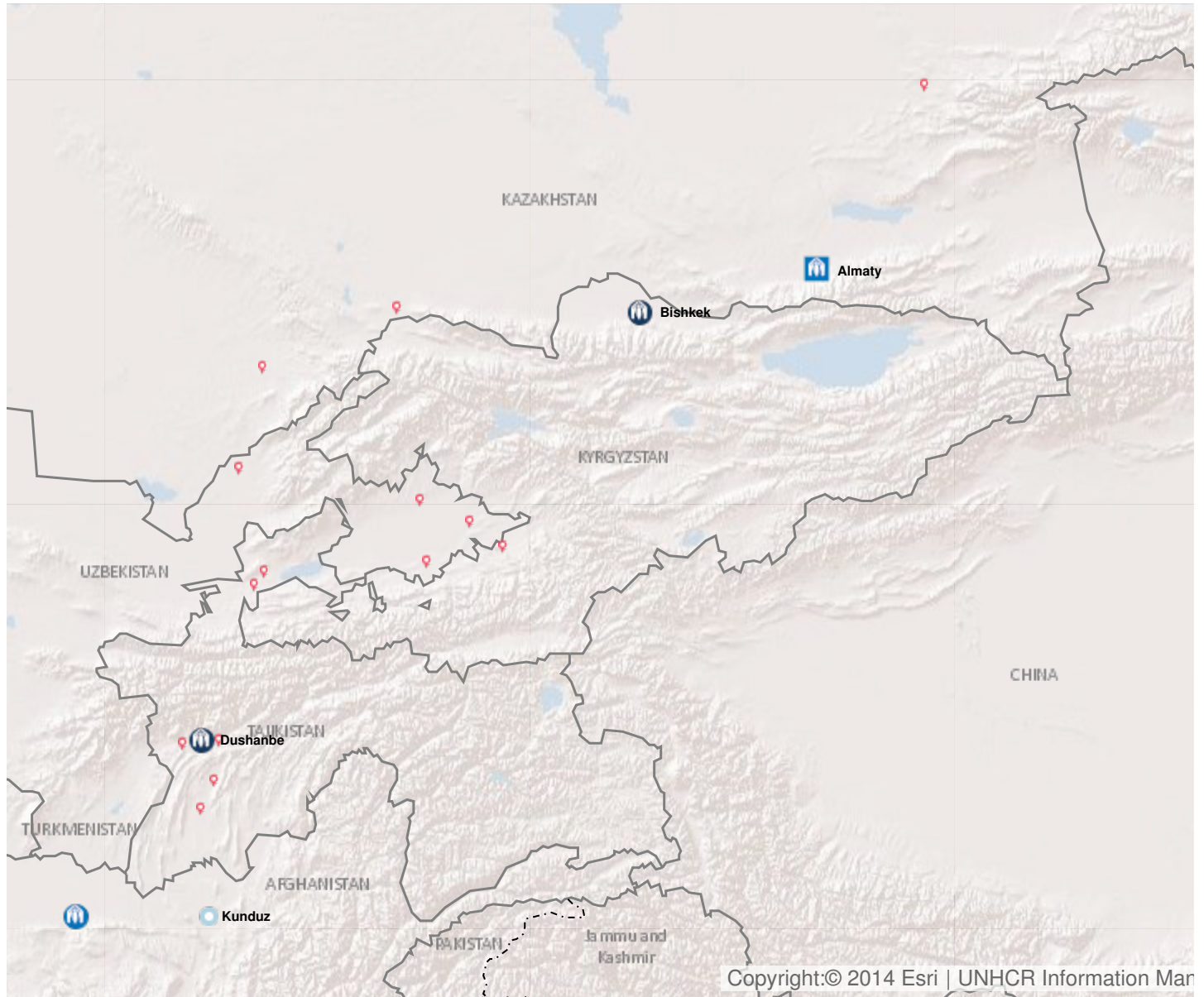


2018 Planning summary

Downloaded on 17/11/2017

Operation: Kyrgyzstan

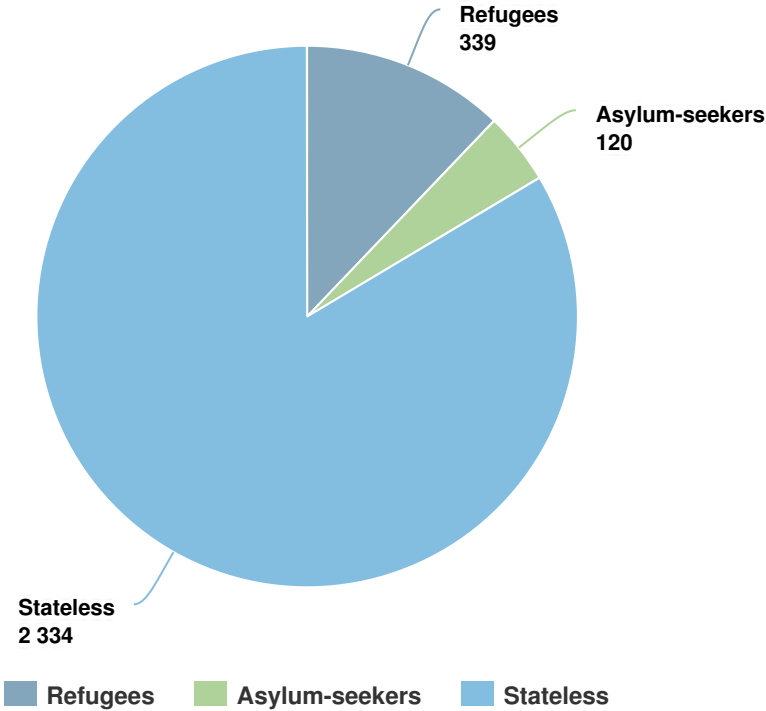


Latest update of camps and office locations **21 Nov 2016.**

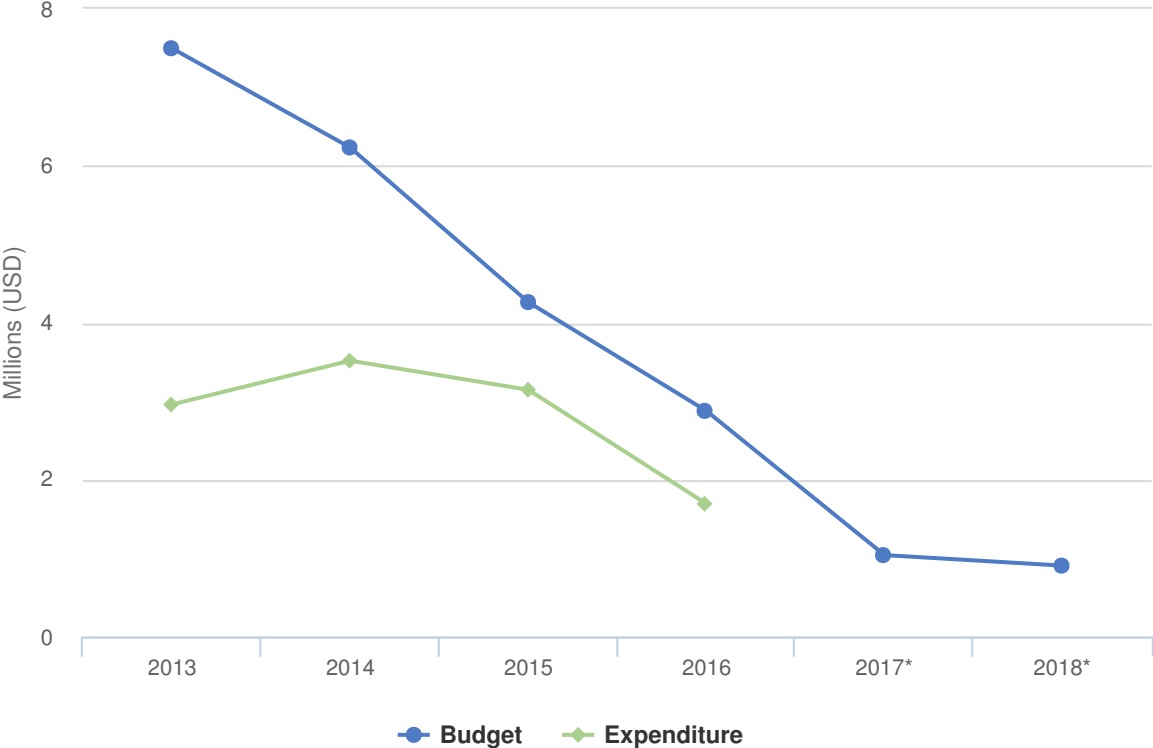
People of Concern

DECREASE IN
71 % **2016**

2016	2,793
2015	9,630
2014	12,824



Budgets and Expenditure for Kyrgyzstan



Working environment

Kyrgyzstan has a legal and administrative framework for asylum and protection in place: both the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and its 1967 Protocol were ratified in 1996, the national Refugee Law was adopted in 2002. UNHCR is working with the Government on the accession to the 1954 and 1961 Statelessness Conventions. The State Migration Service is a government body responsible for refugee status determination and a set of rights provided for recognised refugees.

The majority of refugees and asylum-seekers in Kyrgyzstan are from Afghanistan, with smaller numbers from Syria, Uzbekistan, Ukraine and other countries. Most of asylum-seekers from Ukraine have family ties in Kyrgyzstan, and therefore choose Kyrgyzstan as a country of asylum. The Afghan population is most likely to remain the majority group of refugees and asylum-seekers in Kyrgyzstan in 2018 and 2019. The number of new arrivals is also expected to remain stable, at some 120 persons per year. The operation does not expect significant increase in the overall refugee caseload in 2018. The number of refugees is expected to stand at some 345 by the end of 2018, with no notable change in 2019. The government continues to take active steps to reduce and prevent statelessness in the country, which has some 2,700 stateless persons as of beginning 2017. A number of legal reforms, which may directly influence statelessness in the country from 2017 onwards, include the recent amendments to the Constitution, Law on External Migration and the development of the new Constitutional Law on Citizenship.

In line with the regional strategic priorities for Central Asia, the operation will pursue two overall goals: 1. support the Government to improve its national asylum system and to enhance measures aiming at prevention of statelessness; and 2. to seek pathways towards solutions tailored to meet the individual requirements of people of concern.

UNHCR will continue to work with the government to improve its registration and status determination procedures and to seek durable solutions for people of concern. UNHCR and partners will also support the government to improve the application of the law in the areas of asylum and statelessness.

Key priorities

In 2018, UNHCR will focus on:

- Addressing the existing gaps to further strengthen the national asylum system through advocacy interventions, targeted capacity building for national authorities, partners and civil society;
 - Advocacy with the Government to find durable solutions for both refugees recognised through the government's procedures and those considered refugees as a result of UNHCR's own status determination;
 - Eradicating statelessness, through advocating for improvement of the national legal framework and protection system, as well as promote Kyrgyzstan's accession to the 1954 and 1961 Statelessness Conventions.
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