services (0.7%), health (0.4%), emergency situations, such as the COVID-19 pandemic (0.2%), and other reasons (8.9%).

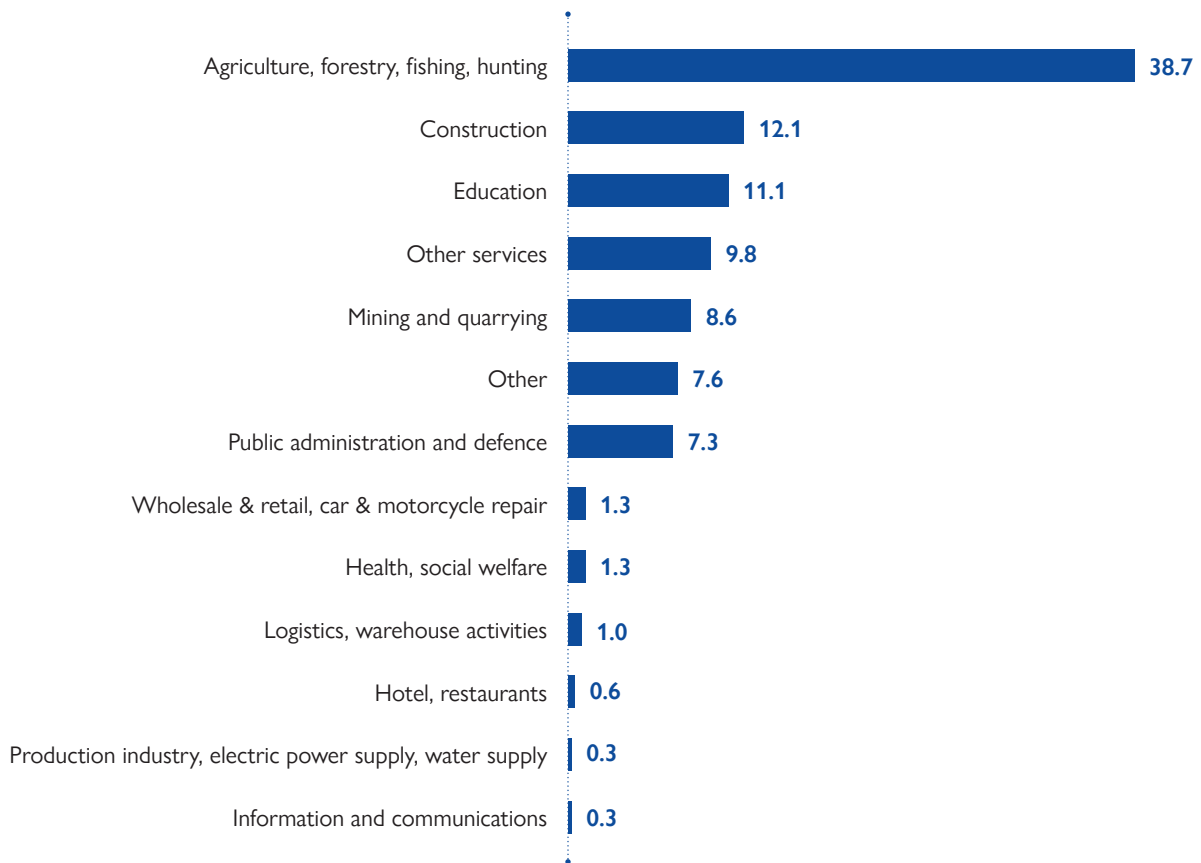
Graph 3.6 Primary reasons for arrival in the last three months, 2022



The agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting sectors (38.7% of arrivals) were the primary sectors of employment for those who arrived for employment reasons, followed by the construction sector (12.1%), the education sector (11.1%), the other services sector

(9.8%), and the mining and quarrying sector (8.6%). Those who work in the production, information, and communication sectors were counted as having the smallest percentage.

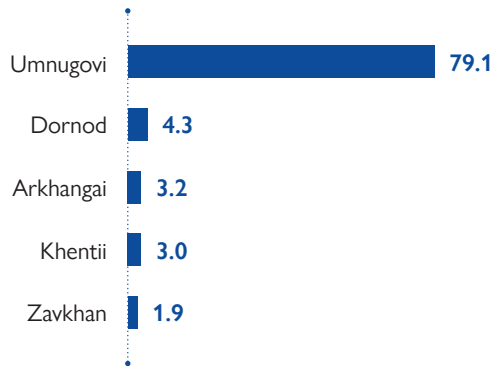
Graph 3.7 Top sectors of employment for people who arrived for employment in the last three months, 2022



The below graph shows the top five provinces with the highest share of arrivals for employment in the mining and quarrying sector in the last three months prior to the survey. Due to the high number of entities engaged in mining and coal transportation businesses in Umnugovi aimag, the highest number of arrivals

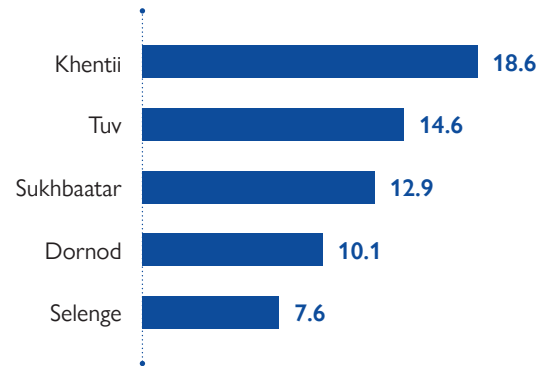
for employment reasons (79.1% of total arrivals) was reported in this province. Also, arrivals for employment in the mining and quarrying sector were reported in Dornod aimag (4.3%), followed by Arkhangai aimag (3.2%), Khentii aimag (3.0%), and Zavkhan aimag (1.9%).

Graph 3.8 Arrivals for employment in the mining and quarrying sector in the last three months, (% of total arrivals), 2022



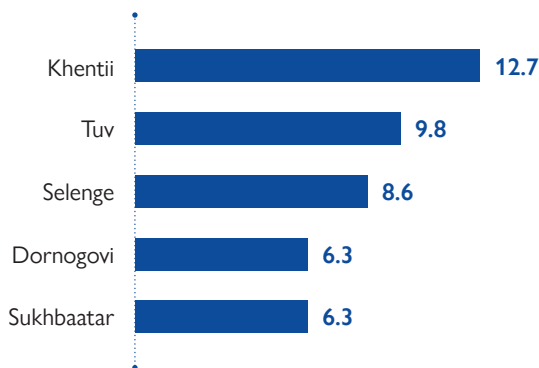
In the last three months prior to the survey, Khentii aimag reported highest share of arrivals for employment as a herder (18.6%), followed by Tuv aimag (14.6%), Sukhbaatar aimag (12.9%), and Dornod aimags (10.1%),

Graph 3.9 Arrivals for employment as a herder in the last three months (% of total arrivals), 2022



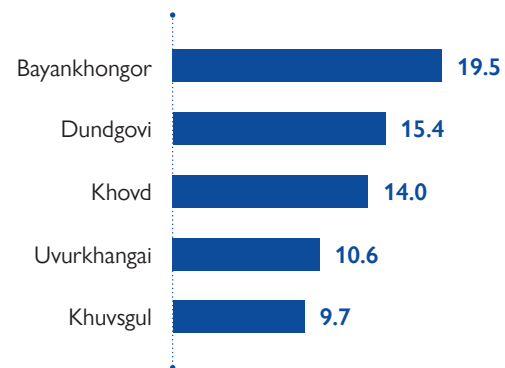
and the least rate of the arrivals for employment as a herder is reported in Selenge aimag (7.6%). highest number of children (aged between 15-17) who arrived for child labor reasons in the last three months.

