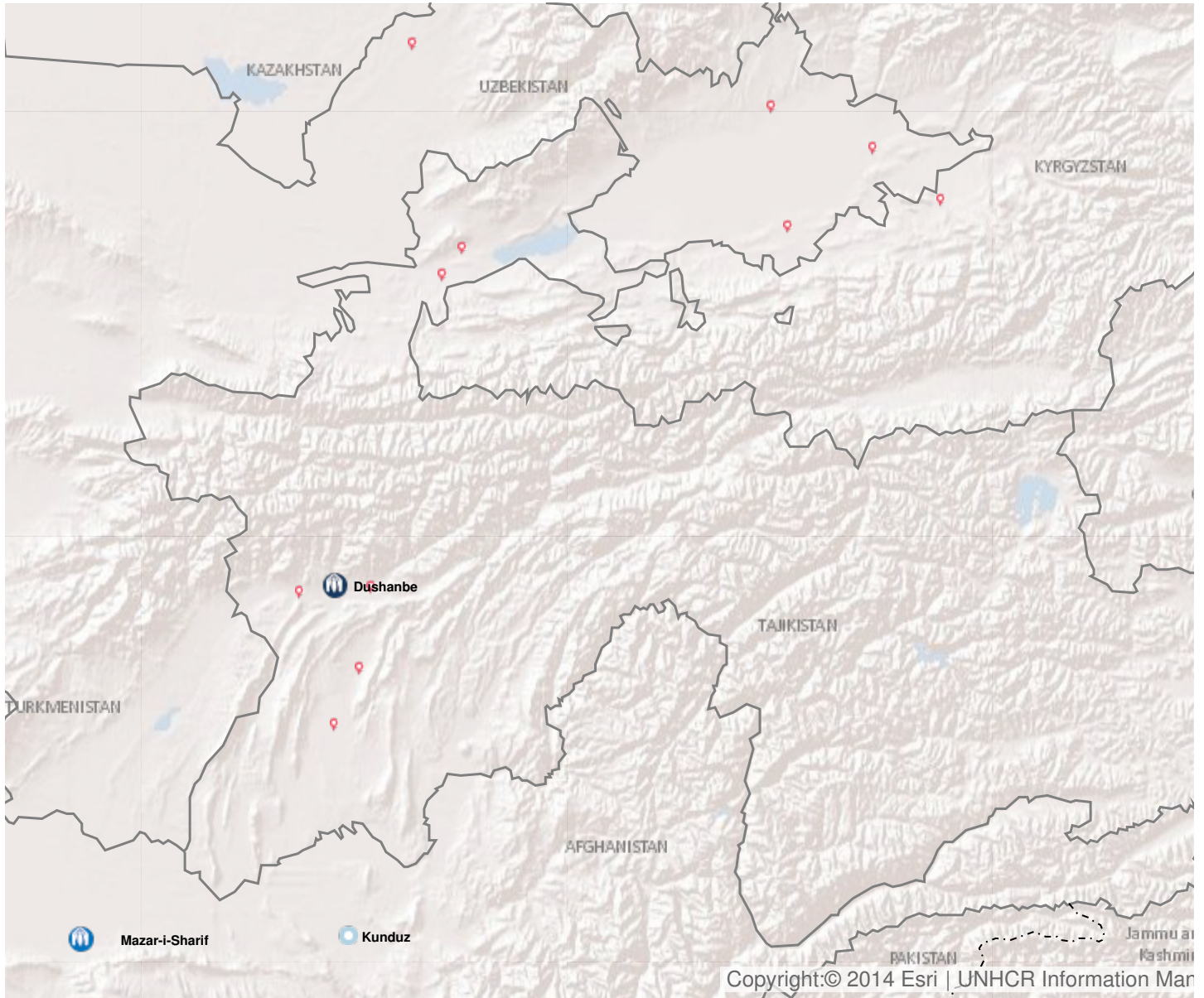


Operation: Tajikistan

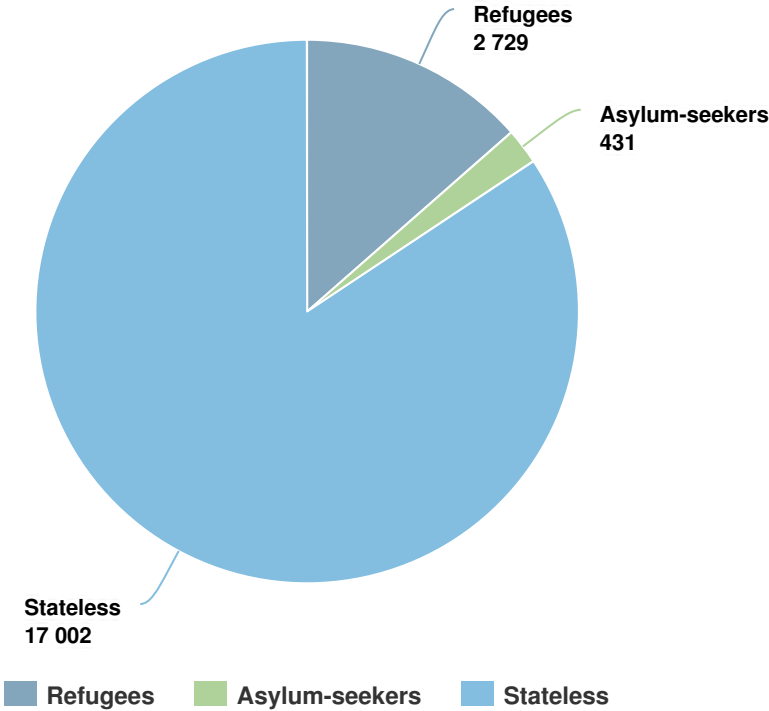


Latest update of camps and office locations **21 Nov 2016**.

