



Report

on the Forum for Sustainable
Development of Central Asian
Mountain Regions

“Labor Migration in Central Asia –
Challenges and Opportunities”

Responsible organization:

- CAMP Kuhiston

Partners:

- CAMP Network
- ACTED
- NCCR North-South
- IOM
- CARITAS
- Aga Khan Foundation
- University of Central Asia
- Migration Service Department/Ministry of Internal Affairs RT
- Committee of Women and Family Affairs
- Russian Embassy

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CAMP Central Asian Mountain Partnership



consulting kuhiston alatoo
Non governmental organizations
for sustainable rural development



AGOCA
Alliance
of Central Asian
Mountain Communities

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Abbreviations:

ACTED	Agency Technical Development
AGOCA	Alliance of Central Asian Mountain Communities
BMU	Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety, Germany
CAMP	Central Asian Mountain Partnership
CIS	Council of Independent States
CKU	CAMP Kuhiston, Tajikistan
INGIO	Internationals Non-Government Organizations
IOM	International Organization for Migration
MSDSP	Mountain Societies Development Support Programme
NCCR North-South	Swiss National Centre of Competence in Research North-South
OC	Organizational Committee
RT	Republic of Tajikistan
SDC	Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation
UCA	University of Central Asia
UK	United Kingdom of Great Britain
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme

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Bundesministerium
für Umwelt, Naturschutz
und Reaktorsicherheit



Schweizerische Eidgenossenschaft
Confédération suisse
Confederazione Svizzera
Confederaziun svizra

Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation SDC
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UNIVERSITY
OF CENTRAL ASIA



1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. The Forum – An Annual International Event

The Forum has now become an annual international event on a current development issue, which is attended by a wide range of development actors. Over the past six years, this event has been attended by NGOs, research organisations, UN agencies, donors and other development organisations. The topics in the previous four years have related to social mobilization, local self-governance, sustainable use of energy resources, cooperation with state structures at local community level, and mountain communities and business structures. This year the topic of the Forum was 'Labor Migration in Central Asia – Challenges and Opportunities'.

Forum 2009 was held in Dushanbe and CAMP Kuhiston was as responsible organization. This event was conducted by CAMP network in cooperation with ACTED organisation. It was financially supported by BMU, SDC, ACTED, IOM and UCA. About 120 representatives of governmental organizations, local communities, and international organizations, and state representatives of Central Asian countries - from Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan, as well as participants from Russia, Germany, Switzerland, UK, USA, India and Nepal participated at the Forum-2009. This report presents the key discussions of the conference.

1.2. Information about CAMP Kuhiston

CAMP Kuhiston is a local non-profit and non-governmental organization striving to improve livelihoods in mountain regions of Tajikistan through supporting more sustainable use of natural resources. CAMP Kuhiston uses trans-disciplinary and comprehensive approach based on local, regional and international partnership and experience. CAMP Kuhiston develops, adapts and implements innovation, accessible and effective technologies focusing on improvement of awareness and involvement of residents, representatives of local institutions, partner organizations and experts.

CAMP Kuhiston was registered in Tajikistan as a local NGO in December 2006. Prior to the official registration the organization gained institutional experience in the frameworks of implementation of the Central Asian Mountain Partnership regional program funded by the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC). The program covered three Central Asian countries – Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan. Such regional approach allowed establishing cooperation and network between such NGOs as CAMP Kuhiston in Tajikistan, CAMP Alattoo in Kyrgyzstan, CAMP Consulting in Kazakhstan and the Alliance of Central Asian Mountain Communities (AGOCA). The alliance was set up in 2003 as the association of mountain villages of Tajikistan, Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan. The principal goal of the AGOCA is to support and promote the interests of Central Asian mountain communities and contribute to the improvement of livelihoods.

1.3. Context

The network of CAMP agencies contributes to sustainable development of mountain regions through supporting efforts aimed at improvement of the quality of people's lives. This goal is being achieved through well balanced economic, ecological and social development processes leading to strengthening of civil society. Thus, the principal sphere of activity of CAMP agencies is to strengthen the dialogue between different groups of stakeholders at various levels.

The experience gained during these years proved that the CAMP Forums act as a multilevel platform for dialogue, mutual respect and trust - qualities that are necessary when it comes to making decisions that meet the needs and interests of all participants. The forums allow mountain communities to express their opinions and be heard, to represent their initiatives and ideas, and to find support for their implementation. The forum is not restricted to a regional framework, but regularly aims to broaden the range of participants and issues of discussion – from a local to a global level.

To achieve this goal the Forum is combined with the annual conference and general assembly of AGOCA.

CAMP Kuhiston has experience in organizing events such as the Forum, particularly the Dare-to-Share Fair (DtSF) which was organized in 2008 in Dushanbe. The goal of the DtSF was to share and disseminate the experiences of the past years working in the Central Asian mountain regions. It was a very successful event in which close to 1000 people participated, of which several expressed the wish in repeating the event.

The first CAMP Forum was conducted in 2002 in Bishkek with the purpose to institutionalize regional multilevel dialogue. Since then the event is repeated annually rotating from Kyrgyzstan, Kazakhstan, and Tajikistan, addressing various issues relevant for the development of Central Asian mountain regions. The mission of the CAMP network forum is to strengthen the network of organizations working on sustainable development of Central Asian mountain regions and to stimulate multi-level policy dialogue.

The themes of the previous Forums were:

- 'Social Mobilization and Village Development: 'Opportunities and constraints'(Almaty, Kazakhstan 2004)
- 'Role of Local Self-governance in Sustainable Development' (Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan 2005) – conducted jointly with the representatives of the Alps, the Caucasus, the Altai, the Carpathians and Mongolian mountain regions.
- 'Strategies for Sustainable Use of Energy Resources for Villages' (Dushanbe, Tajikistan 2006)
- 'Cooperation with State Structures at Local Community Level' (Almaty, Kazakhstan 2007)
- 'Mountain Communities and Business Structures – Dialogue and Cooperation' (Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan 2008)

Experience gained during these years has proved that CAMP forums act as effective multilevel platforms for the dialogue, mutual respect, trust and qualities that are especially useful for making decisions which meet the needs and interests of all stakeholders.

2. CONCEPT

The topic for the 2009 Forum was Labor Migration, with a particular focused on gender aspects.

2.1. Goals and Objectives

Labor migration is a very important issue in all Central Asian countries and particularly in rural mountain areas.

For many households in mountainous regions, labor migration and remittances received are the key strategy to sustain their livelihoods and escape extreme poverty. Agriculture and small rural businesses only play a small role by comparison.

A severe problem has started to evolve towards the end of 2008. The crisis in the world economy impacted on the poor regions of Central Asia, as many migrants have lost or are about to lose their jobs in Russia, (e.g. due to reduced building activities) and many of them are expected to return to their home villages. At the moment it is not clear, what the magnitude and impact of the return-migration will be, but it is certain that many families in mountain regions of Central Asia will face new challenges. It was in this context that CAMP selected the theme of Labor Migration for discussion at Forum 2009.

The objective was to better understand the relationship between migration, natural resource management and poverty, and its impact on women. One of the goals of the Forum was to offer a platform for all interested stakeholders to have possibility of open dialogue on labor migration, and the problems and challenges arising in Central Asian countries.

The Forum produced policy recommendations with respect to rural development, and the empowerment of women, that will allow women to benefit from their increased responsibilities in resource management. Hence, the Forum also provided a stimulating collection of ideas for professionals looking to incorporate gender issues within their practice in sustainable development.

The event supported open discussion about the consequences of labor migration in Central Asia, its impact on the development of rural regions, management of natural resources, provision of living, and gender issues.

The main goal of the Forum was to elaborate 'policy and legal' recommendations for the development of rural regions and expand the rights and opportunities of minorities, women and elderly people.

Thus, the Forum 2009 has provided a platform for:

- Recommendations for the policy and legal development in the interests of minorities in terms of labor migration.
- Recommendations and ideas for pilot projects on strengthening of impact on the development of money remittances to rural communities.
- Publication of the official report, reflection of pressing problems and outputs that ensure basic information for future activity.

CAMP Network successfully organized and conducted the Forum 'Labor Migration in Central Asia - Challenges and Opportunities' on October 8-9 in Dushanbe, Tajikistan and 8th AGOCA Conference on October 5-6 in Navobod Town, Varzob district, Tajikistan.

3. FORUM ORGANIZATION

3.1. Organizational Committee

CAMP Kuhiston is the principal organizer with its large experience in organizing similar events. However, at the beginning of the year CAMP Kuhiston established Organizational Committee (OC). The OC composed of: ACTED, NCCR North-South, IOM, CARITAS Muminabad, UCA, Migration Service Department/Ministry of Interior Affairs RT, Committee of Women and Family Affairs involved into Organizing Committee. In order to further develop the content and to identify key problems and questions to be discussed at the Forum, CAMP Kuhiston met with interested stakeholders, partners at the beginning of the preparation to this Forum, developed objectives, announcement, program, made presentations at the OC meeting and jointly discussed with OC members. Prior to the Forum members of the OC conducted several meetings within 8-months period to provide support through lobbying, financial contributions and technical support.

ACTED, IOM, and UCA made financial and in-kind input. ACTED also conducted one of the thematic sessions at the Forum and moderated plenary sessions.

3.2. Methods of work

The following working methods were used during the Forum:

- Key-note speakers - (international experts from institutions involved in migration issue.)
- Thematic sessions - (presentations, suggestions and recommendations, raised problems and questions, exchange information between sites: countries and research organization representatives, discussions and comments from independent experts and internal dialogue)
- Plenary session - (presentations, plenary discussions, presentation of the draft of recommendations developed by participants of thematic sessions, comments from participants from different organizations as well as independent experts)
- Photo exhibition
- Film demonstration
- Play at the Theatre Padida

3.3. Participants

Being a regional event, the Forum allowed attracting participants from different Central Asian countries (Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan).

The event gathered representatives of authorities of all levels, international and local organizations dealing with the development issues, scientific institutions, rural communities and mass media.

3.4. Language

Simultaneous translation services (from/to Russian/English) were provided during the Forum.

4. PROJECT OVERVIEW

CAMP Kuhiston put efforts into Public Relation measures for the preparation to the Forum. Articles were edited in well-known news Vecherni Dushanbe, Asia Plus, Khovar. CAMP and OC members sent information letter to all local and international organizations with the aim to attract attention of interested stakeholders to the Migration Forum. Additionally an email reminder was created in form of a several announcements. These announcements were sent to international development agencies, regional and national organizations active in migration issue. The announcements were sent out in two different languages, Russian and English.

Two days before the Forum a press release in English and Russian was sent to several media outlets.

4.1. Press-conference



Press conference, which opened the Forum, covered the issues of labor migration and measures on improvement of the status of labor migrants working abroad. Local and International reporters showed their genuine interest in the theme of “labor migration” which is still pressing not only for Tajikistan but for other Central Asian countries. Such a great number of reporters can also be explained by the fact that organizers have broadcasted a 40-second show reel in Tajik and Russian languages on “Shabakai Yakum” TV channel two weeks prior to the event. The reel informed the audience about the theme and dates of the forum.

MASS MEDIA ACCREDITED AT THE FORUM:

MTRK “MIR” (Tajikistan, Dushanbe), MTRK “MIR” (Russia, Moscow), “Safina” national TV channel, “Sadoi Dushanbe” republican radio, “Tojikiston” republican radio, radio “BBC”, radio “IWPR” (the British Institute for War and Peace Reporting), “Imruz” radio station, Iranian TV and radio in Tajikistan, republican weekly newspapers “Vecherny Dushanbe”, “Narodnaya Gazeta”, “Jumguriyat”, “Sadoi Mardum”, “Farazh”, “Avesta” news agency, “Asia-Plus” news agency, “Khabar” news agency, photo reporters representing ITAR-TASS (Russia, Moscow), regional TV channel “STAN.TV” (K+).

Speaking at the press conference, Director of CAMP Kuhiston Tajikistan, **Mrs. Roziya Alieva** noted that labor migration is an important and modern issue in all the countries of Central Asian region and especially in the mountain regions. According to a analytic survey report of Olimova S. and Kuddosov J., money remittances of labor migrants made more than 40% of Tajikistan's GDP in 2008. This money is important to allow mountain regions to develop. "At the same time, surveys in the field of labor migration show that despite significant input into national economy, labor migration has not become the source of savings and, therefore, is not the source of the development of small and medium business," she said. "Apart from the decrease in money inflow, rural households suffered from labor migration through changes in workload and responsibilities connected with lack of family members, mainly young and adult men."



