

**Brief Information on the Report
Implementation of the 2025 Calendar Plan
for Project IRN AP26103509**

“ GENDER ASPECT OF EXTERNAL MIGRATION AND ADAPTATION OF MIGRANTS IN KAZAKHSTAN ”

IRN	Calendar Plan Section	Results	Publications for the Section
1	2	4	5
IRN AP261 03509	Calendar Plan №1: Section Collection of materials on the research topic. Study of theoretical approaches to the issue of gender migration. Development of the theoretical and methodological framework of the research.	1. Material Collected and Systematized: Materials on the research topic were collected, and theoretical approaches to the issue of gender migration were studied. A comprehensive database of sources (scientific articles, monographs, statistical reports, Kazakhstani legislation, and international documents) concerning international migration in Kazakhstan, gender aspects of migration, and migrant adaptation processes was created. 2. Theoretical and Methodological Justification Provided: A critical review and comparative analysis of key theoretical approaches and concepts in the field of gender migration were conducted. Major theories explaining migration processes with consideration of the gender factor were identified, described, and classified, highlighting those most relevant to the Kazakhstani context. An analysis was carried out on how gender differences in income and opportunities influence migration	Scientific Articles and Abstracts Published in International Conference Proceedings: 1) Абеуова С.Т. Рахимжанова Т.Е., Устемирова А.Б., Теоретические подходы к изучению гендерной миграции в контексте глобального развития и социальных трансформаций //Материалы международной конференции «Форум молодых исследователей», 30 октября 2025 г. (Карагандинский университет Казпотребсоюза, г. Караганда); 2) Zh. Zhangabulova, Zh. Mukhiyadin. «Modern Trends in

		<p>decisions, including a critique of their "gender blindness."</p> <p>A working theoretical and methodological framework of the research was formulated, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Clear definitions of key concepts (international migration, gender aspect, adaptation, integration); – Definition of the subject, object, and research objectives; – Formulation of working hypotheses regarding the influence of gender on migration and adaptation processes in Kazakhstan. <p>Thus, a solid theoretical and informational foundation was established for conducting the empirical part of the study.</p>	<p>Migration and the Protection of Migrants' Rights: International and National Context» //Международный круглый стол, посвящённому Международному дню прав человека (Высшая школа права Университета «Туран», г. Алматы) 10 декабря 2025 года;</p> <p>3) Сыздыкбеков Е.С., Абеуова С.Т., Байгожина Г.М. Опыт Европейского союза в формировании гендерной политики в отношении мигрантов //Proceedings of the LXI International Multidisciplinary Conference «Innovations and Tendencies of State-of-Art Science». Mijnbestseller Nederland, Rotterdam, Nederland. November, 2025</p>
	<p>Calendar Plan Section №2: Development of the Research Methodological Toolkit Based on the Generalization and Systematization of the Gender</p>	<p>Based on the analysis and synthesis of research in the fields of migration processes, gender aspects of migration, assessment of the economic consequences of migration, as well as interdisciplinary studies focused on migration from the perspectives of law and sociology, a methodological toolkit was developed. The methodological toolkit selected for the analysis includes both quantitative and qualitative research methods.</p>	<p>Article in Other Scientific Publications, Including International Journals:</p>

	<p>Approach in the Study of Migration Processes</p>	<p>The quantitative methods applied in this study, widely used for hypothesis testing, include: hypothesis testing using the gravity model, panel econometric models, and time series analysis methods (testing for stationarity/non-stationarity, and cointegration).</p> <p>Qualitative methods for analyzing migration processes and gender aspects of migration have also been incorporated into the methodological framework of this research. The qualitative methods identified for use include sociological surveys with the use of InVIVO software (coding interviews based on gender roles, gender barriers, issues of gender inclusion in society, comparative matrices), and structural modeling of survey results using Partial Least Squares (PLS) with SmartPLS software. Additionally, the application of content analysis of regulatory legal acts, case studies, and bibliometric analysis using VOSviewer has been described.</p> <p>A working hypothesis and a system of research questions were formulated, along with data collection instruments adapted to account for gender-specific factors, and the methods employed have been clearly described.</p>	<p>1) Абеуов Д.А., Рахимгулова М.Б., Миграционная политика Казахстана сквозь гендерную призму: оценка нормативно-правовой базы //Интернаука: электрон. научн. журн. № 42(406), Ноябрь 2025 г. URL: https://internauka.org/journal/science/internauka/406</p>
	<p>Calendar Plan Section №3:</p>	<p>During the implementation of Section №3, the national legal framework of migration policy</p>	

	<p>Study of the National Legal Framework of Migration Policy to Identify the Presence of a Gender Approach</p>	<p>(including laws, subordinate acts, and policy concepts) was studied, resulting in the creation of a List of Key Regulatory Legal Acts and a Structured Review of all regulatory documents. Based on this dataset, a gender analysis of legislation was conducted to identify provisions that directly or indirectly discriminate against migrants.</p> <p>This process made it possible to identify gender-neutral as well as gender-specific norms, as well as to detect hidden discrimination (Gender Blindness), where seemingly neutral wording creates disproportionate barriers for one group. An assessment was also conducted of the extent to which the legislation considers the specific needs and risks of migrants of different genders. In particular, access to social services and support was analyzed, leading to an evaluation of social adaptation measures from a gender perspective.</p> <p>Additionally, procedures for registration, residence, and status acquisition were analyzed for gender neutrality or bias. This helped determine whether the migration status of female migrants depends on the status of their husbands or employers, and how family reunification procedures account for the interests of both parties.</p> <p>The final outcome was a conclusion regarding the presence or absence of a gender approach in</p>	
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		<p>Kazakhstan's migration policy and the preparation of recommendations for authorized bodies on reforming migration policy and external migration regulation mechanisms to incorporate a gender perspective.</p>	
	<p>Calendar Plan Section №4: Study and Analysis of International Experience in Developing Gender Policy for Migrants</p>	<p>The research team conducted a systematic study of international experience in leading countries, such as the European Union member states, Canada, the Republic of Korea, and Australia, regarding the implementation of gender-sensitive migration policies. The outcome of this work was not merely descriptive but involved a deep analysis of existing models and practices.</p> <p>During this process, a thematic database of key instruments and successful cases was developed, including specific examples of specialized migration programs, gender-sensitive integration measures (e.g., language courses accounting for parental responsibilities), and effective mechanisms for collecting gender-disaggregated data. Based on the collected material, a classification and typology of the studied models of gender migration policy were performed, enabling a comparative analysis of countries across critical parameters such as gender considerations in family reunification, anti-trafficking measures, and mechanisms ensuring the economic autonomy of migrants.</p>	

		The final product of this section was an analytical report identifying universal and context-dependent factors for the success of international policies. Most importantly, the study substantiated the model—or combination of best-practice elements—most relevant for Kazakhstan.	
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