

# Kazakhstan MCO

## Multi-year Strategy 2025 – 2029



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## 1.1 Executive Summary

The UNHCR Representation to Central Asia is based in Almaty and manages the organization's activities across Kazakhstan, the Kyrgyz Republic, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan. UNHCR has national offices in Astana, Kazakhstan; Bishkek, the Kyrgyz Republic; and Dushanbe, Tajikistan. As a non-resident agency, it has a small presence in Uzbekistan, including the Regional Humanitarian Logistics Hub in Termez, and implements projects through partners in Turkmenistan.

Central Asia sits at the crossroads of continents – with the Russian Federation to the north, the Islamic Republics of Afghanistan and Iran to the south, and China to the east.

In 2025, across Central Asia, UNHCR will focus on strengthening local ownership and the quality of asylum systems, pursuing opportunities for the local integration of refugees, eradicating statelessness, and collaborating with partners on emergency preparedness and response.

Central Asia hosts both 'convention' and 'mandate' refugees. Mandate refugees had been recognized by UNHCR under its global mandate, generally before States introduced national asylum systems, but do not have legal status in their host countries. While their stay is tolerated, without identity documents they do not have access to employment or basic rights, except for education. As such, they are especially vulnerable to economic shocks, discrimination, abuse and exploitation.

Convention refugees are recognized by their host countries and can access some rights, in line with the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees. Such rights include education, employment, and healthcare, though the latter is limited in some countries. However, States do not yet consistently implement and adhere to all Convention articles, limiting the rights of convention refugees, such as social support and naturalization, which affects their ability to meaningfully integrate into host communities.

Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan share borders with Afghanistan, which is where most refugees in Central Asia are from.

Kazakhstan, the Kyrgyz Republic, Tajikistan and Turkmenistan are State parties to the 1951 Convention and the 1967 Protocol, and have national asylum laws and

institutions, but a lack of access to territory, asylum and local integration, along with declining refugee recognition rates, restrict refugee protection.

For more than a decade, Central Asian States, supported by UNHCR, have made significant progress in reducing and preventing statelessness. Most stateless people in Central Asia are ex-citizens of the former Soviet Union or their descendants, who have not yet acquired or confirmed citizenship of the independent States. Others are born stateless or became stateless due to gaps in nationality laws, international migration and mixed marriages.

In Central Asia, UNHCR works with stateless people and ‘persons with undetermined nationality’, which refers to people who do not have proof that they possess any nationality, have links to more than one State, or are perceived and treated by the authorities in the State of residence as possessing such links.

UNHCR contributes to the UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Frameworks of all five countries to ensure refugees, asylum-seekers and stateless people are mainstreamed in development programming and not left behind in States’ achievement of the UN Sustainable Development Goals.

In 2025, UNHCR will continue to pursue all opportunities to collaborate with authorities and partners across the five countries to advance refugee protection and end statelessness.

## 1.2 Situation Analysis

Following the collapse of the Afghan government in 2021, and with the ongoing war in Ukraine, all Central Asian countries tightened their border policies. Citizens of Afghanistan can only enter with valid passports and diplomatic, business or education visas. Although there has not been a large influx of refugees from Afghanistan into Central Asia, there was a modest, yet constant, increase in asylum claims from citizens of Ukraine and Russia arriving mainly to Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan.

Kazakhstan implemented pledges made at the 2019 High-Level Segment on Statelessness, ensuring universal birth registration and establishing statelessness determination procedures. At the 2023 Global Refugee Forum (GRF), Kazakhstan also pledged to establish legislative safeguards to reduce statelessness and the number of stateless people through naturalization.

In line with its 2019 GRF pledge, in 2022 Kazakhstan approved new rules on issuing machine-readable travel documents for refugees, adhering to the International Civil Aviation Organization standard and the 1951 Convention, which await implementation.

At the 2023 GRF, Kazakhstan pledged to introduce a refugee quota for higher education scholarships on the same conditions as nationals. It pledged to establish border referral mechanisms to ensure unhindered access to territory and asylum procedures and committed to provide refugees with access to medical care, employment, education and social assistance on a par with citizens and permanently residing foreigners.

While not yet a signatory to the 1954 Convention relating the Status of Stateless Persons and the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness, in 2019 the Kyrgyz Republic became the first country in the world to resolve all known cases of statelessness on its territory.

The Kyrgyz Republic has implemented two of its four 2019 High-Level Segment on Statelessness pledges, ensuring universal birth registration and aligning national legislation on birth registration and the prevention of statelessness with international standards. Pledges to consider acceding to the statelessness conventions and enacting statelessness determination procedures are ongoing.

Work by the government to implement 2021 High-Level Officials Meeting pledges to issue travel documents compliant with the International Civil Aviation Organization standard to refugees and stateless people, and to give refugees and asylum-seekers access to healthcare and social protection on par with citizens, are also ongoing. A further five pledges were submitted at the 2023 GRF, focusing on education, birth registration, free legal aid, and data and statistics.

