KAZAKHSTAN

INTERNATIONAL MIGRANT WORKERS SURVEY
FEBRUARY 2024 - ROUND 3

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR MIGRATION (IOM)
MOBILITY TRACKING MATRIX (MTM)

Co-Funded by the European Union

IOM UN MIGRATION

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Disclaimer
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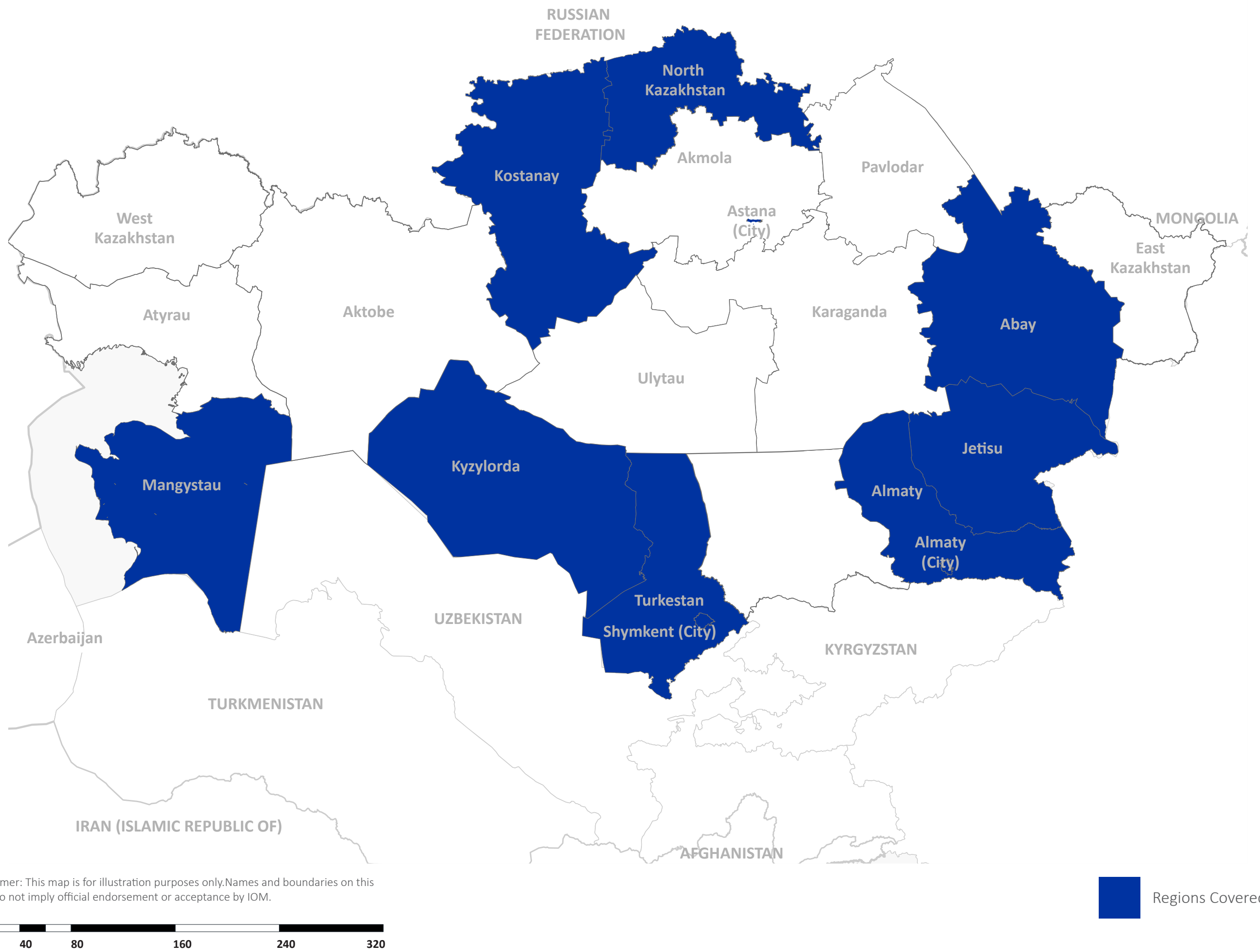
ABOUT MTM

The Mobility Tracking Matrix (MTM) is a system that tracks and monitors population mobility. MTM is adapted to the context in Kazakhstan based on IOM's Global Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) methodology[1]. DTM is designed to regularly and systematically capture, process, and disseminate information to provide a better understanding of the movements and evolving needs of mobile population groups, whether on-site or en route. MTM completed its first round of the Baseline Mobility Assessment (BMA) in January 2023, the second round in May 2023, and the third round in February 2024. MTM enables IOM and its partners to maximize resources, set priorities, and deliver better-targeted, evidence-based, mobility-sensitive, and sustainable humanitarian and development programming.

GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE



1. DTM Methodological framework. Retrieved from: https://dtm.iom.int/about/methodological-framework

SUMMARY OF KEY FINDINGS

7 Regions 3 cities assessed	1,810 International migrant workers interviewed	32% International migrant workers with lower secondary education	41% International migrant workers working without written contract	50% Primary breadwinner for the family	26% Do not have access to health services

In the third round of survey conducted across seven regions and three cities at the provincial level, 1,810 international migrant workers were interviewed. The key findings reveal significant insights into their circumstances. Firstly, 32 per cent of respondents reported having attained a lower secondary education level, while half of them identified themselves as the primary breadwinners for their families. Moreover, a notable portion, 57 per cent, stated they do not receive pension payments, and 50 per cent lack access to annual leave. Additionally, 41 per cent are employed without formal contracts, and 55 per cent pay rent for their accommodation. The majority, 39 per cent, are engaged in the construction sector. While 21 per cent claim to have adequate resources for essential goods, a significant hurdle for most respondents 70 per cent is the high cost of rent. Furthermore, 26 per cent lack access to health services. Nearly half, (48%), remit over 50 per cent of their income. Finally, five per cent of respondents encountered challenges due to sanctions.

METHODOLOGY

International migrant worker surveys were carried out through individual interviews with randomly selected migrant workers in various locations (7 regions and 3 cities). To secure informed consent, 20 enumerators (4 men, 16 women) utilized the snowball method, engaging potential respondents. These interviews were digitally recorded on tablets and uploaded to the KoBo server. The questionnaire aimed to ascertain the presence, mobility, and demographic profile of international migrants, thereby reflecting the gender composition of each country.

Selection of assessment locations was informed by the findings of the IOM's Baseline Mobility Assessment on international migrant workers. The survey questionnaire drew upon IOM's previous studies in Central Asia and consultations with both internal and external experts. It covered a range of topics including socio-economic profiles, migration experiences, employment status, remittances, as well as identifying needs and vulnerabilities.

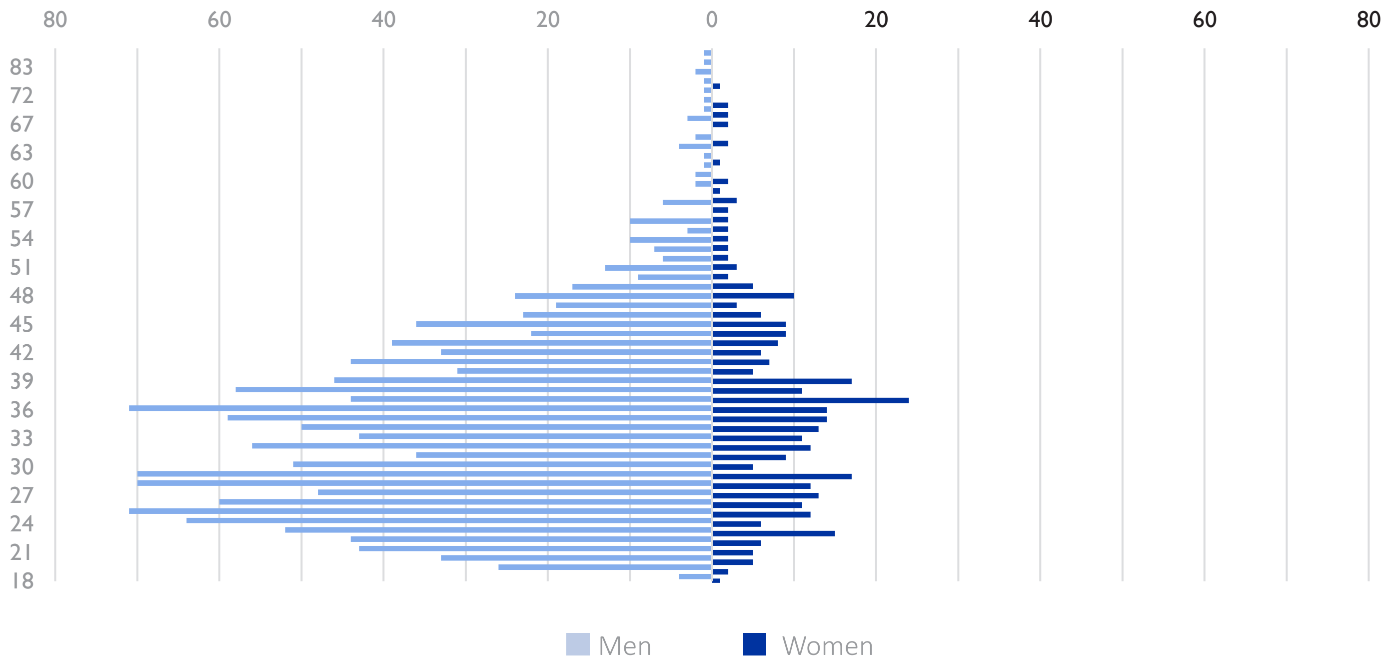
The survey sample size was determined based on the Baseline Mobility Assessment of international migrant presence in the chosen locations. All interviews were conducted anonymously, adhering to IOM's Data Protection Principles[2] throughout the data collection cycle. Collaboration with the Ministry of Labour and Social Protection of Population, Akimats, and the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Kazakhstan facilitated data collection. For consistency, the study adopted IOM's definition of a migrant worker as outlined in the IOM Glossary[3].

