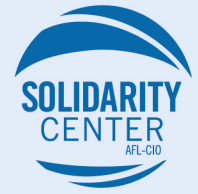


# SUMMARY OF THE RESULTS FROM THREE COUNTRY STUDY: KAZAKHSTAN, KYRGYZSTAN AND UZBEKISTAN



**OBJECTIVE OF THE ANALYSIS:** Development of recommendations to improve migration policy and identify relevant new labor markets for migrants from the Kyrgyz Republic, Republic of Kazakhstan, and Republic of Uzbekistan, based on the field research on changes in migration processes and aimed at advancing migrants' interests.

Recommendations will be presented for practical application by state and private organizations involved in migration issues.

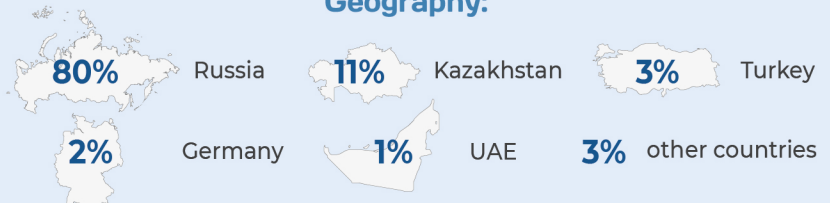
## RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

### Research sample:



1031 migrant workers who are citizens of Kyrgyzstan (471), Kazakhstan (70) and Uzbekistan (490)

### Geography:



## PORTRAIT OF RESPONDENTS

### Gender representation:



54% Men



46% Women

58%

of migrants from Kyrgyzstan are women, which is the highest percentage compared to other countries

### Level of Education:

57% Incomplete secondary and secondary education

8% Higher education

19% Vocational education

16% Incomplete higher education



93% of migrants from Kazakhstan have at least vocational education

The average age is



34

for migrants from all countries

### Marital status:

60%



Are married

40%



Are not married

### Level of prosperity:

10%



Cannot afford food

29%



Can afford food but not clothing

28%



Can afford food and clothing but not large appliances

Among Kazakhstani migrants the level of prosperity is much higher, 54% can afford anything except cars or houses

## MIGRATION PRACTICES

45%

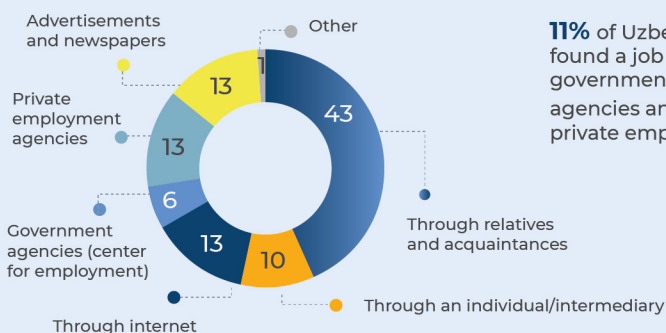
found a job while still in their homeland

65% of Kyrgyzstani and 71% of Kazakhstani migrants found a job upon arrival to the host country

### MAIN REASONS:

46%

lack an employment contract (79% of migrants from Kazakhstan have employment contract)



11% of Uzbekistani migrants found a job through the government employment agencies and 24% through the private employment agencies



43%

Of employers does not provide a contract

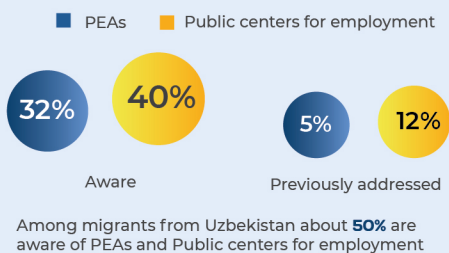
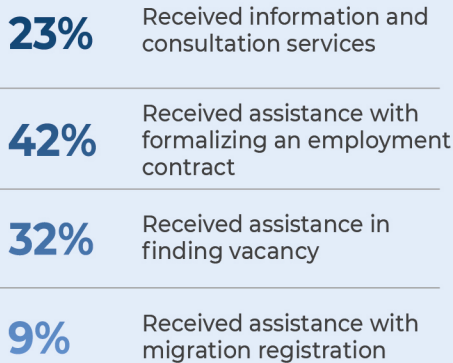
30%

