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BOMCA
BORDER MANAGEMENT
PROGRAMME IN CENTRAL ASIA

БОМКА
ПРОГРАММА СОДЕЙСТВИЯ
УПРАВЛЕНИЮ ГРАНИЦАМИ В
ЦЕНТРАЛЬНОЙ АЗИИ

MIGRANT PROFILE

Circular labour migration in the Fergana Valley of the Kyrgyz Republic

Pilot study in the framework of the Component 4:
Improvement of cross-border cooperation



Key findings of the study



The aspirations to improve the level of consumption and to increase income are the dominant incentives for circular migration from Uzbekistan to Kyrgyzstan.

The choice of potential place of work and earnings is directly dependent on the level of trust in the employer and/or intermediary offering the job.



The level of legal literacy and knowledge about the rules and procedures of employment and stay on the territory of the Kyrgyz Republic among circular migrants is low.

Information literacy and sources of information about the rules of stay and registration on the territory of Kyrgyzstan for circular migrants are missing.



Cross-border labour migrant -

Article 4 of the Law of KR on External Labour Migration

a citizen of a bordering state who maintains his permanent residence in a neighboring state, in relation to which a visa-free regime applies in accordance with the international treaty that has entered into force in accordance with the procedure established by law, to which the Kyrgyz Republic is a party, who periodically enters the Kyrgyz Republic for the purpose of carrying out individual labour activities and returns to neighboring state at least once during the period of validity of the visa-free regime.



Data collection:

▷ In-depth interviews with migrants

3 8



- Karasu district of Osh region (BCP "Dostuk")
- Nookan district of Jalalabad region (BCP "Madaniyat")

▷ Surveys among migrants

57 43

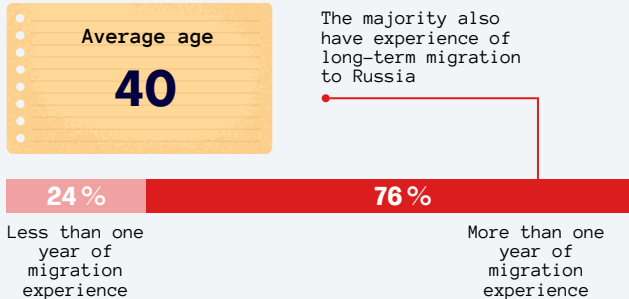


- Osh region, Nookat, Aravan, Kara-Suu districts - 33% of respondents;
- Jalal-Abad region, Bazar-Korgon, Suzak, Nookan districts - 25% of respondents;
- Batken region, Kadamzhai district - 18% of respondents;
- Osh city - 24% of respondents.

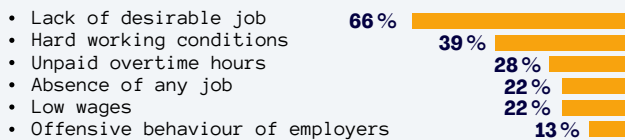
▷ Interviews with employment intermediaries



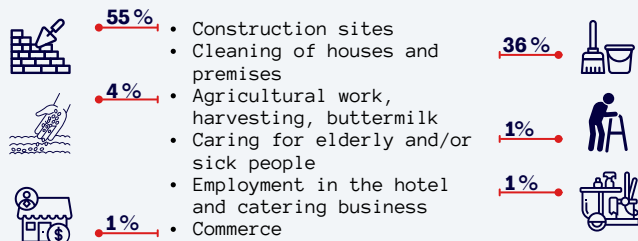
Socio-demographic portrait



Factors of circular migration from Uzbekistan



Areas of employment of circular migrants

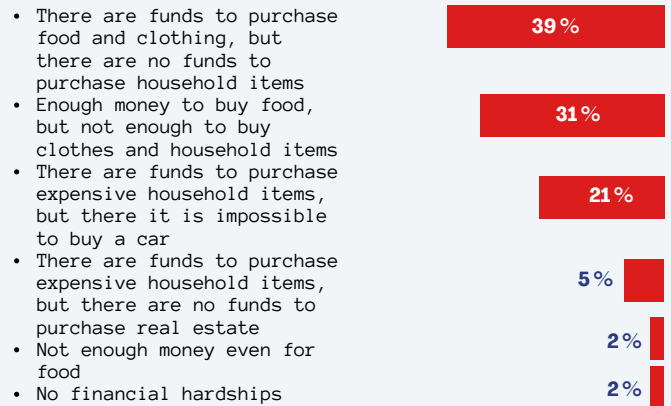


Specifics of circular migration

- The employment of circular migrants on the territory of the Kyrgyz Republic and the job search have their own gender specifics, such as gender-oriented “mandikor markets” (informal labour exchanges) on the territory of the Kyrgyz Republic.
- The most popular form of the circular migration self-organisation in the Kyrgyz Republic is traveling with fellow villagers, who form the crews to perform work or services.
- Migrants from neighboring countries look for work on the territory of the Kyrgyz Republic through many channels: with the help of fellow villagers, relatives, acquaintances (45%), independently (30%), through informal labor exchanges - “mandikor markets” (22%).
- The level of legal awareness of the majority of circular migrants is very low (97% carry out their labour activities in the territory of the Kyrgyz Republic, having only a verbal agreement with the employer and/or the employer’s intermediary).

- Every fifth respondent (21%) noted that they did not know what documents were needed to work in the Kyrgyz Republic.
- Every sixth person mentioned the requirement to register after arriving in the Kyrgyz Republic (18%).
- Every third person mentioned the requirement to conclude an employment contract (29%) and/or acquire a patent (35%).

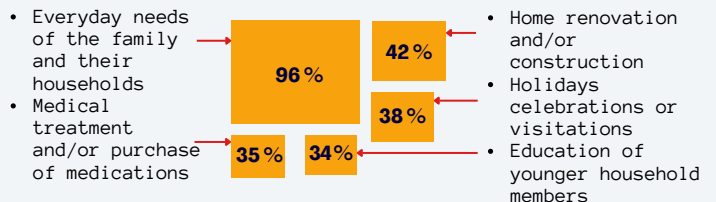
Financial situation of the migrant’s family



Income and earnings received in Kyrgyzstan account **for more than half of all income** in the households of circular migrants.

Average earnings amount to **1001 to 2000 KGS per day**.

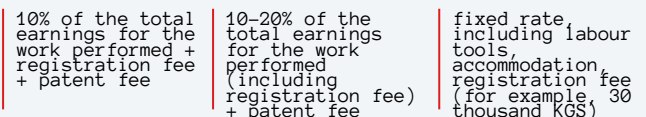
Earning purposes of circular migrants



Role of intermediaries of circular migrants

- employee representative;
- employer representative;
- other (supporting with registration issues, paper work, ensuring security, providing medical care)

Costs of intermediaries' services



Intentions of circular migrants from Uzbekistan