2. IOM Data Protection Principles. Retrieved from: https://www.iom.int/data-protection
3. IOM Glossary. Retrieved from: https://publications.iom.int/system/files/pdf/iml_34_glossary.pdf

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF MIGRANT WORKERS

Based on the responses from survey respondents, the majority, 81 percent, were men, with women comprising the remaining 19 percent. On average, male respondents were 34 years old, slightly younger than their female counterparts, who had an average age of 36. The distribution of citizenship was also notable, with only one per cent of respondents holding dual citizenship, while the vast majority, 99 per cent, held only one citizenship.

SEX AND AGE DISAGGREGATION

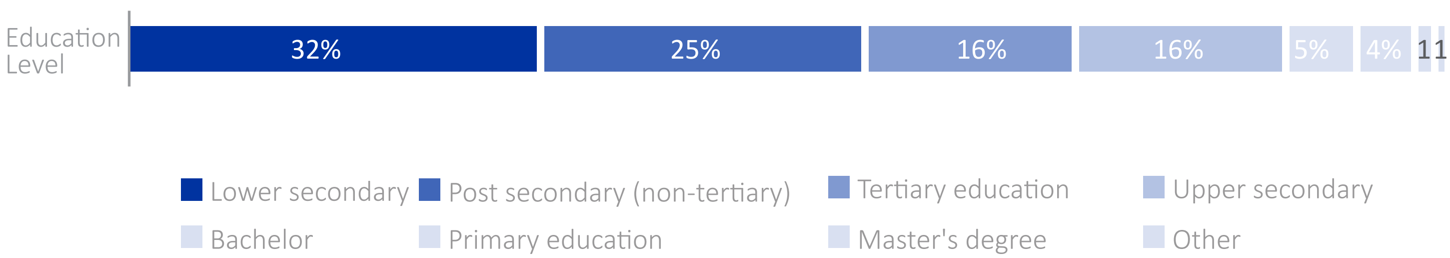


Among migrant workers in Kazakhstan, the majority were married (60%), with singles comprising 29 per cent, divorced individuals at nine per cent, and widowed at two per cent. Engaged migrants made up less than one percent of the recorded population at the time of assessment.

EDUCATION

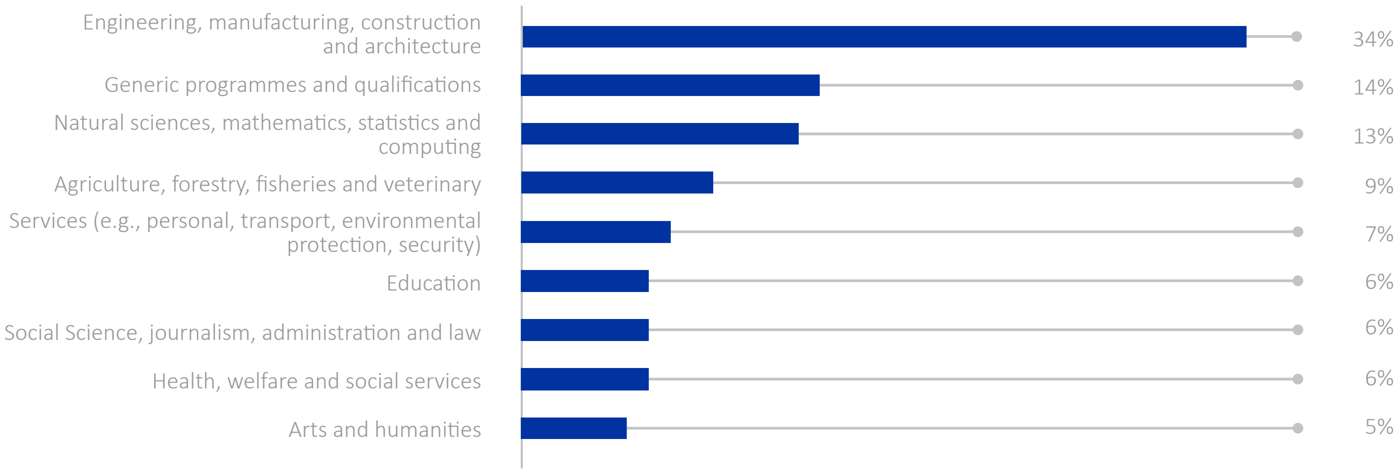
Thirty-two percent of the respondents held lower secondary education, followed by post-secondary non-tertiary education (25%), short-cycle tertiary education (16%), upper secondary education (16%), a bachelor's degree (5%), primary education (4%), and a master's degree (1%).

EDUCATION BACKGROUND



When respondents were further asked about their field of education, 42 per cent of respondents, provided answers. Reported fields of education included engineering, manufacturing, and construction (34%); generic programs and qualifications (14%); natural sciences, mathematics, and statistics (13%); agriculture, forestry, and fisheries (9%); services (e.g., personal, transport, environmental protection, security) (7%); education sector (6%); social sciences and journalism (6%); health and welfare (6%); as well as arts and humanities (5%).

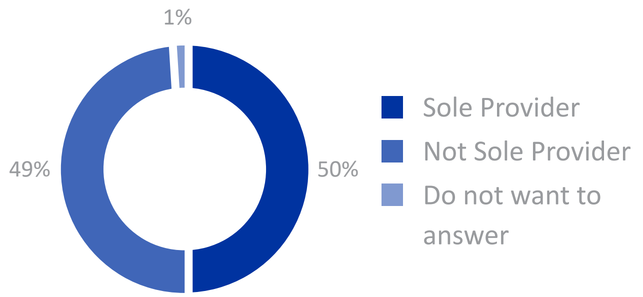
FIELD OF EDUCATION



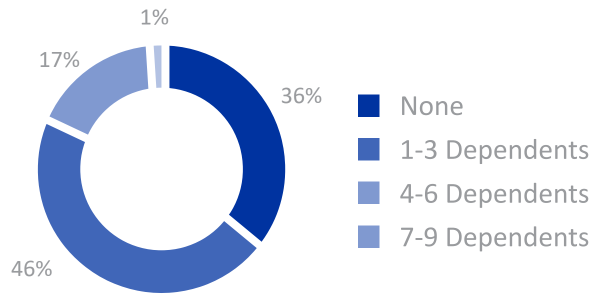
VULNERABILITIES

Half of the respondents (50%) confirmed that they were the primary or sole providers for their households, while 49% per cent indicated otherwise. Only one percent of respondents declined to answer this question. In terms of the number of dependents at home, 46 per cent reported having 1-3 dependents, 36 per cent stated they had 4-6 dependents, and only one per cent reported having 7-9 dependents. Additionally, 17 per cent indicated that they had no dependents at all.

SOLE OR MAIN PROVIDER



DEPENDENTS

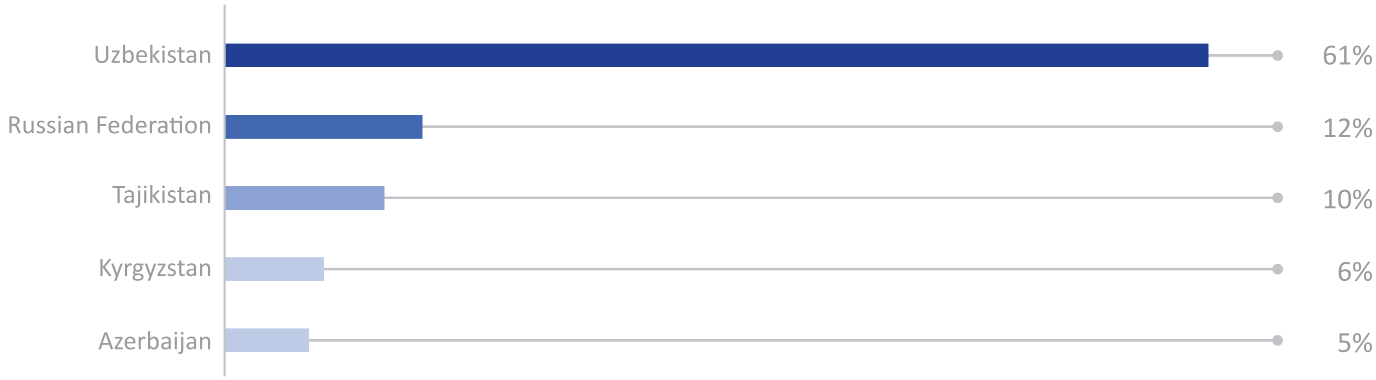


TOP 5 COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN

The majority of respondents migrated from Uzbekistan (61%), with significant numbers also coming from the Russian Federation (12%), Tajikistan (10%), Kyrgyzstan (6%), Azerbaijan (5%), and other countries (6%).