Graph 3.10 Top 5 provinces who reported the children who arrived for chuld labour in the last three months (aged 15-17 years), 2022



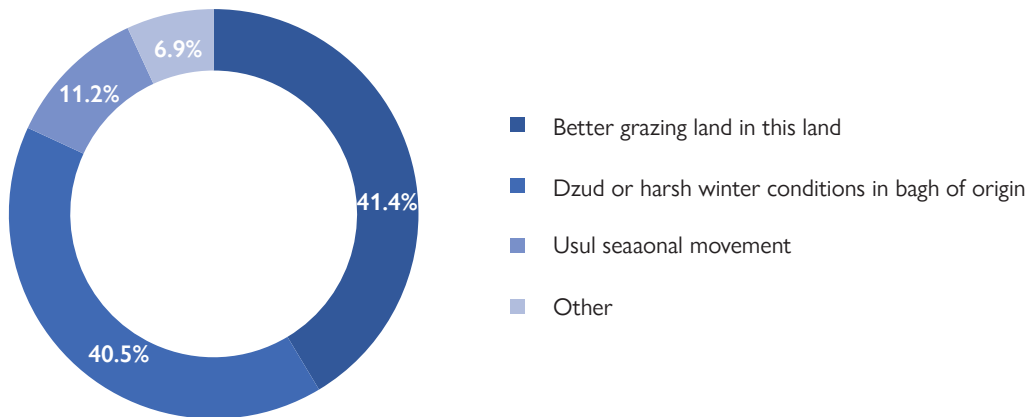
During this period, the highest percentage of children arriving for child labor was registered in Khentii aimag (12.7%), Tuv aimag (9.8%), Selenge aimag (8.6%), and Dornogovi and Sukhbaatar aimags (6.3% per each).

Graph 3.11 Top 5 provinces with arrivals for herding (otor) reasons in the last three months, 2022



In the last three months prior to the survey, most arrivals for otor reasons were registered in Bayankhongor aimag (19.5% of total arrivals), Dundgovi (15.4%), Khovd (14.0%), Uvurkhangai (10.6%), and Khuvsgul aimags (9.7%), respectively .

Graph 3.12 Primary reasons for otor/herding arrivals in the last three months (% of the arrivals), 2022



The primary cause for those who arrived for herding (otor) reasons was linked to better grazing land in this land, as reported in 41.4 per cent of baghs with arrivals

for herding reasons, followed by dzud or harsh winter conditions in the bagh of origin (40.5%), the usual seasonal movement (11.2%), and other reasons (6.9%).

Graph 3.13 People who arrived in the last three months and stayed in the bagh, (% of total arrivals), 2022



Uvurkhangai aimag reported highest number (10.6%) of people who arrived in the last three months and stayed in the bagh, followed by Orkhon aimag (10.3%),

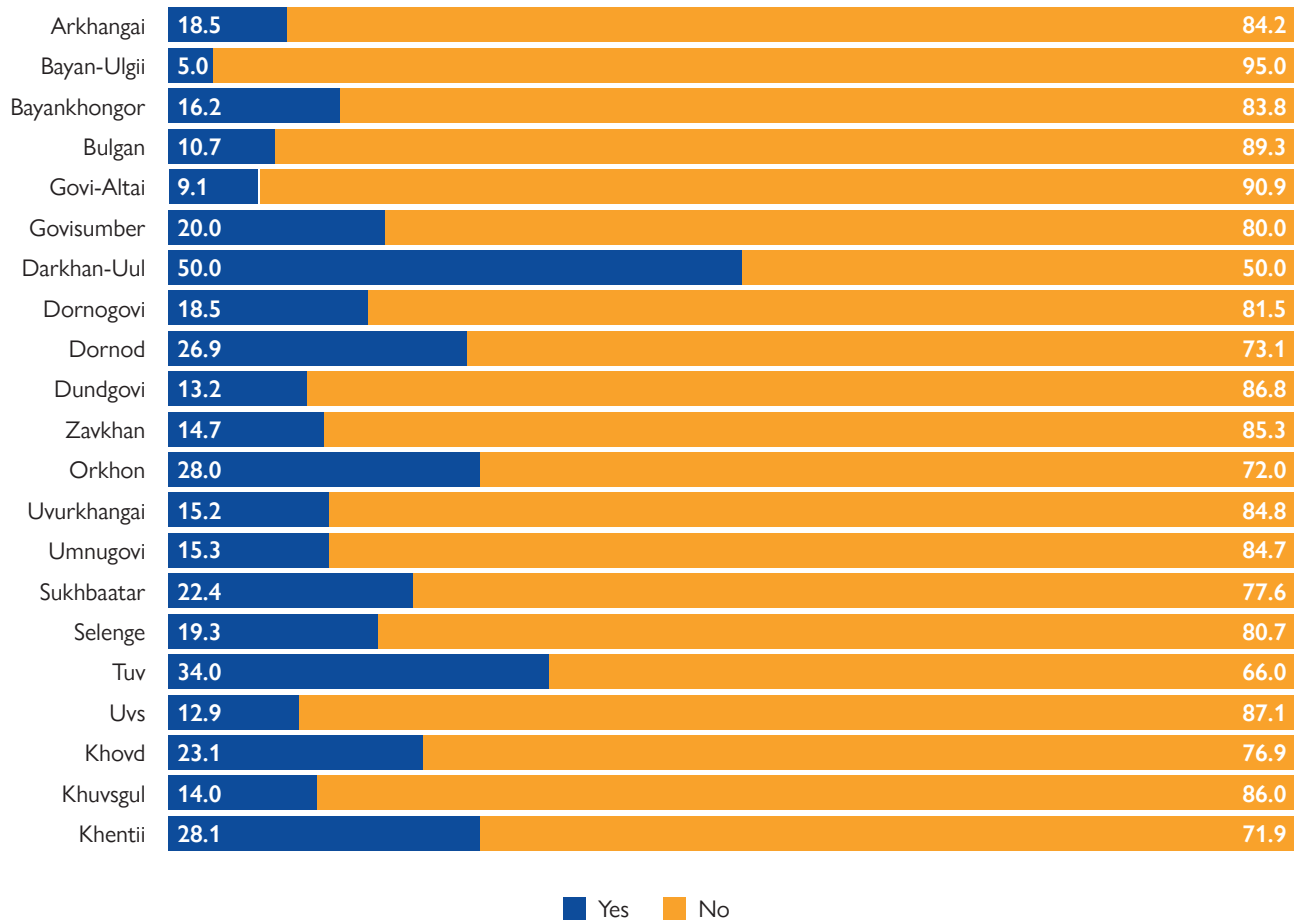
Umnugovi aimag (8.8%), Bayankhongor (7.4%) and Darkhan-Uul aimag (7.2%) respectively.

4. MOBILITY-RELATED CHALLENGES

The bagh governors were asked if there were challenges associated with the arrivals in their baghs. The bagh governors of Darkhan-Uul aimag reported the highest percentage of positive answers (50.0%), followed by those of Tuv aimag (34.0%), Khentii

aimag (28.1%), Orkhon aimag (28.0%), Dornod aimag (26.9%), Khovd aimag (23.1%), Sukhbaatar aimag (22.4%), and Govisumber aimag (20.0%), respectively. The below graph shows the percentage of challenges as reported by bagh governors of respective provinces.