Meanwhile, Deputy Director of the Social Protection, Employment and Migration Agency under Tajik Ministry of Labor **Mr. Anvar Babaev** noted that according to the research conducted among households, at least 224.000 citizens of Tajikistan were labor migrants in 2003, in 2004 this number rose to 254.000, 466.000 in 2005, 562.000 in 2006, 727.000 in 2007 and nearly 805.000 in 2008. "Tajikistan is a country with huge labor resources. Annual growth of labor resources in our country makes nearly 100-125.000 people," he said. "We need to create at least one million workplaces inside the country to reduce the flow of labor migrants. However, Tajikistan is not able to do that at the moment. Tajikistan should send professional labor migrants to other countries' Mr. Babaev noted. He reminded that the agency has set up special training centers for labor migrants.



On completion of the course each migrant will obtain certificate. "40% of migrants who addressed the center would like to acquire a profession connected with construction, 15% wish to become professional drivers and others wish to pursue work in service sector," Mr. Babaev added.

Ms. Silvia Reppe, works in the German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (BMU) in the division KI (Climate Protection, Environment and Energy, International Cooperation). Concurrently, she is the national contact for Germany for the Alpine Convention and for mountain partnership activities within the framework of the Alpine Convention. Ms. Silvia Reppe noted that the Federal Ministry she represents at the Forum is not dealing with labor migration. The support from the Ministry was connected with the idea to give organizations and structures an opportunity to discuss the issues connected with the impact of labor migration on the lives of villagers from mountain regions of Central Asia.



4.2. Opening of the Forum

Mrs. Roziya Alieva, the director of CAMP Kuhiston, opened the Forum with welcome speech:

"Ladies and gentlemen, dear participants of the Forum, On behalf of the Network of CAMP agencies, I'm happy to welcome the participants of the forum on sustainable development of mountain regions of Central Asia to the theme: Labor Migration – Facing Challenges and Opportunities. The overall goal of the network of CAMP agencies is to contribute to the improvement of living standards of the population of mountain villages in Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Kazakhstan through supporting more sustainable use of natural resources. During these years we have managed to create the network of CAMP agencies which consists of

four non-governmental organizations: CAMP Ala-Too in Kyrgyzstan, CAMP Kuhiston in Tajikistan, CAMP Consulting in Kazakhstan and AGOCA. Labor migration is a very important issue in both Tajikistan and all Central Asian countries and especially in remote mountain regions. This subject is highlighted on TV, radio and news. We decided to discuss this subject at the forum. The idea of such an open dialogue of the network of CAMP agencies is to unite all stakeholders into one common voice to express different views on a concrete subject. This will let us create mutual respect and trust to settle all the compromises. The first CAMP Forum was conducted in 2002 in Bishkek with the purpose to institutionalize regional multilevel dialogue. Since then the event is conducted on annual basis in Kyrgyzstan, Kazakhstan and Tajikistan on an alternate basis. Experience gained during these years has proved that CAMP forums act as effective multilevel platforms for the dialogue, mutual respect, trust and qualities that are especially useful for making decisions which meet the needs and interests of all stakeholders. The event will support an open discussion on the consequences of labor migration in Central Asia and will let evaluate the impact on the development of rural regions, management of natural resources, provision of living and gender issues. We carefully worked through the agenda of the forum and included various methods of work into it. The forum is divided into four thematic sessions based on major issues connected with labor migration.

The forum will also include a roundtable, plenary session, photo exhibition and demonstration of films about labor migration. We have also organized a press conference for local and international reporters. I'd like to underline that the event is based on communication and will include comments, discussions and inputs from independent experts and right defenders. I would like to note that in the preparation of this forum a great help was provided by such organizations as ACTED, the Migration Service of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, the International Organization for Migration, University of Central Asia. Organizers of the forum express their gratitude and thank all the participants for the participation! We hope to attract all stakeholders to elimination of problems connected with labor migration in Central Asia with the help of such open-type communication. We wish you success, fruitful discussions and look for further cooperation! In the conclusion I would like to note that migration, with all its negative and positive consequences always existed and will exist irrespective of our desire. Our duty is to jointly alleviate negative consequences of this process and try to make it a factor that would unite us all from the source of international tensions'. Roziya Alieva thanked the participants and wished effective and fruitful work at the Forum.

Mr. Alisher Jarbabaev, representative of Government, the Head of Employment Department and Social Protection of Tajik Government was given the floor for a speech:



'Tajikistan is a mountainous country, 93% of the territory covered by mountains which contribute to a variety of emergencies such as earthquake, mudflow, flood, landslides, etc.

The CAMP network is aimed at sustainable development of mountain areas and help in improving the quality of life for rural villagers. The objective is achieved through economic, environmental and social balance, and strengthening civil society. Migration today is having a global character, and the solution to this problem is on the same stage with such important issues as social and economic development, quality and standard of living. Migration authorities require lamentable, universal support from the state and society'.

Mr. A. Jarbabaev emphasized that labor migration from Tajikistan is an integral part of the problem of manpower resources in the Republic, which should be solved only by creating new jobs.

The task of providing the population with jobs and creating new jobs is one of the strategic objectives in the social policy Republic chapter and the Government of Tajikistan. 'For this purpose, in the Republic paid great importance to increasing employment and creating programs for employment' he added.

'Under this program in the Republic each year creating are over 100.000 jobs. Government of Tajikistan established the concept of new jobs, followed by carefully observing of the head of State. Just want to note that the effects of the global economic crisis badly affected the social and economic situation in the republic, and as bad impact on labor migration.

By order of the President of RT by the end of 2009 should be to provide 180,000 jobs for migrants returning to their homeland. To this date created 112,105 new jobs. Also note that the problem of labor migration is always having a current interest and the attention of the head of the republic. The Government of the RT pays great attention to issues of labor migration, as they have a great influence on domestic and foreign policy'. He noted that, one solution to labor migration is the adoption of legal and social laws. For this purpose the Government of the RT passed several laws that can solve existing problems in this area through the establishment of labor migration abroad.

Republic of Tajikistan is one of the first adopted the International Convention of the United Nations on 28 November 2001 on the protection of the rights of labor migrants and their families. The Government of the RT has just signed multiple agreements between the Commonwealth of Independent countries on the protection of migrant workers against illegal labor migration.

In December 1999, a law of the RT on Labor Migration was developed. Once established concept of the state migration policy, the concept of labor migration abroad program for migrant workers from Tajikistan abroad in 2003-2005 and a new program of labor migrants from Tajikistan abroad for the 2006-2010 year. Another decision in ordering the issue of labor migration is the signing of intergovernmental agreements. In order to protect the rights of migrant workers and to create improved conditions in October 2004 an agreement was signed between Tajikistan and Russia on the protection of migrant workers from Tajikistan in Russia and the citizens of Russia in Tajikistan. Similar agreements have been signed with Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan.

A programme was adopted for cooperation for the exchange of labor between the Government of Tajikistan and the municipal government of Moscow. The program has established working groups on both sides. There are now signed memorandums of labor migration between local authorities in Khatlon and Sughd region, Volgograd and Orenburg, Ivanovo, Krasnodar and Altai regions of Russia. One of the main aspects of this activity is an action plan which was adopted by the President of the Republic on Oct. 4, 2007 with regards the issue of labor migration from Tajikistan. Under this plan, the steering committee began work to streamline the migration directions of the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan. In Russia, the Tajik Diaspora was founded to engaged the Tajik community. . To solve the problems related to labor migration several organizational bodies have been established with the involvement of the authorities, including the Migration Service, Department for Migration of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, the Working Group on Migration and communication with their compatriots outside the Embassy of the Republic of Tajikistan to Russia and the Consular Section of the Embassy of Tajikistan in Yekaterinburg Russia.

To create a favorable working conditions for Tajik migrants on the proposal of the Ministry of Labor and Social Protection of the Republic of Tajikistan, the Tajik government on Mar. 5, 2008 under number 115 was enacted to establish a 'training center of Tajikistan', and 4 of its affiliates. The Ministry has committed itself to establishing training centers for migrant workers that will have special modules for migrants, raising the level of knowledge and skills demanded in the labor market of Russia.

In turn, labor migration has both positive and negative qualities. Such as, failure of labor migrants, the brain drain, the spread of sexually transmitted diseases, children without parental care and education, lack of skills required in the labor market, lack of knowledge of Russian language and laws of the host country.

Despite this, all the ministries and departments, embassies, consular offices in the host countries, Department for Migration in Russia, representative of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Tajikistan, international organizations, non-governmental organizations, and the Tajik Diaspora, must work together to try to protect the rights of migrant workers and create favorable working conditions for labor migrants.

I hope that the participants of the Forum on Sustainable Development in Mountain Regions of Central Asia - 2009 will appreciate the actual situation of labor migration in mountainous areas, and be able to share their views, suggestions. I wish you success in the Forum'.

“Even despite the global financial crisis, remittances from Tajik labour migrants in the first half this year made 1,5 billion US dollars,” **Mrs. Sharifa Usmanova**, Deputy Head of the Migration Service Department of the Ministry of Interior of RT, said in her opening speech.



them to the basics of legal literacy.”

According to her, remittances of Tajik labour migrants in 2008 made 2,5 billion US dollars. “Due to the world financial crisis at least 150,000 Tajik labour migrants have returned back home from Russia and Kazakhstan in the past six months this year. Those 1,5 billion USD they transferred to the republic was a significant support to their families. Major part of Tajik labour migrants travel abroad in a chaotic way without any contracts and agreements. Only one third out of 600-700 thousand of our migrants have contract agreements with employers and have legal rights to social protection. Insufficient legal literacy of Tajik labour migrants is the major problem of migrants in hosting countries. If they travel abroad via legal economic subjects and structures, which means by contracts with employers, we’d have an opportunity to teach

Floor for the opening speech was given to **Ms. Silvia Reppe**, German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (BMU).

On behalf of the German Environment Ministry Ms. Silvia Reppe welcomed participants to this year’s Forum on Sustainable Development of Central Asian Mountain Regions. ‘Since 2005, Germany has been supporting this valuable initiative which was launched within the framework of the international Mountain Partnership. We are especially pleased that the cooperation with mountain communities has proven to be so continuous and stable’ – she said. Ms. Silvia Reppe pointed out that every year the Forum deals with topics of particular significance for the sustainable development of mountain communities and their population. Energy supply, energy efficiency, the cooperation between communities and thorties and dialogue with industry have already been on the agenda.



The most important aspect for any of these issues is the concrete exchange of experience between communities and their population. ‘Over the last years - she continued - I have observed that the participants always got very actively involved in these events and returned to their mountain villages with new, useful ideas.

This year, the Forum focuses on labour migration in Central Asia. Not only is this topic of growing interest for Central Asia, it is also a global challenge of the 21st century. Transboundary migration is a fundamental element of economic, political and social dynamics.

Central Asia is traditionally a region of transit and has always been characterized, both economically and culturally, by a mobile population. Transboundary labour migration has most recently been dominated by a movement from rural areas in this region to booming Kazakhstan or Russia.

Differences in the living conditions (disparities) regarding social and economic factors (jobs, services, and infrastructure), progress in transport and communication and a lack of migration policies increase migration. This offers opportunities for future development, but it also poses risks. All types of transboundary migration are occurring in Central Asia: legal, unregulated, illegal seasonal and permanent, voluntary and forced (refugees). The diversity of migrants requires an adequate legal framework and suitable legal and institutional instruments. The countries of Central Asia are therefore facing the challenge of drawing up national legislation, providing sound institutional support and cooperating at regional level.

We are well aware that vulnerable mountain regions are particularly affected by current developments. This concerns impacts of climate change as well as the movement of labor and its consequences, for rural development and families. This year's Forum will analyse these specific problems of mountain communities and their population and elaborate proposals to resolve them'.

Ms. Silvia Reppe wished participants all inspiring discussions and good results. She thanked the organisers of this Forum, and in particular CAMP Kuhiston, for their excellent work.

Mr. Oleg Kobernik - Leading specialist - an expert representative of the Federal Migration Service of Russia in Tajikistan welcomed the participants on behalf of the Russian Federal Migration Service in the Republic of Tajikistan. He noted that "the issues of labor migration which will be discussed at the forum are considered to be one of priority directions of work of the Russian Federal Migration Service since our country is the largest in terms of hosting of labor migrants from abroad. According to the results of 2008, Russia hosted 2,3 million people, 80% of which are citizens of CIS member states. There is an acute problem – labor migration in the conditions of financial crisis. Growing economic recession leads to reduction in workplaces and, as a result, the growth of unemployment. Therefore, there is a need to develop new and appropriate



situations, and approaches to management of the flows of labor migrants. Thus, the number of labor migrants in 2002 was 124,200, while in 2008 this number exceeded 1 million and reached 937.000 within 8 months in 2009. The number of migrants from Tajikistan in Russia continues to grow. Thus, 23,300 migrants from Tajikistan were registered in the Russian Federation in 2004, and in 2005 this number increased up to 52,600 people and reached 98,7 thousand in 2006. In 2007, there were 250,000, in 2008 – 391,000 and 290,400 in the first half this year, 2009. Russia is interested in organized attraction of labor migrants with related qualification and Russian language skills. Only that way their rights will be protected. A draft concept for organized attraction of labor migrants has been developed by the acting Russian-Tajik workgroup with the purpose to improve mechanisms of cooperation between Russia and Tajikistan."



