UNHCR
The UN Refugee Agency

OPERATIONAL UPDATE
January - March 2025

UNHCR Representation to Central Asia

Photo: UNHCR/ Elyor Nemat

Samir was born and grew up in the Kyrgyz Republic, believing he was a citizen like his parents. But at 18, he discovered there was no civil record of his birth. To the world, he was invisible. With support from UNHCR's partner "LC Adilet", Samir confirmed his birth and received a passport. Now recognized as a citizen, he looks ahead to pursuing education, finding work, and getting his driver's license.

Key figures as of 01 January 2025

24,115*

Refugees and Asylum-Seekers

in Kazakhstan (646), the Kyrgyz Republic (2,007), Tajikistan (12,945), Turkmenistan (12) and Uzbekistan (5)*.

33,257

known Stateless people

in Kazakhstan (7,865), the Kyrgyz Republic (926), Tajikistan (4,466), and Uzbekistan (20,000).

* Based on government reports in mass media, UNHCR estimates there are as many as 103,073 people in Central Asia in a refugee-like situation, including 8,500 forcibly displaced Afghan citizens in Uzbekistan.

In 2025, UNHCR requires $9.6 million to protect refugees, asylum-seekers and stateless people across Kazakhstan, the Kyrgyz Republic, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan.

Funded	Unfunded
28%	72%

As of 31 March 2025

SUB-REGIONAL

- With 21 pledges submitted from Kazakhstan, the Kyrgyz Republic and Uzbekistan at the 2023 Global Refugee Forum – including from government, academia, civil society and UN Country Teams – UNHCR is actively **engaging stakeholders to support implementation of their commitments** to protect forcibly displaced and stateless people. As of 31 March, 12 of the 21 pledges have already been completed.
- For the second year in a row, on 6 March UNHCR delivered an **information session to 12 international relations and law students from the University of Tokyo** in Japan, who were in Almaty as part of an academic exchange program with Kazakh National University. The session covered refugee protection and statelessness in Central Asia, with a focus on the results of the #IBelong Campaign.
- Marking International Women's Day, on 12 March UNHCR facilitated an online **panel discussion with 12 refugee and host community youth** across Kazakhstan, the Kyrgyz Republic and Tajikistan, on the theme "For ALL Women and Girls: Rights. Equality. Empowerment." Featuring four guest speakers – Asma Rabi, UK-based journalist and DAFI alumna; Aelina Saparbek, programmer from the Kyrgyz Republic; and Latifa Abdulmanon, refugee youth leader and DAFI alumna – the discussion focused on the resilience and empowerment of women and girls, imparting the vital role of youth in driving gender equality and empowerment.
- On 21 February, International Mother Language Day, UNHCR **published the UNHCR Central Asia Key Terms Guide** in Kazakh, Kyrgyz, Tajik, Turkmen, Uzbek, English, and Russian language. The guides are intended to support journalists, students, NGOs, lawyers and other partners communicating about forced displacement and statelessness in Central Asian languages to ensure accurate and consistent terminology use.
- On 19 and 28 March, UNHCR conducted **data protection refresher training for 45+ partner staff** in Kazakhstan, the Kyrgyz Republic, and Tajikistan. Facilitating adherence to UNHCR global standards, sessions covered key principles of UNHCR's Data Protection Policy, scope of personal data processing, security measures for electronic and physical records, role of the UNHCR Information Notice, procedures for handling personal data breaches, and use of proGres V4 as a tool for data protection and security.

