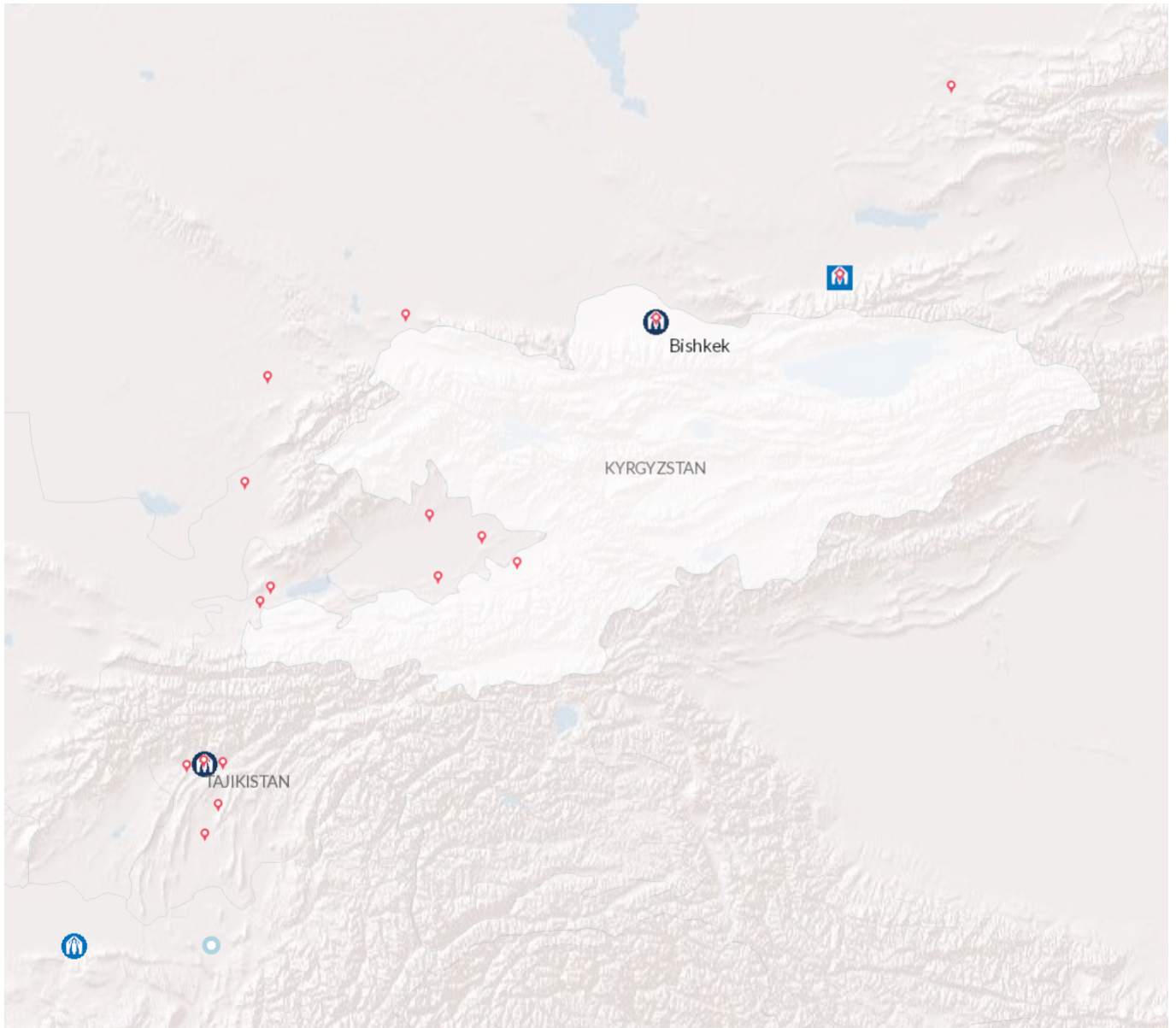




## Operation: Kyrgyzstan



*The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.*

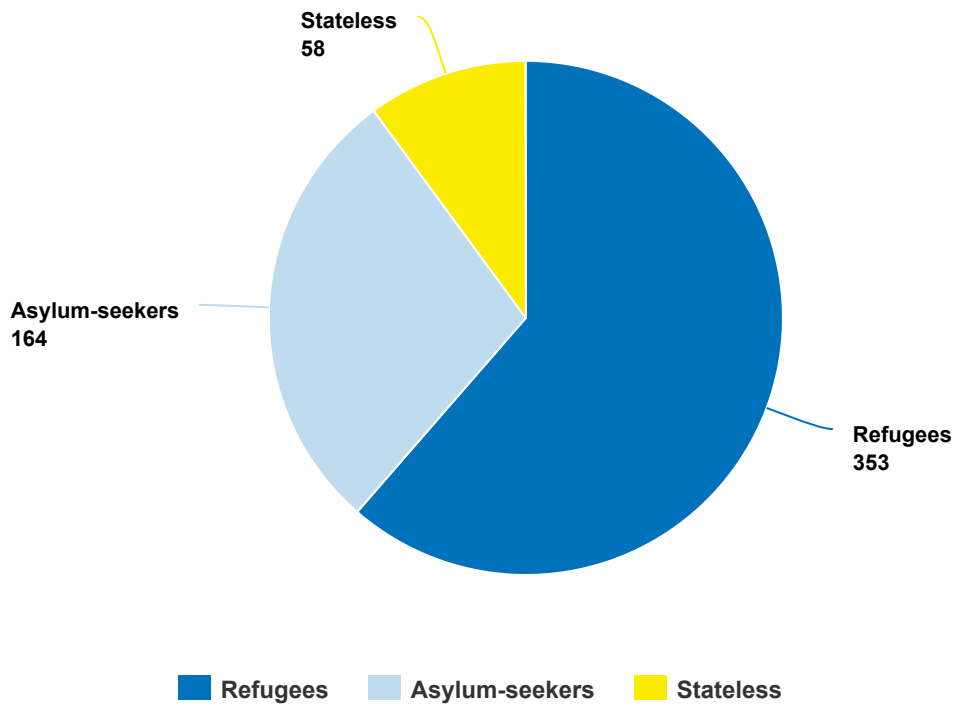
# People of Concern

**42% DECREASE IN  
2019**

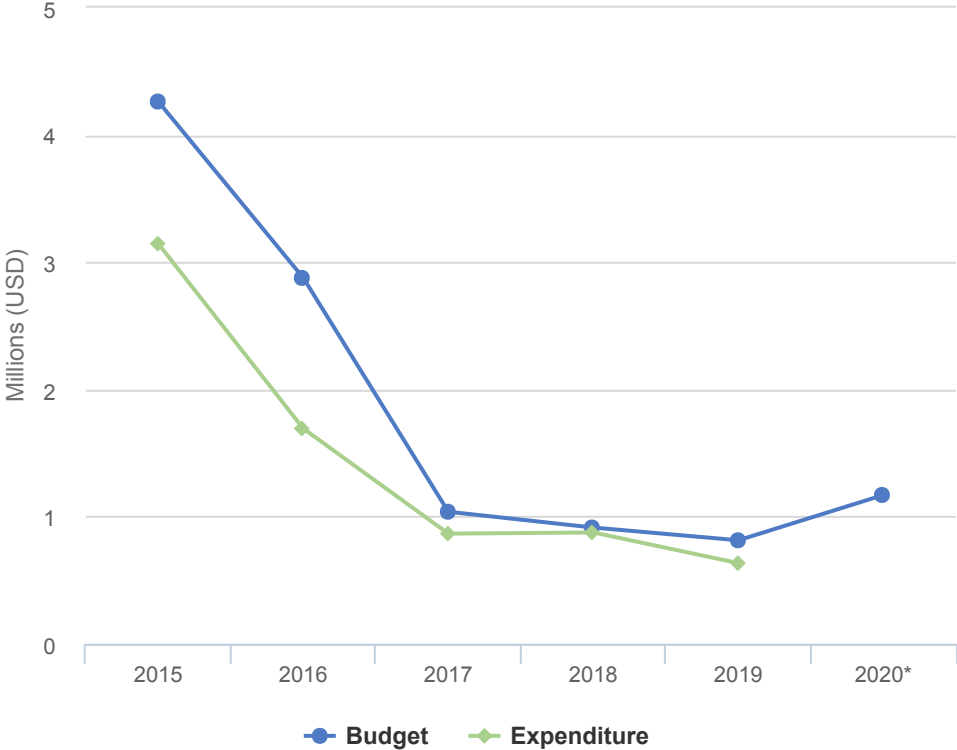
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<b>2019</b>	<b>575</b>
<b>2018</b>	<b>991</b>
<b>2017</b>	<b>1,302</b>

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# Budgets and Expenditure for Kyrgyzstan



## Operational context

In 2019, the Kyrgyz Republic became the first country in the world to have resolved all known cases of statelessness identified through a country-wide registration campaign, which was initiated in 2014. The Government demonstrated strong political will, engaging civil society and international organizations to find solutions for more than 13,700 stateless persons and people with undetermined nationality by regularizing their legal status and providing documentation.

In recognition of his contribution to this achievement, Mr Azizbek Ashurov, a Kyrgyz human rights lawyer and UNHCR partner, won the 2019 Nansen Refugee Award.

The Kyrgyz Republic further initiated significant reforms in the areas of civil registration, documentation and citizenship, including drafting a constitutional law on citizenship, a law on aliens, and a law on civil acts.

During 2019, UNHCR focused on supporting the Government to improve its national asylum system; tailoring solutions and identifying pathways to meet the individual circumstances of each person of concern; and enhancing the prevention of statelessness.

## Population trends

The Kyrgyz Republic hosted over 350 refugees and 160 asylum-seekers, the majority of Afghan nationality.

Two refugees voluntarily returned to their country of origin; two refugees acquired Kyrgyz citizenship; and 490 stateless persons and people with undetermined nationality acquired Kyrgyz nationality or had it confirmed.