The floor for speech was given to **Mrs. Rano Mansurova**, Regional Coordinator (ACTED Tajikistan) welcomed participants on behalf of the Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development in Tajikistan (ACTED). 'It is pleasant, that at this Forum there are the representatives of all sectors of the state of our country and other countries of the central Asia' – she said. 'This action united emphasizes representatives of the several countries that problems connected with labor migration which exists in many countries, and the fact getting together all of us are try to solve this problem. Now the situation with regards to labor migration in Tajikistan has made the forum a necessity. According to various information sources, the total number of labor migrants from Tajikistan temporarily working outside of the home country figure from 800, 000 up to 1,000,000.

Looking at this figures it is possible to see what quantity of persons today involuntary are torn off from the families because of which their wives and children suffer most of all. I hope that getting together and having united all means we can change a situation and in the subsequent to transform the compelled migration in voluntary' - Mrs. Rano Mansurova added. She said that the results of Forum organized by CAMP network in cooperation with ACTED and with assistance of IOM, Migration Service Department of the Ministry of Interior Affairs of RT and many other organizations, recommendations would be sent to all interested persons and she thinks that those recommendations as a result of a Forum would bring the mite in the decision of labor migration problems.

Mrs. Rano Mansurova expressed her gratitude to the donors of organizations, such as the German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety, Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation, European Commission for rendered financial support of the Forum and enabled all together be united in the decision on labor migration problems in the Central Asia.

4.3. Keynote Speech

Two key note speakers were invited: Dr. Kathryn Anderson, Senior Research Fellow, University of Central Asia, Professor of Economics, Vanderbilt University, USA gave key note speech on the first day ‘Global Migration: Lessons for Central Asia’ and Dr. Smita Premchander, Leader of NGO ‘Sampark’, Bangalore, India gave her speech on the second day on ‘Subject: ‘Women & Migration: An Asian Perspective’.

Global Migration: Lessons for Central Asia

Dr. Kathryn Anderson presented the keynote address entitled “Global Migration: Lessons for Central Asia”. She noted that “Migration is an important demographic phenomenon for such countries as Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan as well as for hosting countries such as Kazakhstan.” People move for many reasons but the most important reasons in Central Asia are economic. If wages are higher in one country than another, people move to increase their income. If income at home is uncertain and volatile, people move to find stable income; the household insures against the bad times by sending some household members to other countries for work. Migration is an important additional source of income for households and, in theory, can become a substantial factor in the development of communities. Economic theory suggests multiple



explanations of the causes and consequences of migration, and until recently these theories were insufficiently tested in the Central Asian region. The existing empirical literature on migration in Central Asia is compared to research on labor migration in Latin America, Africa, Asia, and Central and Eastern Europe. Labor migration increases household expenditures, reduces poverty, and changes income inequality, and in many countries labor migration affects the work, health, and education of children and adults who do not move. Evidence from recent research sponsored by the Asian Development Bank suggests that migration is having similar positive effects on living standards and human capital development in Central Asia.

4.4. Photo Exhibition

Photo exhibition to the theme “Image of labor migration” was held in the foyer of the Kohi Vakhdat hall. Pictures of the International Organization for Migration and “Surkhob” Social Protection Association from Tajikabad region were presented at the exhibition. These were pictures of labor migrants, their children and wives. Migrants’ faces express both, the joy, and success, sadness and fears. Forum participants are not professional art critics but all of them stated that the exhibition amazes with its warm perception of the world, with a combination of national traditions brought from the small motherland.



4.5. Movie Corner - Film demonstration

Besides the photo exhibition, a movie corner was organized. During the breaks documentary movies on migration were shown to participants.



“Traveling to Russia” –The film was made upon request of the Mission of the International Organization for Migration in Tajikistan. It provoked a lot of interest from participants and provoke interesting discussion points.

‘Migration Service outcome in 2009’ was shown to provide pictorial information on the key issues facing labor migrants.

These movies were based on real materials about the life of Tajik labor migrants in the Russian Federation, and about problems they face in their everyday life. The film is a visual educational material to attract community attention to the difficulties of Tajik labor migrants. The Movies raised such issues as: “In what conditions and who protects labor migrants in hosting country?”, “How to painlessly adapt to ethno cultural environment of the Russian Federation?”, “Who will teach Tajiks legal literacy?”, “Who is going to guarantee labor migrants’ security?” etc. The movie touches upon various aspects of labor migration and reflects the real picture of problems connected with labor migration and seeks raise awareness in the population about negative and positive aspects of labor migration.

On the second day the film “The Other Silk Road” (University of Zurich, NCCR program) was shown.

The goal of the movies was to demonstrate the problems of migration to a wider community, show its character and attitude of the entire international community to the issue.

5. THEMATIC SESSIONS

Four thematic sessions and plenary session were held on the following topics:

Day 1

- ‘The impact of the global economic crisis on labor migration tendencies of villagers in Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan’
- ‘Facts and trends in migration. What has research revealed and where next’
- ‘The impact of labor migration on women’

Day 2

- ‘The impact of labor migration on rural communities and the how Community Based Saving Groups could potentially improve the economic situation’.
- ‘The impact of financial crisis on workers’ remittances’
- ‘The influence of labor migration on changing gender roles’

Each session continued about two hours, included several presentations. Sessions were moderated by local and international facilitators. There were representatives of local and regional organizations, international NGO’s, governmental institutions : Committee of Migration and Employment of Osh Region (Kyrgyzstan), Committee of Migration, Employment, Social Policy and Public Health (Kyrgyzstan), Employment Department and Social Protection of Tajik Government, Russian Federal Migration Service in the Republic of Tajikistan, Tajik Ministry of Labor RT, Migration Service of Tajik Ministry of Interior, OSCE (Kazakhstan), ICARDA, (Uzbekistan), Center for International Protection, (Kyrgyzstan), ICIMOD, (Nepal), Centre for Development and Environment Bern University (Switzerland), University of Zurich (Switzerland), Federal Ministry of Germany for Environment Nature Conversation and Nuclear Safety Division (Germany), University of Central Asia, Vandebilt University (USA), Tajikistan Foundation (Russian Federation, Moscow), ACTED (Tajikistan,

Kyrgyzstan), 'Rakurs' Centre for Economic Analysis, (Kazakhstan), NGO 'SAMPARK' (Bangalore, India), The presence of a wide variety of stakeholders at different levels initiated very interesting and useful discussions. Participants pointed out that all these sessions and the round table was very well moderated and brought all participants to a very open discussion between different interested organization representatives.

Authorized Ambassador of German Embassy in Tajikistan, **Mrs. Doris Hertrampf** commented on the conduction of the thematic sessions: stating that there was a high level of active participation by attendees and good moderation by facilitators.



5.1. Thematic session 1.

“The impact of the global economic crisis on labour migration in Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan”

This Thematic session was focused on Kyrgyzstan's experience, and the experiences of Sughd and Khatlon Districts of Tajikistan. The presentations focused on the flow of labor migrants, and associated legal and social problems affecting migrants and their families, and subsequent related measures to rectify these issues by the countries in the context of financial crisis.



Speaking about the “Tendencies of labor migration in Tajikistan” **Ms. Margarita Hegai**, stated that the ‘Human Rights Center’, a public organization, conducted a survey covering 4 regions of Sughd and Khatlon districts (B.Gafurov, Isfara, Ganji and Shahrituz).

“From January till May 2009, there were 11,6 % less labor migrants left the surveyed districts compared with the same period in 2008, and 43,5 % more have returned compared with 2009 More than half of respondents (51,1 %) are planning to leave the country this year Therefore, reductions of migration streams in this year are not expected, despite of the increased risks in the search for work.

A considerable number of the returning labor migrants stated that their labor rights were violated whilst working abroad. The following reasons were provided by those interviewed in the Shahrituz districts as to why they had returned to their native country,

- 41,6% for the personal reasons (to marry, holiday, work at home, etc).
- 18,4 % could not find employment.
- 15,2 % lack of payment by employer.
- 2,4% were deported.

It should also be noted that 48% had issues concerning employment from their employers.

On the question ‘have you any information on laws of that country where you are going?’ The response was as follows

- 4,2 % - ‘that they know well’
- 61,4 % - ‘that know something’
- 33,5 % - ‘that they have no any information’

It was also noted from the survey that:

- 5,8 % of labor migrant used an employment agency,

- 59,7 % answered that do not know nothing about such agencies.
- 30,5 % do not trust these firms because they are perceived to be deceitful.

Others answered that there was no need, since they had already found suitable work.

“Despite a small percentage of labor migrants have a written contract; overwhelming majorities from them are interested in lawful ways of employment and in labor guarantees. However, there is an issue of ‘trust’ with these organisations. When labor migrants are faced with a choice ‘to go only with a employment agency or do not go at all’ and ‘to leave in any case’, the majority of migrants, prefer the second.

On the question ‘Where would you seek support if you had contractual issues or failure of payment of salary’

- 71,8 % - specified relatives, friends and fellow countrymen,
- 21,4 % - specified other channels of support e.g employer (foreman, directors of the enterprise, the owner of the house for whom they worked).

It should be noted that there was especially «high trust» of the employer. It seems that there is no choice for a considerable number of «migrant workers» due to an absence of any useful contacts, and lack/ do not know, the language in a host country and therefore cannot access support when required..

Only 17,7% of respondents had permanent employment contracts and 5,5% had business contracts.

About 50% of respondents had no incomes for the last half a year, and the income of 44 % of respondents did not exceed 300 somoni. This amount does not cover the payment of a minimal consumer’s basket for one person. The lack of developed level of employment wage in the country does not allow labor migrants to raise the low level of salary with employers or any other organisation.

The economic crisis has changed how labor migrants are spending their remittances. There is a significant reduction in the amount spent on, food and essential commodities, on construction and repair of houses, and on ceremonies.

About a fifth of respondents stated that their businesses were seriously affected by the economic situation. It was also noted that they required additional information, legal assistance and training support. There are distinctions between the districts surveyed such as urbanization, presence of vacancies, a level of the developed wages, affinity to the markets, historical specialization of district, etc.

In April 2009, the government accepted a plan of additional anti-crisis measures. Within the scope of the plan it allowed the following:



- simplified documents for business purposes
- the rate of refinancing to be lowered from 12% to 10%,
- the tax lowered 25% up to 15%,
- the VAT lowered from 20% to 18%,
- registration of legal persons entered into a «uniform window»,
- the amount of cotton crops are reduced,
- increased freedom of choice on crop types

At the same time, there are a number of the obstacles constraining the revival of businesses, and the creation of new workplaces. There are no precise mechanisms of realization for these measures. The mechanism of monitoring the realization process is not clear. Information campaigns on an explanation of changes in registration Local authorities have no strategy on stimulation of self-employment.

‘Instructions on the creation of workplaces are realized by means of artificial inflating staff salaries with a low payment which does not satisfy looking for work’ – said Margarita Hegai.



Mr. Bolot Isakov, Project Coordinator on Migration (ACTED, Kyrgyzstan) covered the theme of “Tendencies of labor migration in Kyrgyzstan”. “People from Kyrgyzstan mainly travel to other countries for high-paid jobs and most of them travel to Russia and Kazakhstan. The difficult economic situation in the country is considered to be the significant reason behind labor migration. Unemployment can also be considered to be another significant reason for labor migration. It is quite difficult to provide clear data on migration. Surveys and official registration procedures should be conducted twice a year, but since migration is a quite rapid process, database becomes outmoded after six months. Residents of regions which border Tajikistan and Uzbekistan mainly migrate abroad, while residents of those regions that border China mainly

move to Bishkek. The trip to the Russian Federation showed that the actual number of our migrants in construction crews has rapidly decreased but has started to increase in service sector. One of the main issues of labor migrants lies in their unawareness about the market and business economics. Another problem is that there is no law on double citizenship and many Kyrgyz citizens often repeal their Kyrgyz citizenship and apply for Russian citizenship which lets them find jobs in Russia more easily. Migrants have good houses in Kyrgyzstan, their families have good income and migrants mainly invest their resources into education of their children. Their salaries vary from 300 to 500 USD”.