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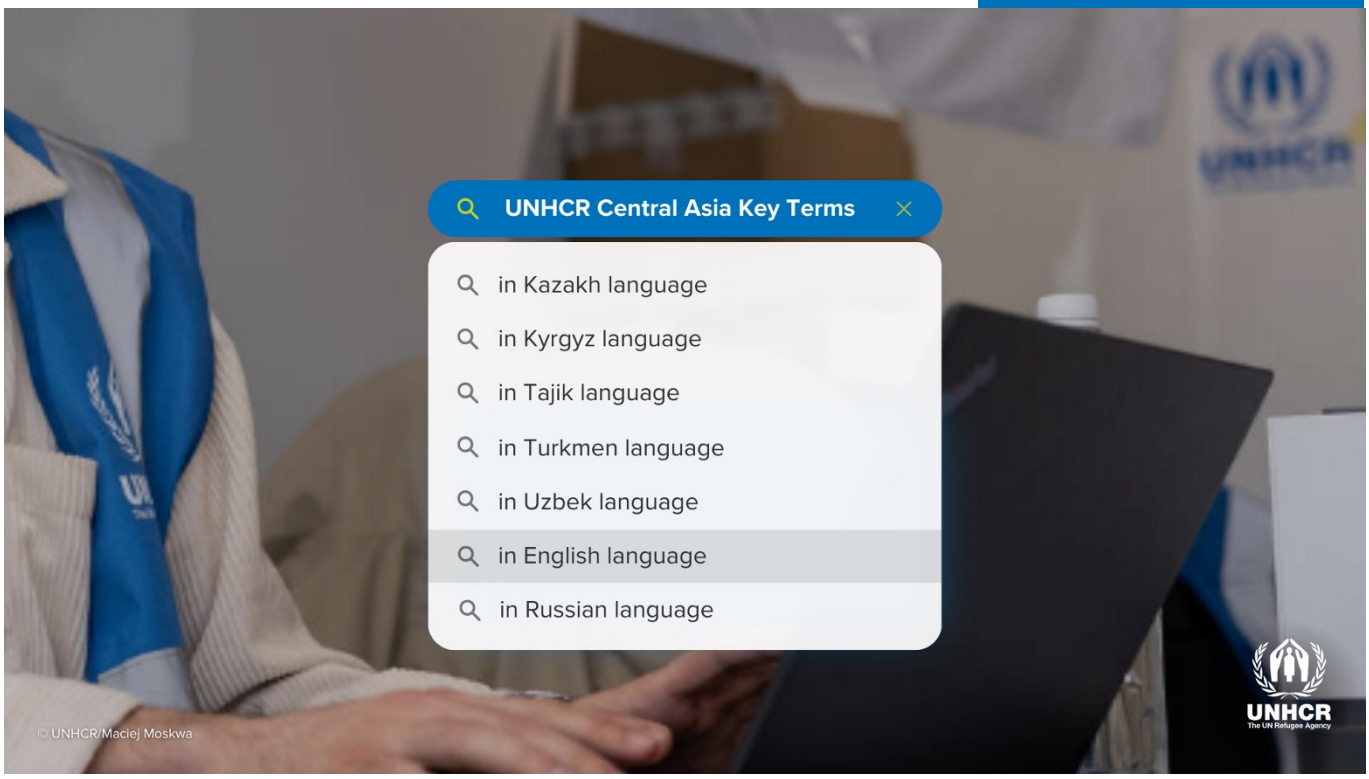

***READ ALSO:** Language: A bridge to refugee integration and inclusion - On the International Mother Language Day 2025, UNHCR released "UNHCR Central Asia Key Terms guide" in Kazakh, Kyrgyz, Tajik, Turkmen, Uzbek, English, and Russian to promote linguistic diversity and support accurate communication on refugee and statelessness issues in Central Asian languages.*

IN FOCUS:
2025 - 2029 Central Asia Strategy

UNHCR has **started implementing its new** [2025-2029 multi-year strategy in Central Asia](), focusing 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.

The new strategy works towards ensuring that by 2029, in Central Asia:

Refugees and asylum-seekers can experience unhindered access to territory and efficient and fair status determination procedures

The incidence of statelessness is reduced, with safeguards against statelessness included in national legal frameworks and protection of stateless persons ensured through determination procedures in line with international standards

All refugees, asylum-seekers and stateless people can actively participate in the social and economic life of host countries, exercise their rights and benefit from durable solutions.

