

Homelessness and internal migration in Kazakhstan: the case of Almaty city

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Russia

Astana

KAZAKHSTAN

Almaty

Uzbekistan

Kyrgyzstan

Caspian Sea

Turkmenistan

China

Tajikistan



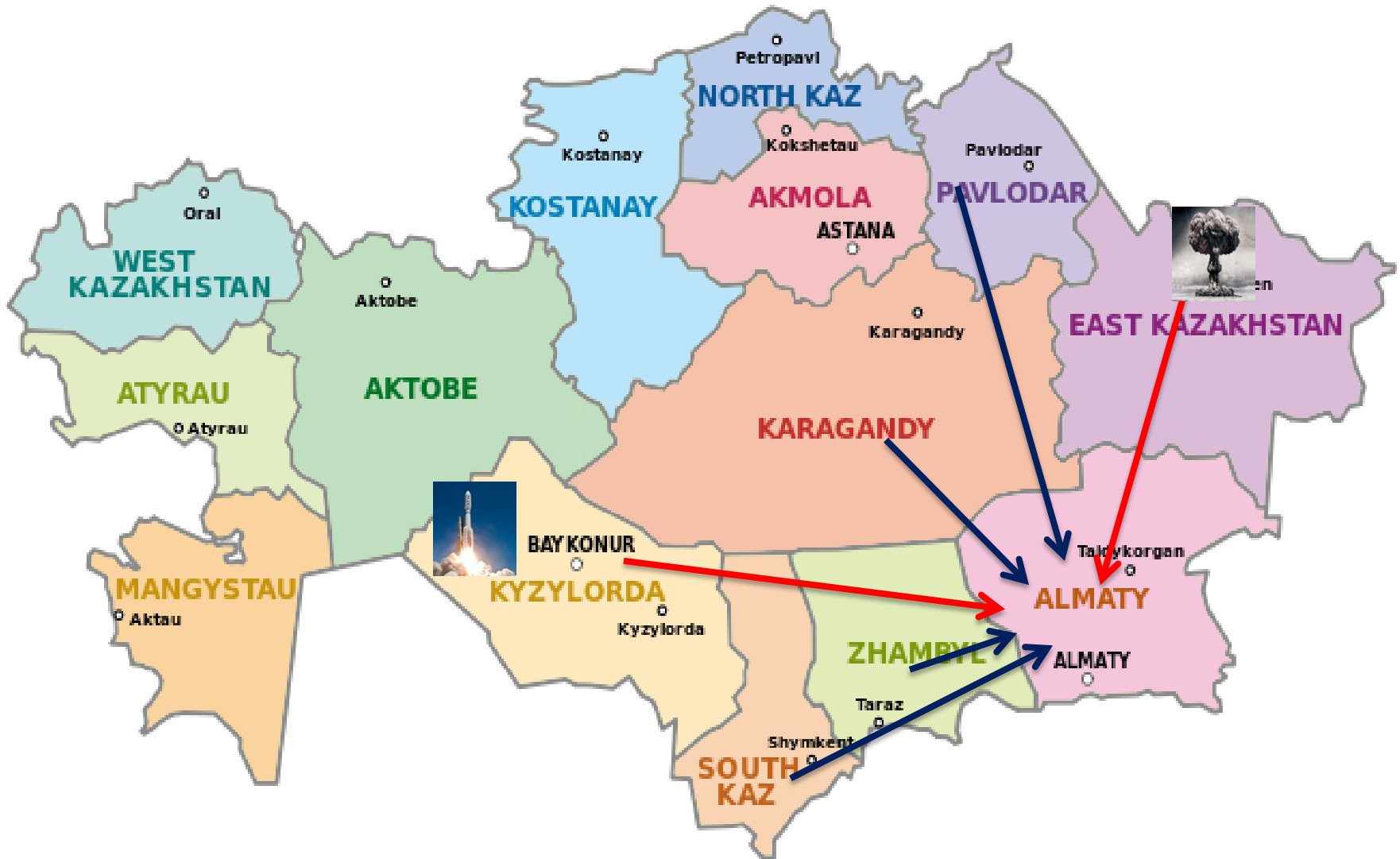
**740 million internal migrants
internationally (IOM,2016)**