However, challenges in accessing procedures, low recognition, and threats of refoulement persist in both Kazakhstan and Kyrgyz Republic.

Tajikistan hosts the largest number of refugees and asylum-seekers in Central Asia, with most from Afghanistan.

In 2023, Tajikistan adopted the National Strategy on Human Rights of the Republic of Tajikistan for the Period Until 2038 and associated Action Plan 2023 – 2025, which

mentions a review of the refugee law, legislation regulating the registration of childbirth and prevention of statelessness; the decriminalization of irregular border crossing by asylum-seekers; the development of legal acts regulating refugee status determination, aligned with international standards; the consideration of accession to the statelessness conventions; and the development of stateless determination procedures.

Tajikistan has made steady progress in harmonizing its nationality-related legislation with international standards, as well as the identification and reduction of statelessness. At the 2019 High-Level Segment on Statelessness, Tajikistan committed to explore the remaining instances of statelessness during the 2020 Population and Housing Census; complete civil registration system reform by securing safeguards for universal birth registration regardless of parents' legal status and whether they possess identity documents; legalize people illegally residing in the country through the adoption of an amnesty law; and consider accession to the statelessness conventions.

By 2024, the population and housing census had been carried out, though results were yet to be published, and the amnesty law had been adopted and was valid until the end of 2022. Work on the remaining two pledges is ongoing.

In Turkmenistan, no new asylum applications had been registered for 15 years. Turkmenistan is the only country in Central Asia that has acceded to both statelessness conventions. By implementing statelessness determination procedures in line with international standards and legislative amendments to ensure universal birth registration for the prevention of statelessness, Turkmenistan has already implemented two of three pledges made at the 2019 High-Level Segment on Statelessness. Turkmenistan continued its close cooperation with UNHCR to eradicate statelessness and announced in October 2024 that it had resolved all known cases of statelessness on its territory, in line with its National Action Plan and the #IBelong Campaign to End Statelessness.

Uzbekistan remains the only country in the sub-region that is not yet party to the 1951 Convention and the 1967 Protocol. In 2018 and 2023, Uzbekistan supported Universal Periodic Review recommendations to accede to the 1951 Convention, both statelessness conventions and improve the protection of refugees. The country did not make any pledges on the Global Compact on Refugees.

Without a national asylum system, the only existing legal avenue for refugees to regularize their stay is through the 2017 Presidential decree on political asylum. However, those who have tried to apply through this process report being unable to

lodge applications. Without valid visas or access to asylum, Afghan citizens in Uzbekistan are formally and informally excluded from social protection, education, healthcare and legal employment.

In 2021, UNHCR established a Regional Humanitarian Logistics Hub in Termez, on the border between Afghanistan and Uzbekistan. With 6,000m<sup>2</sup> of storage space for humanitarian relief items, the hub enables UNHCR to rapidly replenish local stockpiles and be more agile in its response, while also reducing costs and minimizing risks.

Since 2022, hundreds of thousands of citizens of Belarus, Russian Federation or Ukraine have entered Central Asia. UNHCR and partners continue to closely monitor situations across the sub-region, including the number of arrivals and applicants for asylum, respond to enquiries about asylum procedures, and intervene to prevent refoulement.

Cash assistance is used as a protection tool to serve the most vulnerable suffering the impacts of the economic crisis associated with local or geopolitical developments and until access to national welfare schemes becomes possible.

UNHCR contributes to the UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework in all five countries to ensure refugees, asylum-seekers and stateless people are not left behind in States' achievement of the UN sustainable development goals. In the spirit of 'leave no one behind' and in support of the Global Compact on Refugees, UN country teams in Kazakhstan, the Kyrgyz Republic and Uzbekistan joined the UN Common Pledge 2.0.

In 2025, the Office will remain committed to advancing accountability to affected people, supporting quality and effective protection and assistance, regardless of age, gender and other protected characteristics. Participatory assessments will continue to be conducted regularly, enabling UNHCR to explore existing support structures that could be strengthened to increase affected populations' self-reliance and involvement in decision-making, with further focus on reshaping solutions towards sustainable integration in the community.

UNHCR will also maintain productive partnerships with the Governments, authorities, and parliaments of all five countries, as well as with academia, civil society, the private sector, the diplomatic community, international and regional organizations as well as development partners.

### 1.3 Vision and Strategic Orientation

Developments in the operational context have led UNHCR to reorient its 2023-2025 Multiyear Strategy and focus on breaking the cycle of human mobility or displacement through effective access to rights and meaningful life options across all prioritized population groups.

To achieve this, UNHCR will pursue a holistic and collaborative approach, interconnected across Impact and Outcome areas, with a focus on advancing the triple nexus in favour of at-risk and affected populations. This approach will require UNHCR to work directly with, and strengthen the capacities of, key institutional counterparts and communities. Furthermore, the strategy requires close coordination with other humanitarian and development stakeholders across the UN System, NGOs and civil society, as well as academic and private sectors. UNHCR will also leverage its coordination leadership and co-leadership roles – such as the Protection and Shelter/Energy/NFI clusters, as well as working groups related to Human Mobility and Reintegration, Disaster Risk Reduction, and Partnerships and Financing – while actively participating in the coordination spaces led by other actors.