In 2025, UNHCR requires **$9.6 million to implement activities** across Kazakhstan, the Kyrgyz Republic, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan, addressing:

Access to territory, registration and documentation	US $2,414,563
Refugee status determination	US $1,523,529
Well-being and basic needs	US $1,298,879
Protection policy and law	US $1,138,550
Local integration and other local solutions	US $1,067,772
Self-reliance, economic inclusion and livelihoods	US $987,616
Safety and access to justice	US $591,519
Voluntary repatriation and sustainable reintegration	US $543,506

For more information about UNHCR Central Asia's 2025-2029 strategy, visit: UNHCR Global Focus

Like other aid agencies, UNHCR is affected by severe cuts in global humanitarian funding. Without donor contributions, UNHCR and partners in Central Asia will be unable to provide vulnerable refugees and asylum-seekers with cash assistance, legal counselling, and livelihoods support. Progress in aligning national legislation with international standards and strengthening the capacity of authorities, academia, and civil society to protect forcibly displaced and stateless people will be undone. If funding is not forthcoming, our 2029 vision for Central Asia will not be achieved, and efforts to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals lost.

UNHCR is doing everything possible to continue protecting and assisting these vulnerable groups, prioritising life-saving work, postponing planned activities where possible, and freezing non-essential expenses. We are seeking additional support from donors and the private sector to sustain critical programmes around the world, and help refugees rebuild their lives.

Donate today if you can

UNHCR is grateful for contributions directly to UNHCR Central Asia, and donors of unearmarked and flexible funding, including: Australia | Belgium | Denmark | European Union | Germany | Ireland | Kingdom of the Netherlands | Norway | Republic of Korea | Sweden | Switzerland | United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland | United States of America.

KAZAKHSTAN

State Party to the 1951 Refugee Convention and its 1967 Protocol

- During the 48th session of the UN Human Rights Council's Universal Periodic Review (UPR), in January 2025 **Kazakhstan presented its Fourth Report on the fulfillment of human rights obligations**. Kazakhstan confirmed that all newborns, regardless of status, are registered in State databases from birth, even before leaving the hospital; and all children, including refugees and migrants, receive free education. Recommendations included:
  - Ratify the Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons and the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness (Paraguay);
  - Guarantee the right to seek asylum and ensure that no person is expelled, extradited, rejected or otherwise returned to a country where they are at risk of persecution (Uruguay);
  - Amend national legislation to ensure that refugees and asylum-seekers have access to State social security programmes (Ecuador);
  - Review and amend the law on citizenship to ensure that its application does not result in statelessness for foreigners wishing to naturalise (Gambia).
- On 4 February, the UN Country Team in Kazakhstan presented the 2024 **Common Country Analysis (CCA) which includes key challenges and opportunities for refugees, asylum-seekers, and stateless people** in the country. Incorporating findings from focus group discussions, the document addresses issues such as access to healthcare, education, employment, and social protection, alongside the negative implications of temporary refugee status and risks of statelessness. The CCA also reflects Kazakhstan's recent commitments, including pledges made at the 2023 Global Refugee Forum to improve asylum procedures, expand access to rights and services, and reduce statelessness, emphasizing the need for systemic changes to support these vulnerable groups.
- Throughout this period, UNHCR **continued bilateral discussions and regular engagement with key government counterparts** to advance protection of forcibly displaced and stateless people, including the Ministry of Labor and Social Protection, Ministry of Internal Affairs and Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Protecting Refugees and Asylum-Seekers

- The Ministry of Labor and Social Protection has initiated implementation of the government-led Concept of Inclusive Policy for 2025-2030. The Concept aims to shift from a medical-social to a socio

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READ ALSO*:* Integrated, but still seeking inclusion in Kazakhstan – UNHCR Central Asia - ***Proud university graduates, Abdul Wahab and Homa looked forward to using their skills***

Photo/ Kazakhstan Football Federation

UNHCR and the Kazakhstan Football Federation (KFF) hosted the first-ever "Games of Peace" football tournament with six teams of refugees, asylum-seekers and host community.

-rights-based model of disability, ensuring the protection of rights and empowerment of people with disabilities for full social integration. Following UNHCR advocacy, the final version of the Concept **recommends development of legislation guaranteeing legal recognition of refugee children with disabilities** whose parents do not have residence permit, ensuring their access to social protection, medical care, and inclusive education.