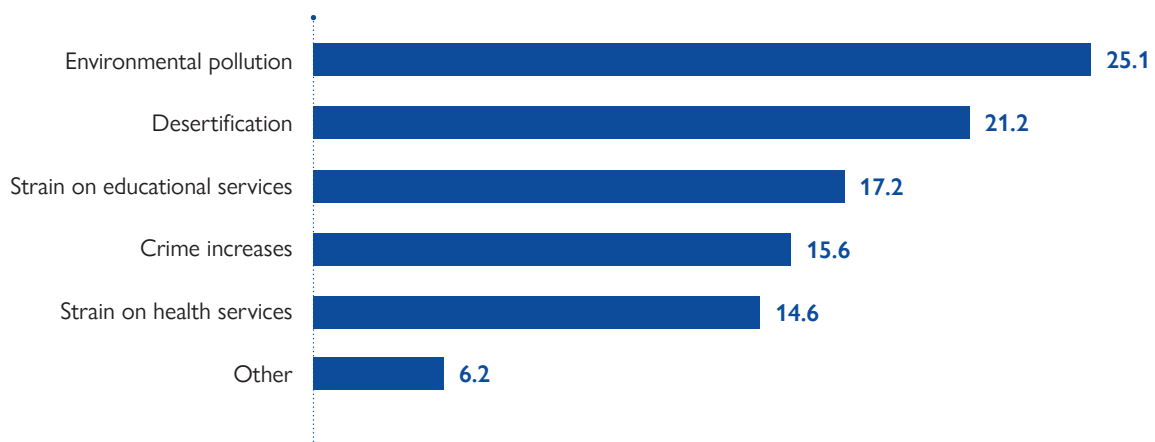
Graph 4.1 Baghs that reported mobility-related challenges, per aimags, 2022



Other provinces reported that the challenges associated with the arrival across the baghs are relatively low, counting at 20 per cent or lower. Meanwhile, 95

per cent of the bagh governors of Bayan-Ulgii aimag reported that there is no challenge associated with short-term mobility.

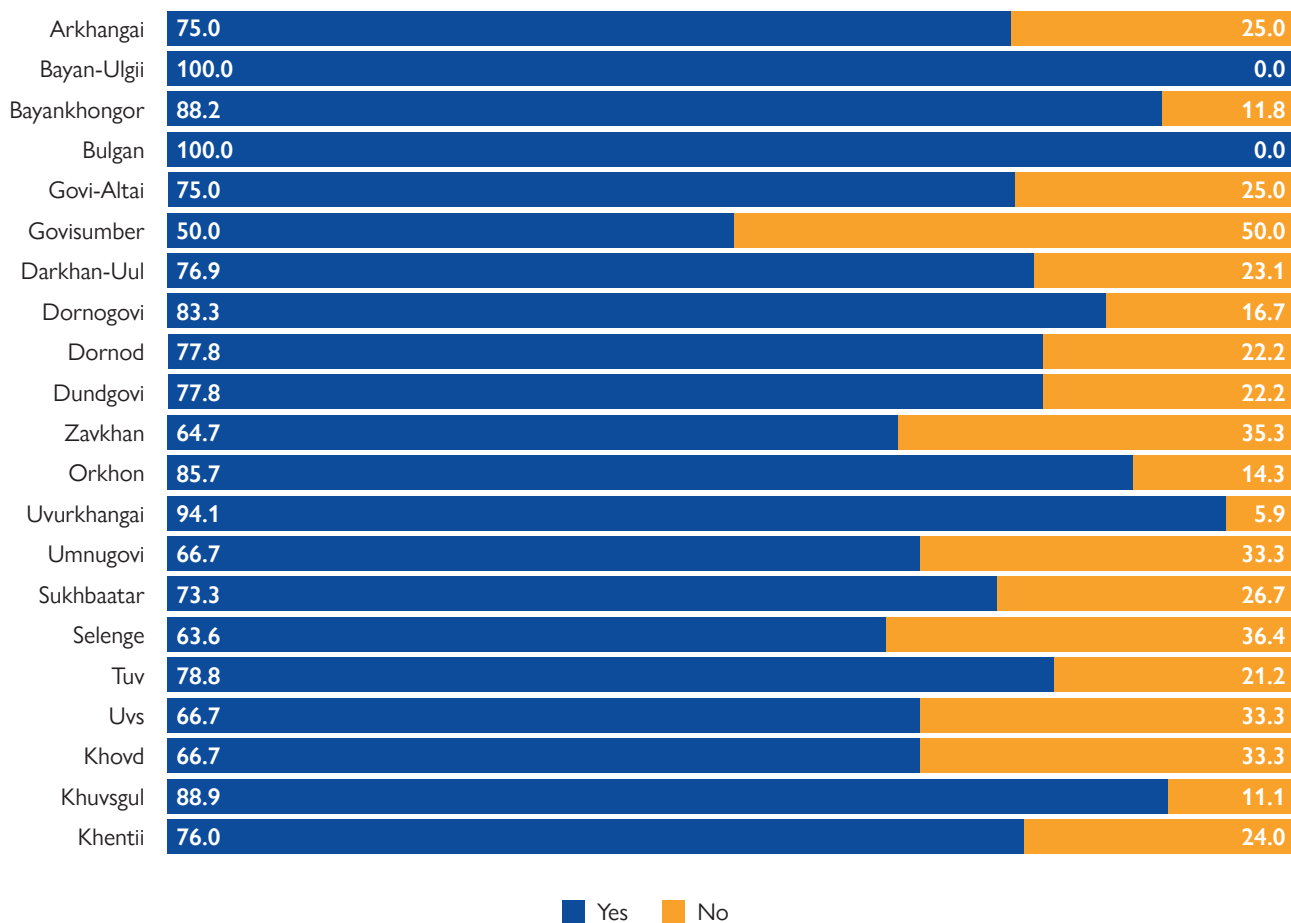
Graph 4.2 Mobility-related challenges (% of all responses), 2022



The most pressing challenges associated with the short-term arrivals were reported as environmental pollution (25.1%), desertification (21.2%), limited

access to education services (17.2%), crime increase (15.6%), strain on health services (14.6%), and other reasons (6.2%).

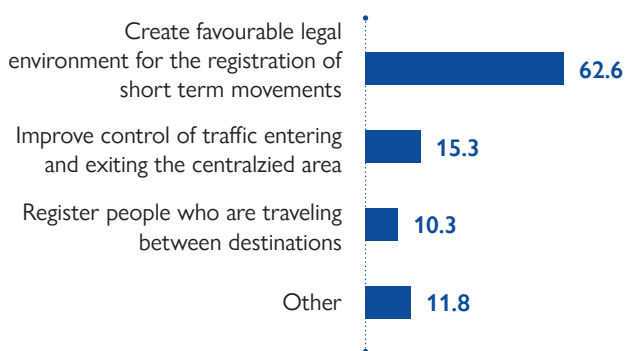
Graph 4.3 Actions taken by administrative units, per province (% of baghs), 2022



Bagh governors of Bayan-Ulgii and Bulgan aimags reported the highest share of actions taken by their administrative units to tackle mobility-related challenges (100.0%), followed by Uvurkhangai aimag (96%). Meanwhile, a significant 50 per cent of the responses

from Govisumber aimag reported that no actions were taken by the administration, followed by Zavkhan aimag, where 35.3 per cent of responses reported that no measures were taken by their administrative unit. The percentage of responses is shown in Graph 4.3.

Graph 4.4 Other measures to address mobility-related challenges (% of baghs), 2022



