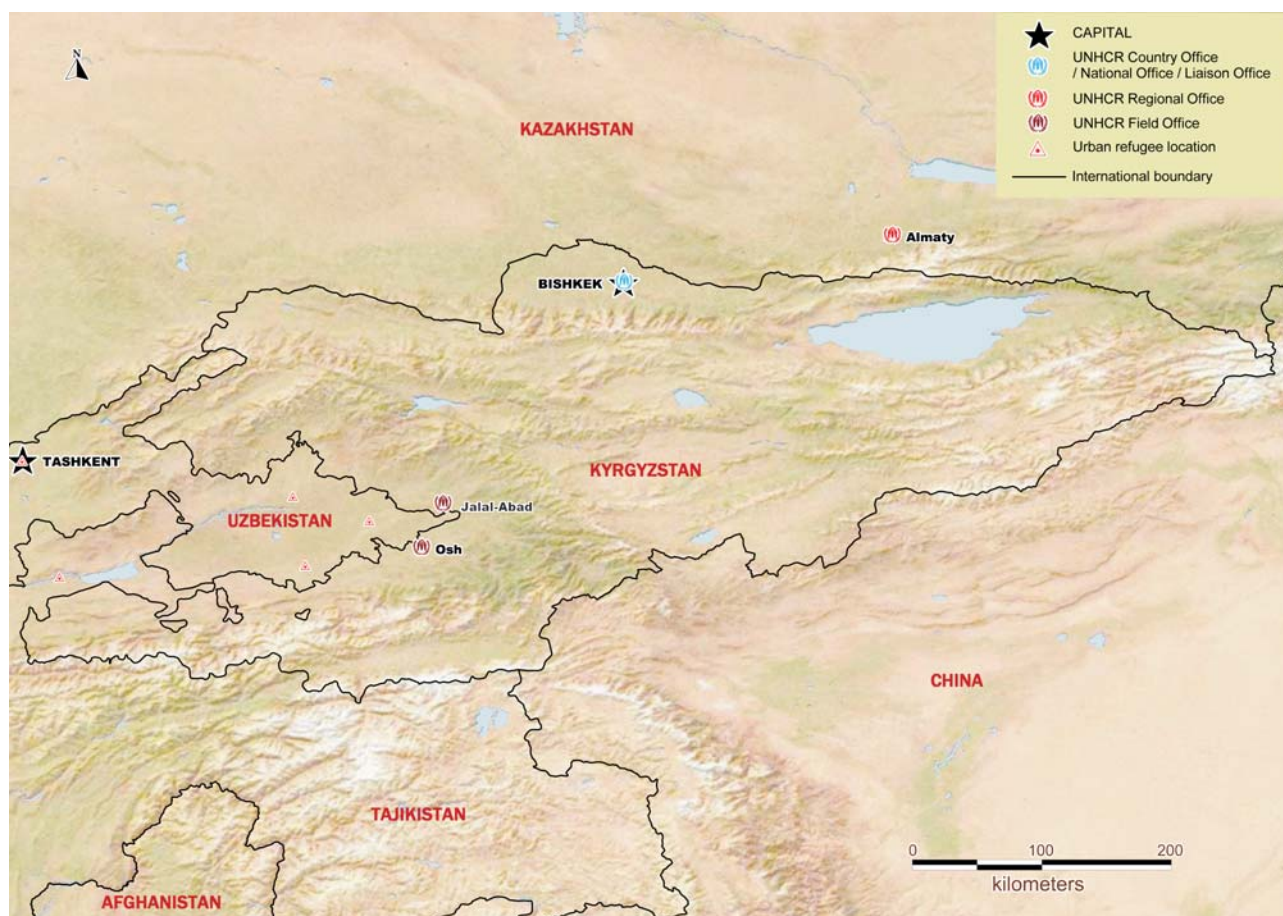


KYRGYZSTAN



Operational highlights

- UNHCR assisted some 300,000 people who were displaced by violence in southern Kyrgyzstan in June 2010, providing them with relief items during the emergency and shelter assistance following their return.
- The construction of 1,780 emergency transitional shelters provided 13,400 returnees with durable and warm lodgings before the onset of winter, facilitating their return and reintegration.
- The Office conducted some 900 protection monitoring visits and interviewed more than 31,000 people. Some 3,300 people benefited from consultations and referrals through a toll-free 24-hour protection helpline.

- Mobile protection teams assisted 10,500 people, with almost 2,000 being helped to obtain or restore documentation.