Kazakhstan's strategic location, economic growth, and political stability make it an attractive destination for workers from neighboring countries seeking better opportunities and living conditions.

TOP 5 COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN



EMPLOYMENT EXPERIENCE PRIOR TO MIGRATION

When queried about employment status prior to migration, 39 per cent of respondents were employed in the private sector, 25 per cent were unemployed but actively seeking work in their country of origin, 15 per cent were engaged in daily wage jobs, 9 per cent were self-employed, and 6 per cent were unemployed. Two percent identified as students, and two per cent were retired.

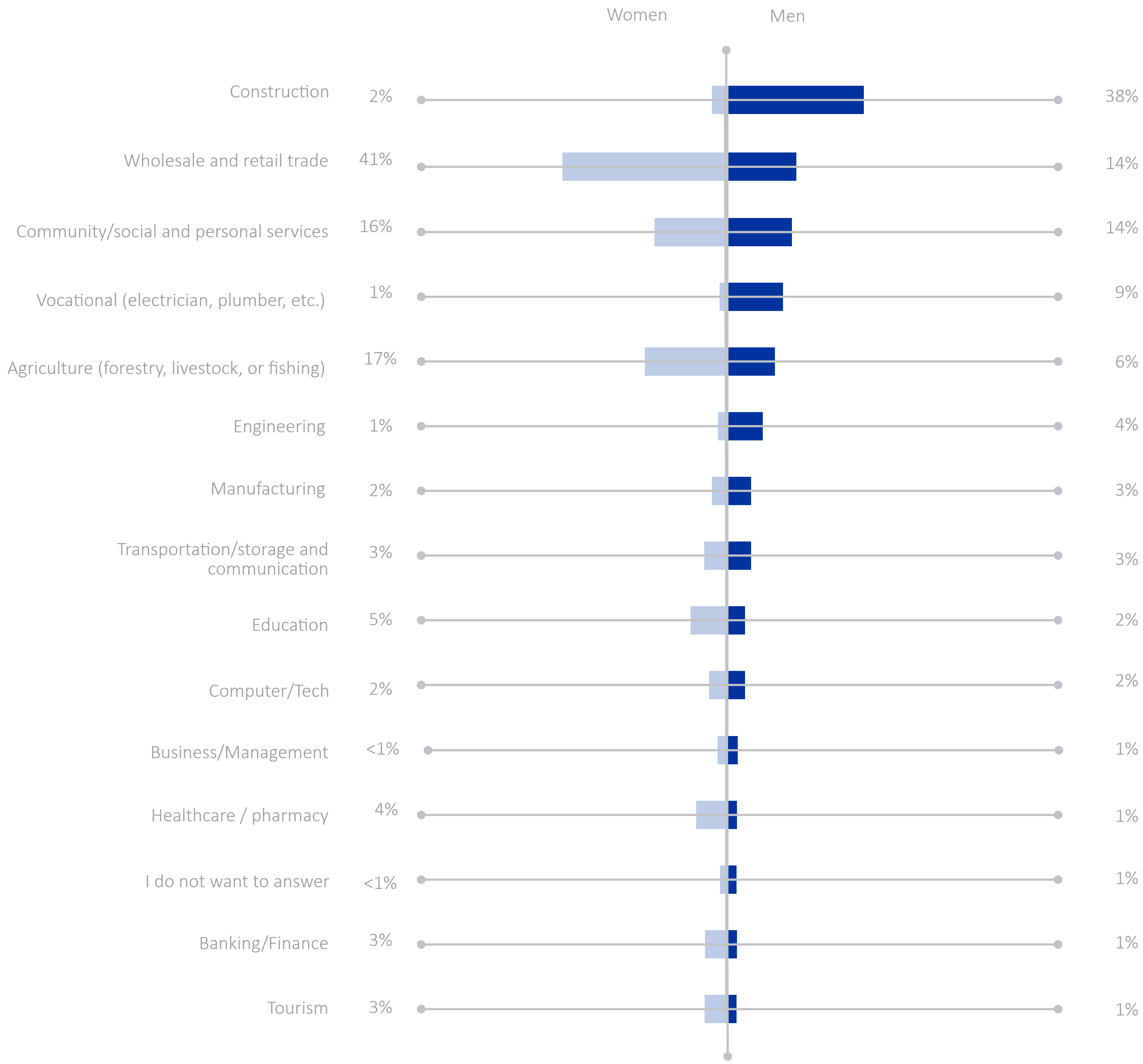
EMPLOYMENT STATUS BEFORE MIGRATION TO KAZAKHSTAN

SECTOR OF EMPLOYMENT PRIOR TO MIGRATION

The primary sectors of employment prior to migration were construction (31%), wholesale and retail trade (19%), and community/social and personal services (14%). Other sectors included agriculture (8%), vocational fields (7%), engineering (3%), transportation and communications (3%), manufacturing (3%), education (2%), technology (2%), healthcare (2%), banking (1%), and tourism (1%).

When examining employment sectors by gender, 65% of respondents, who had prior employment in country of origin (80% male and 20% female), identified their sector of employement. Among male respondents, the majority worked in construction (38%), followed by wholesale and retail trade (14%), community or personal services (14%), vocational sectors (9%), and agriculture (6%). In contrast, a significant portion of female respondents were employed in wholesale and retail trade (41%), followed by agriculture (17%), social and personal services (16%), and the education sector (5%).

SECTOR OF EMPLOYMENT BY SEX



MIGRATION INTENTIONS

When asked about future migration intentions, the majority of respondents (63%) expressed a desire to circulate between their countries of origin and Kazakhstan. Thirty percent of respondents indicated an intention to settle permanently in Kazakhstan, while two percent wished to migrate to another country. Additionally, another two percent intended to return and permanently settle in their countries of origin.

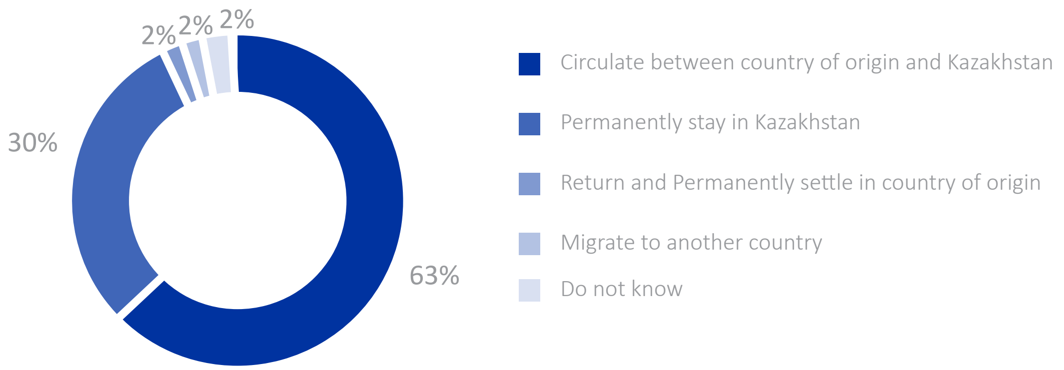
Among the 63 per cent who expressed an interest in circulating between Kazakhstan and their country of origin, the majority (74%) were from Uzbekistan, followed by Tajikistan (10%), the Russian Federation (6%), and the remaining 10 per cent were from other countries.

Of the 30% who expressed an intention to permanently settle in Kazakhstan, 37 per cent were from Uzbekistan, 23 per cent from the Russian Federation, 11 per cent from Azerbaijan and the remaining 29 per cent from other countries.

Regarding the two percent who intended to return and permanently settle in their countries of origin, the majority were from Azerbaijan (27%), followed by the Russian Federation (25%), Uzbekistan (20%), with the remainder from other countries.

Among the two percent who expressed an interest in migrating to other countries, the majority were considering relocation to the Russian Federation (36%), followed by the United States (9%), the Republic of Türkiye (9%), and various other countries (34%).

MIGRATION INTENTIONS



REASONS TO CHOOSE KAZAKHSTAN FOR LABOUR MIGRATION

The primary drivers behind labour migration in Kazakhstan were closely tied to economic factors, with higher incomes being the leading motivation for 36 per cent of respondents. Geographical proximity ranked second, influencing 29 per cent of migrants, while 24 per cent cited the presence of friends in Kazakhstan as a significant factor. Additionally, 21 per cent mentioned the existence of a migrant community from their country of origin, and 19 per cent emphasized language and cultural considerations. Other notable reasons included easy access to job opportunities (18%), perceptions of migrant social protection and treatment (15%), and the presence of family members in Kazakhstan (10%). Safety, ease of documentation, good working conditions, respect for human rights, access to social services, and educational opportunities also played minor but influential roles. However, 48 individuals (2.5%) either hesitated to respond or were unsure how to answer.