5.2. Thematic session 2.

“Facts and tendencies of migration. What are the results of surveys and further steps.”



Migration reduces instability at labour market and ideally is able to reduce the difference in wages and employment both inside and outside these countries. Migration is an important additional source of income for households and, in theory, can serve as a perfect tool for the development of communities. In this presentation economic theory about the causes of labour migration is considered in the context of Central Asia region. This subject developed in the form of a trend analysis conducted in Kazakhstan which included an

evaluation of the degree of an increased lack of professional workers and level of impact of the state policy on the return of professional workers back into the country of residence. The results of the given analysis represent the first-ever and the only confirmation of real scales of brain drain in Central Asia region.

Mr. Dauren Chagirov, Research-analyst, RAKURS Center for Economic. Analysis, Kazakhstan, presented the work on the theme: "Migration in the Republic of Kazakhstan: Trends and Linkages to Migrant characteristics".



The combined data provided by the National Statistical Committee of Kazakhstan for 1999-2008 indicate wide scale migration processes in the country. In early 1990 these data show a huge outflow of the population, mainly ethnic Russians and other ethnic groups, back to their historical motherlands. The outflow of the population has reached its peak in 1994. After 1994 the outflow of the population has slowed down and starting from 2004 migrants are mainly coming to Kazakhstan rather than leaving it.

Kazakhstan's economy as well as the demand for labor force in construction sector, service sector and several professional sectors, has increased and Kazakhstan has started to attract workers from other Central Asian countries e.g. China and Turkey. The financial crisis started in 2008. Kazakhstan, just like several other countries of Central Asia region, was dependant on external markets in terms of the purchase of oil and other natural resources. The construction boom has stopped and the demand for labor force in construction sector has decreased. Even though migration processes in Kazakhstan continued, some media sources reported that President Nazarbayev banned labor migration in Kazakhstan in several regions of the country straight before the crisis (www.centrasia.ru March 5 2009). The government of Kazakhstan also started to attract ethnic Kazakhs back to the country (www.eurasia.org February 27 2009). This article contains recent data on registration of legal structures in Kazakhstan for 1998-2008 which allows the study of changes in registered flow of labor force inside the country and from the country in the past decade. These data are unique by Age, education and level of education. These data let us evaluate the real outflow of professional workers.

Large outflow of Russian and other ethnicities took place in 1999-2006. Huge repatriation of ethnic Kazakhs in Kazakhstan was also in place in the same period. However, the initiated world financial crisis substantially affected both outflow and inflow of people. Specifically, the positive trends related with gradual lowering of emigration from Kazakhstan totally reversed in 2007. Particularly it applied to emigration of the most educated (with higher education), young and able-bodied population groups. Increase in outflow of the most mobile part of population in 2007 as a result of world economic crisis. This fact proves the point that people in Kazakhstan adjust rapidly to economic incentives by migrating to a country with relatively higher wages and better employment (Becker et al 2003, 2005). Outflow of people with higher education imposes serious restrictions on attempts of Kazakhstan government to build up non-oil economy. This question is relevant in the view of recent attempts of Kazakhstan government to initiate new Program of Industrial & Innovative Development. Specifically it was decided that the new program will be directed toward the business initiatives which occupy competitive and highly technological production in highly prioritized spheres of economy. However, by view of this paper, the newly proposed government program has the high risk of failure. It is obvious that the program will not be economically viable without highly qualified people.

Another important conclusion that was gained during research is reduction of Kazakh ethnicity repatriation in Kazakhstan. Fall in immigration of Kazakh ethnic group was noticed in 2004. It was further aggravated in subsequent years. Such a reversal trend had carried considerable scope of importance since it signalled a failure in the Government program directed toward repatriation of Kazakhs living abroad back. The ambitious program initiated right after gaining independence of Kazakhstan seemed to be promising at first. Indeed, the program was assigned to restore historical fair. UNDP suggested that around 5 million. Kazakhs live abroad. Therefore, the failure of repatriation program is suggestive since it put a thought about unwillingness of Kazakh ethnic group to return and live in Kazakhstan.



Dr. Kathryn Anderson, Professor of Economics, Vanderbilt University USA, UCA

'Migration and the Family in Central Asia: Facts, Fiction and Directions for Research'

In a second paper presented at the forum entitled "Migration in Central Asia: Wages Abroad and Consumption at Home", Dr. Anderson described her research on migration in Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan with Azam Qiyobekov of the University of Central Asia. They use macroeconomic statistics, data from interviews with small groups of external migrants in Khorog, Tajikistan, and data from a survey of return migrants in Kyrgyzstan in 2008 to describe trends in migration and remittances, the reasons for external migration, and the impact of migration and remittances on house-

holds in Central Asia. They find that men and women moved from Khorog because of poor economic opportunity in GBAO in comparison to Russia; many highly educated teachers left the teaching profession for service work in cafes in Russia because of the low wages paid to teachers in Tajikistan. On average, labor migration increased the standard of living of households in Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan; remittances were used to pay for living expenses in receiving households, but long term migration led households to use more for their remittance income to purchase durable goods (homes, cars, communication equipment) and to invest in the education of their children. From the interview and survey data, there was no evidence that migration negatively affected the relationships between migrants and their children, spouses, or other family members.

5.3. Thematic session 3.

"Impact of labour migration on women"

This presentation was focused on the impact of labor migration on women. It reflects several aspects, including the "abandoning" of women by labor migrants, the roles of women in the conditions of the outflow of labor force, social reorganization of communities and the impact from the return of labor migrants, health care issues and future status of these women and their families.



The presentation was also supplemented with information obtained in India and which represents the experience of wives of labor migrants and considers ways of definition of the needs of civil society to support normal living and labor conditions. The report presented by **Dr. Smita Premchander** (SAMPARK, India) was to the theme of "Transition to growth: experience of wives of migrants in India".

The NGO Sampark deals with the issues of labor migration in 40 villages in India. Why they are traveling abroad? They want to improve their lives. Sampark has started activities to raise incomes in villages. This gives villagers an opportunity to send their children to school. However, rural livelihoods are becoming more and more unsustainable due to degradation of natural resources, forcing many to travel to cities for stable incomes. Sadly, these migrants live on the margins of the urban society, with very low incomes. Sampark works with migrants who travel to big cities where there are no favorable living conditions for them. They sleep in tents straight on the street in severe sanitary conditions. Sampark conducts surveys and talks to wives of migrants and to reveal the causes and impacts of migration. Most migrants in the construction

sector move from villages to big cities, and also from one town to another. Typically, women travel short distances of about 250 kms. Sampak also found out that villagers migrate for such reasons as unsustainable living conditions, dirty drinking water - problems which are so pressing in – Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan, intensive growth in birth rate and unemployment. Labor migrants go to big cities where massive complexes are being constructed. Many migrants get good income and after a definite period of time can repay their debts, and sometimes even purchase land for agricultural activity and so forth. Many migrants refuse to go back to their villages and live in tents on the streets for many years. They have no land, no home and no money. They have no rights in urban areas, as they have no ration cards (registration of residence).



Even though construction contractors are required by law to register the names of all workers they employ, most do not do so, and if they do, they give wrong names of migrants to avoid problems with the law. Despite these difficulties, discussions with women showed that they are able to save, and therefore prefer migration. Even though the migrants do not have access to sanitation, good housing, or proper schooling for their children, they consider migration necessary for survival and for meeting their aspirations for the future.

Talking about “Social life of women in Muminobod region in the past 5 years” **Ms. Gulru Sultonova** (CARITAS Muminabad, Tajikistan) noted that Muminobod is one of remote regions of Tajikistan with the total population of 78.000 people, 51% of which are women. “Women usually deal with housekeeping and bring up their children. Most of them have many children and are very poor. Agriculture (potato cultivation, poultry and cattle breeding), gardening are the only sources of income for them. Women usually rent land for a season and cultivate vegetables. They work together with their children in order to support their families during winter period. Their food reserves mainly consist of onion, potato, linseed oil and wheat. Usually they have 6-8 children and face multiple difficulties with food and clothes.



That’s why women are forced to attract their children to labor to support their families. Women in Muminobod have a very good potential to work and get income. Many international organizations such as Caritas, Mission East, MSDSP, FAO, Save the Children Foundation and others operate in the region. Caritas more closely cooperates and works with women. Women were involved in multiple projects and actively work and gained income. “Zamzam”, NGO that works throughout Muminobod region, has more than 400 members, 55% of which are wives of labor migrants. The NGO does not deal with migration issues but cooperates with and provides assistance to wives of labor migrants. They are involved in the activity aimed at improvement of income and business development. Women are provided with workplaces, income generation and improve their skills and knowledge.”

Ms. Rozella Glenn, Consultant (IOM, Tajikistan) told the participants about “Abandoned wives of labor migrants”. Her presentation was focused on the results from an IOM survey on abandoned wives of labor migrants. She noted both the evaluation of the survey and solutions of existing problems as the priority task. “Most migrants stop sending money to their families as they create new families in hosting countries and forget about their wives and children. Many of these women live below poverty line without any support and some of their children do not recognize their fathers since they never saw them before as they were born. The psychological impact on women and their children is significant and many women have no contact details of their husbands.



1% of women get support from international organizations and have no idea on how to address other institu-

Women live in critical conditions and many of them engage in prostitution. Some women were found to provide commercial sex services.. 1% of respondents marry for the second time. As a rule, they become second wives and have no legal status and are considered to be single mothers. Women have no contact details of their husbands and have no opportunity and resources to search for them abroad. Many women do not communicate with their husbands, 40% of respondents said they never received any financial support from their husbands after they left. They have no legal knowledge and have no understanding about labor migration and how their husbands work and live abroad. Many children are forced to work to support their mothers. She recommends continuing the study of these women with more a more in depth survey on the impacts of abandonment on these women. International organizations should develop and implement focused projects aimed at a long- and mid-term support to labor migrants' wives. This activity should also include educational and awareness campaigns for labor migrants. Severe economic conditions give raise to suicide cases and due to psychological traumas these women are subject to many difficulties. We should train these women to give them an opportunity to find employment and coping strategies. We can also help them find their husbands and attract law enforcement authorities to the given process. Finally, we can also engage all stakeholders and organizations to provide assistance to families of labor migrants.



In her report entitled “Women-migrants, wives of labour migrants” **Ms. Zebo Sharipova**, director of the “League of Women Lawyers” (Tajikistan), pointed at a huge leakage of personnel which, she said, is one of the most pressing problems, which is also called “brain drain”. “Migration of women is still raising. Main reasons for that are unemployment, low salaries, poor living conditions, lack of funds. Even despite seasonality of migration, a quite wide group of labour migrants remain abroad for a long period of time. Surveys show that the number of migrants who stay in host countries is growing. I'd like to draw you attention to wives of labour migrants whose husbands stay in host countries for a long period of time. Women - wives of labour migrants continue to address the office of the League.

This year the league has implemented a project on elaboration of a mechanism of “Protection of women, former wives, children and elderly parents of labour migrants” funded by the Open Society Institute – Assistance Foundation”. Ms. Zebo Sharipova said that the overall goal of the project was to protect the rights of women, former wives, children and elderly parents of labour migrants and elaborate recommendations for the government and governmental structures dealing with protection of their rights. “Most migrants leave the country to avoid payment of alimony, while many wives of migrants do not receive alimonies for several years and are not able to support their children and elderly parents of migrants – she continued. Many wives of labour migrants who addressed our office were trying to find their husbands with the purpose to ask for alimonies. Many children do not attend school, while women themselves are abused by relatives of their husbands. They mainly live in rural areas and are jobless. Starting from 1999, the League of women lawyers implemented a project on providing assistance to former wives of labour migrants on the basis of family legislation. The project covered all the cities of the country. Another pressing problem lies in divorces when husbands inform their wives about the divorce over the telephone. Many women are not aware about their legal rights and therefore continue to wait for their husbands' return. 78% of women are married and have children. This category of women is exposed to suicides and depressions.

Many women tell us that migration helps their husbands avoid responsibility and existing problems. In most cases wives or former wives of migrants are exposed to depressions, suicide, diseases, abuse. Relatives of their husbands often turn them out of their houses. Women are not aware about their rights and are not able to protect themselves. They are exposed to HIV/AIDS and do not believe in the future. We work closely with law enforcement authorities and upon our requests they search for husbands of these women who have abandoned their wives and do not bring up their children. We hope that this information will attract related attention and comprehensive measures will be taken at a legislative level” – she said.