**157 778 internal migrants in
Kazakhstan (Home Office, 2017)**

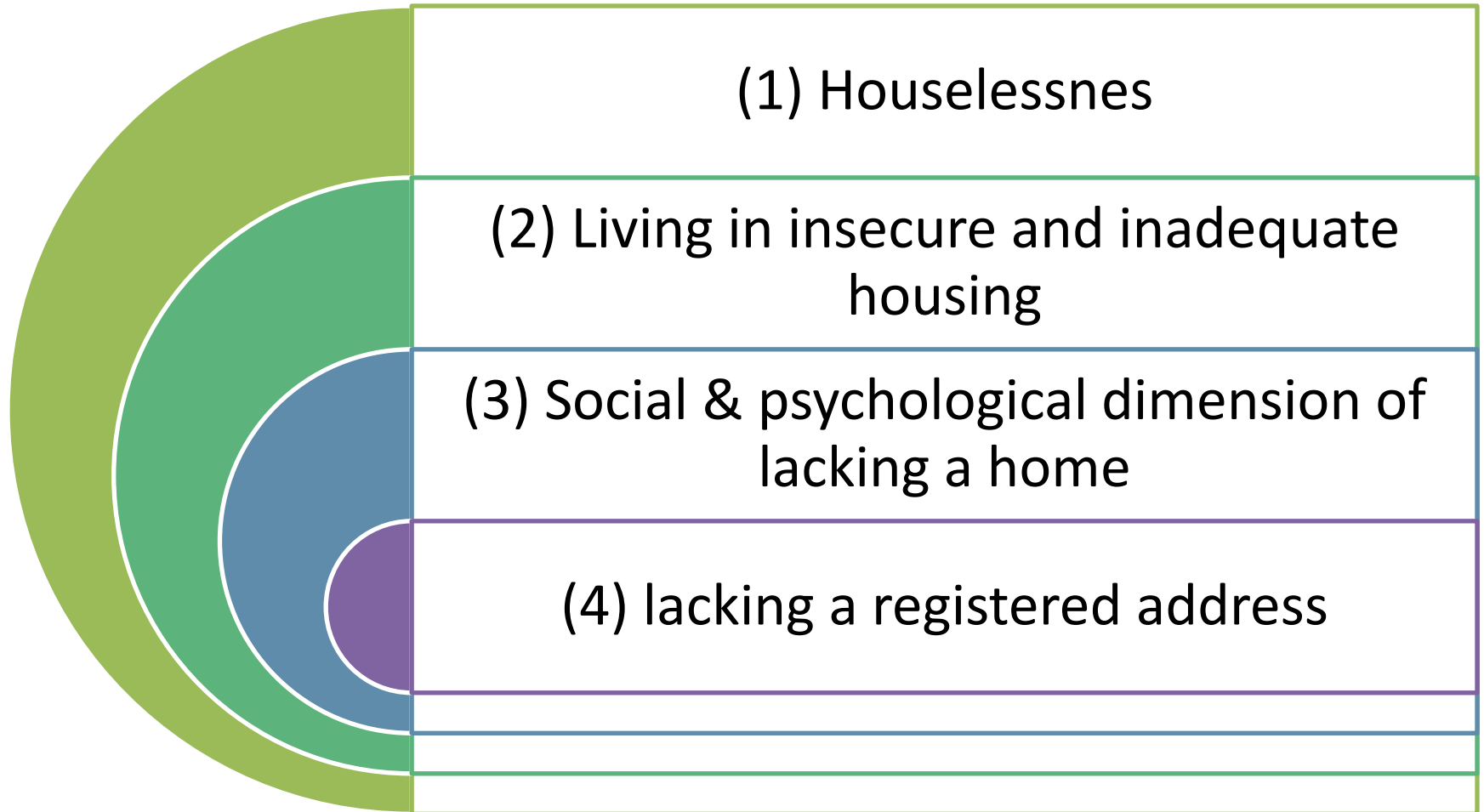
1st stage: 1991-2005
(self-regulated housing
approach)