Within and across each component of the results framework, the revised strategy pursues simultaneous and complementary advances to: i) prevent or mitigate risks and vulnerabilities associated with human mobility and displacement; ii) strengthen the protection environment and response capacity for displaced people and other population groups at heightened risk; and iii) prepare the groundwork, or advance on existing opportunities, for durable solutions amid a fluid and dynamic context.

Based on the above, the intended impacts of the revised strategy and results framework include:

1) People with and for whom UNHCR works meet their basic needs while their exposure to protection risks is reduced. Through awareness-raising, as well as technical support for preparedness and mitigation, it is intended that risks can be reduced, if not prevented. The development and implementation of contingency and response protocols will have the specific objective of maximizing the efficiency and effectiveness of response when emergencies or other situations requiring immediate assistance occur. To that end, UNHCR will invest in institutional and community capacity-building opportunities as well as stakeholder coordination and complementarity.

2) Affected populations have increased access to, and enjoyment of, fundamental rights. UNHCR aims to improve access to rights through awareness-raising, information and orientation, capacity-building, as well as the direct provision of complementary services in coordination with key stakeholders. Intended impacts include increased access to documentation, improved prevention and response to gender-based violence, as well as strengthened protective environments for children and adolescents.



3) Affected populations become self-reliant and reintegrate, and those with international protection needs access local integration, voluntary repatriation and resettlement. Intended impacts related to solutions will be pursued on multiple fronts, including: i) facilitating meaningful life options for people returning to, or at risk of, departing from Venezuela; ii) removing barriers to local integration for asylum-seekers and refugees as well as; iii) supporting voluntary repatriation for refugees who voluntarily opt to leave the country.

UNHCR's strategy is aligned with other strategic and response frameworks, such as Objectives 1-3 of the HRP, Strategic Priorities 1-3 of the UNSDCF which itself is aligned to the National Development Plan (Plan de la Patria), and Objectives 1, 2 and 4 of the GCR. In 2025 and beyond, UNHCR will work with the Governments of Central Asia to increase national ownership of fair and effective asylum systems; achieve durable solutions for mandate refugees; maximize refugees and asylum-seekers' self-reliance and minimize their dependence on humanitarian support; advance national statelessness eradication and prevention measures; and strengthen national systems to respond to situations of international and internal displacement.

Supporting Kazakhstan, the Kyrgyz Republic, Tajikistan and Turkmenistan to strengthen alignment between national asylum systems and the 1951 Convention will remain a priority for UNHCR. In particular, the focus will be on improving access to territory, non-refoulement, the quality and quantity of recognitions, and ensuring that recognized refugees have access to due Convention rights. In Uzbekistan, the priority will be to support the country to develop a national asylum system and accede to the 1951 Convention and its 1967 Protocol and provide the required expertise it needs to do so.

UNHCR will continue working with all five Governments to locally integrate the 263 remaining mandate refugees.

It will support the Governments of Kazakhstan, the Kyrgyz Republic, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan to accede to and implement the statelessness conventions, significantly reducing incidents of statelessness and preventing it throughout the region.

With the #IBelong Campaign to End Statelessness culminating in 2024, UNHCR will support States to meet their commitments, including ensuring universal birth registration, access to civil registration documentation, facilitated naturalization and enactment of statelessness determination procedures.

With the 2024 launch of the Global Alliance to End Statelessness, UNHCR will continue providing technical expertise to promote accession to the Statelessness conventions and align national legislation and practices with international norms.

Mainstreaming refugees and stateless people into national developmental programmes remains vital to improve their social and economic rights, maximize their self-reliance



prospects, and minimize their dependence on humanitarian assistance. To support this, UNHCR will maintain its close partnerships and explore emerging opportunities with the UN, development partners, international financial institutions and other stakeholders.

In tandem, it will continue to pursue close engagement with relevant national authorities, offering support with legislative amendment and capacity-building.

To ensure forcibly displaced and stateless people are not left behind in States' achievement of the UN Sustainable Development Goals, UNHCR will engage with UN and development partners, international financial institutions and others to include them in their programming.

UNHCR will collaborate with universities and the private sector on learning opportunities for refugees and stateless people. Engagement with tertiary education institutions will enable UNHCR to further promote legal awareness of refugees and statelessness, reaching potential future policy-makers and practitioners.

Central Asian countries will continue to serve as crossroads for mixed migration routes from outside the region and as a source of migration. UNHCR will build partnerships with the authorities, international organizations, civil society and, increasingly, the private sector to ensure innovative and strategic interventions. This approach will better equip UNHCR and partners to identify and appropriately channel diverse groups through various migratory channels for assistance and protection.

Such measures will enable asylum systems to function without being overwhelmed by excessive or abusive applications, while ensuring proper processing for various mixed migration groups.