REASONS TO CHOOSE KAZAKHSTAN FOR LABOUR MIGRATION

36% Higher income

29% It is the easiest country to access (geographical proximity)

24% I have friends here

21% A lot of other migrants from my country live here

19% Language/culture is close to mine

18% There are more jobs here/ access to job is easier

15% Migrants are treated better in Kazakhstan

10% I have family here

8% It is a safer country

5% It is easier to get documents here

5% Working conditions are better

5% More respect for human rights here

2% Social services are better here

2% Education is better

2% I do not want to answer

1% Other

REASONS FOR MIGRATION

Beyond employment-related factors, various other motivations underpin individuals' mobility. The survey explored these additional reasons through 15 different options, encompassing family-related issues, education, health, and responses to environmental or natural disasters. Seventy-four of migrants migrated for employment purposes to Kazakhstan, while 23 per cent cited non-employment-related reasons for their migration. Further examination revealed that among these respondents, the top three reasons were refusal to answer (40%), family reunification (31%), and other family-related issues (13%). Moreover, analysis uncovered migrants residing in Kazakhstan due to reasons such as partial mobilization (5%), fear of persecution (4%), and fleeing severe breakdowns of public order and violence (3%).

REASONS FOR MIGRATION

40% I do not want to answer

31% To visit/reunite with family/friends

13% Family problems

5% Partial mobilization

4% Fear of persecution

3% Escaping severe breakdown of public order and violence

2% Do not know

2% To sell/buy things

1% For marriage

1% Tourism

1% Education

1% Health problems

<1% Escaping severe food/water insecurity

<1% Slow environmental change

<1% Sudden onset natural disasters

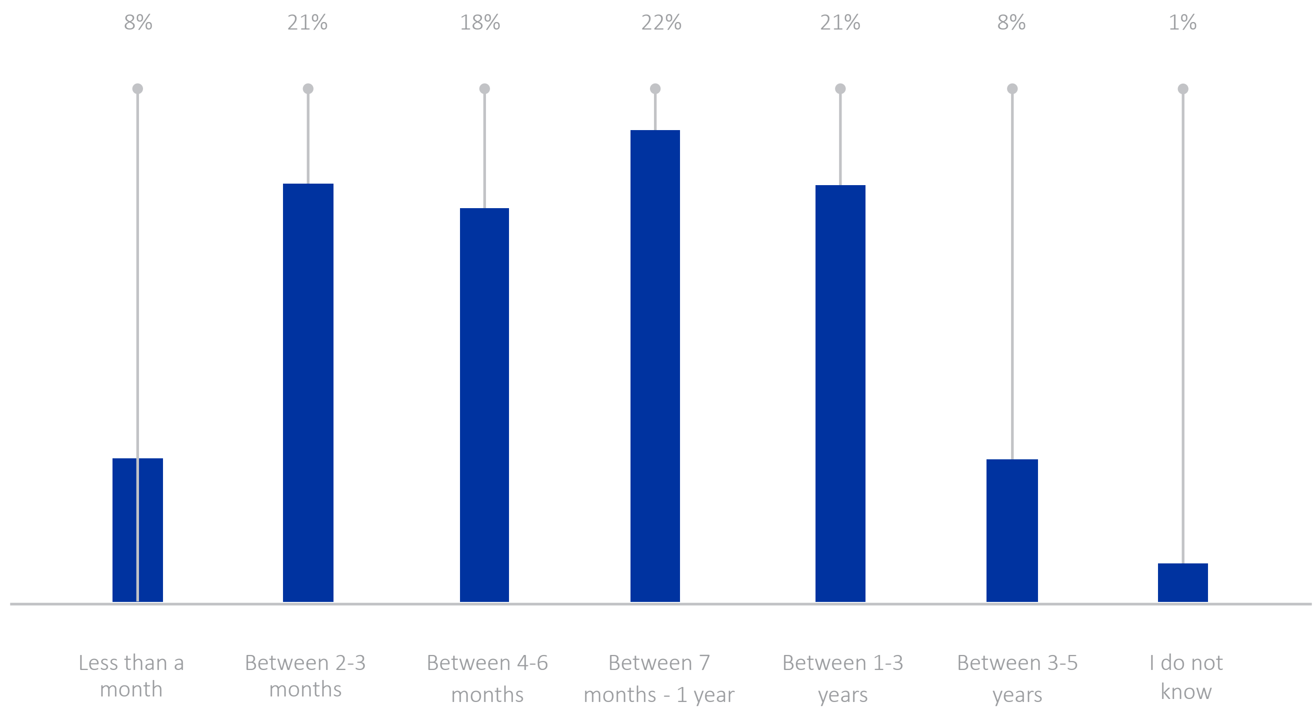
LENGTH OF STAY IN KAZAKHSTAN

The data highlights that the majority of migrant workers in Kazakhstan typically stay for relatively shorter durations, with 8 per cent reporting stays of less than a month, 21 per cent between two and three months, 18 per cent between four and six months, 22 per cent between seven months to one year, and 21 per cent staying for one to three years. Merely, nine per cent indicated a longer stay of three to five years, suggesting that the average migration period falls below three years.

When asked if the actual length of time they spent in Kazakhstan was the same as they expected, the majority of respondents (64%) confirmed and only three per cent said no. However, 21 per cent of respondents did not remember and 11 per cent did not know how long they expected to stay.

Out of the three per cent of the respondents whose expectations diverged from their actual stays, most expressed a preference to stay for periods ranging from seven months to one year (18%), with an additional 26 per cent anticipating stays of two to six months.

LENGTH OF ACTUAL TIME AWAY FROM HOME COUNTRY

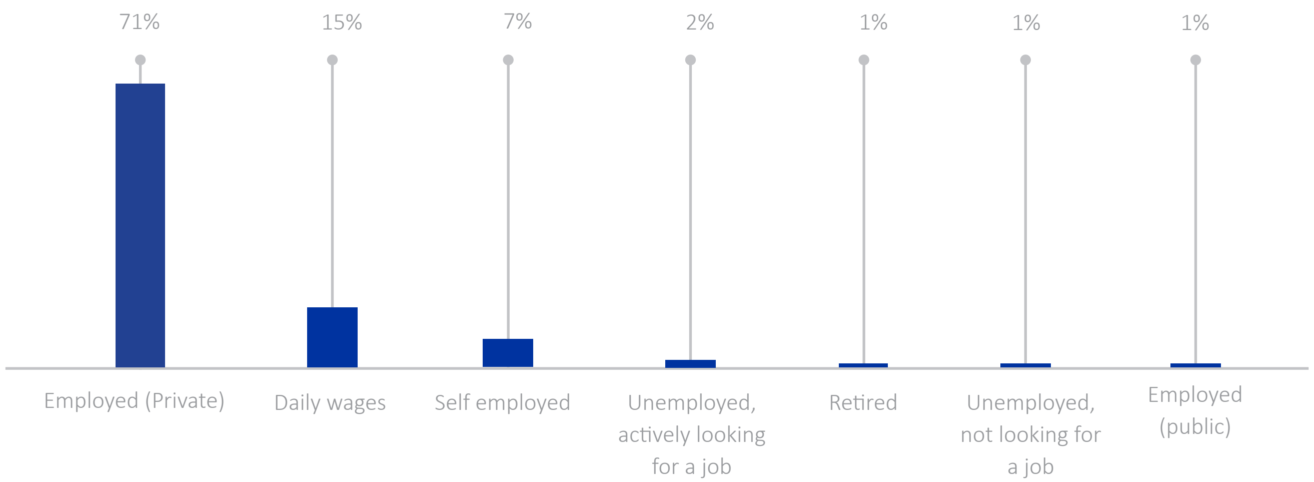


CURRENT EMPLOYMENT

The assessment delved into the current employment landscape and the remittance practices among migrant workers. At the time of the assessment, the majority (71%) of migrant workers were engaged in the private sector, with 15 per cent involved in daily wage jobs and 7 per cent self-employed. Additionally, two per cent of respondents reported as currently unemployed, out of which 43 per cent (20) individuals had no prior work experience in Kazakhstan. Of the unemployed respondents, 56 per cent were actively seeking jobs through their network of friends and relatives.

Moreover, the assessment found that 91 per cent of respondents were working full-time, while 6 per cent were employed part-time. Another two per cent stated they were forced to work part-time due to the unavailability of full-time positions. Further insights into employment status were provided by 93.5%, revealing that 53 per cent identified as dependent contractors, 39 per cent as employees, and 6 per cent as self-employed.