## Achievements

- The Kyrgyz Republic became the first country in the world to end statelessness on its territory by granting or confirming citizenship to all known stateless persons. This included 490 persons in 2019 and more than 13,700 persons since 2014.
- UNHCR supported protection monitoring through legal partners, who also provided legal advice and representation.
- UNHCR and partners assessed the socio-economic vulnerability of mandate refugees and asylum-seekers and targeted multi-purpose cash grants to the most vulnerable.
- Advocacy interventions and activities built the capacity of national authorities responsible for policy development, reception of refugees, and refugee status determination.
- UNHCR, the State Border Service, and the State Migration Service established a working group to develop referral mechanisms for individual arrivals who apply for asylum at the border. In 2019, a draft of the instructions was pending approval by relevant government entities.
- UNHCR advocated with the Government to find alternative solutions for mandate refugees, including through access to legal representation for naturalization or long-term residency procedures and support to obtain civil documentation.
- UNHCR and UNICEF advocated for legislative amendments regarding prevention of statelessness, citizenship, local integration and birth registration.
- UNHCR collaborated with the Government, NGOs and United Nations agencies to enhance emergency preparedness and build national response capacities, including the donation of over 70 prefabricated housing units to the State emergency response authorities and 60 to the Red Crescent Society of the Kyrgyz Republic.

## Unmet needs

- The need for stronger engagement with the judiciary, particularly the Supreme Court, remained a significant gap.