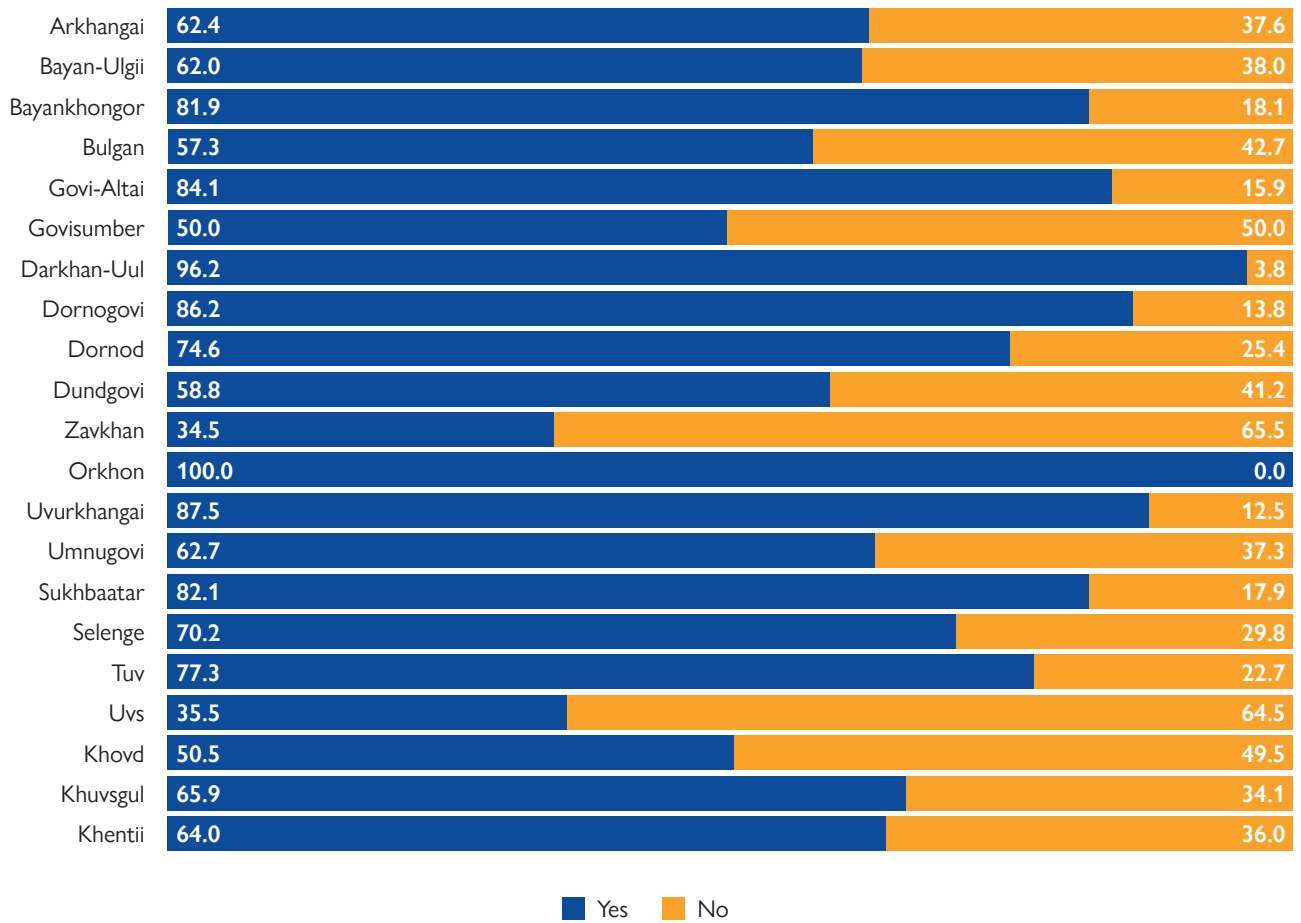
Apart from measures currently taken by the administration, 62.6 per cent of key informants reported that creating a favorable legal environment for migration registration should be considered by authorities, followed by improving traffic control to and from centralized areas (15.3%), registering people who are traveling between destinations (10.3%), and taking other measurements as reported by the remaining 11.8%.

5. DEPARTURE

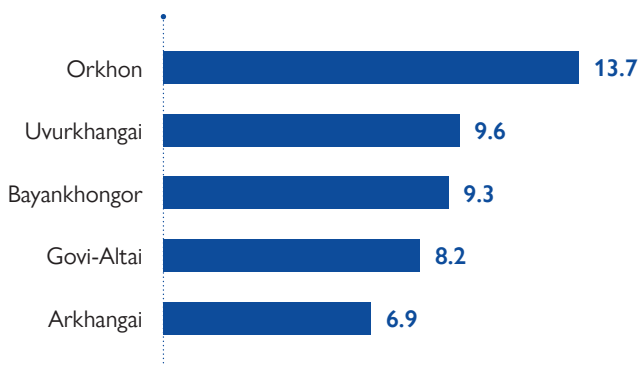
A total of 35,801 people were mobile between rural areas of Mongolia in the last three months prior to the survey. As shown in Graph 5.1, the highest share of departures was reported in Orkhon aimag (13.7%),

followed by Uvurkhangai (9.6%), Bayankhongor (9.3%), Govi-Altai (8.2%), and Arkhangai aimags (6.9%), respectively.

Graph 5.1 Top provinces reporting departures in the last three months, (% of total departures), 2022

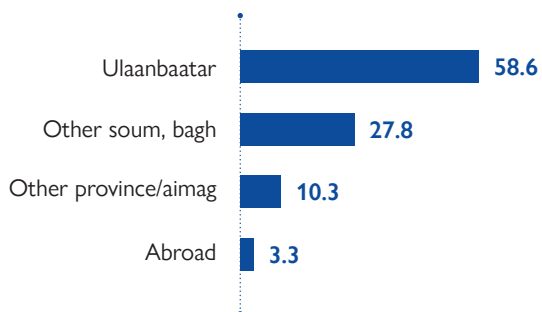


Graph 5.2 Top five provinces reporting departures (% of total departures), 2022



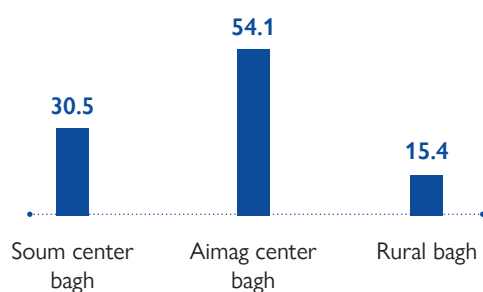
As reported by key informants, in the last three months prior to the survey, most people (58.6%) departed for Ulaanbaatar, followed by other soums (27.8%), other provinces (10.3%), and abroad (3.3%).

Graph 5.3 Departures to (% of total departures), 2022



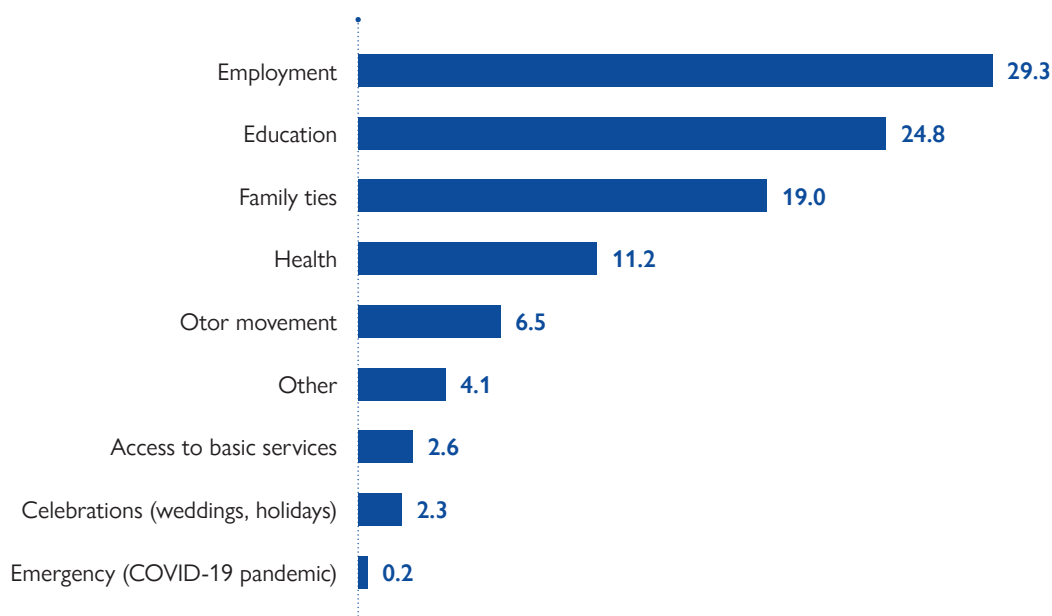
Meanwhile, among those who departed to another soums and baghs, 54.1 per cent left to aimag center bagh, 30.5 per cent left to soum center bagh and 15.4 per cent left to rural bagh.