## 1.4 Fair Access and Representation

Data collected by UNHCR and its partners in Kazakhstan, the Kyrgyz Republic, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan is disaggregated by age, sex, and diversity criteria to better identify and address the specific needs of forcibly displaced and stateless people, including those with disabilities and unaccompanied children.

Age, gender, and diversity (AGD) sensitive participatory assessments, focus group discussions, and individual consultations that foster two-way communication will continue to be at the core of decision-making on 2025 programmes. They will help inform strategic priorities and strengthen accountability to affected people. The equal participation of women and girls will also be essential.

UNHCR will promote feedback and response systems, including for confidential complaints through established mechanisms, which will be continuously refined based on community feedback.

Gender-based violence remains a significant challenge in Central Asian countries and governments are paying great attention to addressing this issue. In 2025, UNHCR will advocate for the inclusion of forcibly displaced and stateless people in existing State programmes to prevent, mitigate the risks of, and respond to gender-based violence. Consultations with forcibly displaced and stateless people on the risk mitigation of gender-based violence and sexual exploitation and abuse will remain critical and inform protection strategies.

UNHCR will update existing standard operating procedures to ensure responses to gender-based violence include medical assistance, legal counselling, and psychological support. Maintaining collaboration with other UN agencies, civil society and the private sector will be a priority to enable effective GBV programming without duplication.

Until broader initiatives are fully implemented, UNHCR will continue its targeted interventions and educational initiatives in partnership with other actors and take into account cultural sensitivities. These initiatives will engage men, women, girls, and boys to change harmful practices and societal attitudes while creating community support networks for risk mitigation and promotion of safe disclosure. To ensure effective and meaningful risk mitigation and promotion of safe disclosure UNHCR will also incorporate economic empowerment elements into its programmes.

UNHCR will continue advancing gender equality through women's increased participation in decision making, their prioritization in livelihoods, self-reliance and education projects, and assistance programmes, as well as ensuring birth registration and documentation.

Existing national legislation in each of the respective countries provide equal access to asylum procedures for men and women, including individual asylum interviews and documentation for identity purposes and access to services. All forcibly displaced and stateless people over 18 years old have separate cases to better address their specific concerns.

## 2. Impact Statements

### *Impact statement*

***By 2029, refugees and asylum-seekers enjoy unhindered access to the territory of the country, efficient status determination procedures.***

*Impact area: Attaining favourable protection environments*

*Outcome statements*

*Refugees and asylum seekers benefit from efficient and functional referral mechanisms*

*Outcome area: Access to territory, registration and documentation*

*Asylum seekers at the border have access to territory, benefit from functional referral mechanisms and improved reception facilities*

*Outcome area: Access to territory, registration and documentation*

*Asylum seekers have access to fair and efficient RSD procedures*

*Outcome area: Refugee status determination*

*Asylum seekers have access to fair and efficient RSD procedures*

*Outcome area: Protection policy and law*

*Asylum-seekers and refugees can enjoy fair adjudication with regards to their appeals and fair trial processes*

*Outcome area: Safety and access to justice*

***Impact statement***

***By 2029, the incidence of statelessness is reduced***

*Impact area: Attaining favourable protection environments*

*Outcome statements*

*Safeguards against statelessness are included in the national legal frameworks and protection of stateless persons is ensured through statelessness determination procedures in line with international standards.*

*Outcome area: Protection policy and law*

*National legislative and procedural frameworks are reformed/harmonized to enable stateless people to have access to documentation (birth certification) and non-discriminatory education and are not penalised for illegal entry*

*Outcome area: Protection policy and law*

***Impact statement***

***By 2029, all refugees, asylum seekers, stateless persons are able to actively participate in the social and economic life of host countries, exercise rights and enjoy durable solutions***

*Impact area: Securing solutions*

*Outcome statements*

*Access to civil registration and identity documentation is improved for stateless persons and all children born in the country are registered with a civil authority.*

*Outcome area: Access to territory, registration and documentation*

*Asylum seekers and stateless people are provided avenues for naturalization (for stateless people) and regularization of their status and documentation (mandate refugees)*

*Outcome area: Local integration and other local solutions*

*UNHCR beneficiaries are provided avenues for naturalization and regularization of their status and documentation and are included in the public welfare, social, health, education services alongside with nationals*

*Outcome area: Local integration and other local solutions*

*Refugees and asylum seekers realize their right to return in an informed and dignified way*

*Outcome area: Voluntary repatriation and sustainable reintegration*

*Refugees and asylum seekers in vulnerable situations are included and benefit from state social protection system and have access to cash assistance provided by international organizations or the State*

*Outcome area: Well-being and basic needs*

*Basic needs of refugees and asylum seekers are met through monetary support*

*Outcome area: Well-being and basic needs*

*Refugees and asylum seekers have access to an increased number of livelihood opportunities, along with unhindered access to employment*