Working environment

The inter-communal violence that erupted in southern Kyrgyzstan in June 2010 led to the deaths of more than 400 people and left another 2,000 injured. Close to 2,000 homes were destroyed, while many more were looted. The violence displaced some 375,000 people, 300,000 within Kyrgyzstan, while the rest fled to neighbouring Uzbekistan. However, by the end of the year most of the refugees and internally displaced persons (IDPs) had returned to their places of origin.

Persons of concern

Type of Population	Origin	Total	Of whom assisted by UNHCR	Per cent female	Per cent under 18
Refugees	Various	500	500	40	35
People in a refugee-like situation	Uzbekistan	2,000	450	52	-
Asylum-seekers	Uzbekistan	240	240	64	60
	Afghanistan	230	230	46	45
	Various	90	90	25	32
IDPs	Kyrgyzstan	60,000	60,000	53	-
People in IDP like situations	Kyrgyzstan	20,000	20,000	53	-
Stateless	Stateless	21,200	200	-	-
Returnees (IDPs)	Kyrgyzstan	200,000	-	53	-
Total		304,260	81,710		

UNHCR built transitional shelters for people affected by the violence in southern Kyrgyzstan.



UNHCR / T. BJORVATN

UNHCR advocated for the Government to fulfil its obligations to protect refugees in accordance with the 1951 Refugee Convention and its 1967 Protocol, as well as Kyrgyzstan's new Constitution and the national Refugee Law.

| Achievements and impact |

• Main objectives and targets

Favourable protection environment

- Key protection challenges identified through rapid protection assessments in the aftermath of the inter-communal violence of June 2010 guided the operational response of UNHCR within its mandate and as the lead agency of the protection cluster: physical insecurity and lack of confidence in authorities as well as in neighbouring communities; serious gaps in the rule of law and due course of justice, limited access to rights and services, lost or destroyed personal documents, lack of information and mechanisms to address housing, land and property (HLP) restitution; sexual and gender-based violence, psychosocial needs, and weakened community self-protection mechanisms.
- While many IDPs and returnees returned to their homes after the events in June, thousands remained displaced, mainly due to insecure conditions in return areas.
- There were no reported cases of *refoulement* in 2010. Access to the national asylum procedure saw some improvement in terms of access to asylum applications.
- UNHCR's protection responses, which followed an assessment of needs, helped mobilize communities to play a more active role in addressing their problems as well as

in easing tensions among ethnic groups. Beneficiary access to information was improved and the Government was better equipped to address protection concerns.

- A network of UNHCR-supported local NGOs provided legal assistance to some 1,240 stateless people to facilitate their acquisition and confirmation of nationality. The Department of Passport, Visa and Registration Control of the Government's State Registration Service and the Citizenship Commission under the President's Office were assisted to increase their capacity to process citizenship applications. Measures included the hiring of 25 temporary staff to process cases of statelessness. The Government issued Kyrgyz citizenship/passports to almost 10,000 stateless people.

Fair protection processes

- UNHCR's emergency response met life-saving protection, shelter and non-food needs in southern Kyrgyzstan. Around 900 protection monitoring visits were carried out. More than 31,000 people were interviewed. A free protection help line, established by UNHCR, received and addressed almost 3,300 calls.
- By the end of the year, joint government and NGO mobile documentation teams had conducted close to 10,500 consultations on the restoration of passports for almost 6,400 individuals and temporary identity documents for over 600 others.
- Some 250 government officials, including border guards and representatives of the Ministry of the Interior, the Prosecutor's Office and court officials were trained in refugee law.
- In 2010 UNHCR organized 15 training sessions for a total of 240 staff of the State Registration Service, local

authorities and NGOs to better enable them to tackle statelessness. An inter-ministerial and inter-agency expert working group developed guidelines to help relevant governmental bodies to identify stateless people. The working group also prepared draft comments on the Law on Citizenship of the Kyrgyz Republic.

Basic needs and services

- Shelter was an immediate need following the displacement of June 2010. The shelter cluster made a rapid assessment of the situation and devised a strategy which served as a basis for the international response.
- Some 40,000 people received NFIs, including some 27,600 blankets, 5,300 kitchen sets, 9,600 jerry cans, 5,700 plastic sheets, 7,800 sleeping mats, 2,200 buckets, 1,600 mattresses and 2,600 family tents. UNHCR also provided heating support for over 17,600 beneficiaries and 21 social institutions for the winter season. Some 1,000 refugees and asylum-seekers, including 220 new arrivals from Uzbekistan, Afghanistan and other countries received basic domestic and hygiene items. Some 3,000 hygiene packages were distributed, benefiting 440 women and 120 people with specific needs. Approximately 350 families received emergency medical assistance and housing allowances.
- Some 155,000 clothing items donated by the Japanese garment retailer UNIQLO were distributed to approximately 30,000 people. UNHCR distributed some 8,200 mattresses, 2,200 folding beds, 1,700 bed linen sets and 1,400 pillows donated by the IKEA Foundation to some 8,000 people affected by the violence as well as 70 social institutions in Bishkek, Osh, and Jalal-Abad. 1,065 health insurance policies were distributed to vulnerable people of concern.