Graph 5.4 Departed to (% of total departures to rural areas), 2022



The primary reason for departure in the last three months prior to the survey was linked to employment (29.3%) and education purposes (24.8%), as reported by bagh governors. Other reasons for departures included family reunion (19.0%), health (11.2%), herding/otor movement (6.5%), access to basic services (2.6%), celebrations (weddings, holidays) (2.3%), emergency situations such as the COVID-19 pandemic (0.2%), and other reasons (4.1%). The responses are shown in Graph 5.5

Graph 5.5 Primary reasons for departure (% of departures), 2022



CONCLUSION

POPULATION BASELINE FIGURES

The survey data collected from 1,640 bagh governors based on their knowledge across 21 aimags of Mongolia covered 1,779,600 individuals and 505,554 households, representing an average household size of 3.6 individuals, which is almost at the same level as the national average number of members per household in 2022. Overall, 50.2 per cent of residents (893,900 individuals) were women, and 49.8 per cent (885,700 individuals) were men.

Minors aged 18 years and below accounted for 35.6 per cent of the total 649,000 individuals; adults aged 18–59 years accounted for 55.6 per cent (988,700 individuals); and the elderly aged 60 years and above accounted for 7.9 per cent (141,900 individuals).

REGISTRATION

All bagh governors, which are the smallest administrative units countrywide, were asked about the status of the registration rate within the framework of their assessment and knowledge of the respective units. Overall, 664 baghs out of 1,640 baghs (40.5% of total baghs) reported that overall residents were registered, of which 83.1 per cent reported that all residents (100%) were registered. Additionally, 14.3 per cent reported that most of the residents were registered, 0.9 per cent reported that half of the residents were registered, 0.8 per cent reported that almost no one is registered, 0.5 per cent reported that no one is registered, and 0.4 per cent reported that some people were registered. Although the share of non-registered individuals is very low, the individuals are still not sufficiently motivated to get registered, as the non-registration does not have a significant impact on their personal interests and does not implicate the violation of legal provisions or fines.

FINANCIAL SITUATION

Across the rural areas of Mongolia, agricultural production is the primary source of income, as reported by 61.5 per cent of the total number of bagh governors. Self-employment or business was the most

important source of income (22.7 per cent of all responses), followed by pensions (1.0%) and other sources (as reported by 1.0%). Based on the results of the survey, it can be concluded that although the agricultural sector, which is the traditional sector of livelihood in Mongolia, is the primary source of income for the majority of the people, which is commendable on the one hand, on the other hand, it can be concluded that there is a significant lack of income generating opportunities in rural areas. In the future, when developing policies targeting rural areas, it will be necessary to develop not abstract but realistic and far-sighted policies to be implemented step by step.

ARRIVALS

In the last three months prior to the survey, Orkhon aimag reported the highest share of arrivals (100.0%), followed by Darkhan-Uul (96.2%), Selenge (78.9%), Tuv (74.2%), Khentii (71.9%), and Sukhbaatar (71.6%) aimags.

MOBILITY RELATED CHALLENGES

Bagh governors were asked if there were any challenges associated with the arrival across rural areas. Bagh governors of Darkhan-Uul aimag reported the highest share (50.0%) of the challenges, while bagh governors of Tuv aimag reported 34.0 per cent, bagh governors of Khentii aimag reported 28.1 per cent, Orkhon aimag reported 28.0 per cent, Dornot aimag reported 26.9 per cent, Khovd aimag 23.1 per cent, Sukhbaatar aimag 22.4 per cent, and Govisumber aimag reported 20.0 per cent, respectively.

DEPARTURES

The results of the survey showed that a total of 35,081 citizens left the rural areas of Mongolia. The top five aimags with the highest number of departures were Orkhon aimag, accounting for 13.7 per cent, Uvurkhangai (9.6%), Bayankhongor (9.3%), Govi-Altai (8.2%), and Arkhangai aimag (6.9%).

ANNEX A.

XAEXXC-1

Approved by order of NSO chairman on year monthday

MOBILITY TRACKING PILOT SURVEY

Bagh governors will enter survey data to IOM KOBO program before September ... , 2022

1. ADDRESS INFORMATION

1.1	Survey completion date																				
1.2	Name, code of aimag																				
1.3	Name, code of soum																				
1.4	Name, code of bagh																				
1.5	Name, code of bagh governor																				
1.6	Phone number of bagh governor																				
1.7	Sex of bagh governor											1. Male									2. Female

2. POPULATION AND HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION

2.1	Total number of households																			
2.1.1	Number of elderly-headed households (aged 60 years and above)																			
2.1.2	Number of single parent households																			
2.2	Total population																			
2.2.1	of which, the female population																			
2.3	Population disaggregated by age																			
2.3.1	Aged 0-5 years																			
2.3.2	Aged 6-17 years																			
2.3.3	Aged 18-59 years																			
2.3.4	Aged 60 years and above																			
2.4	Number of individuals with disabilities																			
2.5	Number of elderly individuals without caregivers (aged 60 years and above)																			
2.6	Number of pregnant women																			
2.7	Number of children separated from both parents																			
	Number of children separated from their mother/father																			
2.9	What is the percentage of registration of the people residing in your bagh? <i>(Choose only one answer)</i>	None (0%).....	1	} 2.10																
		Almost no one (1-10%).....	2																	
		Some people (11-39%).....	3																	
		Around half of people (40-60%).....	4																	
		Most people (61-89%).....	5																	
		Nearly everyone (90-99%).....	6																	
		Everyone (100%).....	7																	
2.10	Please specify three main reasons for non-registration	Individuals don't see any use in registration	A																	
		Schooling/education reason.....	B																	
		Registration office is located too far	C																	
		Filling in the forms is too cumbersome.....	D																	
		Don't know how to register.....	E																	
		Requires too much additional information.....	F																	
		Individuals see themselves as temporary residents.....	G																	
		No reason	H																	
		Other (specify).....	X																	

3. ARRIVALS

3.1	Has anyone arrived to your bagh in the last three months?	Yes.....	1	→ 4
		No.....	2	
3.2	Number of individuals arrived your bagh in the last three months			
3.3	Where did most arrivals in the last three months to your bagh come from? <i>(Choose only one answer)</i>	Other soum, bagh.....	1	
		Other aimag.....	2	
		Ulaanbaatar.....	3	
		Soum central bagh.....	1	

3.4	Where did most arrivals from another soum, bagh and aimag come from? <i>(Choose only one answer)</i>	Aimag central bagh..... 2 Rural bagh..... 3	
3.5	Do you know where did most arrivals to your bagh from other aimags come from?	Yes..... 1 No..... 2	→ 4
3.6	If yes, please specify which aimag they come from?	Aimag _____ Soum _____ Bagh _____	
3.7	Number of arrivals for herding (otor) purpose to your bagh in the last three months.	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
3.8	Please specify the main reason for herding (otor) arrivals to your bagh in the last three months.	Better grazing land in this land..... 1 Dzud or harsh winter conditions in bagh of origin..... 2 Usual seasonal movement..... 3 Other..... 4	
3.9	Number of people arrived to your bagh in the last three months for employment as a herder?	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
3.10	Number of people arrived to your bagh in the last three months for employment in mining and quarrying sector?	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
3.11	Number of children aged 15-17 year old arrived to your bagh for child labor purposes.	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
3.12	How many of people who arrived to your bagh in the last three months stayed in your bagh?	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
3.13	Please specify the main reasons of arrivals reported in your bagh. <i>(Choose primary three reasons)</i>	Employment..... A Herding (otor)..... B Health..... C Family..... D Education..... E Celebrations (weddings, holidays)..... F Emergency (COVID-19 pandemic)..... G Access to basic services H Other..... X	→ 3.5 → 3.6 → 3.7
3.14	Primary sector of employment of those who arrived to your bagh in the last three months for employment purpose. <i>(Choose only one answer)</i>	Agriculture, forestry, fishing, hunting..... A Mining and quarrying..... B Manufacturing industry, electric power and water supply..... C Construction..... D Wholesale and retail trade, car and motorcycle repair..... E Logistics, warehouse activities..... F Hotel, restaurant..... G Information, communication..... H Public administration and defense..... I Education..... J Health, social welfare..... K Other services..... L Other..... X	