*Outcome area: Self-reliance, economic inclusion and livelihoods*

### 3. Kazakhstan Multi-Country Office 2025 Indicators and Targets

| Country    | Results Level | Result Area  | Indicator  | Population Type             | Baseline | Target 2025    |
|------------|---------------|--------------|--|-----------------------------|----------|----------------|
| Kazakhstan | Impact        | IA1: Protect | 1.1 Proportion of people seeking international protection who are able to access asylum procedures | Refugees and Asylum-seekers | 65%      | Not applicable |
| Kazakhstan | Impact        | IA1: Protect | 1.2 Proportion of people who are able  | Refugees and                | 98%      | Not applicable |

|            |        |              |   |                             |      |                |
|------------|--------|--------------|---|-----------------------------|------|----------------|
|            |        |              | to move freely within the country of habitual residence   | Asylum-seekers              |      |                |
| Kazakhstan | Impact | IA1: Protect | 1.2 Proportion of people who are able to move freely within the country of habitual residence               | Stateless Persons           | 0%   | Not applicable |
| Kazakhstan | Impact | IA2: Respond | 2.2 Proportion of people residing in physically safe and secure settlements with access to basic facilities | Refugees and Asylum-seekers | 97%  | Not applicable |
| Kazakhstan | Impact | IA2: Respond | 2.2 Proportion of people residing in physically safe and secure settlements with access to basic facilities | Stateless Persons           | 100% | Not applicable |
| Kazakhstan | Impact | IA2: Respond | 2.3 Proportion of people with access to health services   | Refugees and Asylum-seekers | 35%  | Not applicable |
| Kazakhstan | Impact | IA2: Respond | 2.3 Proportion of people with access to health services   | Stateless Persons           | 93%  | Not applicable |
| Kazakhstan | Impact | IA3: Empower | 3.1 Proportion of people who have the right to decent work  | Refugees and Asylum-seekers | 98%  | Not applicable |
| Kazakhstan | Impact | IA3: Empower | 3.1 Proportion of people who have the right to decent work  | Stateless Persons           | 93%  | Not applicable |
| Kazakhstan | Impact | IA3: Empower | 3.2a Proportion of children and young people enrolled in primary education                                  | Refugees and Asylum-seekers | 100% | Not applicable |
| Kazakhstan | Impact | IA3: Empower | 3.2b Proportion of children and young people enrolled in secondary education                                | Refugees and Asylum-seekers | 100% | Not applicable |

|            |        |              |  |                             |       |                |
|------------|--------|--------------|--|-----------------------------|-------|----------------|
| Kazakhstan | Impact | IA3: Empower | 3.3 Proportion of people feeling safe walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark              | Refugees and Asylum-seekers | 100%  | Not applicable |
| Kazakhstan | Impact | IA3: Empower | 3.3 Proportion of people feeling safe walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark              | Stateless Persons           | 100%  | Not applicable |
| Kazakhstan | Impact | IA4: Solve   | 4.1 Number of refugees who voluntarily return in safety and dignity to their country of origin     | Refugees and Asylum-seekers | 0     | Not applicable |
| Kazakhstan | Impact | IA4: Solve   | 4.2a Number of people who departed on resettlement   | Refugees and Asylum-seekers | 0     | Not applicable |
| Kazakhstan | Impact | IA4: Solve   | 4.2b Number of people who departed through complementary pathways                                  | Refugees and Asylum-seekers | 0     | Not applicable |
| Kazakhstan | Impact | IA4: Solve   | 4.3a Number of stateless people for whom nationality is granted or confirmed                       | Stateless Persons           | 2,240 | Not applicable |
| Kazakhstan | Impact | IA4: Solve   | 4.3b Number of refugees for whom residency status is granted or confirmed                          | Refugees and Asylum-seekers | 0     | Not applicable |
| Kyrgyzstan | Impact | IA1: Protect | 1.1 Proportion of people seeking international protection who are able to access asylum procedures | Others of Concern           | 100%  | Not applicable |
| Kyrgyzstan | Impact | IA1: Protect | 1.1 Proportion of people seeking international protection who are                                  | Refugees and Asylum-seekers | 100%  | Not applicable |



|            |        |              |   |                             |      |                |
|------------|--------|--------------|---|-----------------------------|------|----------------|
|            |        |              | able to access asylum procedures  |                             |      |                |
| Kyrgyzstan | Impact | IA1: Protect | 1.2 Proportion of people who are able to move freely within the country of habitual residence               | Others of Concern           | 100% | Not applicable |
| Kyrgyzstan | Impact | IA1: Protect | 1.2 Proportion of people who are able to move freely within the country of habitual residence               | Refugees and Asylum-seekers | 100% | Not applicable |
| Kyrgyzstan | Impact | IA2: Respond | 2.2 Proportion of people residing in physically safe and secure settlements with access to basic facilities | Others of Concern           | 100% | Not applicable |
| Kyrgyzstan | Impact | IA2: Respond | 2.2 Proportion of people residing in physically safe and secure settlements with access to basic facilities | Refugees and Asylum-seekers | 100% | Not applicable |
| Kyrgyzstan | Impact | IA2: Respond | 2.2 Proportion of people residing in physically safe and secure settlements with access to basic facilities | Stateless Persons           | 100% | Not applicable |
| Kyrgyzstan | Impact | IA2: Respond | 2.3 Proportion of people with access to health services   | Others of Concern           | 100% | Not applicable |
| Kyrgyzstan | Impact | IA2: Respond | 2.3 Proportion of people with access to health services   | Refugees and Asylum-seekers | 92%  | Not applicable |
| Kyrgyzstan | Impact | IA2: Respond | 2.3 Proportion of people with access to health services   | Stateless Persons           | 100% | Not applicable |
| Kyrgyzstan | Impact | IA3: Empower | 3.1 Proportion of people who have the   | Refugees and                | 10%  | Not applicable |

