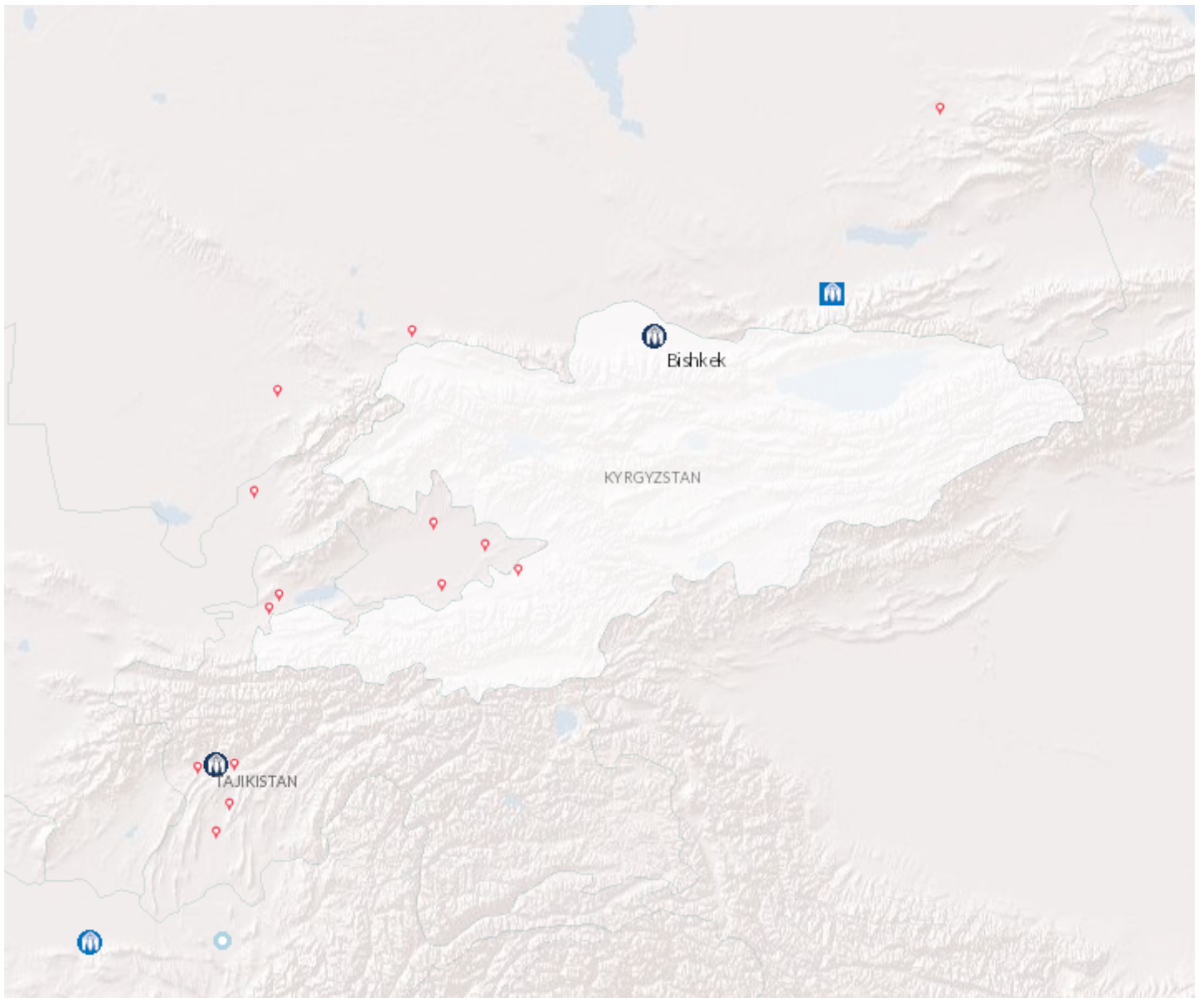


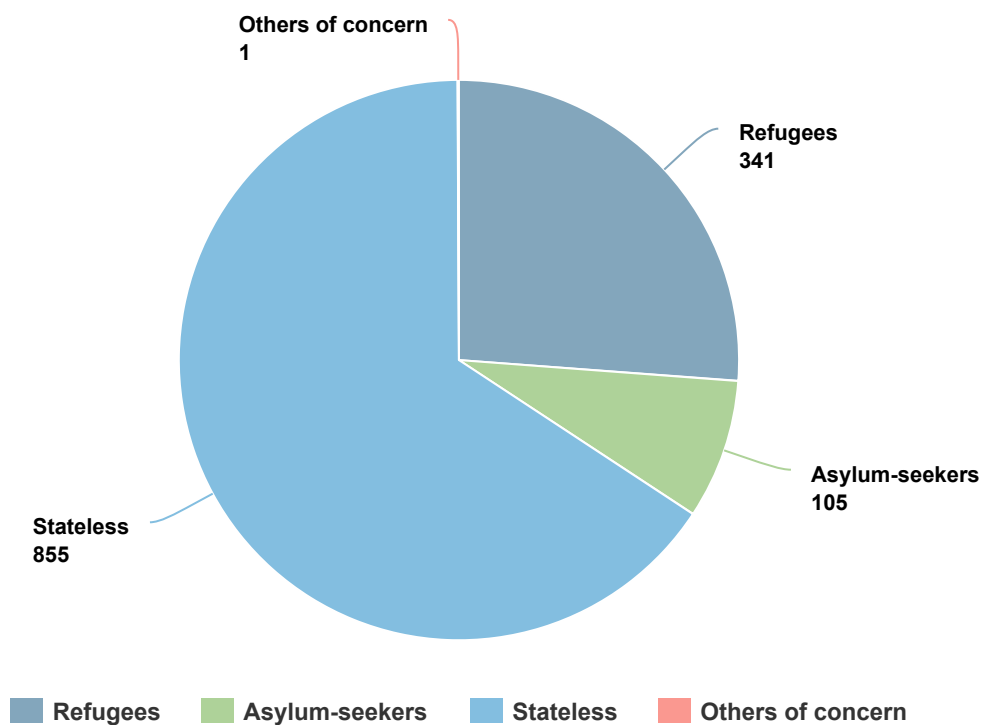
Operation: Kyrgyzstan



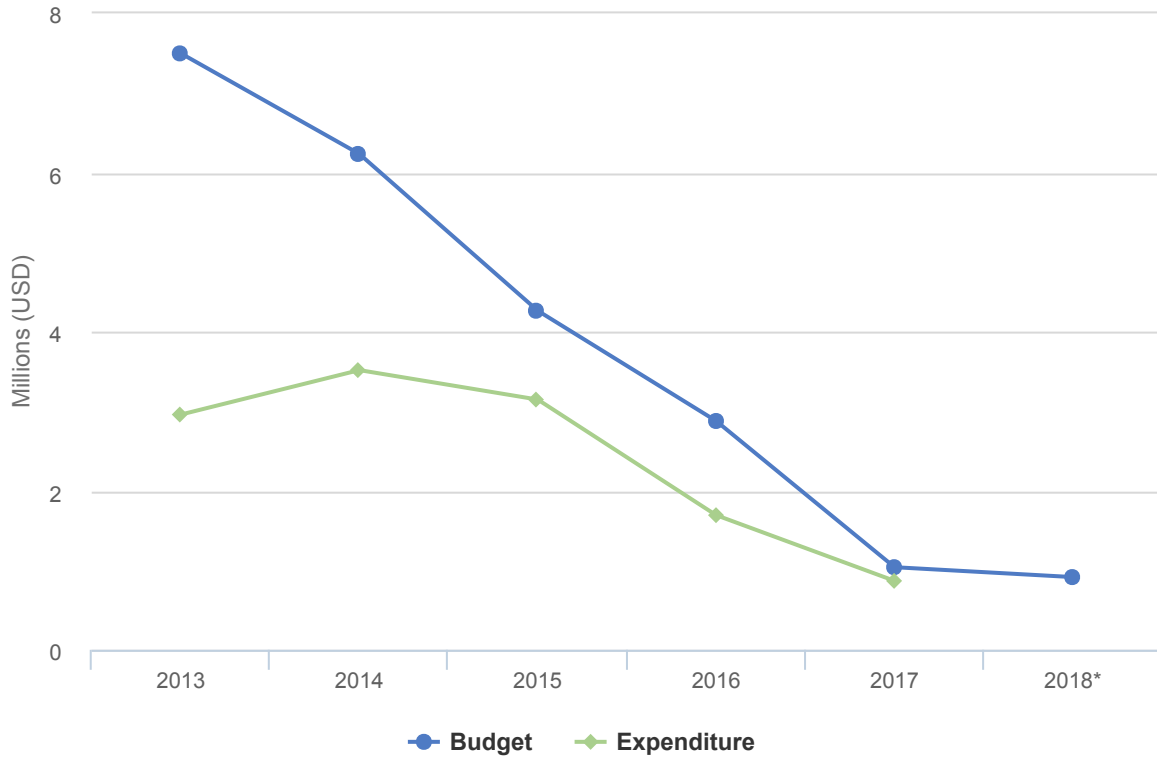
People of Concern

DECREASE IN
53% 2017

2017	1,302
2016	2,793
2015	9,630



Budgets and Expenditure for Kyrgyzstan



Operational context

Security concerns over terrorism and radicalisation continued to affect government policies, including those on migration and asylum. In 2017 the Government alerted UNHCR of possible legislative amendments to the Refugee Act to introduce travel documents, pre-screening of the asylum applications and a reception centre. Additionally, the draft of the new Constitutional Citizenship Law that was initiated does not envisage due court process under the citizenship deprivations clause. Migration remains an important item in state agenda. Over the past 10 years, about a third of the total population of the country changed their place of residence.

Population trends

By the end of the year, the total number of asylum-seekers and refugees in Kyrgyzstan was 446 people (341 refugees and 105 asylum-seekers). The majority of refugees and asylum-seekers in Kyrgyzstan were from Afghanistan, with 125 new arrivals in 2017.

The number of stateless persons decreased from 2,330 in 2016 to 855 in 2017, due to the state registration efforts, and the nation-wide registration and documentation campaign jointly undertaken by UNHCR, the government, and non-governmental partners.

Key achievements

- As of end of 2017, the enrolment rate in primary and secondary schools among refugees and asylum-seekers was above 90 per cent.
- Four people departed, either through resettlement or private sponsorship programme, to a third country, and 14 Convention refugees received Kyrgyz citizenship.
- UNHCR supported the Citizenship Commission through increased staffing to accelerate processing of documents for naturalization.
- At the request of the government, UNHCR has supported the drafting of the Statelessness Status Determination Procedure, to be considered by respective state authorities throughout 2018.
- UNHCR provided expertise support to the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic on development of the new Citizenship Law to ensure avoidance of statelessness in the future and prevent arbitrary deprivation of citizenship.

Unmet needs

- More capacity-building activities for government officials would have contributed towards improvement of the asylum system in the country.
- If more funding was available, UNHCR could have supported the eradication of statelessness through additional trainings and seminars held for government officials, and carried out more timely and elaborated public information awareness campaign on statelessness issues.