Community participation and self-management

- For maximum outreach to those affected by the June events, UNHCR established Community Mobilisation Teams, which covered 50 sectors in Osh and Jalal-Abad and trained community leaders and activists on community mobilization. These teams also provided counselling, monitored the situation in communities, and disseminated information on humanitarian assistance. Community concerns could thus be immediately reflected in protection, shelter and other sectors of UNHCR activities.
- Tolerance and peace-building activities started immediately after emergency relief programmes. Small scale quick-impact projects identified during protection monitoring and community mobilisation rehabilitated power and water supply systems in 7 target areas. Through a participatory approach, UNHCR ensured that vulnerable groups such as older people and people with disabilities were fully involved in community activities.

Durable solutions

- In 2010, durable solutions were achieved for a total of 170 people of concern to UNHCR. These include

UNHCR-assisted voluntary repatriation of 5 refugees from Afghanistan and 12 asylum-seekers from the Russian Federation (Chechens), resettlement of 142 refugees (Afghanistan-13, China-3, Uzbekistan-126), and naturalization of 11 Afghan refugees in Kyrgyzstan.

External relations

- Close working relations were maintained with the Government of Kyrgyzstan, donors, other UN agencies, media outlets, academia, and people of concern. UNHCR coordinated with the Humanitarian Country Team and the local Developmental Partners Coordination Council, involving many partners and stakeholders.

Logistics and operational support

- UNHCR was able to respond rapidly to the June crisis thanks to the deployment of staff from the Emergency Response Team and the provision of logistical support.

| Constraints |

The political unrest in April 2010 led to local instabilities. Lack of trust among different communities also contributed to security problems. After the events of June all of southern Kyrgyzstan was categorized as a non-family duty station. The Government's difficulties in protecting refugees in line with national and international obligations were aggravated by political instability and insecurity.

| Financial information |

The supplementary appeal launched in response to the displacement in June received a generous response from donors, enabling UNHCR to react rapidly to the emergency situation. The regular budget, however, was not fully funded, limiting the implementation of planned activities.

| Organization and implementation |

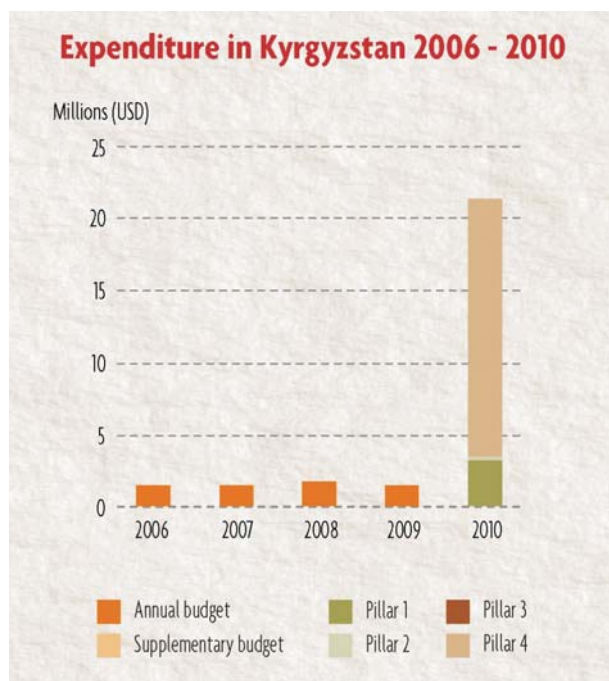
At the beginning of the year, UNHCR had 14 staff members in Kyrgyzstan, including 2 international and 12 national staff. Following the events in June, 31 members of the Emergency Response Team (ERT) were deployed to Osh and 48 people recruited (13 international and 35 national staff). These positions were supplemented by deployments and standby partner arrangements. UNHCR had a Country Office in Bishkek and a field office in Osh. In 2010, a new field office was opened in Jalal-Abad.

| UNHCR's presence in 2010 |

□ Number of offices	3
□ Total staff	65
International staff	14
National staff	47
JPO staff	0
UNVs	1
Others	3

| Working with others |

UNHCR worked closely with its partners and other stakeholders in Kyrgyzstan as part of the UN Country Team, the Humanitarian Country Team, the UN Development Assistance Framework, the UN Delivering as One initiative, the Development Partners Coordination Council and other national coordination mechanisms.



| Overall assessment |

Political instability in the country hampered progress in improving the national asylum system, including the quality of government refugee status determination procedures.