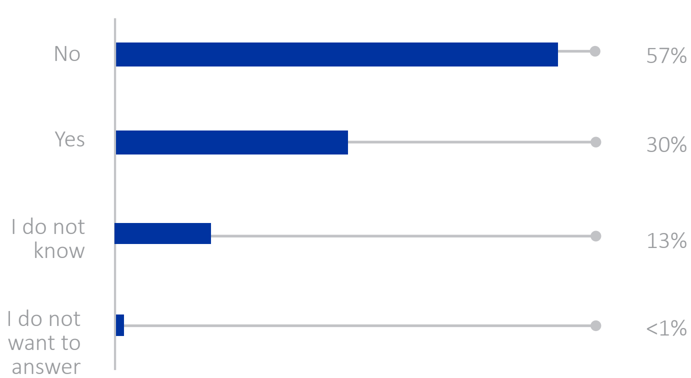
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT STATUS



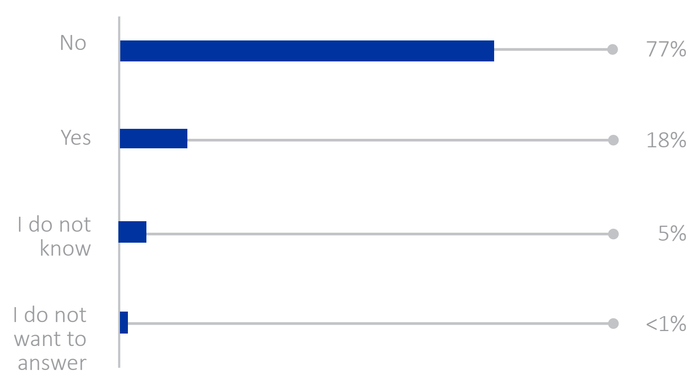
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT CONDITION

Around 39 per cent of employed individuals provided details about their contract types, of which 41 per cent indicated that they were working without a contract, 57 per cent of migrants having an official contract, and two per cent were unsure if they had one, while less than one per cent were hesitant to answer. Further analysis revealed that 30 per cent of migrant workers reported their employers made contributions to the pension fund, while 57 per cent stated no contributions were made. Regarding benefits from paid annual leave, 94 per cent of the sample responded to the question, with 76 per cent indicating they did not receive any annual leave, whereas 18 per cent reported receiving paid leave. Additionally, 9 per cent of respondents (out of the 94% of the sample) believed they could be dismissed by their employer without advance notice if any faults were recorded, while 72 per cent did not anticipate such an outcome.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE PENSION FUND



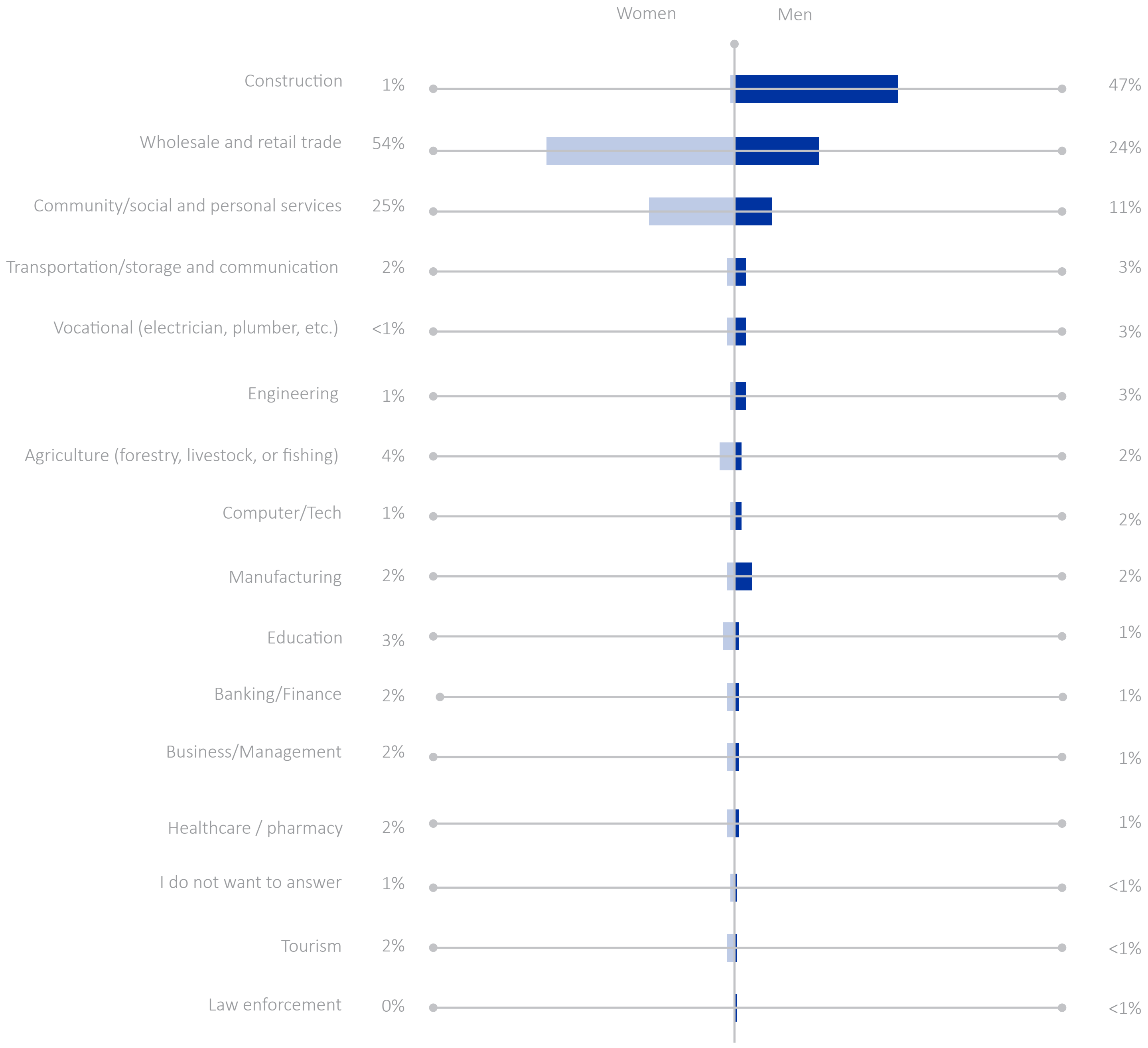
PAID ANNUAL LEAVE



CURRENT EMPLOYMENT SECTORS

Out of the employed migrants (94%), the majority, comprising 39 per cent, work in the construction sector, with 29% employed in wholesale and retail trade, followed by 14% engaged in community-social and personal services. Further inquiries were made to identify previous working experience in the same field. Of the employed respondents, 83 per cent indicated they had previous experience, while 17 per cent reported no prior experience in the same field. When assessing the average years of experience, the survey revealed that 31 per cent reported having 3-5 years of experience, followed by 25 per cent with 1-2 years, and 24 per cent with 6-10 years. A smaller proportion, comprising 14 per cent, indicated having more than 11 years of experience, while 7 per cent reported having only 1 year of experience. Among male respondents, the majority worked in construction (47%), followed by wholesale and retail trade (24%), community or personal services (11%), vocational sectors (3%), transportation, storage and communication (3%) and engineering (3%). In contrast, a significant portion of female respondents were employed in wholesale and retail trade (54%), followed by community, social and personal services (25%), agriculture (4%), and the education sector (3%).

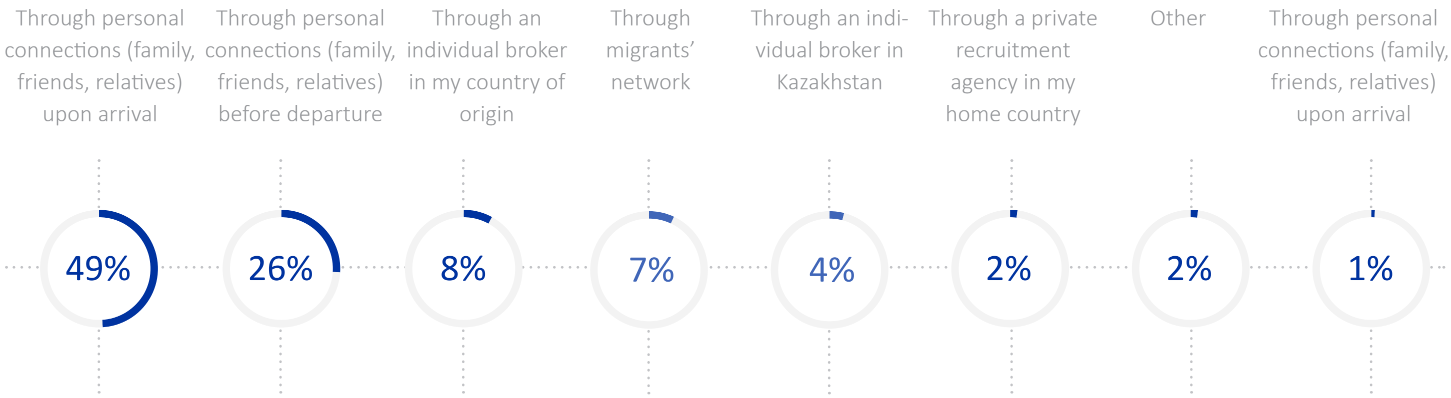
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT SECTORS



WAYS OF FINDING THE CURRENT JOB

When aked about how they secured their current job, nearly half of the empolyed migrant workers (49%) reported finding employment through personal connections upon their arrival, while 26 per cent relied on personal connections established before their departure. Eight per cent discovered job opportunities through individual brokers in their home country, while a further seven per cent found jobs through similar brokers in Kazakhstan. Only two per cent reported securing employment through public or private recruitment agencies in their country of origin.

WAYS OF FINDING THE CURRENT JOB



Further clarifications on how they find the recruitment agencies were asked. Sixty-six per cent of respondents who had found their jobs through public or private recruitment agencies responded that they had found the agencies through recommendations from friends and acquaintances (85%), social media (21%) or online advertisements (5%). Among those who responded as recruited through agency, thirty-four respondents (52%) received pre-departure training or orientation on the work, living in Kazakhstan (laws and regulations), and migrants' rights from the recruitment agency. Thirty-six per cent of respondents received vocational trainings that links to a job opportunity in Kazakhstan and 29 per cent received financial literacy and remittance management trainings.