**2nd stage: 2006 - to
present** (government
housing intervention)

Internal migration “driving” forces: ‘push’ and ‘pull’ factors



Definition of homelessness



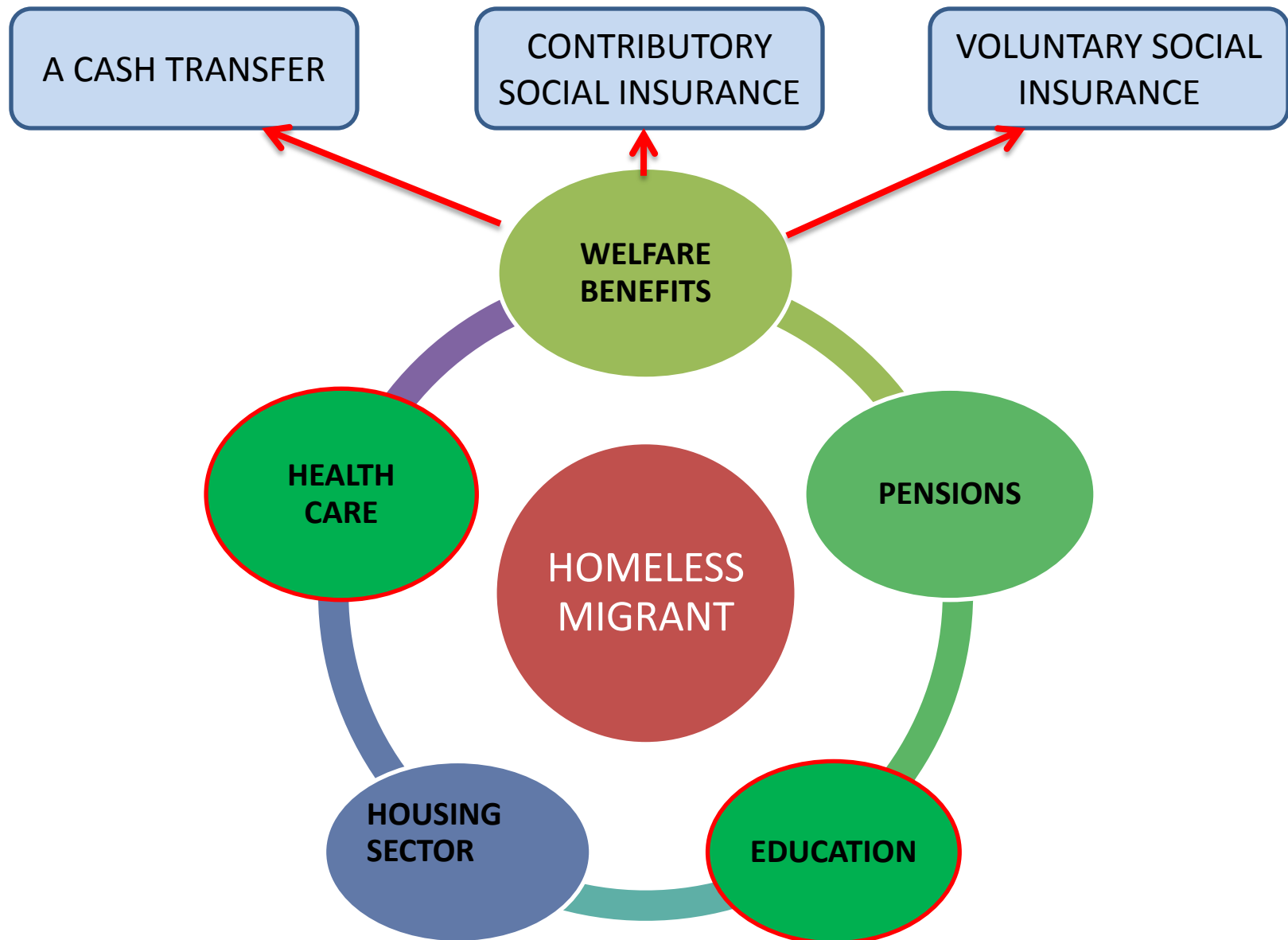
SAMPLE document showing registration at a defined address

- Name: **Gennady**
- Middle name: **Gennadiyevich**
- Surname: **Golovkin**
- Address of registration: 27 House, Flat 22
Dostoyevsky street, Almaty city, Postcode: 06001,
Kazakhstan
- Registered since: March 30, 2005
- Type of registration: **(1) Permanent**
(2) Temporary