|            |        |              | right to decent work   | Asylum-seekers              |      |                |
|------------|--------|--------------|--|-----------------------------|------|----------------|
| Kyrgyzstan | Impact | IA3: Empower | 3.1 Proportion of people who have the right to decent work                                     | Stateless Persons           | 100% | Not applicable |
| Kyrgyzstan | Impact | IA3: Empower | 3.2a Proportion of children and young people enrolled in primary education                     | Refugees and Asylum-seekers | 100% | Not applicable |
| Kyrgyzstan | Impact | IA3: Empower | 3.2b Proportion of children and young people enrolled in secondary education                   | Refugees and Asylum-seekers | 100% | Not applicable |
| Kyrgyzstan | Impact | IA3: Empower | 3.3 Proportion of people feeling safe walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark          | Others of Concern           | 100% | Not applicable |
| Kyrgyzstan | Impact | IA3: Empower | 3.3 Proportion of people feeling safe walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark          | Refugees and Asylum-seekers | 100% | Not applicable |
| Kyrgyzstan | Impact | IA3: Empower | 3.3 Proportion of people feeling safe walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark          | Stateless Persons           | 100% | Not applicable |
| Kyrgyzstan | Impact | IA4: Solve   | 4.1 Number of refugees who voluntarily return in safety and dignity to their country of origin | Refugees and Asylum-seekers | 0    | Not applicable |
| Kyrgyzstan | Impact | IA4: Solve   | 4.2a Number of people who departed on resettlement   | Refugees and Asylum-seekers | 44   | Not applicable |
| Kyrgyzstan | Impact | IA4: Solve   | 4.2b Number of people who departed through complementary pathways                              | Refugees and Asylum-seekers | 3    | Not applicable |

|            |        |              |   |                             |      |                |
|------------|--------|--------------|---|-----------------------------|------|----------------|
| Kyrgyzstan | Impact | IA4: Solve   | 4.3a Number of stateless people for whom nationality is granted or confirmed                                | Stateless Persons           | 277  | Not applicable |
| Kyrgyzstan | Impact | IA4: Solve   | 4.3b Number of refugees for whom residency status is granted or confirmed                                   | Refugees and Asylum-seekers | 21   | Not applicable |
| Tajikistan | Impact | IA1: Protect | 1.1 Proportion of people seeking international protection who are able to access asylum procedures          | Refugees and Asylum-seekers | 99%  | Not applicable |
| Tajikistan | Impact | IA1: Protect | 1.2 Proportion of people who are able to move freely within the country of habitual residence               | Refugees and Asylum-seekers | 100% | Not applicable |
| Tajikistan | Impact | IA1: Protect | 1.2 Proportion of people who are able to move freely within the country of habitual residence               | Stateless Persons           | 100% | Not applicable |
| Tajikistan | Impact | IA2: Respond | 2.2 Proportion of people residing in physically safe and secure settlements with access to basic facilities | Refugees and Asylum-seekers | 100% | Not applicable |
| Tajikistan | Impact | IA2: Respond | 2.2 Proportion of people residing in physically safe and secure settlements with access to basic facilities | Stateless Persons           | 100% | Not applicable |
| Tajikistan | Impact | IA2: Respond | 2.3 Proportion of people with access to health services   | Refugees and Asylum-seekers | 100% | Not applicable |
| Tajikistan | Impact | IA3: Empower | 3.1 Proportion of people who have the   | Refugees and                | 99%  | Not applicable |