When asked about finding jobs through public/private recruitment agencies, 29 per cent of all people who used the recruitment agencies for finding a job mentioned that they did not like the agencies because they waited to long to get hired. Twenty one per cent of them said the process was too complicated. Seventeen per cent noted that it was too expensive. Eleven per cent added that the job they found through the recruitment agencies did not fit their skills and experiences. Additional 11 per cent mentioned that the training they received was not useful. Moreover, nine per cent mentioned that they were not provided with comprehensive information about the practical job. Three per cent of respondent mentioned that they were not able to get assistance abroad when they ran into issues. Another three per cent did not have a good experience with the administrative processes. Additional three per cent did not receive help to get a health insurance. Finally, less than one per cent of the respondents reported that they were not able to negotiate the contract and salary with the employer.

REASONS FOR NOT USING RECRUITMENT AGENCIES TO FIND JOBS

When asked about the reasons for not going through recruitment agencies to find a job, out of 1,627 respondents, 63 per cent reported that they could find the job through their friends and family and there was no need for using a public or private agency. Furthermore, 14 per cent of respondents did not know using a public or private recruitment agency was an option, forteen per cent hesitated to answer, four per cent did not trust the private recruitment agencies, two per cent did not trust the public recruitment agencies. Furthermore, 2 per cent of the respondents answered as they received negative feedback about recruitment agencies through their family and friends.

REASONS FOR NOT USING RECRUITMENT AGENCIES

63%
Family/friends helped instead

14%
Did not know this was an option

14%
Do not want to answer

4%
Do not trust private recruitment agencies

2%
Do not trust public recruitment agencies

2%
Received negative comments from friends about the public recruitment agencies

2%
Received negative comments from friends about the private recruitment agencies

1%
Personal negative experience form the public recruitment agencies

1%
Personal negative experience form the private recruitment agencies

CHALLENGES FACED WHILE WORKING

Twenty per cent of the respondents did not want to answer the question about the challenges they faced during work while 11 per cent mentioned not experiencing any challenges at all. However, out of all the reported challenges among migrant workers, language barriers (19%) was the top in Kazakhstan, followed by conditions in the contract not matching the actual working conditions upon arrival (13%), working hours are often longer than indicated in the contracts (12%), salary is lower than indicated in the contract (11%), bureaucracy (7%), skills not matching the actual work (6%), difficulties integration in the local community (5%), health deterioration due to difficult work conditions (4%), lack of information about any source to receive support in case of abuse, violence or exploitation from the employer (2%), and experiencing workplace discrimination and abuse (e.g- gender, race, age) (2%).

CHALLENGES FACED WHILE WORKING

20%
Do not want to answer

19%
Language barrier

13%
contract conditions do not match with actual work conditions

12%
Actual longer working hours compared to contract

11%
No challenges

11%
Actual lower salary compared to the amount in the contract

7%
Bureaucracy

6%
Skills do not match the work

5%
Difficulties integrating in the local community

5%
Unable to physically take care of family back home

4%
Health deterioration due to difficult work conditions

2%
Do not know any source to receive support in case of abuse, violence or exploitation from the employer

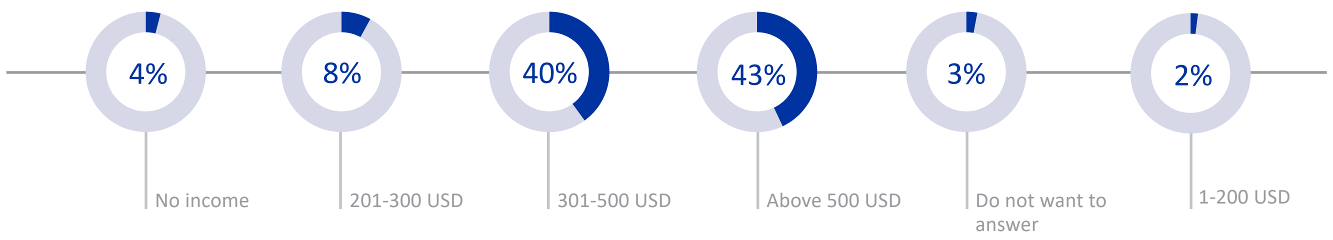
2%
Experienced workplace discrimination/ abuse (gender, race, age)

<1%
Other

INCOME

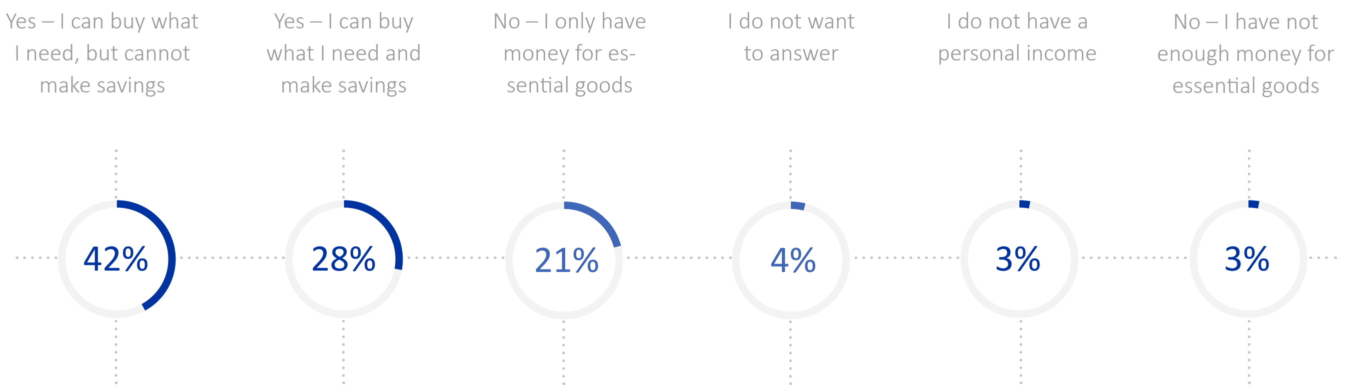
Among the surveyed respondents, two per cent reported earning 1 USD to 200 USD , followed by eight per cent who earn 201 to 300 USD, 40 per cent earn 301 to 500 USD, and 43 per cent reported earning 500 USD or more. A notable 4 per cent of migrant workers reported having no income whatsoever[4].

PERCENTAGES OF INCOME RANGES



Additionally, 42 per cent indicated they can afford necessary purchases but are unable to save, while 28 per cent reported having savings alongside the ability to meet their needs. For 21 per cent, their income only covers essential expenses. Conversely, 3 per cent reported incomes insufficient even for purchasing basic necessities.

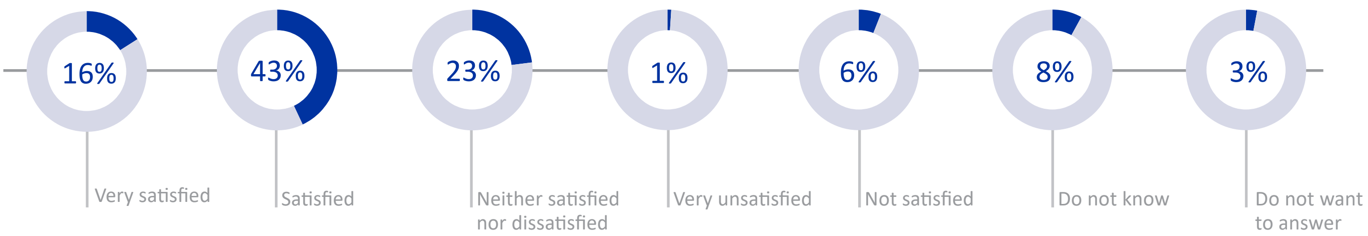
PERSONAL AVERAGE INCOME SUFFICIENCY TO MEET MONTHLY EXPENSES



4. According to the Bureau of National Statistics of the Republic of Kazakhstan the average monthly salary was 382,279 KZT (850 USD) in Quarter 1, 2024

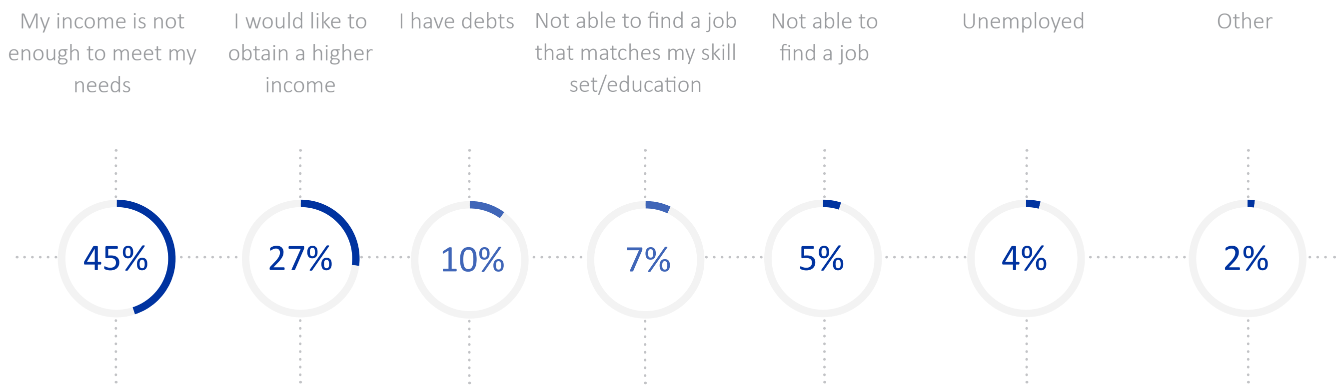
In terms of economic satisfaction, 59 per cent of respondents expressed contentment with their current financial situation. However, seven per cent reported dissatisfaction, citing low income, debts, and unemployment as key factors.