5.4. Thematic session 4.

“Impact of labor migration on rural communities and ways of improvement of economic situation in rural area with the help of community-based groups”



In this session the participants considered living standards in rural area in comparison with living standards in rural areas in southern Kyrgyzstan concentrating specifically on, the degree of vulnerability of men and women, the impact on living conditions in rural area and social impact from the fact of living of young generation outside their villages. Session participants also considered the use of models of community-based saving groups to create a local micro financial environment in areas with low income. Useful information on successful implementation of the given model was presented during this session. The participants discussed various opportunities for adaptation of such models to the existing economic situation in rural areas in Central Asia region. A report on ‘Sustaining livelihoods in multilocal settings: experiences from rural Southern Kyrgyzstan’ was presented by **Ms. Nadia Schoch** (University of Zurich, Switzerland) and provided insights from a case study carried out by Dr. Susan Thieme and Nadia Schoch in villages in rural south Kyrgyzstan in 2006 and 2008. The research was part of an international research programme called Swiss National Centre of Competence in Research North-South.

Kyrgyzstan has around 5.5 Mio residents of which, according to estimates, 20% are in migration. At the study place every household has 2 migrants at average, what matches national estimates. The migrating population contains men and women, men in a slight higher number. The migrants are by majority young. Approximately half of the migrants from the case study migrate internally, mainly to the capital Bishkek, another big share migrates to Russia and a smaller share to Kazakhstan. The purpose for migration is often a combination of lack of employment opportunities and perspectives but also curiosity to go abroad, follow friends, and being away from a traditional setting like early marriage. In migration, they are generally engaged in lower skill work and do not work in their original professions or appropriate to the degree they gained before.



The different roles of women in migration: In Kyrgyzstan, women are charged with the responsibilities of maintaining the home, childrearing and taking care of the elderly but also have always been involved in the paid labour market. Therefore, women (36% in the case study area) migrate, contributing their share of family income and often leave their children behind with their parents or parents-in-law. This has changed the structure of the family care relationship. Migration processes make both women and men vulnerable, but women face particular forms of vulnerability in combination with their role as caretakers. Middle-aged migrating women do experience a devaluation of their education. Cleaning restaurants and toilets, working as waitresses or traders are now common for middle-aged migrants who have formerly worked as teachers, nurses, doctors or engineers. In addition, women have their roles as caretakers of relatives, fellow villagers and colleagues in migration and at home. They struggle to handle the multiple roles and expectations of being breadwinner, mother, wife and daughter-in-law, supporting the older and young generation left behind. Migration and Livestock Farming: Migration and the resulting remittances have led to a significant increase in livestock numbers as a result of direct investment in livestock and breeding in particular. Households in the case study are rarely forced to sell livestock nowadays, as they can cover their expenses through remittances. This leads to increasing wealth of the families, as livestock is a financial fund. Migration and traditional livestock farming can be considered important complementary livelihood strategies.

Kyrgyzstan has around 5.5 Million residents of which, according to estimates, 20% are labour migrants. At the study place every household has 2 migrants at average, what matches national estimates. The migrating population contains both men and women; the percentage of men is slightly higher. The migrants are by majority young. Approximately half of the migrants from the case study migrate internally, mainly to the capital Bishkek, another big share migrates to Russia and a smaller share to Kazakhstan. The purpose for migration is often a combination of lack of employment opportunities and perspectives but also curiosity to go abroad, follow friends, and being away from a traditional setting like early marriage. In migration, they are generally engaged in lower skill work and do not work in their original professions or effectively utilise the educational training that have completed.

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Migration and Livestock Farming: Migration and the resulting remittances have led to a significant increase in livestock numbers as a result of direct investment in livestock and breeding in particular. Households in the case study are rarely forced to sell livestock nowadays, as they can cover their expenses through remittances. This leads to increasing wealth of the families, as livestock is a financial fund. Migration and traditional livestock farming can be considered important complementary livelihood strategies. Migration reduces the pressure on land and livestock by providing additional income possibilities, and it reduces the vulnerability of households through income diversification. Nevertheless, when combined with often unsustainable pasture management practices, this can lead to overuse of pastures and could threaten the income strategy of many families in the future. Already the villages summer pasture show serious signs of overuse. As the majority of households at the study site consider livestock farming the only future prospect for their village and most households plan to increase the amount of livestock they own, changes in livestock management are required, if livestock farming is to remain an important source of income in the future.

The question of return: Most migrants have a very strong attachment to their home country and the rural villages where they come from. However, there are indications that the physical contacts with the home of their parents might decrease. Once people migrated internationally and did earn enough money it is common that they invest into urban areas within their country of origin. This reduces the pressure on land and livestock in the village and remaining family members can rely on remittances, but on the other hand has indications for rural development such as remittance dependency or reinforcement of lack of qualified labor force and new conditions of social care. This can lead to further out migration and complicates the return



Mr. Muhammad Bodurbekov, the Senior programme officer of the Local Governance Unit (LGU) of MSDSP made a presentation on their newly implemented programme on the Community-Based Savings Groups (CBSGs). It was reported that while many banks and Micro Finance Institutions (MFIs) provide valuable services to the poor in the developing world, and as such in Tajikistan, they had proved to be successful only in the economically dynamic urban areas where investment opportunities abound. However, within 30 years, since the start of the microfinance revolution people those who are very poor have limited or almost no access of MFI services, simply because their cost of reaching their clients is too high, and income streams are not regular. According to Units, a microfinance investment fund and industry leading organisation, the

percentage of the working poor having no access to basic financial services reaches to 80%; this is a significant gap which will not be closed if continued at this pace, continued M. Bodurbekov.

If we look closer at the context of Tajikistan, he added, according to the Household Income Survey (HIS) conducted in 2008 in GBAO, it was discovered that only 12% of the poorest households have taken credit from banks; this indicates a big gap in the services rendered by MFIs. Hence, another challenge is the commercialization of the microfinance sector which thereby excludes very poor and remote populations from access to credits.

In the face of this challenge, in 1991 CARE Niger developed a methodology on VSLA or Village Savings and Loan Associations with focus on vulnerable and poor. To date, programmes using this methodology are implemented in 30 countries with over 1 million clients; the value of their shares for clients ranges from \$25-\$40. Several organisations including CARE, Oxfam US, CLP, Plan International, CRS, PACT and other have implemented programmes with the use of VSLA model.

Following the VSLA model, MSDSP with financial support by MasterCard Foundation (MCF) and Aga Khan Foundation (AKF) kick-started the implementation of the Community-Based Savings Groups (CBSGs). This programme is currently implemented in 13 sub-districts of the 5 districts in Gorno-Badakhshan Autonomous Oblast (GBAO), Rasht valley and Khatlon region. The purpose of the CBSG model is to provide simple savings, self-insurance (social fund) and credit facilities in communities that have inadequate access to basic financial services. It was expanded that whereas MFIs have difficult and bureaucratic system which makes it difficult for most poor to access financial services, the CBSG model approach offers the contrary: members of the self-selected group voluntarily form their CBSG and start their activities based on these principles: members save money in the form of shares; the savings are invested in a Loan Fund from which members can borrow and repay with service charge added; the groups may also have their Social Fund which is basically aimed for emergency situations like weddings, funerals and sickness; CBSGs are autonomous and self-managing; all the transactions are carried out in front of the members; the cycle of savings and lending is time bound and usually lasts from 9 up to 12 months; all members have an individual passbook in which their savings and borrowings are recorded; CBSG should be made up of 10-25 members; meetings in CBSGs take place at regular intervals: weekly, fortnightly or every four weeks; CBSGs are comprised of a General Assembly (all members) and a Management Committee (chairperson, secretary, treasurer, two money counters) which are selected by all the members; the General Assembly develops and agrees a Regulation for guiding the CBSG activities and providing a framework for democratic governance.

The CBSG programme implemented by MSDSP focuses mainly on women and youth. To some extent, this activity prevents the larger flow of out-migration, and helps to address other intra-group needs. It is to be noted that the CBSGs are complementary to the work of MFIs, and in fact, through this model members may increase their access to MFIs through saving and learning the simple credit and deposit systems.

In the end, Bodurbekov added that this programme is a pilot one and it is expected that by 2013 the programme will reach over 2,500 groups in the aforementioned target areas with positive outcomes in savings, return and attendance rates.

6. PLENARY SESSION

Mrs. Galiya Azizova, Senior Inspector on International Cooperation of the Legal department of the Migration Service, Ministry of Interior Affairs of Tajikistan told the participants about “The activity of the Migration Service under the Ministry of Interior of Tajikistan”. In particular, she noted that “one of the tasks of our service includes sending of labor migrants. There are several agreements between Tajikistan, Russia and Kazakhstan signed in 2004. Migration service cooperates closely with International organizations operating on the territory of the Republic of Tajikistan. Thanks to their support representatives of such international organizations as ACTED, IOM, “Perspective Plus” and officials from the Tajik Migration Service traveled to Samara and Tolyatti. There they met with Tajik labor migrants, diasporas and government officials, gover-



nors. Upon the results of these meetings representatives of international organizations and Tajik migration service took part in a roundtable. As for cooperation at international level, head of Tajik Migration Service Mr. Devonaev recently visited Saudi Arabia and signed a Memorandum on employment and acceptance of labor migrants from Tajikistan between the Tajik Migration Service and the State Service for Migration of Saudi Arabia. The Tajik Migration Service also cooperates closely with Russian migration services. In May this year head of the Tajik Migration Service took part in the session of EurAsEC, CSTO in Kazan where he met with representatives of the Tajik Diaspora in the Republic of Tatarstan. Several women who have also attended the meeting have expressed the idea of setting up a women's labor diaspora against the background of the existing Tajik Diaspora. Gulchehra Jumaeva was elected chairwoman of the future organization. Upon invitation of head of migration service she arrived in Samara and presented the activity of women-labor migrants from Tajikistan in Kazan. At the moment they currently implement two programmes, together with ACTED. We are trying to set up a public council together with ACTED and conduct surveys and analysis with further expert evaluation. By the end of this year we plan to produce a practical manual for representatives of local migration services (operating in GBAO, Sughd and Khatlon districts). This manual will be also used for the conduction of training courses for representatives of the Tajik Migration Service". Mrs. Galiya Azizova pointed out that Tajik Ministry of Interior has opened its office in Russia that will deal with the issues of migration. "The ministry also undertakes efforts to provide assistance to labor migrants from Tajikistan"- she said.



Mr. Firuz Saidov, The Head of the Research Department on social problems of Strategic Research Center of RT, presented the report on the theme of 'The impact of financial crisis on money remittances of labor migrants' based on the materials of two social surveys conducted in February (by Ministry of Labor and Strategic Research Center) and August (Strategic Research Center) in 2009. Mr. F.Saidov noted that "the volume of money from remittances to Tajikistan for the first 9 months of this year has decreased by 30% as compared to the last year." Recently experts from the Strategic Research Center and independent experts conducted a research on the problems of labor migration among Tajik citizens. "We have conducted a poll among 3000 former labor migrants in 31 regions of the republic. The poll lasted for 20 days.

The main reason for reduction in the number of labor migrants and reduction in the volume of their remittances is the impact of the global financial crisis on labor market in the Russian Federation where the majority of labor migrants from Tajikistan work. However, the poll revealed that the crisis has positive tendencies for Tajikistan. Firstly, the age category of our labor migrants has significantly changed in the past 9 months. Earlier, up to 70% of labor migrants were young people at the age from 18 to 25 years. Today, their number reduced by 20%. Thus, the number of adult migrants has increased. That means that today Tajikistan exports more professional workers who return back home as compared to their younger fellows. Furthermore, in early 2009 only 12% of migrants have sent money for private business. However, the volume of such remittances has increased up to 25% so far. This means that our migrants pay more attention to establishment of their own business creating new workplaces." In addition, he said: "Labor migration from Tajikistan has become more organized this year as compared to previous years. It has become regulated as compared to previous chaotic character."

Mrs. Tatiana Bozrikova, Chairman of Public Foundation 'Panorama' told the participants about "The impact of labour migration on changes in gender roles". She noted that "in most cases attention is paid to the fact that migration influences upon changes in aged and sex structure of households. Only women, children and elderly people remained in many villages. Less attention is paid to the fact that migration is one of those factors that affect changes in gender roles in society and, first of all, in families. The extend to which our society is ready for such changes in gender roles, local communities and women and men themselves is very low and poorly analyzed. Traditional model, which excludes women's involvement in public and political processes, remains the only ideal model of relations between men and women in people's minds. Material de-



pendency is fixed on husband, and limited activity of women within the frameworks of their families remains a “natural” condition for social relations between men and women. The level of literacy among women is lower as compared to that of men. Nearly 56% of women have secondary or incomplete secondary education. Only 18,3% of all respondents have higher education, while nearly 40% of men. Heads of dehqan farms have graduated from higher education institutions. Despite the fact that women started to travel abroad in search of job back in 1993, the highest migration activity can be seen after 2005. The highest peak of women’s labor migration falls on the period from 2005 to 2008. The share of women’s labor migration from Tajikistan is much lower as compared to the global indexes. According to various estimations, the share of women among labor migrants in 2008 rose from 15 to 20%. There is a regional factor is a differentiating factor of the volumes of women’s labor migration.”