3.15	Please specify the main reasons of arrivals in the last three months for health purposes. <i>(You can choose multiple options)</i>	Antenatal care.....	A	
		Need to be under medical observation.....	B	
		Temporary loss of ability to work.....	C	
		Complications of disability.....	D	
		Other.....	X	

4. MOBILITY RELATED CHALLENGES

4.1	Do arrivals in your bagh cause mobility related challenges across aimag and rural area?	Yes 1 No 2 →	Section 6	
4.2	Please specify mobility related challenges. <i>(You can choose multiple options)</i>	Environmental pollution (water, soil, air)	A	
		Desertification.....	B	
		Crime increases	C	
		Strain on health services.....	D	
		Strain on educational services.....	E	
	Other (specify).....	X		
4.3	Do administration units take actions to address the mobility related challenges?	Yes 1 No 2 →	Section 6	
4.4	Apart from measures currently taken by administration, what type of measures should be considered by authorities? <i>(You can choose multiple options)</i>	Create favorable legal environment for the registration of short term movements.....	A	
		Improve control of traffic entering and exiting the centralized area (creating guardhouse).....	B	
		Register people who are travelling between destinations (rural).....	C	
		Other (specify).....	X	

5. DEPARTURES

5.1	Are there any departures in the last three months in your bagh?	Yes..... 1 No..... 2	→ 4	
5.2	Number of departed people from your bagh.	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>		
5.3	Where did most of the people who departed your bagh in the last three months go? <i>(Choose only one answer)</i>	Other soum, bagh.....	1	→ 4
		Other aimag.....	2	
		Ulaanbaatar.....	3	
5.4	Where did most of the people who departed to other soum, bagh or aimag go? <i>(Choose only one answer)</i>	Soum center bagh.....	1	
		Aimag center bagh.....	2	
		Rural bagh.....	3	
5.5	Do you know to which aimag most of the people who departed to another aimag go?	Yes.....	1	→ 4
		No.....	2	
5.6	If yes, please write the names of those aimag, soum and bagh.	Aimag _____ Soum _____ Bagh _____		
5.7	Please specify the primary reasons for departures in your bagh in the last three months. <i>(Choose the primary three reasons)</i>	Employment.....	A	
		Herding (otor) movement.....	B	
		Health.....	C	
		Family.....	D	
		Education.....	E	
		Celebrations (weddings, holidays).....	F	
		Emergency (COVID-19 pandemic).....	G	
		Access to basic services.....	H	
		Other.....	X	
	What is the primary sector of employment of the residents of your bagh?	Agriculture, forestry, fishing, hunting.....	A	
		Mining and quarrying.....	B	
		Manufacturing industry, electric power and water supply.....	C	
		Construction.....	D	
		Wholesale and retail trade, car and motorcycle repair.....	E	
		Logistics, warehouse.....	F	

5.8	<i>(Choose only one answer)</i>	Hotel, restaurant..... G Information, communication..... H Public administration and defense..... I Education..... J Health, social welfare..... K Other services..... L Others..... X
5.9	Please specify the main source of income of the residents in your bagh. <i>(Choose only one answer)</i>	Employment..... 1 Agricultural production 2 Self-employed or business 3 Rent received from house or land..... 4 Money received from family and/or friends..... 5 Cash grants or other forms of aid from NGO/Government..... 6 Pension 7 Other..... 8
5.1	Have you heard of the households who reduced food consumption significantly in the last three months? <i>(Choose only one)</i>	Frequently..... 1 Sometimes..... 2

6. SERVICES AND INFRASTRUCTURE

6.1	Please name the services that people in your bagh have difficulties accessing. <i>(Choose up to three options)</i>	Water..... A Food..... B Electricity..... C Health..... D Housing..... E Education..... F Transportation..... G Civil administrative service..... H Other..... X
6.2	What measurements does your bagh implement for people living with disability? <i>(You can choose multiple options)</i>	Specialized transportation services..... A Infrastructure to safely access streets, parks and buildings..... B Specialized medical care..... C Don't know..... D Other..... X

7. NOTE. RECOMMENDATIONS OF BAGH GOVERNORS REGARDING SHORT TERM MOVEMENT

ANNEX B.

TABLE 1.1 SURVEYED POPULATION, PER AIMAG AND BAGH, 2022

Province/ Aimag	Total number of baghs	Total number of households	Total population	Male	Female
Total	1 640	504 554	1 779 600	885 743	893 857
Arkhangai	101	28 380	96 903	48 435	48 468
Bayan-Ulgii	100	25 775	112 706	55 554	57 152
Bayankhongor	105	21 791	79 947	39 292	40 655
Bulgan	75	19 295	63 017	31 978	31 039
Govi-Altai	88	16 546	58 499	29 090	29 409
Govisumber	10	5 277	18 354	9 215	9 139
Darkhan-Uul	26	29 735	107 185	52 282	54 903
Dornogovi	65	21 351	71 747	36 292	35 455
Dornod	67	24 058	82 647	40 969	41 678
Dundgovi	68	13 826	43 546	21 731	21 815
Zavkhan	116	21 709	74 987	37 357	37 630
Orkhon	25	29 235	107 270	52 527	54 743
Uvurkhangai	112	34 720	119 379	59 067	60 312
Umnugovi	59	23 757	73 426	36 040	37 386
Sukhbaatar	67	18 960	65 404	32 641	32 763
Selenge	57	29 998	110 230	55 423	54 807
Tuv	97	29 188	96 948	49 308	47 640
Uvs	93	22 261	85 750	43 155	42 595
Khovd	91	23 425	92 316	46 067	46 249
Khuvsgul	129	39 918	138 949	68 740	70 209
Khentii	89	25 349	80 390	40 580	39 810

TABLE 1.2 ARRIVALS IN BAGH IN THE LAST THREE MONTHS

Aimag	Total	Yes	No
Total	1 640	966	674
Arkhangai	101	63	38
Bayan-Ulgii	100	56	44

Bayankhongor	105	67	38
Bulgan	75	46	29
Govi-Altai	88	62	26
Govisumber	10	7	3
Darkhan-Uul	26	25	1
Dornogovi	65	45	20
Dornod	67	49	18
Dundgovi	68	30	38
Zavkhan	116	28	88
Orkhon	25	25	-
Uvurkhangai	112	57	55
Umnugovi	59	32	27
Sukhbaatar	67	48	19
Selenge	57	45	12
Tuv	97	72	25
Uvs	93	34	59
Khovd	91	39	52
Khuvsgul	129	72	57
Khentii	89	64	25

TABLE 1.3 NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS WHO ARRIVED IN THE LAST THREE MONTHS

Aimag	Total
Total	31 664
Arkhangai	2 608
Baya-Ulgii	1 769
Bayankhongor	1 601
Bulgan	725
Govi-Altai	1 646
Govisumber	95
Darkhan-Uul	1 303
Dornogovi	1 247
Dornod	1 915
Dundgovi	1 189
Zavkhan	733

Orkhon	1 947
Uvurkhangai	1 845
Umnugovi	5 121
Sukhbaatar	807
Selenge	732
Tuv	1 575
Uvs	820
Khovd	1 161
Khuvsgul	1 804
Khentii	1 021