The successful completion of the emergency transitional shelter programme before the onset of winter, as well as winterization support and livelihood assistance in areas of high return and protection and confidence-building interventions, helped stabilize the situation in southern Kyrgyzstan.

UNHCR will continue to advocate with the Government for the protection of refugees, IDPs and returnees, and will also assist in reconciliation and peace-building efforts.

Partners	
Implementing partners	
Government:	Citizenship Commission, Health Insurance Fund, Ministry of Labour, Employment and Migration, State Directorate for Reconstruction and Rehabilitation, State Registration Service
NGOs:	ACTED, <i>Adilet</i> Legal Clinic, Centre for Support to International Protection Counterpart- <i>Sheriktesh</i> , Danish Refugee Council, HelpAge International, Mercy Corps, Save the Children, Sezim Crisis Centre
Operational partners	
Government:	Ministries of Emergency Situations and Justice; the Ombudsman's Office; the Police Academy; the Prosecutor General's Office; the Supreme Court and other courts
NGOs:	Dusti, Ferghana Valley Lawyers Without Borders, National Red Crescent Society, Sairon
Others:	ADB, EC, ICRC, IOM, JICA, OHCHR, OSCE, UNDP, UNICEF, UNV, WFP, World Bank

Budget, income and expenditure in Kyrgyzstan | USD

	PILLAR 1 Refugee programme	PILLAR 2 Stateless programme	PILLAR 4 IDP projects	Total
FINAL BUDGET	3,240,581	365,000	19,639,059	23,244,640
Income from contributions ¹	2,041,831	210,801	23,726,503	25,979,135
Other funds available	1,109,027	145,328	(1,521,129)	(266,775)
TOTAL FUNDS AVAILABLE	3,150,857	356,129	22,205,374	25,712,360
EXPENDITURE BREAKDOWN				
<i>Favourable protection environment</i>				
National administrative framework	0	0	260,303	260,303
Prevention of displacement	407,773	0	1,014,687	1,422,460
Prevention of statelessness	40,466	164,101	0	204,568
Public attitudes towards persons of concern	0	0	251,439	251,439
<i>Non-refoulement</i>	41,792	0	0	41,792
Subtotal	490,031	164,101	1,526,429	2,180,561

	PILLAR 1 Refugee programme	PILLAR 2 Stateless programme	PILLAR 4 IDP projects	Total
<i>Fair protection processes and documentation</i>				
Reception conditions	43,311	0	0	43,311
Registration and profiling	0	0	5	5
Access to asylum procedures	79,894	0	0	79,894
Fair and efficient status determination	59,764	0	0	59,764
Individual documentation	45,735	0	986,898	1,032,633
Subtotal	228,704	0	986,903	1,215,607
<i>Basic needs and essential services</i>				
Food security	101,118	0	0	101,118
Shelter and other infrastructure	342,955	0	3,701,567	4,044,522
Basic domestic and hygiene items	1,250,805	0	1,791,905	3,042,710
Primary health care	29,261	0	0	29,261
Education	39,928	0	0	39,928
Services for groups with specific needs	0	0	251,434	251,434
Subtotal	1,764,067	0	5,744,906	7,508,973
<i>Community participation and self-management</i>				
Community self-management and equal representation	92,900	0	0	92,900
Subtotal	92,900	0	0	92,900
<i>Durable solutions</i>				
Voluntary return	24,669	0	0	24,669
Resettlement	24,241	0	0	24,241
Local integration support	23,617	0	0	23,617
Reduction of statelessness	21,313	170,929	0	192,242
Subtotal	93,840	170,929	0	264,769
<i>External relations</i>				
Public information	80,297	0	1	80,297
Subtotal	80,297	0	1	80,297
<i>Logistics and operations support</i>				
Programme management, coordination and support	277,075	0	512,414	789,489
Subtotal	277,075	0	512,414	789,489
Instalments to implementing partners	123,944	21,098	9,154,003	9,299,046
Total	3,150,857	356,129	17,924,656	21,431,642

[†] Income from contributions includes indirect support costs that are recovered from contributions to Pillars 3 and 4, supplementary budgets and the "New or additional activities – mandate-related" (NAM) reserve. Contributions towards all pillars are included under Pillar 1.