ENDING STATELESSNESS

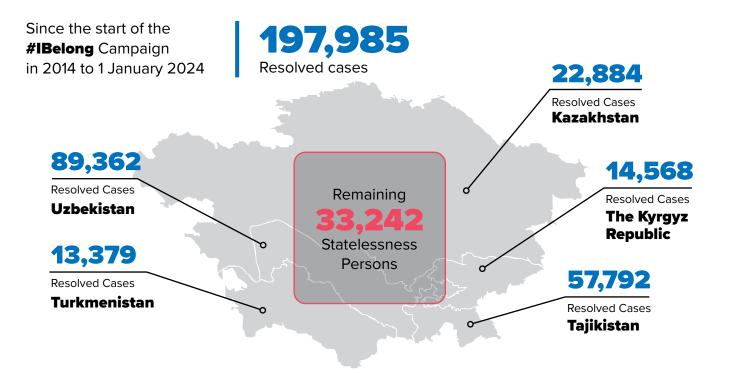




UNHCR, the United Nations Refugee Agency, is a global organization dedicated to saving lives, protecting rights and building a better future for refugees, forcibly displaced communities and stateless people.

A stateless person is someone who is not considered as a national by any State under the operation of its law. Without a nationality, stateless people often have difficulty accessing basic rights such as education, healthcare, employment and freedom of movement. They are unable to register marriage, or even the birth of their children.

UNHCR works with governments, parliaments, authorities, and civil society across Kazakhstan, the Kyrgyz Republic, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan to identify and protect people without a nationality, resolve existing situations of statelessness, and prevent new cases from emerging.



| Remaining cases as of 1 January 2024 | Kazakhstan | The Kyrgyz Republic | Tajikistan | Turkmenistan | Uzbekistan | Total |
|--------------------------------------|------------|---------------------|------------|--------------|------------|--------|
| Stateless people | 7,341 | 21 | 1,252 | 2,132* | 22,496 | 33,242 |
| People with undetermined nationality | 863 | 0 | 2,569 | 1,451* | _ | 4,883 |

^{*} Data of UNHCR Partner



People without a nationality

For over a decade Central Asian States, supported by UNHCR, have made significant progress in reducing and preventing statelessness on their territories.

As of January 2024, over 38,000 people were known to be stateless or with undetermined nationality across Kazakhstan, the Kyrgyz Republic, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan. With stateless people continuously identified across Central Asia, the true number is believed to be higher.

A majority of 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 serves:

- Stateless persons: individuals who are not considered as a national by any State under the operation of its law; and
- **Persons with undetermined nationality:** individuals who do not have proof of having any nationality, but do have links to more than one State by birth, descent, marriage or habitual residence, or are perceived and treated by the authorities in the State of residence as having such links.

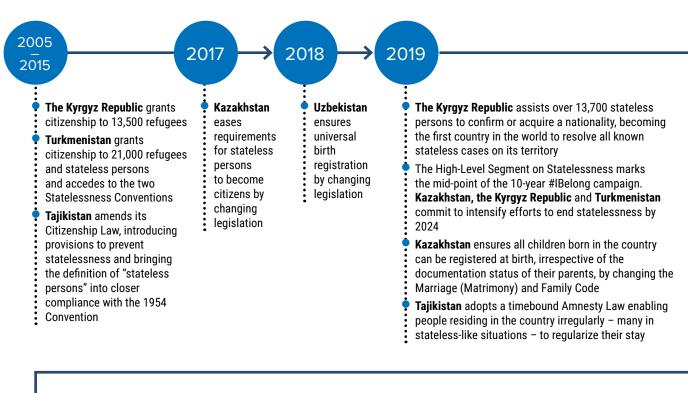
UN Conventions on Statelessness

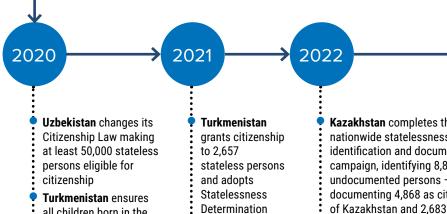
The 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons and the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness are the key international conventions addressing statelessness. Both are complemented by international human rights treaties and provisions relevant to the right to a nationality. Turkmenistan is the only Central Asian country signatory to the UN Conventions on Statelessness.



TIMELINE

of Statelessness Reduction and Prevention





- all children born in the Procedures country can be registered at Uzbekistan birth, including those with undocumented parents, confirms or grants through a new law on Civil nationality to Status Acts 33,000 stateless persons
- Kazakhstan adopts Statelessness **Determination Procedures** and launches a nationwide campaign to identify and document persons with undetermined nationality, in partnership with UNHCR and civil society

- Kazakhstan completes the nationwide statelessness identification and documentation campaign, identifying 8,822 undocumented persons documenting 4,868 as citizens of Kazakhstan and 2,683 as Stateless
- Tajikistan ends the amnesty, resolving the cases of 8.749 people since 2020 through the law and other legal avenues
- Turkmenistan grants citizenship to 1,530 stateless persons
- Uzbekistan grants citizenship to 9,354 stateless persons
- The Kyrgyz Republic enables universal birth registration, aligns the definition of a stateless person in the Citizenship Law with international standards, and introduces safeguards against statelessness in citizenship renunciation
- Kazakhstan and the Kyrgyz Republic submit pledges to reduce and end statelessness at the 2023 Global Refugee Forum
- Tajikistan confirms citizenship of 3,379 people with undetermined nationality
- Turkmenistan grants citizenship to 1,301 stateless people



Ending Statelessness by 2024

Launched in 2014, the global **#IBelong campaign** aims to end statelessness within ten years. Now in the final year of the campaign, UNHCR, States and partners are accelerating efforts to achieve the #IBelong goals and implement pledges made to end statelessness – including accession to the <u>Statelessness Conventions.</u>



UNHCR partners continue reaching out and providing legal advice and assistance to help stateless people, those with undetermined nationality, and those at risk of statelessness, to confirm or obtain citizenship.

Building on the concrete gains and momentum of the #IBelong campaign, the **Global Alliance to End Statelessness** is a new multistakeholder initiative to advance solutions through a collective approach, which centres on the experience of those who are stateless and formerly stateless. The Global Alliance will serve as a platform to increase advocacy efforts, catalyse political commitments to address the issue, and support the implementation of solutions to end statelessness.

With thanks to our donors:









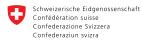












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