|              |        |              | right to decent work   | Asylum-seekers              |       |                |
|--------------|--------|--------------|--|-----------------------------|-------|----------------|
| Tajikistan   | Impact | IA3: Empower | 3.1 Proportion of people who have the right to decent work                                     | Stateless Persons           | 0%    | Not applicable |
| Tajikistan   | Impact | IA3: Empower | 3.2a Proportion of children and young people enrolled in primary education                     | Refugees and Asylum-seekers | 90%   | Not applicable |
| Tajikistan   | Impact | IA3: Empower | 3.2b Proportion of children and young people enrolled in secondary education                   | Refugees and Asylum-seekers | 63%   | Not applicable |
| Tajikistan   | Impact | IA3: Empower | 3.3 Proportion of people feeling safe walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark          | Refugees and Asylum-seekers | 100%  | Not applicable |
| Tajikistan   | Impact | IA3: Empower | 3.3 Proportion of people feeling safe walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark          | Stateless Persons           | 100%  | Not applicable |
| Tajikistan   | Impact | IA4: Solve   | 4.1 Number of refugees who voluntarily return in safety and dignity to their country of origin | Refugees and Asylum-seekers | 250   | Not applicable |
| Tajikistan   | Impact | IA4: Solve   | 4.2b Number of people who departed through complementary pathways                              | Refugees and Asylum-seekers | 5,100 | Not applicable |
| Tajikistan   | Impact | IA4: Solve   | 4.3a Number of stateless people for whom nationality is granted or confirmed                   | Stateless Persons           | 3,500 | Not applicable |
| Turkmenistan | Impact | IA1: Protect | 1.1 Proportion of people seeking international protection who are able to access asylum        | Refugees and Asylum-seekers | 0%    | Not applicable |

|              |        |              |   |                             |      |                |
|--------------|--------|--------------|---|-----------------------------|------|----------------|
|              |        |              | procedures  |                             |      |                |
| Turkmenistan | Impact | IA1: Protect | 1.2 Proportion of people who are able to move freely within the country of habitual residence               | Others of Concern           | 100% | Not applicable |
| Turkmenistan | Impact | IA1: Protect | 1.2 Proportion of people who are able to move freely within the country of habitual residence               | Refugees and Asylum-seekers | 100% | Not applicable |
| Turkmenistan | Impact | IA1: Protect | 1.2 Proportion of people who are able to move freely within the country of habitual residence               | Stateless Persons           | 100% | Not applicable |
| Turkmenistan | Impact | IA2: Respond | 2.2 Proportion of people residing in physically safe and secure settlements with access to basic facilities | Others of Concern           | 100% | Not applicable |
| Turkmenistan | Impact | IA2: Respond | 2.2 Proportion of people residing in physically safe and secure settlements with access to basic facilities | Refugees and Asylum-seekers | 100% | Not applicable |
| Turkmenistan | Impact | IA2: Respond | 2.2 Proportion of people residing in physically safe and secure settlements with access to basic facilities | Stateless Persons           | 100% | Not applicable |
| Turkmenistan | Impact | IA2: Respond | 2.3 Proportion of people with access to health services   | Others of Concern           | 100% | Not applicable |
| Turkmenistan | Impact | IA2: Respond | 2.3 Proportion of people with access to health services   | Refugees and Asylum-seekers | 100% | Not applicable |
| Turkmenistan | Impact | IA2:         | 2.3 Proportion of   | Stateless                   | 60%  | Not            |

|              |        | Respond      | people with access to health services  | Persons                     |       | applicable     |
|--------------|--------|--------------|--|-----------------------------|-------|----------------|
| Turkmenistan | Impact | IA3: Empower | 3.1 Proportion of people who have the right to decent work                                     | Refugees and Asylum-seekers | 23%   | Not applicable |
| Turkmenistan | Impact | IA3: Empower | 3.1 Proportion of people who have the right to decent work                                     | Stateless Persons           | 60%   | Not applicable |
| Turkmenistan | Impact | IA3: Empower | 3.2a Proportion of children and young people enrolled in primary education                     | Refugees and Asylum-seekers | 0%    | Not applicable |
| Turkmenistan | Impact | IA3: Empower | 3.2b Proportion of children and young people enrolled in secondary education                   | Refugees and Asylum-seekers | 0%    | Not applicable |
| Turkmenistan | Impact | IA3: Empower | 3.3 Proportion of people feeling safe walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark          | Refugees and Asylum-seekers | 100%  | Not applicable |
| Turkmenistan | Impact | IA3: Empower | 3.3 Proportion of people feeling safe walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark          | Stateless Persons           | 100%  | Not applicable |
| Turkmenistan | Impact | IA4: Solve   | 4.1 Number of refugees who voluntarily return in safety and dignity to their country of origin | Refugees and Asylum-seekers | 0     | Not applicable |
| Turkmenistan | Impact | IA4: Solve   | 4.2a Number of people who departed on resettlement   | Refugees and Asylum-seekers | 0     | Not applicable |
| Turkmenistan | Impact | IA4: Solve   | 4.2b Number of people who departed through complementary pathways                              | Refugees and Asylum-seekers | 0     | Not applicable |
| Turkmenistan | Impact | IA4: Solve   | 4.3a Number of   | Stateless                   | 1,261 | Not            |