Mrs. Gavhar Juraeva, the founder of the “Tajikistan Fund” in Russia, noted that Federal migration service is a service which is much closer to the migration process and labor migrants as compared to all other stakeholders in this process. “Recommendations provided by our fund are much more favorable and real. But, unfortunately, there is no differentiation of responsibilities with other structures of the Ministry of Interior and no transfer of these responsibilities to the Federal Migration Service which checks, registers and protects the rights of labor migrants. Furthermore, other structures and departments often ignore recommendations of the Federal Migration Service. Is it possible to elaborate those mechanisms we are trying to achieve in Russia here during the conference? Taking into account the fact that Federal migration service is an executive body,



can we make its voice louder?” Mrs. Gavhar Juraeva said that recommendations of their service can reduce the number of violations of the rights of labor migrants and, therefore, increase the volume of remittances to their motherland. “It is very important for us to get support from donor countries and we, in turn, will support our labor migrants” – she said.

7. CLOSING KEY NOTE SPEECH



Dr. Smita Premchander, the leader of Sampark organization (Bangalore, India), said she would be happy if participants rely on the experience of Philippines, a country which has put into place several measures to ensure safe employment of its migrants. Several agencies in Philippines have come together, along with the government, to ensure that contractors follow certain codes, migrants are informed of rights before travel, they have the correct documents stating the employment conditions, and in case of any problems in the destination country, there are help centres the migrants can contact. Such measures are also being advocated in Nepal. UN agencies have played an important role in the Philippines and Nepal in safeguarding the interests of labor migrants, especially women. Dr. Premchander also sounded a note of cau-

tion in such projects, as they can easily get paternalistic and in fact cause harm. She gave an example of a project that was set up as an international agency and an NGO for use of remittances of international migrants to promote local enterprises. While the idea was well conceived, the implementation proved disastrous for the women participants of the project. The project involved partnership for enterprise promotion, wherein the NGO, considered having expertise in this subject, and was commissioned to lead the project. The NGO organized rural women whose family members had migrated, to invest remittance incomes in businesses. Two of the businesses suggested were poultry, which was done by individual households, and food processing, which was done as a collective enterprise. Both businesses failed. The poultry breed was an imported one, selected by the NGO, who did bring some technical expertise, but it was inadequate. The hens and chicks got infection and died, causing huge losses to the households. The food processing enterprise also failed. Women made pork sausages, and appointed a marketing manager, who delivered

the sausages to the retail shops. She pocketed the payments made by the shops, with the result that the business lost income. During the review, it was found that both enterprises were suggested by the NGO, the women would have chosen piggery instead of poultry, an activity which they knew very well how to handle. In the food processing business too, women's lack of experience in collective business management, and collective organizations, resulted in their inability to supervise their marketing manager. The project, though well intentioned, resulted in losses of remittance income of the households. Such mistakes should be avoided by responsible intervention, with deference to local skills, and building women's capacities as needed, enabling them to take decisions rather than external intervening agencies making decisions on their behalf. Nepal has some good practice examples. Being a low income country, many of its youth migrate abroad. Nepal has taken a pro-active attitude. Some employers' associations keep active track of the skill requirements of industries in foreign countries such as Malaysia. They then make a list of trades, and organize training for youth, so that they can get jobs abroad. These efforts are currently biased in favour of male trades, and there is a need to open courses for young women, too. Nepal has also made arrangements with some governments to give preference to Nepalis for jobs.

There are several good practices, in Phillipines and Nepal, which Central Asian countries can learn from. These include creating awareness, making partnerships with contractors, training women and men migrants, improving skills, and setting up centres in destination countries, and reciprocal arrangements for migrant protection with national governments of these countries,

In the concluding keynote address, Dr. Premchander also commented on some key gender issues that had emerged during the two day forum. She said that across the world, the issue of equal distribution of resources has not been solved. Despite legislative support for women having equal rights to inheriting parental property, social norms still remain male biased, resulting in many women giving up their right to property willingly to maintain social respectability. Similarly, the role of women and men has undergone changes, with more and more women bearing economic responsibilities for households, yet gender stereotypes remain the same, treating men as household heads. The intra-household distribution of work has also been in favour of women, with women carrying the higher load. Social changes in these aspects can only be brought about if more and more open discourse on these issues becomes possible, and when behavior considered private in households is brought into public discussions. Media plays an important role in social change, for instance popular films have enormous influence and can play an important role in changing mindsets.

8. COMMENTS

"Really warm impressions from the Forum. Firstly, the Forum was organized at a comprehensive level. Secondly, the combination of such cultural events as exhibition and performance were really good." (International organization)

"It was a great pleasure to answer multiple questions after the presentation. This shows that forum participants are really interested in the elaboration of recommendations in terms of policy and legal development of labor migration" (International organization).

"It is really a pleasure to see such active participants and this is quite reasonable. Labor migration is one of the most pressing themes in Central Asia. I think that the participants were selected in a comprehensive way. Such important issues are raised at the governmental level" (NGO)

"Such event is a treasure for reporters! I have more than 30 records on my Dictaphone. Our editors will use them for several radio shows on labor migration. Another fact is that it was so easy to talk to the officials during the breaks. They eagerly answered all the questions asked by the reporters." (Journalist)

"I have the most positive impression about the forum. Organizers have managed to attract participants' attention to the theme even during the breaks. All talks were about labor migration." (Governmental structure)

"So much was said about labor migration that there is a feeling that everything is clear. But those reports presented during the forum provided wider information about this subject. This is the real platform for share

of views where people discuss one of the most important themes in our life. Every third family knows who labor migrants are.” (NGO)

“Thanks for the organization of the event. Honestly speaking, organizers have done their job well. This can be seen from the activity of the participants. Organizers have achieved their goal!” (SDC)

9. OFFICIAL CLOSURE

Mrs. Silvia Reppe, representative of the Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety, Germany highlighted the conduction of the Forum and gave her suggestions for the next steps: ‘CAMP selected a very interesting topic for the Forum. Based on the presentations can be concluded that almost all labor migrants facing difficulties due to ignorance of their rights. We see that there is not enough information about women labor migrants. Women labor migration and children should be regulated. All these recommendations should be submitted to the Government of Tajikistan but not only by CAMP, but by all organizations which actively participated at the Forum. We have to think about our future work in this respect. Special thanks to CAMP Kuhiston for excellent organization of this Forum and also other internation-



al and local organizations which supported the preparation to this event. We must think about the following up of the Forum for next year.

Finalize all recommendations; send to the agencies working in the field of migration with the aim to improve the life of the population in Central Asian countries. Bring results of the use of these recommendations in activities by different stakeholders and share with experience and success at the Forum which will be conducted next year’. Ms.Silvia Reppe pointed out that the Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety, Germany will continue to support this truly sustainable initiative.

Mr. Rudolf Schoch, Country Director Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation:

‘I propose that these recommendations are put into practice. Migration can be viewed as independent sector issue, but also should be viewed as a cross cutting issue with affects all sectors of development such as health, education, environment, economics, legal reform etc. Some of migrants are not qualified and suggestion is if language training should be ensured for them. Migration considered in several directions: information on migration, education, finance, we must think about social protection of migrant workers, we must strengthen the teaching of these skills. As it is necessary to circulate migrants, further fate of migrant workers to simplify the registration process, train them how to invest, to get profit; while



on labor migration, they may not receive their pensions in future, it is necessary to consider the law of the land if the land is not used, it is taken back, ensure with a proposal on the conservation land. Do not forget about the fate of migrants, closely cooperate with them and assist them in matters affecting them. If the main finance comes from the migrants it would be good to invest in agriculture. There are changes in households: children less assured, there are no social protection funds, insurance and the primary caregivers are children and women. In Tajikistan, children and the elderly are the most vulnerable part of population. How can we talk about the system of early alert when no men, not enough focus on study, education? Need to consider gender roles in particular the role of women. Need to develop a law or regulation which will reflect all the factors of labor migration. Only after this actions, will be considered by all these questions, you can go into action. I, as representative of the donor countries want to note that both we and NGOs and the Government of Tajikistan should invest a lot of energy resources to tackle these problems. It’s time to move to concrete action’.



Mrs. Aigul Zhanserikova director of CAMP Consulting, Kazakhstan thanked the organizers of the Forum, colleagues of CAMP Kuhiston, for the invitation and the opportunity to participate at this Forum.

She said: 'I believe that my colleagues managed to choose a very interesting Forum topic for their country, and for other Central Asian countries. I received the invitation, I thought that the theme of the Forum is not particularly true of CAMP Consulting and Kazakhstan in general. But after listening to interesting talks and presentations, I acquired a lot of interesting and useful information and saw the issue of labor migration, not only from the standpoint of the host country, as Kazakhstan is one of those, but the whole

spectrum of related problems and opportunities'. Mrs. Aigul Zhanserikova stressed the importance of the choice of topics, as well as responsible for organizing the next Forum CAMP network in 2010 is CAMP Consulting. Take this opportunity to urge all stakeholders and our partners to take an active part in the discussion and choice of topics for the next Forum of CAMP network.

She continued: 'We know what the problems are and the negative effects of labor migration for the migrant families despite the attraction of a certain percentage of foreign investment into the country in an economically depressed period. I think that without the participation of the state, you cannot address issues relating to the reduction of labor migration, creating conditions for development of small and medium business, agriculture and agro-processing field, etc.' She stated that she thinks that's very important that all the recommendations of this Forum are received by the appropriate authorities and the government of the Republic of Tajikistan, and hoped that in general they would be considered in solving the problems of migration in Tajikistan.



Mrs. Sanambi Eshonkulova

Senior specialist of gender department and department of International Relations Development of Committee of Women and Family Affairs under the Government of Tajikistan welcomed all the guests and was very pleased that participants from foreign countries participated at the Forum. She thanked the participants for the presentation notes and proposals that were aimed at improving the quality of life of migrant workers, and especially their wives and families.

She noted that the Committee on Women and Family Affairs under

the Government of Tajikistan is working closely with NGOs and international organizations. 'We all have the one objective - Mrs. S. Eshonkulova continued- 'to improve the quality of life of women labor migrants and their families, children whose parents work abroad.

Last year, the head of the Committee on Women and Family Affairs had a working visit to several regions of Russian Federation, where she was able to meet and talk with women migrants. We very much hope that all the proposals and the idea will be further developed and will serve as a solution to this problem'.

She wished the continued success to organizers of the Forum.

Elmira Eshalieva

Senior Consultant of Committee of Migration, labor, social policy and health Jogorku Kenesh Kyrgyzstan: “NGOs play a very important role in any state and the government should take our voice and views into account. NGOs should closely cooperate with the government and only in that case we will be able to achieve our goals”.



10. CULTURAL PROGRAMME

10.1. Performance in “Padida” theater

At the end of the first day of the CAMP Forum 2009, the participants were invited to the Padida Theatre, where a group of young Tajik actors performed one out of four educational stories on gender issues. The stories were recently developed with financial and thematic support of the American Bar Association: Rule of Law Initiative (ABA ROLI). In the play, a young Tajik entrepreneur who secretly has two wives is leaving Tajikistan to find work in Russia, where he is victim of a deadly accident right after his arrival. As one of his wives does not have an official document that proves they were married, the officially registered wife suddenly appears in the house she was supposed to become the owner of and in which the secret wife was living in. During this first meeting between the two women, the officially registered wife claims to be the owner of the premises and asks the secret wife to leave her former home immediately. As the secret wife is not willing to abandon the house, the scene ends up in court where the unregistered wife loses all her claim on the house.

The CAMP Network is very thankful to Josh Friedman and Marit Rasmussen from ABA ROLI and to the team of Padida Theatre for this excellent and impressive performance.

11. COMMENTS

11.1. Public Relations Activity

Mass media are characterized by: their openness to mass audience and general accessibility of the population to dissemination of the given information. Representatives of media sources which were invited to the forum have highlighted the work of the event on the pages of their editions. “Safina” TV channel has broadcasted 4 reports from the forum. Photographer from ITAR-TASS took pictures of forum participants. Such republican radio stations as “Sadoi Dushanbe” and “Tojikiston” made several reports about the forum. The British Institute for War and Peace Reporting has made several reports about the forum which were broadcasted on radio “Imruz” in Tajik language and on “Sadoi Dushanbe” and “Vatan” radio stations. MTRK “MIR” (Tajikistan, Dushanbe) broadcasted a report about labor migration in “Novosti Sodruzhestva” radio programme. MTRK “MIR” (Russia, Moscow) uses materials from the forum for their future film about labor migrants from Tajikistan. A report about the forum was also broadcasted in the news block on “STAN.TV” (K+) TV channel.