Of migrants decline to sign a contract

27%

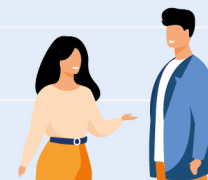
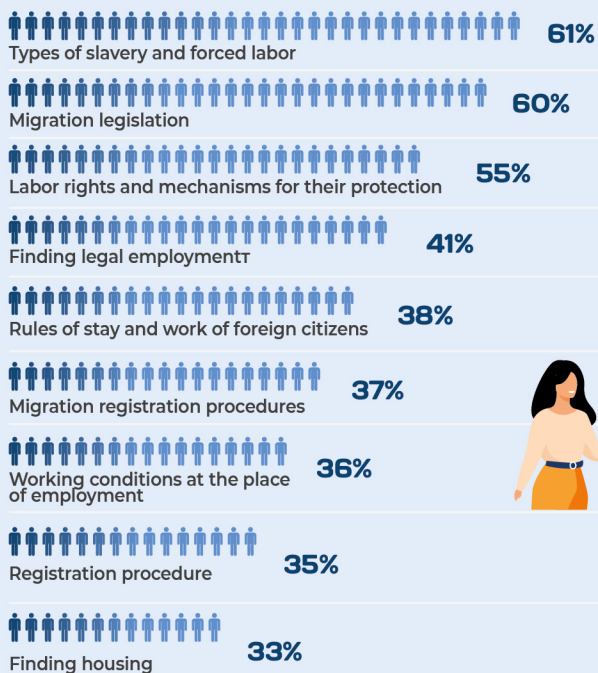
Are unable to sign due to their status

## Services of private employment agencies:



## Pre-migration preparation:

### THE PROPORTION OF MIGRANTS UNAWARE OF PRE-MIGRATION PREPARATION



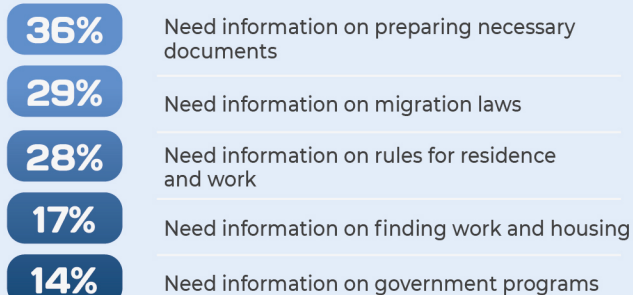
## Main area of employment



## Labor violations:



## Information required about other migration countries for migrants from Kyrgyzstan and Uzbekistan:



## Future plans:

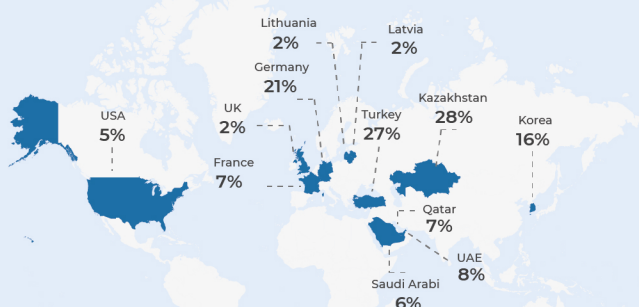


\***65%** of Uzbekistani migrants plan to return to migration again

## Recommendations:

1. Expand government measures to promote the employment of migrants in their home countries.
2. Adopt comprehensive labor migration laws to regulate and protect labor migrants.
3. Strengthening pre-migration preparation programs of migrants.
4. Raise awareness among migrants about fundamental labor rights.
5. Diversify migration routes and disseminate information on new labor markets.
6. Enhance awareness campaigns through social media and accessible platforms to educate on labor rights, safe migration, and official employment channels.
7. Facilitate the use of public and private employment agencies services for securing jobs abroad.
8. Improve the regulation of employment agencies to ensure transparency in recruitment processes and increase access to reliable job opportunities.
9. Strengthen cross-border cooperation and expand bilateral agreements to ensure safer and more regulated migration processes.

**52%** of Kyrgyzstani and Uzbekistani migrants are considering other countries for migration



While Kazakhstan is the top preferred destination for migrants from Uzbekistan (**49%**), Germany is the most preferred host country for migrants from Kyrgyzstan (**30%**).