SATISFACTION WITH CURRENT ECONOMIC SITUATION



Among the respondents who expressed dissatisfaction about their current financial situation, 45 per cent mentioned that their current income is insufficient to meet their needs. Additionally, 27 per cent desired a higher income, 10 per cent were burdened by debts, seven per cent couldn't find a job matching their skills or education, five per cent were unable to find any job, and four per cent were unemployed.

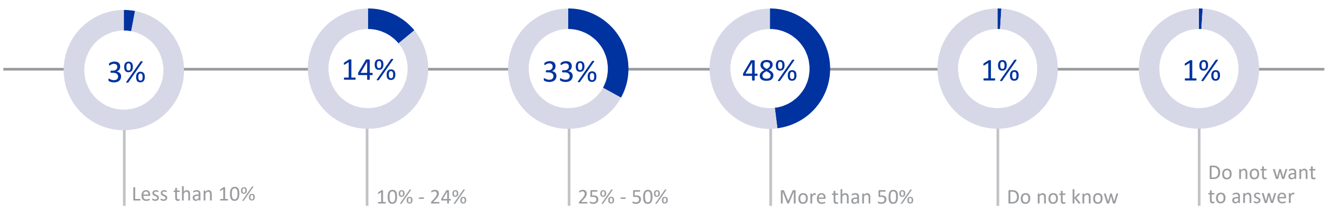
REASONS FOR DISSATISFACTION WITH CURRENT ECONOMIC SITUATION (AMONG THOSE WHO REPORTED BEING DISSATISFIED)



REMITTANCES

Half of the respondents confirmed sending money back home during their stay in Kazakhstan. Forty-eight percent of respondents reported sending more than 50 per cent of their earned income back home, while 33 per cent stated they send between 25 to 50 per cent of their income. Forteen per cent mentioned sending 10 to 24 per cent and three per cent mentioned sending less than ten per cent of their income back home. The remaining two per cent did not know or did not want to answer.

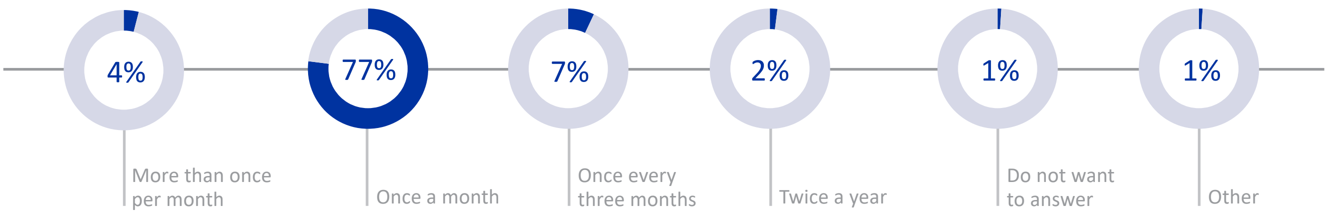
PERCENTAGE OF MONTHLY INCOME TO REMIT



PATTERNS IN REMITTANCE FREQUENCY AND REASONS

The majority of respondents (77%) reported sending money home monthly. Ten per cent do not follow a regular schedule for remittances, while seven per cent send money quarterly. Four per cent send remittances more than once a month, and two per cent remit funds twice a year.

FREQUENCY OF SENDING MONEY HOME



When it comes to remittance methods, 32 per cent of those respondents who send money back home prefer in-person visits to banks. Online transactions through friends and relatives are used by 22 per cent, while 19 per cent rely on money transfer operators. Ten per cent remit money via in-person visits to money transfer operators such as Western Union, and seven per cent use online banking. Five per cent carry cash when visiting home, and three per cent perform online transactions through money transfer operators such as Western Union. Two per cent chose not to answer, and less than one per cent send money through a relative, friend, or middleman.

When asked about the main reasons for sending money home, the majority (92%) cited supporting family, relatives, or friends with primary living expenses. This was followed by three per cent who use remittances as a means of saving or securing money, and two per cent who support family or friends in business endeavors. The remaining three per cent of responses included repaying debts, assisting with property purchases, and other reasons.

HOUSING

A significant 72 per cent of respondents indicated that they reside in permanent housing, while 17 per cent reported temporary housing arrangements. Additionally, nine per cent have secured their own house or apartment, with less than one per cent experiencing homelessness. Among migrant respondents specifically, 60 per cent live with friends or co-workers, 19 per cent with family members, 15 per cent with relatives, and 3 per cent reside alone. Notably, 55 per cent of participants pay rent for their accommodations. The data underscores a prevalent challenge, as 70 per cent of respondents identified high rent as the primary obstacle to securing permanent housing.

BARRIERS TO PERMANENT HOUSING

High rents	70%
Do not know	30%
Low or unsteady income	22%
Lack of residency documents	9%
Administrative difficulties	8%
Do not want to answer	8%
Other	4%
Language barrier	4%
Discrimination from landlord that limit access to housing	4%

HEALTH SERVICES

Sixty per cent of the respondents reported having access to health services in Kazakhstan. Conversely, 26 per cent stated they do not have any access, while 14 per cent were unsure or did not provide a response. The primary barriers cited for accessing health services were absence of identification documents and lack of financial resources. These findings underscore the importance of addressing financial and administrative hurdles to ensure equitable access to healthcare for all individuals in Kazakhstan.

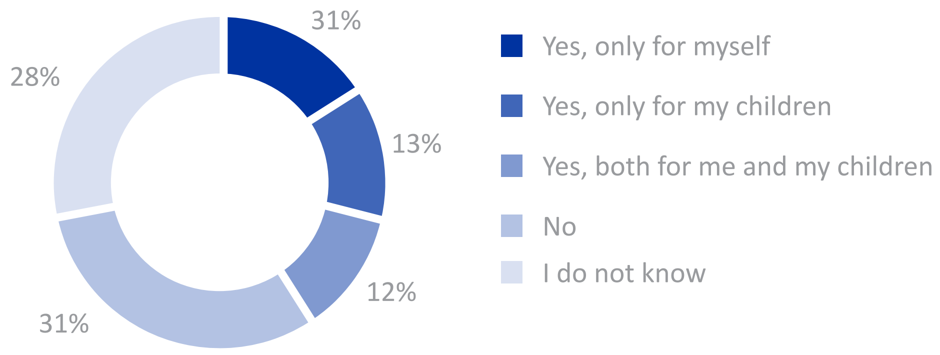
BARRIERS TO ACCESSING HEALTH SERVICES

No INN (Individual Identification Number)	54%
No money to pay for health services	34%
Do not know where to go for health care services	11%
Administrative difficulties	7%
Other	4%
Language barrier	1%
Discrimination that limit access to health service	1%

EDUCATION

Sixteen per cent of respondents indicated they have access to education only for themselves, 13 per cent mentioned that they have access to education only for their children, while 12 percent of respondents indicated they have access to education services, benefiting both themselves and their children. Conversely, a notable thirty-one percent reported lacking any access to education.

ACCESS TO EDUCATION

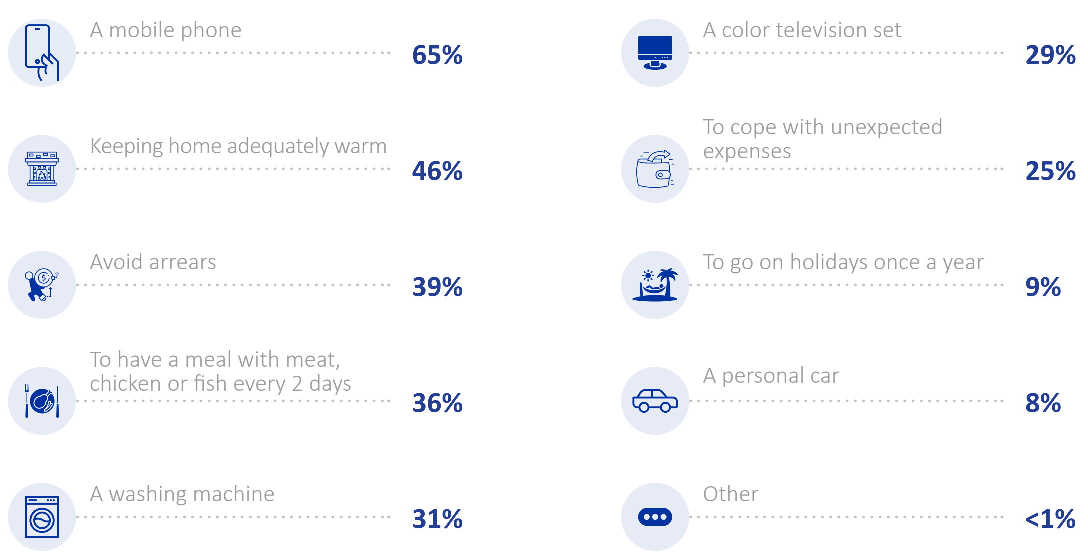


FINANCIAL STATUS

Sixty-six per cent of respondents stated that they have access to financial services in Kazakhstan, and 19 per cent, on the opposite, mentioned the unavailability for such services for migrant workers.