TABLE 1.4 SECTORS OF EMPLOYMENT, PER PROVINCE (% OF RESPONSES) 2022

Aimags	Total	Construction	Education	Production industry, electric power and water supply	Wholesale and retail trade, car and motorcycle repair	Public administration and defense
Total	100.0	1.2	6.6	0.5	1.6	3.1
Arkhangai	100.0	-	7.9	-	2.0	-
Bayan-Ulgii	100.0	3.0	8.0	2.0	6.0	1.0
Bayankhongor	100.0	3.8	5.7	-	1.0	2.9
Bulgan	100.0	-	5.3	-	-	2.7
Govi-Altai	100.0	2.3	5.7	-	1.1	4.5
Govisumber	100.0	-	10.0	-	-	10.0
Darkhan-Uul	100.0	3.8	3.8	-	-	-
Dornogovi	100.0	-	4.6	1.5	3.1	13.8
Dornod	100.0	-	7.5	1.5	1.5	4.5
Dundgovi	100.0	-	5.9	-	-	5.9
Zavkhan	100.0	-	12.9	-	0.9	1.7
Orkhon	100.0	4.0	-	4.0	4.0	-
Uvurkhangai	100.0	1.8	6.3	-	1.8	1.8
Umnugovi	100.0	-	1.7	-	3.4	-
Sukhbaatar	100.0	-	10.4	-	1.5	4.5
Selenge	100.0	5.3	3.5	1.8	-	1.8
Tuv	100.0	2.1	4.1	-	-	3.1

Uvs	100.0	-	6.5	2.2	1.1	4.3
Khovd	100.0	2.2	6.6	-	2.2	4.4
Khuvsgul	100.0	-	7.8	-	3.1	-
Khentii	100.0	-	5.6	-	-	5.6

Continuation of Table 1.4

Aimag	Logistics, warehouse	Mining and quarrying	Other services	Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting	Health, social welfare	Other
Total	0.4	3.6	6.0	64.3	0.4	12.3
Arkhangai	-	-	1.0	75.2	1.0	12.9
Bayan-Ulgii	-	1.0	3.0	63.0	2.0	11.0
Bayankhongor	-	1.9	3.8	63.8	-	17.1
Bulgan	-	-	6.7	66.7	-	18.6
Govi-Altai	-	1.1	4.5	71.6	1.1	8.1
Govisumber	-	10.0	10.0	30.0	-	30.0
Darkhan-Uul	3.8	15.4	30.8	15.4	-	27.0
Dornogovi	3.1	1.5	3.1	60.0	-	9.3
Dornod	1.5	1.5	6.0	62.7	-	13.3
Dundgovi	-	-	1.5	79.4	-	7.3
Zavkhan	-	1.7	7.8	60.3	1.7	13.0
Orkhon	-	48.0	20.0	8.0	4.0	8.0
Uvurkhangai	-	2.7	4.5	67.0	-	14.1
Umnugovi	1.7	20.3	5.1	62.7	-	5.1
Sukhbaatar	-	1.5	7.5	62.7	-	11.9
Selenge	1.8	10.5	8.8	52.6	-	13.9
Tuv	-	1.0	3.1	72.2	-	14.4
Uvs	-	-	9.7	64.5	-	11.7
Khovd	-	4.4	8.8	61.5	-	9.9
Khuvsgul	-	1.6	4.7	69.0	-	13.8
Khentii	-	5.6	7.9	69.7	-	5.6

TABLE 1.5. ARRIVALS FROM OTHER SOUMS AND BAGHS

Aimag	Total	Other soum, bagh	From abroad	Other aimag	Ulaanbaatar
Total	966	469	12	139	346
Arkhangai	63	19	-	10	34
Bayan-Ulgii	56	25	10	-	21
Bayankhongor	67	43	-	8	16
Bulgan	46	9	-	11	26
Govi-Altai	62	12	1	2	47
Govisumber	7	1	-	5	1
Darkhan-Uul	25	16	-	4	5
Dornogovi	45	29	-	5	11
Dornod	49	21	-	4	24
Dundgovi	30	20	-	4	6
Zavkhan	28	11	-	4	13
Orkhon	25	15	-	6	4
Uvurkhangai	57	39	-	10	8
Umnugovi	32	19	-	7	6
Sukhbaatar	48	31	-	7	10
Selenge	45	15	-	11	19
Tuv	72	27	1	15	29
Uvs	34	21	-	1	12
Khovd	39	28	-	6	5
Khuvsgul	72	40	-	3	29
Khentii	64	28	-	16	20

TABLE 1.6. WHERE DID MOST OF THE ARRIVALS FROM OTHER SOUMS AND BAGHS COME FROM?

Aimag	Total
Total	1640
Arkhangai	101
Bayan-Ulgii	100
Bayankhongor	105
Bulgan	75

Govi-Altai	88
Govisumber	10
Darkhan-Uul	26
Dornogovi	65
Dornod	67
Dundgovi	68
Zavkhan	116
Orkhon	25
Uvurkhangai	112
Umnugovi	59
Sukhbaatar	67
Selenge	57
Tuv	97
Uvs	93
Khovd	91
Khuvsgul	129
Khentii	89

TABLE 1.7. WHERE DID MOST OF THE ARRIVALS FROM OTHER SOUMS AND BAGHS COME FROM?

Aimag	Total
Total	4165
Arkhangai	134
Bayan-Ulgii	38
Bayankhongor	13
Bulgan	10
Govi-Altai	-
Govisumber	6
Darkhan-Uul	7
Dornogovi	32
Dornod	180
Dundgovi	46
Zavkhan	77
Orkhon	16
Uvurkhangai	14

Umnugovi	3294
Sukhbaatar	13
Selenge	13
Tuv	66
Uvs	10
Khovd	70
Khuvsgul	-
Khentii	126

TABLE 1.8. NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS ARRIVED IN THE LAST THREE MONTHS FOR HERDING (OTOR) PUPROSES

Aimag	Total
Total	356
Arkhangai	15
Bayan-Ulgii	20
Bayankhongor	8
Bulgan	7
Govi-Altai	3
Govisumber	11
Darkhan-Uul	2
Dornogovi	10
Dornod	36
Dundgovi	4
Zavkhan	-
Orkhon	-
Uvurkhangai	11
Umnugovi	6
Sukhbaatar	46
Selenge	27
Tuv	52
Uvs	1
Khovd	7
Khuvsgul	24
Khentii	66

TABLE 1.9. NUMBER OF CHILDREN (AGED 15-17 YEARS OLD) ARRIVED IN THE LAST THREE MONTHS FOR CHILD LABOR

Aimag	Total
Total	315
Arkhangai	15
Bayan-Ulgii	11
Bayankhongor	18
Bulgan	15
Govi-Altai	5
Govisumber	3
Darkhan-Uul	6
Dornogovi	20
Dornod	18
Dundgovi	7
Zavkhan	7
Orkhon	8
Uvurkhangai	18
Umnugovi	16
Sukhbaatar	20
Selenge	27
Tuv	31
Uvs	7
Khovd	8
Khovsgul	15
Khentii	40

TABLE 1.10. NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS ARRIVED IN THE LAST THREE MONTHS FOR HERDING (OTOR) PURPOSES

Aimag	Total
Total	999
Arkhangai	5
Bayan-Ulgii	62
Bayankhongor	194
Bulgan	18

Govi-Altai	1
Govisumber	-
Darkhan-Uul	-
Dornogovi	28
Dornod	23
Dundgovi	154
Zavkhan	5
Orkhon	20
Uvurkhangai	106
Umnugovi	15
Sukhbaatar	19
Selenge	15
Tuv	30
Uvs	7
Khovd	140
Khuvsgul	97
Khentii	60

TABLE 1.11. NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS ARRIVED IN THE LAST THREE MONTHS FOR HERDING (OTOR) PURPOSES

Aimag	Total
Total	14 405
Arkhangai	241
Bayan-Ulgii	247
Bayankhongor	1069
Bulgan	132
Govi-Altai	501
Govisumber	59
Darkhan-Uul	1042
Dornogovi	898
Dornod	983
Dundgovi	896
Zavkhan	331
Orkhon	1477

Uvurkhangai	1524
Umnugovi	1273
Sukhbaatar	661
Selenge	417
Tuv	719
Uvs	354
Khovd	447
Khuvsgul	546
Khentii	588

TABLE 1.12. DOES YOUR BAGH HAVE CHALLENGES ASSOCIATED WITH SHORT-TERM MOBILITY?