|              |        |              |   |                             |      |                |
|--------------|--------|--------------|---|-----------------------------|------|----------------|
|              |        |              | stateless people for whom nationality is granted or confirmed   | Persons                     |      | applicable     |
| Turkmenistan | Impact | IA4: Solve   | 4.3b Number of refugees for whom residency status is granted or confirmed                                   | Refugees and Asylum-seekers | 3    | Not applicable |
| Uzbekistan   | Impact | IA1: Protect | 1.1 Proportion of people seeking international protection who are able to access asylum procedures          | Others of Concern           | 0%   | Not applicable |
| Uzbekistan   | Impact | IA1: Protect | 1.1 Proportion of people seeking international protection who are able to access asylum procedures          | Refugees and Asylum-seekers | 0%   | Not applicable |
| Uzbekistan   | Impact | IA1: Protect | 1.2 Proportion of people who are able to move freely within the country of habitual residence               | Stateless Persons           | 100% | Not applicable |
| Uzbekistan   | Impact | IA2: Respond | 2.2 Proportion of people residing in physically safe and secure settlements with access to basic facilities | Others of Concern           | 100% | Not applicable |
| Uzbekistan   | Impact | IA2: Respond | 2.2 Proportion of people residing in physically safe and secure settlements with access to basic facilities | Refugees and Asylum-seekers | 100% | Not applicable |
| Uzbekistan   | Impact | IA2: Respond | 2.2 Proportion of people residing in physically safe and secure settlements with access to basic facilities | Stateless Persons           | 100% | Not applicable |

|            |        |              |  |                             |       |                |
|------------|--------|--------------|--|-----------------------------|-------|----------------|
| Uzbekistan | Impact | IA2: Respond | 2.3 Proportion of people with access to health services  | Stateless Persons           | 100%  | Not applicable |
| Uzbekistan | Impact | IA3: Empower | 3.1 Proportion of people who have the right to decent work                                     | Stateless Persons           | 100%  | Not applicable |
| Uzbekistan | Impact | IA3: Empower | 3.3 Proportion of people feeling safe walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark          | Others of Concern           | 100%  | Not applicable |
| Uzbekistan | Impact | IA3: Empower | 3.3 Proportion of people feeling safe walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark          | Refugees and Asylum-seekers | 100%  | Not applicable |
| Uzbekistan | Impact | IA3: Empower | 3.3 Proportion of people feeling safe walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark          | Stateless Persons           | 100%  | Not applicable |
| Uzbekistan | Impact | IA4: Solve   | 4.1 Number of refugees who voluntarily return in safety and dignity to their country of origin | Refugees and Asylum-seekers | 0     | Not applicable |
| Uzbekistan | Impact | IA4: Solve   | 4.2a Number of people who departed on resettlement   | Refugees and Asylum-seekers | 0     | Not applicable |
| Uzbekistan | Impact | IA4: Solve   | 4.2b Number of people who departed through complementary pathways                              | Refugees and Asylum-seekers | 1     | Not applicable |
| Uzbekistan | Impact | IA4: Solve   | 4.3a Number of stateless people for whom nationality is granted or confirmed                   | Stateless Persons           | 4,993 | Not applicable |
| Uzbekistan | Impact | IA4: Solve   | 4.3b Number of refugees for whom residency status is   | Refugees and Asylum-        | 5     | Not applicable |

|                |         |                  |  |                             |   |                             |
|----------------|---------|------------------|--|-----------------------------|---|-----------------------------|
|                |         |                  | granted or confirmed   | seekers                     |   |                             |
| Kazakhstan MCO | Outcome | OA1: Access/Doc  | 1.1 Proportion of refugees and asylum seekers registered on an individual basis  | Refugees and Asylum-seekers | 88%   | 100%                        |
| Kazakhstan MCO | Outcome | OA1: Access/Doc  | 1.3 Proportion of people with legally recognized identity documents or credentials   | Stateless Persons           | 88%   | 100%                        |
| Kazakhstan MCO | Outcome | OA2: Status      | 2.3 Proportion of people undergoing asylum procedures who have access to an effective appeal mechanism after first instance rejection of their claim | Refugees and Asylum-seekers | 100%  | To be confirmed             |
| Kazakhstan MCO | Outcome | OA3: Policy/Law  | 3.1 Extent national legal framework is in line with the 1951 Convention and/or its 1967 Protocol   | None                        | Broadly aligned: ≥90 points                 | Broadly aligned: ≥90 points |
| Kazakhstan MCO | Outcome | OA3: Policy/Law  | 3.2 Extent national legal framework is in line with the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness  | None                        | Progressing towards alignment: 70-89 points | Broadly aligned: ≥90 points |
| Kazakhstan MCO | Outcome | OA8: Well-being  | 8.1 Proportion of people that receive cash transfers and/or non-food items   | Refugees and Asylum-seekers | 37%   | To be confirmed             |
| Kazakhstan MCO | Outcome | OA13: Livelihood | 13.2. Proportion of people who self-report positive changes in their income compared to previous year  | Refugees and Asylum-seekers | 52%   | 80%                         |
| Kazakhstan MCO | Outcome | OA16: Integrate  | 16.2 Proportion of people covered by national social   | Refugees and Asylum-        | 61%   | To be confirmed             |

|  |  |  |                    |         |  |  |
|--|--|--|--------------------|---------|--|--|
|  |  |  | protection systems | seekers |  |  |
|--|--|--|--------------------|---------|--|--|