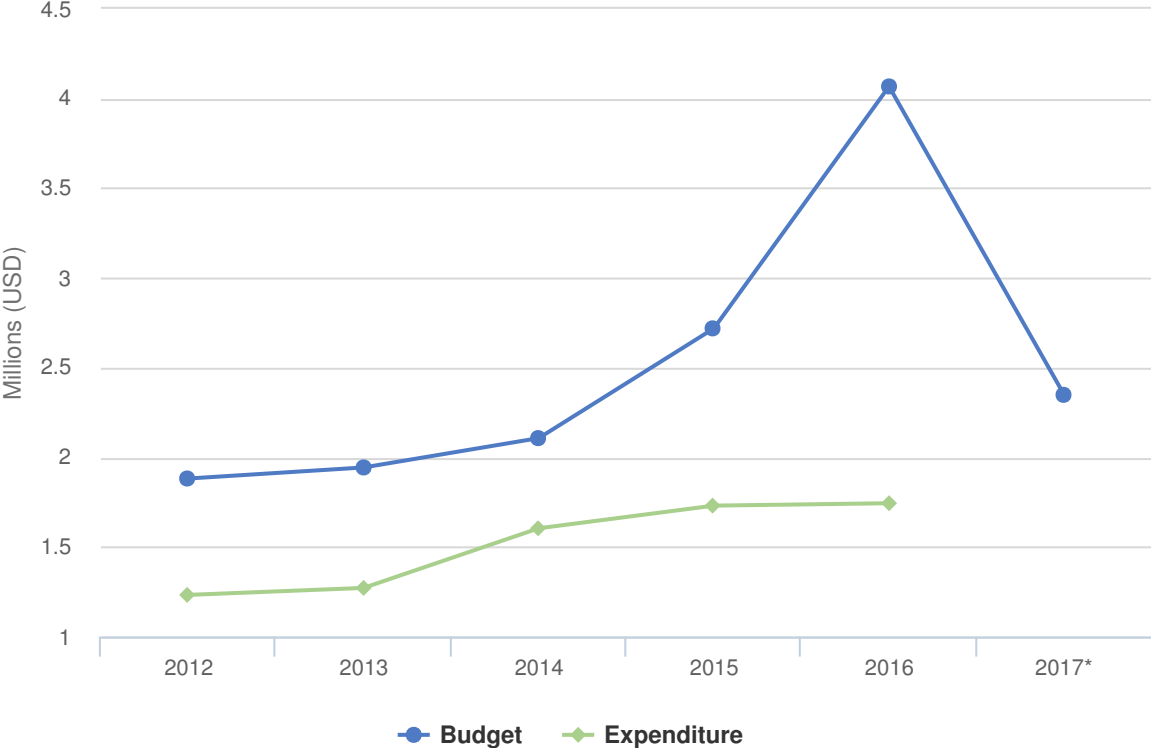
People of Concern

7% DECREASE IN **2016**

2016	20,162
2015	21,779
2014	3,590



Budgets and Expenditure for Tajikistan



Working environment

The Republic of Tajikistan ratified the 1951 Convention in 1993 and has enacted its own National Law on Refugees. Despite the complex geopolitical context, the Government remains committed to providing protection to asylum seekers and refugees while addressing issues of statelessness. Progress has been made in strengthening the legal framework to facilitate implementation of national laws. Nevertheless, the situation along the Tajik-Afghan border is of great concern to the country and national security continues to influence the protection environment for persons of concern.

Population trends

- At the end of 2016, there were more than 2,400 refugees and more than 100 asylum seekers, mostly from Afghanistan.
- Close to 1,500 new asylum-seekers were registered by UNHCR's partner throughout 2016, a significant increase compared with 960 in 2015. Some 24,300 people with undetermined nationality/at risk of statelessness registered within the project, 4,954 were newly registered during 2016. UNHCR estimates that the actual number of stateless and persons with undetermined nationality in the country could be twice as high.

Achievements and impact

- In 2016, UNHCR and partners carried out a country-wide refugee profiling exercise which verified social and economic integration of refugees but still lacking full legal cohesion of refugees against established benchmarks. Also the exercise revealed that of the 2,381 refugees profiled, there was parity amongst men and women (1,194 men and 1,187 women); children made up 43 per cent of the population of which 141 were born in Tajikistan, and youths formed 36 per cent of those profiled.
- Tajikistan has yet to accede to the Statelessness Conventions however, progress was made during 2016 in terms of finalization of by-laws and the possible adoption of the long waited Amnesty Law.
- Capacity of government and partner agencies to respond to refugee arrivals had been strengthened through Refugee Emergency Management workshops; Inter-Agency Refugee Contingency Plan, Minimum Preparedness Action (MPA) and Advanced Preparedness Action (APA) were updated.

Unmet needs

The Office conducted an initial gaps analysis of inter-agency partner capacity, determining where Government and partner programmes would not be able to fully accommodate refugees. As a result, UNHCR would be required to provide complementary funding to supplement existing programmes in the spheres of i) self-reliance and livelihoods; ii) healthcare; and iii) education.