Aimags	Total	Yes	No
Total	1 640	293	1 347
Arkhangai	101	16	85
Bayan-Ulgii	100	5	95
Bayankhongor	105	17	88
Bulgan	75	8	67
Govi-Altai	88	8	80
Govisumber	10	2	8
Darkhan-Uul	26	13	13
Dornogovi	65	12	53
Dornod	67	18	49
Dundgovi	68	9	59
Zavkhan	116	17	99
Orkhon	25	7	18
Uvurkhangai	112	17	95
Umnugovi	59	9	50
Sukhbaatar	67	15	52
Selenge	57	11	46
Tuv	97	33	64
Uvs	93	12	81
Khovd	91	21	70
Khuvsgul	129	18	111
Khentii	89	25	64

TABLE 1.13. MOBILITY-RELATED CHALLENGES

Aimag	Total	Environmental pollution	Desertification	Crime increases	Strain on health services	Strain on educational services	Other
Total	499	125	106	78	73	86	31
Arkhangai	23	11	3	2	3	2	2
Bayan-Ulgii	6	2	1	-	-	2	1
Bayankhongor	22	5	9	5	1	1	1
Bulgan	11	3	5	-	1	1	1
Govi-Altai	17	3	1	4	5	2	2
Govisumber	2	-	-	1	1	-	-
Darkhan-Uul	21	3	3	4	2	7	2
Dornogovi	23	7	5	5	2	2	2
Dornod	23	4	7	1	2	6	3
Dundgovi	20	6	4	4	2	3	1
Zavkhan	25	6	8	3	3	4	1
Orkhon	16	2	1	2	5	6	-
Uvurkhangai	43	11	7	7	8	10	-
Umnugovi	22	3	2	4	6	6	1
Sukhbaatar	24	6	4	2	2	8	2
Selenge	15	4	3	2	3	3	-
Tuv	64	15	15	11	11	8	4
Uvs	17	5	2	1	2	4	3
Khovd	30	11	11	4	2	1	1
Khuvsgul	35	9	4	9	6	7	-
Khentii	40	9	11	7	6	3	4

TABLE 1.14. DO ADMINISTRATIVE UNITS OF BAGHS TAKE ACTIONS TO ADDRESS AND PREVENT MOBILITY-RELATED CHALLENGES?

Aimag	Total	Yes	No
Total	293	228	65
Arkhangai		16	4
Bayan-Ulgii		5	-
Bayankhongor		17	2
Bulgan		8	-

Govi-Altai	8	6	2
Govisumber	2	1	1
Darkhan-Uul	13	10	3
Dornogovi	12	10	2
Dornod	18	14	4
Dundgovi	9	7	2
Zavkhan	17	11	6
Orkhon	7	6	1
Uvurkhangai	17	16	1
Umnugovi	9	6	3
Sukhbaatar	15	11	4
Selenge	11	7	4
Tuv	33	26	7
Uvs	12	8	4
Khovd	21	14	7
Khuvsgul	18	16	2
Khentii	25	19	6

TABLE 1.15. APART FROM MEASURES CURRENTLY TAKEN BY ADMINISTRATION, WHICH MEASURES SHALL BE TAKEN?

Aimags	Total	Create a favorable legal environment for the registration of short-term movements	Improve control of traffic entering and exiting the centralized area (creating a guardhouse)	Register people who are traveling between destinations (rural)	Others
Total	262	164	40	27	31
Arkhangai	14	9	-	3	2
Bayan-Ulgii	6	4	1	-	1
Bayankhongor	18	8	2	4	4
Bulgan	9	5	3	1	-
Govi-Altai	6	5	1	-	-
Govisumber	1	-	-	-	1
Darkhan-Uul	12	9	1	-	2
Dornogovi	11	6	-	2	3

Dornod	14	8	3	1	2
Dundgovi	10	7	1	1	1
Zavkhan	11	6	2	1	2
Orkhon	7	6	-	-	1
Uvurkhangai	17	10	5	-	2
Umnugovi	10	6	1	3	-
Sukhbaatar	14	9	3	2	-
Selenge	8	6	1	1	-
Tuv	30	18	4	3	5
Uvs	8	6	2	-	-
Khovd	14	7	4	-	3
Khuvsgul	19	12	5	1	1
Khentii	23	17	1	4	1

TABLE 1.16. DOES YOUR BAGH HAVE DEPARTURES IN THE LAST THREE MONTHS?

Aimag	Total	Yes	No
Total	1 640	1 095	545
Arkhangai	101	63	38
Bayan-Ulgii	100	62	38
Bayankhongor	105	86	19
Bulgan	75	43	32
Govi-Altai	88	74	14
Govisumber	10	5	5
Darkhan-Uul	26	25	1
Dornogovi	65	56	9
Dornod	67	50	17
Dundgovi	68	40	28
Zavkhan	116	40	76
Orkhon	25	25	-
Uvurkhangai	112	98	14
Umnugovi	59	37	22
Sukhbaatar	67	55	12
Selenge	57	40	17
Tuv	97	75	22

Uvs	93	33	60
Khovd	91	46	45
Khuvsgul	129	85	44
Khentii	89	57	32

TABLE 1.17. NUMBER OF DEPARTED INDIVIDUALS IN YOUR BAGH IN THE LAST THREE MONTHS

Aimags	Total
Total	35 104
Arkhangai	2 436
Bayan-Ulgii	1 613
Bayankhongor	3 257
Bulgan	943
Govi-Altai	2 869
Govisumber	75
Darkhan-Uul	795
Dornogovi	1 068
Dornod	1 952
Dundgovi	1 328
Zavkhan	399
Orkhon	4 823
Uvurkhangai	3 358
Umnugovi	2 233
Sukhbaatar	1 039
Selenge	656
Tuv	1 257
Uvs	1 045
Khovd	1 000
Khuvsgul	2 394
Khentii	564

TABLE 1.18. WHERE DID MOST OF THE DEPARTURES IN YOUR BAGH IN THE LAST THREE MONTHS GO?

Aimag	Total	Other soum, bagh	Other aimag	Ulaanbaatar	Abroad
Total	1 094	304	113	641	36
Arkhangai	63	7	2	53	1
Bayan-Ulgii	62	2	-	48	12
Bayankhongor	86	25	9	52	-
Bulgan	43	2	5	36	-
Govi-Altai	74	4	2	67	1
Govisumber	5	1	-	4	-
Darkhan-Uul	24	14	1	9	-
Dornogovi	56	37	7	12	-
Dornod	50	12	7	31	-
Dundgovi	40	18	8	14	-
Zavkhan	40	10	8	22	-
Orkhon	25	5	1	4	15
Uvurkhangai	98	30	17	50	1
Umnugovi	37	22	6	9	-
Sukhbaatar	55	21	6	27	1
Selenge	40	4	10	26	-
Tuv	75	11	7	56	1
Uvs	33	9	3	21	-
Khovd	46	27	2	14	3
Khuvsgul	85	26	9	49	1
Khentii	57	17	3	37	-

TABLE 1.19. IF THEY DEPARTED TO OTHER SOUMS AND BAGHS, WHERE DID MOST OF THOSE PEOPLE GO?

Aimag	Total	Soum center bagh	Aimag center bagh	Rural bagh
Total	305	93	165	47
Arkhangai	7	6	1	-
Bayan-Ulgii	2	2	-	-
Bayankhongor	25	9	15	1
Bulgan	2	1	1	-

Govi-Altai	4	-	1	3
Govisumber	1	-	-	1
Darkhan-Uul	15	8	7	-
Dornogovi	37	9	27	1
Dornod	12	4	6	2
Dundgovi	18	2	15	1
Zavkhan	10	2	5	3
Orkhon	5	2	3	-
Uvurkhangai	30	5	18	7
Umnugovi	22	6	14	2
Sukhbaatar	21	6	12	3
Selenge	4	4	-	-
Tuv	11	3	3	5
Uvs	9	-	3	6
Khovd	27	13	7	7
Khuvsgul	26	6	16	4
Khentii	17	5	11	1



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