12. OUTCOME

- More than 120 participants from government organizations, INGOs, local organisations and representative of communities actively participated;
- Information and research on the issue of Labor Migration in Central Asia was presented.
- Information on the role of different governments and organizations was clarified.
- Discussion and dialogue were held on the key points of concern.
- Networking opportunities were seized leading to future co-operations.
- There is now a better mutual understanding of the experiences of different Central Asian counties.
- There is a better understanding of the dynamics between source countries and host countries.
- There is a better understanding of the success of different implementation methodologies.
- Structured recommendations were developed at different stakeholder levels.
- The forum provided a more cohesive platform and direction for future work with labor migrants, their families, and their communities within Central Asia.

13. CONCLUSIONS AND PROSPECTS

- The idea of such an open dialogue of the network of CAMP agencies was to unite all related stakeholders into one voice to express various views on this issue.
- The forum was based on an open discussion about the consequences of labor migration in Central Asia, its impact on the development of rural regions, management of natural resources, provision of means of living and gender issues.
- The Forum's work was based on the development of policy and legal recommendations for the development of rural areas and enlargement of the rights and opportunities of minorities, wives of labor migrants, their children and elderly people.
- Thus, the 2009 Forum has provided a platform for all sector of society.
- The participants have elaborated recommendations on the policy and legal development in the interests of minorities with regards to labor migration, and on strengthening of the impact on the development with remittances to rural communities.
- In the future organizers will cooperate closely with related structures and organizations. The results of this work will be discussed at the next forum due next year in Kazakhstan.
- Recommendations will be used for developing of pilot projects to enhance the development impact of Tajik remittances on rural communities by encouraging migrant households to invest in local infrastructure and private enterprise development will be elaborated
- The Forum report, recommendations will be published and distributed among participants and other partners as the base for follow-up activities
- Establish a link between CAMP Forum and the issues discussed, develop small project proposal with the aim to support information resource centers on migration
- Bring information and experience from activities on migration, results for the next Forum which will be held in Almaty, Kazakhstan. i.e. ACTED will continue its activities in Migration project and will monitor the use of recommendations, has possibility to make presentation at the next Forum organized by CAMP in 2010 in Kazakhstan.
- Forum should be followed by activities, monitor impact of the Forum (or the use of recommendations)

14. Outlook

The CAMP network is planning to organize the next AGOCA Conference and Forum in the autumn of 2010 in Kazakhstan. The topic will be proposed by Kazakh partners and agreed with other members of the CAMP network. CAMP Consulting will be responsible for the development of project proposal to donors and coordination of implementation. Kyrgyz and Tajik CAMP will support the organization and provide inputs during the project implementation.

In summing up the two-day Forum it is necessary to note the active participation of all stakeholders from various government, international, local organizations and local communities.

We can say, this Forum was successfully conducted. We hope that developed recommendations for all stakeholders on migration issues will be translated into action to improve the living conditions of labor migrants, families of migrant workers and raise awareness of the rights of migrant workers.

Appendix

'Labour Migration in Central Asia - Challenges and Opportunities' (Dushanbe, October 8-9 2009)

Introduction:

This document serves as an initial forum of thoughts and aspirations of those who attended the CAMP Forum 2009 on 'Labour Migration in Central Asia – Challenges and Opportunities' that was conducted in co-operation with international organization ACTED (Agency for Technical cooperation and development) and with such international institutions as IOM (International Organization on Migration), University of Central Asia, with assistance of Migration Service of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Tajikistan and Committee on Affairs of Women under the Government of Tajikistan.

The Forum became an annual international event that gathers a wide range of development process participants. The topics in the previous four years have related to Social mobilization, local self-governance, sustainable use of energy resources, Cooperation with state structures at local community level and Mountain communities and business structures. This year the topic of the Forum was 'Labour Migration in Central Asia - Challenges and Opportunities'

We invite all to review this document.

The Forum had four thematic sessions, which were as follows:

- 1.1. Influence of global economic crisis on the labour migration tendency of countrymen of Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan.
- 1.2. Facts and tendencies of migration. What results of researches and the further steps?
- 1.3. Influence of labour migration on women.
- 1.4. Influence of labour migration on rural communities and ways of improving the economic situation in the countryside with help of communal groups.

This report summarises the recommendations that arose from the plenary and thematic discussions.

1. Recommendations:

The recommendations are wide ranging, with the aim of enhancing the positive, and minimizing the negative impacts of labour migration. Women's experiences of migration are both positive and negative, and recommendations relate to women who migrate, as well as those who stay behind in the source country. The recommendations for different sets of actors are now summarized.

2.1. Government and other State Bodies

2. 1.1. The governments of Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan are recommended to review and develop a long-term strategy to address the global economic crisis and its impact on their respective countries by the end of 2009;
2. 1.2. Creation of national policy on labour migration incorporating recommendations of the countries accepting migrants;
2. 1.3. To create a new government body, or to increase the competence of the existing body, with the remit on labour migration. This would include coordination of activities of all government bodies, international and non-governmental stakeholders, external support organizations for respective migrants, with regard to labour migration issues;
2. 1.4. To review the current government strategy on citizenship, to avoid problems with the demographic situation and the loss of qualified personnel, also to review status for labour migrants and to ease their movement between countries. This should include ease and cost of work permits and visa and the status that it affords. The strategy should include measures by which safe migration can be ensured.

- a) Social protection and social security in source countries to prevent distress migration. Enforcement of legal rights of migrants in the hosting countries;
 - b) Legal regulation of bodies that organize and/or participate in the labour migration process;
 - c) Strengthening of the criminal legislation regarding the illegal organization of labour migration and human trafficking;
 - d) Providing preferential tax and administrative legislation to private employment agencies as incentives for effective performance and growth;
 - e) Providing of favourable economic conditions in the respect of fees and tax structures in the establishment of medium and small business, to encourage productive investments from remittances.
 - f) Improve the financial legislation with regard to transfer fees and customer rights.
 - g) Improve the legal situation with regards to the inheritance of money and property, especially in order to protect women's interests.
 - h) Signing international conventions on labor migration
2. 1.6. Harmonization of the regional legislation within the scopes of EU and the CIS concerning legalization, employments and a dual citizenship; adapting the modeling legislation of the CIS countries, settlement of the organized migration;
 2. 1.7. Strengthening the coordination between state structures, through embassies and consulates, in respect of reporting legal infringements by labour migrants and involving labour migrants (i.e. victims) and the subsequent actions and outcomes of the infringements.
 2. 1.8. To promote in existing and potential host countries suitable political, economic, legal and social arrangements for labour migrants and evaluation of the labour needs and requirements of host countries.
 2. 1.9. Assistance in professional training for labour migrants, and establishment of a certification system that is accepted in destination countries and adheres to their standards.
 2. 1.10. Signing of agreements between source countries and host countries in the acceptance of source nationally recognized qualifications. The government to review mechanisms of quality assurance on the competence of those in possession of qualifications.
 2. 1.11. Provision of adequate language lessons for labour migrants before they leave for a host country.
 2. 1.12. Local authorities, together with local public organizations, mahalla committees and other local communities, to provide advice and guidance on costly family events, ceremonies and rituals.
 2. 1.13. Provision of education of labour migrants before their departure on their legal rights whilst in a host country and how to access further legal support.
 2. 1.14. Committee on Affairs of Women and Families to support women (members of families of labour migrants) on development of small business in rural communities by means of received remittances;
 2. 1.15. Committee on Affairs of Women and Families to establish regular meetings with women groups impacted by labour migration to discuss their issues and provide feedback to the government at all levels.
 2. 1.16. Committee on Affairs of Women and Families to provide educational support for women who have acquired responsibility for agricultural activities and financial matters.
 2. 1.17. Increase the representation of Migration Services in the rural community and create a series phones line to provide further support i.e. «Hot line»;
 2. 1.18. Whenever possible to take positive experiences of other source countries and assess their viability in Central Asia for implementation.

- 2. 1.20. Review the legal status of land rights of labour migrants.
- 2. 1.21. Review of the transport fares for migrants with respect to loans or reduced fares.
- 2. 1.22. Review the use of government incentives and initiatives to encourage professional migrants to return and share their skills.

2.2. International and donor organizations

- 2.2.1 Provide technical assistance to local authorities and local government in development of strategy at a regional level in the stimulation of self-employment and establishment of businesses and support of established businesses;
- 2.2.2 To increase the capacity information centers-resource, and other professional information services, concerning the education and information needs of potential migrants; and to strengthen a legal component of work of these centers;
- 2.2.3 Assist training and support of small business funded by remittances;
- 2.2.4 Assist projects on reintegration of labour migrants such as health, education, financial and legal aid.
- 2.2.5 Support information campaigns on labour migrants rights, and schemes that enforce the protection of those rights.
- 2.2.6 Support more in-depth studies on labour migration and monitoring of migratory processes;
- 2.2.7 Promote and assist local NGOs working on the issue of labour migration;
- 2.2.8 Support in creation of regional associations for protection of the rights of labour migrants.
- 2.2.9 Provide support and assistance to financial institutions in dealing with remittance payments and accessing remittances by those in the source country.
- 2.2.10 Review and advise on the investment in Agriculture which helped provide some financial stability during the economic crisis in India.

2.3 National Public Organizations

- 2.3.1 To increase the capacity information centers-resource, and other professional information services, concerning the education and information needs of potential migrants; and to strengthen a legal component of work of these centers.
- 2.3.2 Improve coordination of the activity with the state structures, public organizations and diaspora in the host countries.
- 2.3.3 Create and develop the mechanism to fund work with abandoned mothers and children, and for orphans, of labour migrants.
- 2.3.4 Provide information and raise awareness in Human Trafficking.

2.4 Private sector

- 2.4.1. Analysis and studying of a labour market in host countries for the subsequent conversion training and employment of potential migrants.
- 2.4.2. Establishment of employment agencies that can secure work for labour migrants before they leave the source country.

2.4.3. To review the potential for health, life insurance and pensions for low income population, possibly learning from the Indian experience.

2.4.4. There are several issues that the banks could address:

- a) Provide easy mechanisms by which money can be deposited in a host country
- b) Provide easy access to remittances to recipients in source countries.
- c) Provide suitable packages for those able to save remittance money.
- d) Reduce transfer fee rates for emergency cash advances.
- e) Provide low risk, low interest loans for those setting up businesses with remittance money.
- f) Provide easier access to money from banks in rural communities.
- g) Provide clearer information on the services the bank can provide.
- h) Provide clearer information on the legal rights of those banks customers.

2.5 Mass Media

2.5.1. Produce a series of programmes articles explaining changes in the taxation, registration, licensing of businesses, and issues of business development.

2.5.2. Highlight the legal rights and protection measures of labour migrants through the official channels such as state structures and specialized public organizations.

2.5.3. Highlight the issue of Human Trafficking in the media.

2.5.4. Provide documentaries on the experiences of labour migrants so that prospective labour migrants are more fully aware of the issues that they will encounter.

2.5.5. Media can be used to show that those suffering from issues resulting from labour migration are not isolated in their troubles such as social exclusion, abandonment, and lack of money.

Proposed by Dr. Smita Premchander (Bangalore, India):

The overall impact of migration can be positive and its uncertainties can be minimised only if a country's poverty levels and unemployment levels are low. When people can be gainfully employed in their own country, there are fewer triggers for distress migration.

This calls for interventions to support sustainable natural management, and sustainable livelihoods in rural areas in the source countries. Social protection measures intend to provide a minimum floor below which people should not fall, hence social protection programmes are needed, whereby such a floor is ensured. An environment that promotes small and medium industry and cooperative ways of working would suit the social fabric of central Asian countries.

For facilitating migration at higher level of skills and incomes, the source country organisations need to have market intelligence on skills needed, and then supplement it with adequate skill training. This will set up a chain of information and skill development, and also better employment linkages.

At the destination, measures for minimum wages, good working conditions and provision of basic services need to be ensured for labour migrants. Centres and helplines would be good use of latest technology to ensure that migrants have access to support as soon as they can reach it.

These measures, along with inter-government coordination and goodwill among source and destination countries, is critical to promoting positive impacts of migration, especially for women.