- Following UNHCR advocacy, **asylum-seekers in Kazakhstan can now apply for an Individual Identification Number (IIN)** (essential in Kazakhstan to access commercial and governmental services), provided they have a valid identity document with notarized copy. This change follows amendments by the Ministry of Internal Affairs to the Rules for Foreigners and Stateless Persons Temporarily Staying in Kazakhstan. UNHCR continues to advocate for the issuance of asylum-seeker certificates with an IIN (similar to the current practice with refugee IDs) and for the inclusion of asylum-seeker certificates in the list of officially recognized identity documents.

- While guaranteed minimum access to healthcare within legislation, including for emergencies and diseases which pose a risk to society, in practice forcibly displaced people often face challenges receiving treatment. As a result of UNHCR advocacy, in January the **Ministry of Labor and Social Protection issued an official directive to akimats** (local municipal administrations) and regional health departments, instructing polyclinics to provide refugees and asylum-seekers with the medical care guaranteed to them by law. UNHCR and partners continue to advocate for:
  - Refugees to have access to compulsory social health insurance, currently available to citizens and permanently residing foreigners;
  - Asylum-seekers to have full access to the minimum guaranteed healthcare package, as they currently receive only care for diseases posing a danger to others.

- On 6 February, UNHCR participated in a working-level **meeting to discuss depenalization of irregular entry of refugees, organized by the Ministry of Labour and Social Protection** with representatives from the Ministries of Internal Affairs, Foreign Affairs, and Justice, General Prosecutor's Office, and Border Service of the National Security Committee. During the meeting, UNHCR clarified the provisions of Article 31(1) of the Refugee Convention, presented international and regional best practices on its implementation, and shared UNHCR Guidelines on International Protection No.14 on non-penalization of refugees on account of their irregular entry or presence and restrictions on their movements in accordance with Article 31 of the 1951 Refugee Convention. The Government bodies will submit their official positions on the issue.

- On 5 March, civil society experts, including UNHCR partner Kazakhstan International Bureau for Human Rights and Rule of Law, presented their **2025-2030 National Action Plan on Human Rights**, outlining critical areas for reform and improvement. Following advocacy by UNHCR and partners, proposals for protection of forcibly displaced people include to:
  - Align national legislation with international standards;
  - Establish referral mechanisms between border guard services and asylum authorities to ensure asylum-seekers' unhindered access to territory and asylum procedures (as per Kazakhstan's 2023 Global Refugee Forum pledge);

- Consider equating refugee status with the status of permanently residing foreigners, so that refugees have the same rights, including access to the compulsory health insurance system and pension funds (as per Kazakhstan's 2023 Global Refugee Forum pledge);
- Issue machine-readable travel documents to refugees to enhance their mobility and rights protection (as per Kazakhstan's 2019 Global Refugee Forum pledge).

- On 22 March, UNHCR and the Kazakhstan Football Federation (KFF) hosted the **first-ever "Games of Peace" football tournament for forcibly displaced people** in Kazakhstan, funded by the UEFA Refugee Grant programme. Forty-seven participants competed in six teams, including refugees, asylum-seekers and host community. Awards were presented in various categories, with the winning team receiving a trophy. A second tournament is planned, alongside referee and coaching training sessions, and a podcast series aimed at building public understanding of the challenges faced by refugees in Kazakhstan.

- On 27 March, UNHCR delivered a **guest lecture** to 50 student members of the Model United Nations Club at Nazarbayev University on UNHCR's work to protect and assist forcibly displaced people in the country.

- So far in 2025, UNHCR has provided **cash assistance** to 90 very vulnerable refugee and asylum-seeker families (reaching 115 individuals) to help them cover basic needs, including 10 disbursements for medical assistance.

Ending Statelessness

- In July 2024, the Committee of Migration Service of the Ministry of Internal Affairs – supported by UNHCR and partners Kazakhstan International Bureau for Human Rights and Rule of Law, and Sana Sezim – launched a six-month nationwide statelessness identification and documentation campaign. By the end of the year, joint outreach missions had been conducted across the country, and more than 600 people with undetermined nationality or without identity documents provided with legal advice. Given the campaign's achievements, parties agreed to **continue the campaign in 2025**, aiming to reach all undocumented people in the country. The campaign will be extended until December 2025.

