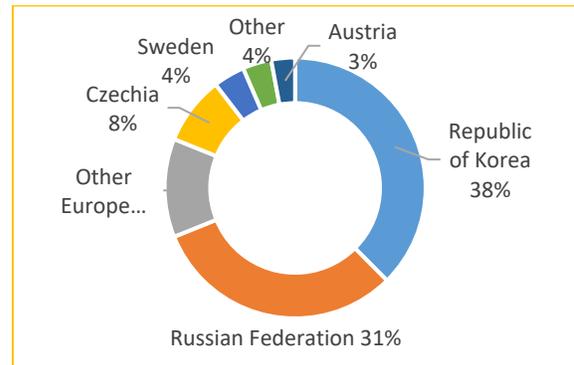




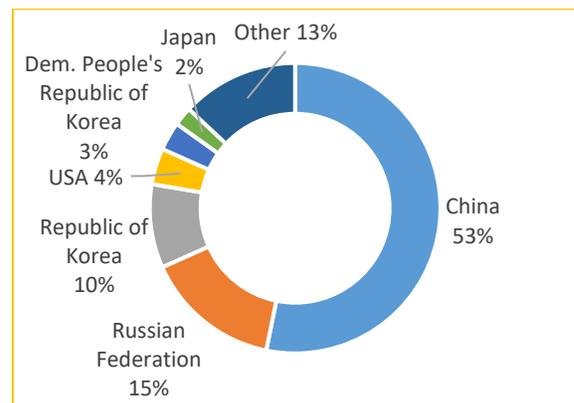
Socio-economic outlook 2017 ⁸¹

Population	3,075,647* (50.5% women)
Immigrant population	18,204* (27.0% women)
Emigrant population	67,549* (52.5% women)
Migrant population⁸²	85,753* (47.1% women)
Migrant population % of total population	2.8%*
Net international migration (2012 – 2017)	-15,001**
GDP per capita	USD 3,735 (current)
Remittances received as share of GDP	2.38%**

Main countries of destination (2017)



Main countries of origin (2017)

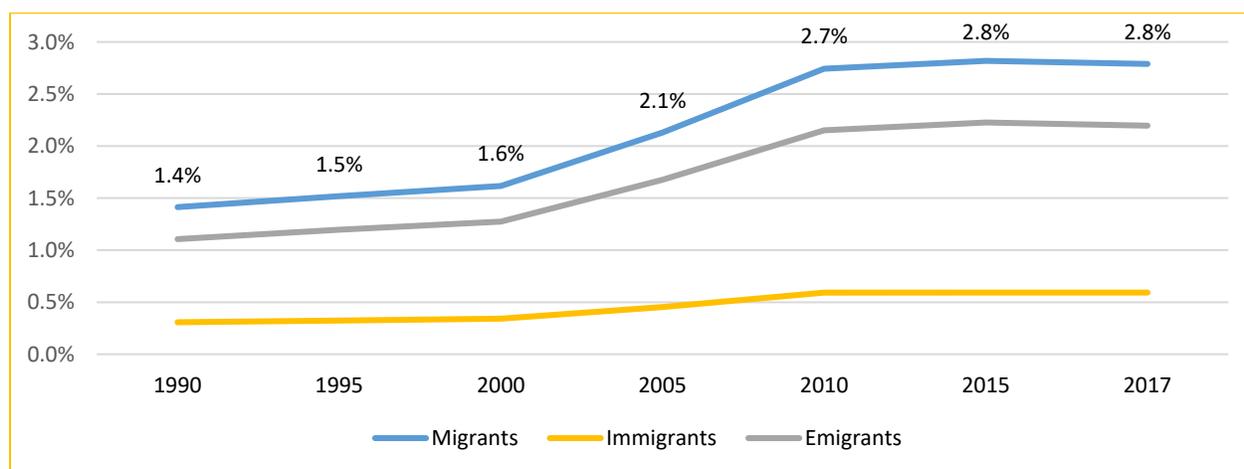


⁸¹ All data is from UNDESA (2017). International Migrant Stock: The 2017 Revision, except from data in rows 4 to 6 of the table which is from the World Bank Indicators (2018).

⁸² Migrant population = immigrant + emigrant population.



International migrants as a share of the total population



Migration

In Mongolia, the share of international migrants as a percentage of the total population grew from 1.4% in 1990 to 2.8% in 2017. 47.1% of these were women. Mongolia can be considered both an immigration and an emigration country, but the latter is more pronounced. Cross border mobility characterized both immigration and emigration patterns. In Mongolia, the main countries of origin of the immigrant population are China (53%), the Russian Federation (15%) and the Republic of Korea (10%). Similarly, the main countries of destination of Mongolian emigrants are the Republic of Korea (38%) and the Russian Federation (31%) followed by Czechia (8%) and Sweden (4%) (UNDESA, 2017). International remittances received represent 2.38% of the GDP (World Bank, 2018).

Resettlement

In 2017, five persons travelled from Mongolia under IOM support for resettlement – three adult women and two adult men. All the beneficiaries travelled towards a single destination country.

Internal migration

In Mongolia, mobility is characterized by high levels of internal migration. Numerous factors such as declining livelihood opportunities in rural areas, drought, dzud and climate change are fostering rural to urban migration. In this context, the escalating and rapid population growth in urban areas, and particularly in Ulaanbaatar, is outpacing the government's ability to provide basic services to the increased number of urban residents. This situation has left many internal migrants and non-migrant populations highly vulnerable as sanitation, running water, healthcare and education services are now limited for all. To respond to this situation, in 2018, IOM in cooperation with



the Government of Mongolia, launched a project in Mongolia to better assess needs and vulnerabilities of internal migrants. Preliminary results indicate that the drivers of rural to urban migration are a combination of factors based on personal and family needs, but also on the situation in the place of origin and in the place of destination. However, unemployment and lack of opportunities in rural areas appear the most relevant factors influencing the decision to migrate. In terms of challenges encountered after the migration process it appears that obtaining an official city residency, accommodation, land and employment are major areas of concern. Similarly, access to health and educational services, to social welfare and family wellbeing in general are challenging aspects of internal migration in Mongolia.⁸³

Identity and document fraud

Between January and June 2018, 5% (n=20) of the 382 travel documents checked at borders in Mongolia with the Verifier TD&B contained some irregularities. 55% (n=11) them were fraudulent documents and 45% (n=9) were genuine documents used by a different person from the legitimate owner (imposter). 67% (n=12) of irregular travelers were men.⁸⁴

Genuine and total fraud cases (Jan. 2018 – June 2018)

 Genuine: 95%

 Fraud: 5%

Gender distribution of total fraud cases (Jan. 2018 – June 2018)

 33%  67%

Fraudulent Documents and imposter cases relative to total fraud cases (Jan. 2018 – June 2018)

 Imposter: 45%

 Fraudulent documents: 55%

⁸³ Ger Community Mapping Centre and IOM (forthcoming). URBAN MIGRANT VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT. A PARTICIPATIVE QUALITATIVE STUDY.

⁸⁴ The data presented in this section has been collected with the Verifier TD&B, a system developed by IOM in 2014, designed for secondary inspections of travel documents, in particular e-Passports.