Session Program

Thematic Session	Moderation & Translation	Presentation
Day 1 (October 8) 08:00-16:30 h		
Session 1: ‘The impact of the global economic crisis on labor migration tendencies of villagers in Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan’	Moderation: Bolot Isakov/ AKTED, Kyrgyzstan. Alimov Azalkhon/ Human Right Centre, Tajikistan Translator: Ilkhom Jalilov	1) ‘The impact of the global economic crisis on labor migration in Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan’ Margarita Khegai /Human Right Centre, Tajikistan 2) ‘Labor migration tendency in Kyrgyzstan’ Bolot Isakov, ACTED, Kyrgyzstan
Session 2: ‘Facts and trends in migration. What has research revealed and where next’	Moderation: Ulan Kasymov / CAMP Alatoo, Tatiana Bozrikova / Public Foundation ‘Panorama’ Translator: Nizom Shamsiddinov, Shoista Shoimardonova,	1) ‘Migration and the Family in Central Asia: Facts, Fiction and Directions for Research’ Kathryn Anderson and Azam Qiyobekov, University of Central Asia 2) ‘Migration in Kazakhstan: Trend and linkages to migrant characteristics’ Dauren Chagirov, Research-analyst, RAKURS Center for Economic Analysis, Kazakhstan
Session 3: ‘The impact of labor migration on women’	Moderation: Nicole Stolz / CARITAS, Olimsho Vatanshoeff / MSDSP Translator: Nizom Shamsiddinov, Shoista Shoimardonova,	1) Moving for Improving. Experiences from woman migrants in India Smita Premchander – NGO ‘Sampark’, Bangalore, India 2) The impact of labor migration on woman Gulru Sultonova – CARITAS Switzerland, Tajikistan 3) ‘Abandoned wife’s of Tajik labor migrants’ Rozella Glenn, IOM, Tajikistan 4) ‘Woman – migrants, labor migrant’s wife’s’ Zebo Sharipova, Woman Lawyers League, Tajikistan
Day 2 (October 9) 8:00-14:15 h		
Session 4: ‘The impact of labor migration on rural communities and the how Community Based Saving Groups could potentially improve the economic situation’	Moderation: Olimsho Vatanshoeff /MSDSP, Alibek Otambekov/MSDSP Translator: Nizom Shamsiddinov, Veronika Grushevskaya	1) ‘Sustaining livelihoods in multi-local settings: Experiences from rural Southern Kyrgyzstan’ Nadia Schoch, University of Zurich (UZH), Switzerland 2) ‘Using a community based saving groups’ model’ Gulomsho Lutfaliev, Muhammad Bodurbekov – MSDSP
Plenary Session		
	Moderation: Gavhar Juraeva /‘Tajikistan Foundation’, Tajikistan, Russia, Tohir Valiev / ACTED, Tajikistan Translator: Nizom Shamsiddinov, Veronika Grushevskaya	1) “The impact of financial crisis on workers’ remittances” Firuz Saidov, head of researching department of the social sphere problems, “Center for Strategic Studies” under the President of the Republic of Tajikistan 2) ‘The influence of labor migration on changing gender roles’ Tatiana Bozrikova, Chairman of Public Foundation “Panorama”

Forum Program

Labor Migration in Central Asia – Facing Challenges and Opportunities

Kohi Vahdat, Dushanbe, Tajikistan

October 8, 2009 – First Day

Time	Event	Place
08.00 – 08.30	Registration of participants	3 rd floor, hall
08.30 – 09.00	Press conference / moderator: Irina Umarova	3 rd floor, conference hall №23
09.00	<p>Forum opening - Mrs. Roziya Alieva – CAMP Kuhiston Director, Tajikistan</p> <p>Mr. Alisher Yarbabaev - Head of the Government Department for Employment and Social Protection of the RT</p> <p>Mrs. Sharifa Usmanova - Deputy of the Head of Migration Service Department, Ministry of Interior of RT</p> <p>Mrs. Silvia Reppe - Federal Ministry of Germany for Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety Division</p> <p>Mr. Oleg Kobernik - Leading specialist - an expert representative of the Federal Migration Service of Russia in Tajikistan</p> <p>Mrs. Rano Mansurova - Country Director, Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development (ACTED)</p>	3 rd floor, hall
09.30 – 10.00	<p>Key note speaker Subject: ‘Overview of important issues related to migration in Central Asia’ Dr. Kathryn Anderson, Senior Research Fellow, University of Central Asia, /Professor of Economics, Vanderbilt University, USA</p>	3 rd floor, hall №23
10.00 – 10.30	Movie – “Leaving to Moscow”/ IOM	3 rd floor, hall №23
10.30 – 11.00	Photo Exhibition «Image of labor migration»/IOM Coffee - break	3 rd floor, hall
11.00 – 12.45	<p>Thematic Session 1 ‘The impact of the global economic crisis on labor migration tendencies of villagers in Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan’ Moderators: Alimov Azalkhon, Human Right Centre, Tajikistan ‘The impact of the global economic crisis on labor migration in Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan’ Margarita Khegai /Human Right Centre, Tajikistan ‘Labor migration tendency in Kyrgyzstan’ Bolot Isakov, ACTED, Kyrgyzstan</p>	4 th floor, hall №27
11.00 – 12.45	<p>Thematic Session 2 ‘Facts and trends in migration. What has research revealed and where next’ Moderators: Ulan Kasymov / CAMP Alatoo, Kyrgyzstan, Tatiana Bozrikova/ Public Foundation ‘Panorama’ Tajikistan ‘Migration and the Family in Central Asia: Facts, Fiction and Directions for Research’ Kathryn Anderson /University of Central Asia, USA ‘Migration in Kazakhstan: Trend and linkages to migrant characteristics’ Dauren Chagirov, Research-analyst, RAKURS Center for Economic Analysis, Kazakhstan</p>	3 rd floor, hall №23
12.45 – 14.00	Lunch	Restaurant ‘Avesto’

Time	Event	Place
14.00 – 16.00	<p>Thematic Session 3 ‘The impact of labor migration on women’ Moderators: Nicole Stolz / CARITAS, Olimsho Vatanshoeff / MSDSP ‘Moving for Improving. Experiences of Women Migrants in India’ Smita Premchander, SAMPARK, India ‘The impact of labor migration on women in rural communities’ Gulru Sultonova – CARITAS Switzerland, Tajikistan ‘Abandoned wife’s of Tajik labor migrants’ Rozella Glenn, IOM, Tajikistan ‘Woman – migrants, labor migrant’s wife’s’ Zebo Sharipova, Woman Lawyers League, Tajikistan</p>	3 rd floor, hall №23
16.00	Summing up of the first day of Forum	
16.30	Performance ‘Four stories’, ABA Rule of Law Initiative	Padida Theater
October 9, 2009 – Second Day		
Time	Event	Place
08.00 – 08.30	Photo Exhibition and Movie Show (Movie Corner), “Migration Service outcome in the 2009”/ Migration service of Ministry of Internal Affairs	3 rd floor, hall
08.30 – 10.15	<p>Thematic Session 4 ‘The impact of labor migration on rural communities and the how Community Based Saving Groups could potentially improve the economic situation’ Moderators: Olimsho Vatanshoeff /MSDSP, Alibek Otambekov/MSDSP ‘Sustaining livelihoods in multi-local settings: Experiences from rural Southern Kyrgyzstan’ Nadia Schoch, University of Zurich (UZH), Switzerland ‘Using a community based saving groups’ model’ Gulomsho Lutfaliev, Muhammad Bodurbekov – MSDSP</p>	3 rd floor, hall №23
10.15 – 10.45	Coffee – break/ Movie Show	
10.45 – 11.15	Review of discussions and collation for roundtable Moderator: Olimsho Vatanshoeff / MSDSP	3 rd floor, hall №23
11.15 – 13.15	<p>Plenary session Moderator: Gavhar Juraeva /‘Tajikistan Foundation’, Tajikistan, Russia, Tohir Valiev / ACTED, Tajikistan “The impact of financial crisis on workers’ remittances” Firuz Saidov, head of researching department of the social sphere problems “Center for Strategic Studies” under the President of the Republic of Tajikistan ‘The influence of labor migration on changing gender roles’ Tatiana Bozrikova, Chairman of Public Foundation “Panorama” Presentations of the session work and discussion. General outcome of these sessions is to identify entry points and conditions. Conclusions and discussion about the final document .</p>	3 rd floor, hall №23
13.15 – 13.45	Key note speaker, Subject: ‘Lessons from Asian Countries Experience’ Dr. Smita Premchander, Director of NGO ‘SAMPARK’, Bangalore, India	3 rd floor, hall №23
13.45 –14.15	<p>Official closure: Tajik Government Representative Mrs. Silvia Reppe - Federal Ministry of Germany for Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety Division Mr. Rudolf Schoch, Country Director, Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation, SDC, Kyrgyzstan and Kazakhstan Representatives</p>	3 rd floor, hall №23
14.15 – 16.00	Furshet/ ‘Asia’ Restaurant,	Asia Grand Hotel

List of Participants

“Labor migration in Central Asia – Facing Challenges and opportunities”

October 8-9, ‘Kohi Vakhdat’, Dushanbe, Tajikistan

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No	Name	Participant	Working with the media
1	ITRC «Mir», Tajikistan, Dushanbe	Galim Fastkhudinov	9.10.09 «News of Commonwealth»
2	TV «Safina»	Nargiz Kasymova	8,9.10.09 «Navid»
3	«STAN.TV» («K+»)	K. Kamolova	Material for a news story
4	Radio «Sadoi Dushanbe»	Guliston Karimova, Alisher Sher-aliev	8,9.10.09 «Khabar»
5	Radio «Tajikistan»	Abduvakhob Babaev	8,9.10.09 «Khabar»
6	ITRC «Mir», Russian Federation , Moscow	1. Rajabov – Chef - Editor 2. O. Belova - Producer 3. D. Chibiryak - director 4. Martynenko, operator 5. U. Larionov, operator assistant	Proceedings will be used to create a documentary about labor migrants from Tajikistan
7	Newspaper «Vecherni Dushanbe»	G. Dzuceva	15.10.09 publication in the newspaper
8	Information agency «Asiaplus»	Victoriya Naumova	8.10.09 placement at web page
9	IWPR	Parvona Abdulkaisova	11.10.09 Story about the wives of labor migrant
10	Radio «Vatan», Dushanbe	Azam Nasriddinov	8,9.10.09 «Khabar»
11	«BBC»	Anora Sarkorova, Zarina Khushvakhtova	Collection of material for stories on labor migration
12	Iran Radio and TV Representative in Tajikistan	Akhmadov Ziyoratsho	Collection of material for stories on labor migration
13	Radio «Ozodi»	Khurshed Khamdamov, Gulnora Ravshan (Uzbek News Service)	8,9.10.09 «Khabar»
14	«Sadoi Khuroson»	Akhmadov Ziyoratsho	Collection of material for publication about labor migration
15	«Sadoi Mardum»	Nuraliev Mirzo	15.10.09 publication in newspaper
16	«Payomi Dushanbe»	Rashid Abubakirov Olim Negmatuloev (Photographer)	15.10.09 publication in newspaper
17	Information agency «Avesta»	Nilufar Sobirova	8.10.09 placement at web page
18	«Jumhuriyat»	Kamol Abdurakhimov	15.10.09 publication in newspaper
19	Newspaper «Asia-plus»	Nargis Hamrabaeva	15.10.09 publication in newspaper
20	«Narodnaya Gazeta»	Tatyana Belickaya	15.10.09 publication in newspaper
21	ITAR-TASS Russian Federation , Moscow	Oleg Davydov Photo reporter	Photos will be used for placement in the Russian print media

List of Media

NEWSPAPER		
NEWSPAPER	ARTICLE	DATE
Vecherni Dushanbe	Labor Migration in Central Asia – Facing challenges and opportunities	06.08.2009
Vecherni Dushanbe	Migration in mountain arias	10.09.2009
Asia Plus	The impact of global financial and economic crisis on labor migration trends in rural Tajikistan, and Kyrgyzstan discussed in Dushanbe	08.10.2009
Khovar	Labor Migration in Central Asia – Facing challenges and opportunities	10.10.2009
The Times of Central Asia Newsletter	Gender matters: labor migration in Tajikistan	29.10.2009
Mir Novostei	Simply Maria, or another migrant story	05.11.2009
Radio		
RADIO	RADIO ETHER	DATE
Sadoi Dushanbe	Interview with the head of CAMP Kuhiston about the upcoming Forum on Migration	01.10.2009
TV		
TV CHANEL	TV ETHER	DATE
TV Safina	Migration Forum	08.10.2009
TV Safina	Migration Forum	10.10.2009

Movie Program

Title	Duration	Organization
Leaving to Moscow	30 minute	IOM
The other silk road	28 minute	NCCR
Migration Service Outcome in the 2009	30 minute	Migration Service
Migrants conditions outside of Tajikistan	30 minute	'Surkhob'



Global Migration:

Lessons for Central Asia







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