Sixty five per cent of respondents either had or could afford a mobile phone, followed by the ability to keep home adequately warm (46%), to avoid arrears (39%), to have a meal with meat, chicken or fish every two days (36%), a washing machine (31%), a color television set (29%), to cope with unexpected expenses (25%), to go on holiday once a year (9%), a personal car (8%).

AFFORDABILITY OF GOODS AND SERVICES

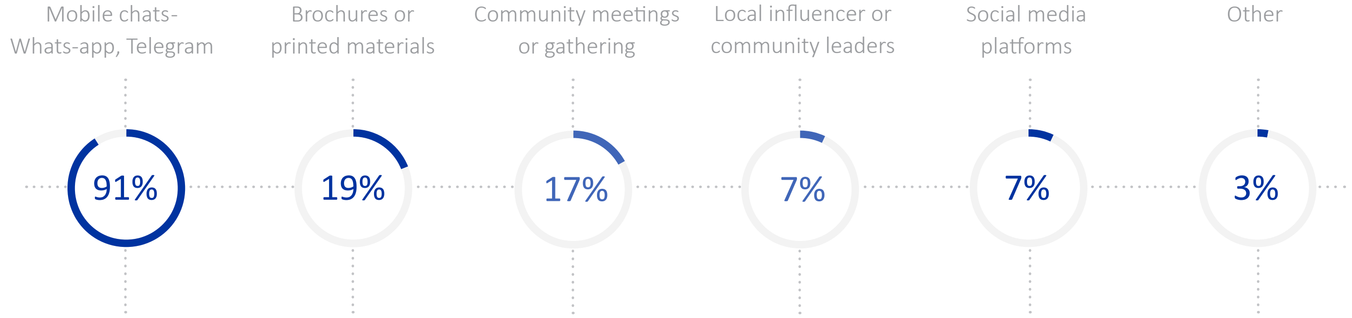


INFORMATION ABOUT RIGHTS AND LOCAL RE-INTEGRATION

Fifty-four per cent of the respondents feel partially informed of rights regarding work, housing, education, personal safety, identity documents, and legal status. Eight per cent of the respondents do not feel well-informed. Ninety-one per cent of respondents find mobile chats as the most effective communication channels for receiving information about their rights, services, or available support. Nineteen per cent prefer brochures. The majority of respondents (66%) feel most comfortable receiving information about their rights, and services in their native language.

In terms of labour migrants' awareness of the updated rules regarding entry and stay in the Republic of Kazakhstan 78 per cent were found to be aware of these regulations, while 19 per cent were unaware. Moreover, the vast majority of respondents, comprising 79 per cent, indicated that these rules did not impact their daily lives, with only three percent reporting experiencing any noticeable changes.

COMMUNICATION CHANNELS

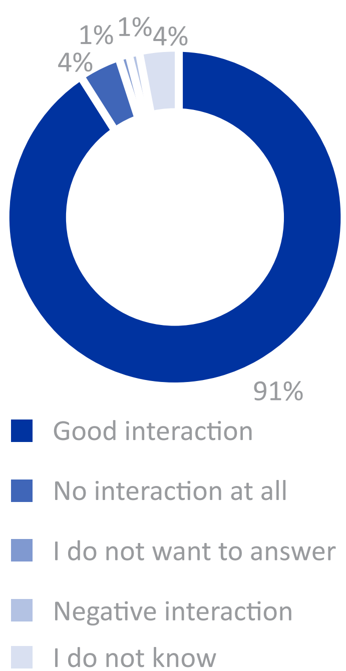


RELATIONSHIP WITH KAZAKH NATIONALS AND THE MIGRANT COMMUNITY

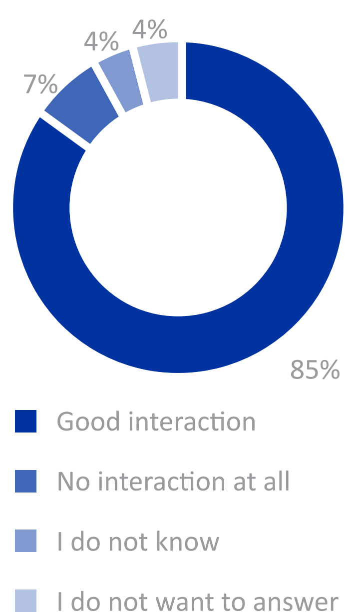
Ninety-one per cent of the respondents described their relationship with Kazakh nationals as positive. No one mentioned to have bad interactions with local citizens within the host community.

In addition, 85 per cent of respondents described the relationship with the migrant community in the host country as good, and seven per cent mentioned not having any interactions at all with other migrants residing in Kazakhstan.

RELATIONSHIP WITH KAZAKH NATIONALS



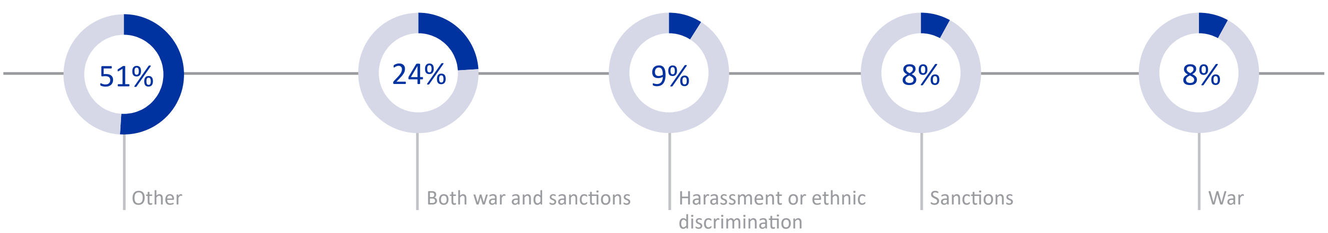
RELATIONSHIP WITH THE MIGRANT COMMUNITY



SANCTIONS IMPACT

A significant 87 per cent indicated that their salaries remained unchanged despite the ongoing economic sanctions imposed on the Russian Federation following the invasion of Ukraine since February 2022. Only five per cent reported earning less than before, while three per cent stated they earned more. Additionally, 90 per cent did not experience any alteration in their working hours due to the imposed sanctions. Moreover, the impact of the sanctions on respondents' willingness to continue living and working in Kazakhstan was minimal, with 86 per cent stating that they were unaffected. However, six per cent acknowledged feeling some level of impact from the sanctions. Regarding remittances, 92 per cent of respondents did not adjust the amount of money they sent due to the sanctions. Among the challenges faced by respondents over the past six months, 83 per cent reported encountering no significant obstacles. However, nine per cent noted encountering challenges, with three per cent specifically attributing these difficulties to the recent sanctions. Among the top five challenges reported were increased prices (27%), low wages or insufficient income (18%), debt (15%), lack of work or unemployment (9%), and loss of documents (4%). These findings suggest a relatively resilient response to the sanctions among the majority of respondents, with only a minority experiencing notable challenges. Eighten per cent of the respondents had previously lived or worked in the Russian Federation.

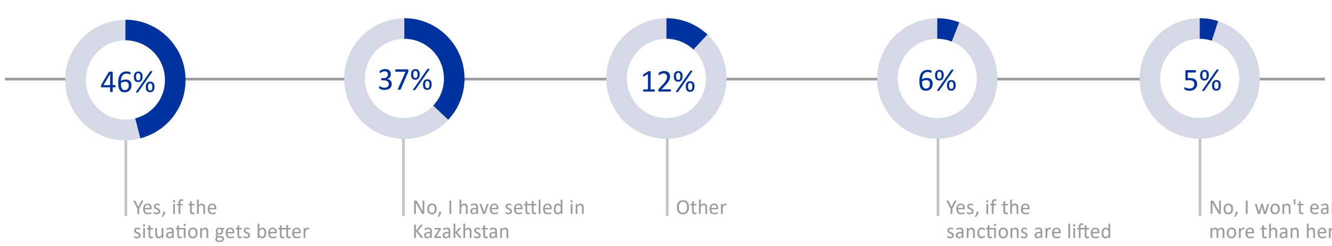
REASONS FOR LEAVING THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION



PLANS TO MOVE BACK TO THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

Among those individuals who previously lived and worked in the Russian Federation, 46 per cent expressed intentions to return to the Russian Federation if the situation improves, while 37 per cent preferred to remain in Kazakhstan. Additionally, 6 per cent indicated they would consider returning if the sanctions were lifted. Furthermore, the reasons for leaving the Russian Federation varied among respondents. Specifically, 75 respondents cited leaving due to a combination of both war and sanctions, while 27 left solely due to sanctions. Furthermore, 26 respondents left solely due to the war, and 29 respondents departed due to harassment or fears related to ethnicity. These findings highlight the complex interplay of factors influencing individuals' decisions regarding migration and return, including geopolitical circumstances, economic conditions, and personal safety concerns.

PLANS TO MOVE BACK TO THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION



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