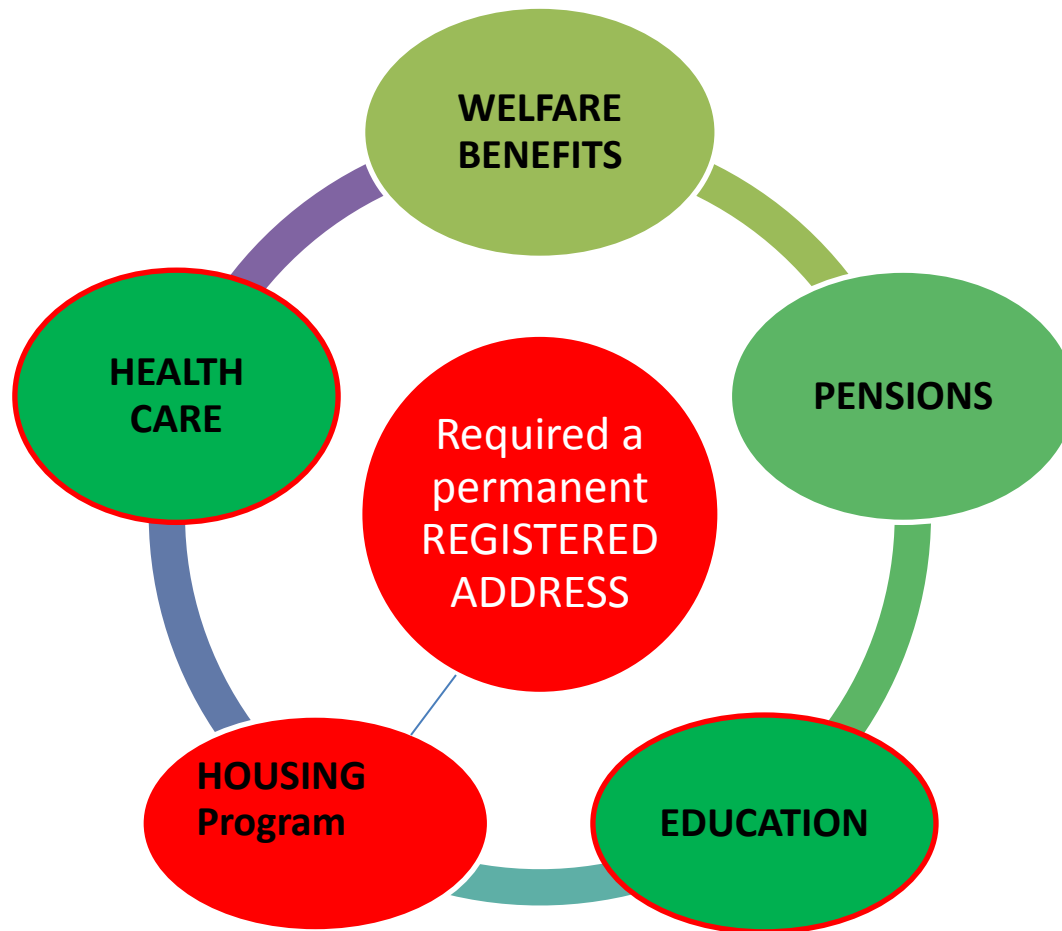
*Provided by: Public Service Centre of Almaty city Internal Migration
Office*

Stamp, date & year

The Welfare System in Kazakhstan



The Welfare System in Kazakhstan



Housing Programme (2005-2008) & (2009-2011)

The underlying rationale for this housing programme, which was administrated by local authority, is to support homeless who works in public sector & youth who unable to afford to buy a property.

Advantages: comparatively low cost flats than in private sector and “reasonable” mortgage rate (20 year fixed 10%)

Disadvantages: (1) required a registered address
(2) homeless internal migrants failed to meet banks’ screening process (low income level, absence of 10% cash deposit)

Consequences – exclusion of some target population.
Intentional homeless & corruption element.

Adequate Housing Program (2011-2020)

- No 10% cash deposit required in bank's preliminary screening process
- Lower level of mortgage interest rate
- Open to wider population (not only 'key workers' scheme)

Concluding remarks:

Debate: building of budget smaller size flats/studio flats for family migrants

Policy gap: building of a transitional housing placement for homeless internal migrant families' shelters for emergency cases

More active involvement of civil society organisations