- In the first quarter of the year, UNHCR and partners had to intervene in two separate cases of **recognized stateless people facing deportation**, appealing to the National Center for Human Rights and Prosecutor General's Office. UNHCR continues to advocate for international and regional best practices on its implementation, and shared UNHCR Guidelines on International Protection No.14 on non-penalization of refugees on account of their irregular entry or presence and restrictions on their movements in accordance with Article 31 of the 1951 Refugee Convention. The Government bodies will submit their official positions on the issue.

- As part of its partnership with UNHCR, the Kazakhstan International Bureau for Human Rights (BHR) delivered **guest lectures and information sessions** to build understanding and strengthen capacity of audiences who are or may be involved in statelessness eradication efforts, including:
  - **27 law students** at Toraighyrov University in Pavlodar city, on 28 January, focusing on the legal issues surrounding statelessness in the country, its causes and consequences;
  - **35 police officers, students, and teachers** at the Aktobe Law Institute of the Ministry of Internal Affairs on 24 February. Discussions focusing on the legal aspects of statelessness and recommendations for engaging with stateless people within the context of police work;
  - **23 first-year law students at East Kazakhstan State University** on 24 February, highlighting the impact of statelessness on individuals' education, healthcare, and economic opportunities, and solutions to end statelessness;
  - **16 representatives of the Department of Criminal Executive System of the East Kazakhstan** Region on "Citizenship as a Fundamental Right: Problems of Statelessness", on 26 February. Participants discussed causes of statelessness, such as lack of birth registration, legal gaps and discrimination, and emphasized the importance of addressing statelessness through legal reforms in line with international standards;
  - **35 third-year law students at the Kostanay branch of Chelyabinsk State University** on "Statelessness in Kazakhstan: Causes and Solutions", on 3 March. Students were introduced to the concepts of citizenship and statelessness, learning about the challenges faced by stateless people in Kazakhstan.

- UNHCR was invited by Narxoz University to **deliver a lecture** on 27 February to 20 international relations and political science students on the legal framework on statelessness, key outcomes of the #IBelong campaign, and the next steps within the Global Alliance to End Statelessness.

- At the Human Rights Commission meeting on 28 February, the **Ministry of Internal Affairs presented the situation of stateless people** in Kazakhstan, emphasizing the challenges they face and highlighting cooperation with UNHCR to reduce and prevent statelessness. UNHCR partner Sana Sezim

spoke about challenges documenting children born outside medical institutions due to the lack of medical records, difficulties in establishing the identity of parents, and financial barriers to conducting DNA testing. UNHCR partner Kazakhstan International Bureau for Human Rights focused on the importance of joint identification campaigns, and proposed a country-wide amnesty for undocumented people.

READ ALSO

***READ ALSO:** "Now I have hope" - When a fire destroyed his family home nearly two decades ago, Viktor lost his possessions, proof of identity, and hope.*

THE KYRGYZ REPUBLIC

State Party to the 1951 Refugee Convention and its 1967 Protocol

- Throughout this period, **UNHCR continued advocacy efforts to promote the rights of forcibly displaced and stateless people**, including regular engagement with the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic, including meetings with the Ministries of Labor, Social Security and Migration; Digital Development; Foreign Affairs; and Justice, as well as the Ombudsman Institute, General Prosecutor's Office.

Protecting Refugees and Asylum-Seekers

- In January, UNHCR **visited the homes of 16 families** (56 people) who had applied for cash assistance, across three regions of the Kyrgyz Republic. The visits sought to assess the families' living situations, as well as to identify or better understand any further protection needs.
- On 18 February, UNHCR **published** ***Refugees in The Kyrgyz Republic: Analysis of National Legislation and Practice***, a publication identifying legal gaps in refugee protection in the Kyrgyz Republic, and providing recommendations for alignment of national legislation and practices with international standards. Issues covered range from access to territory and non-refoulement, to access to healthcare, vocational training and legal employment.
- On 28 February, UNHCR partner Legal Clinic Adilet **conducted seminars** for 12 refugee and asylum-seeker women, 10 men, and nine teenagers, on personal development, emotional processing, and improving psycho-emotional state. All sessions were facilitated by a professional psychologist.
- So far in 2025, UNHCR provided **cash assistance** to 32 very vulnerable refugee and asylum-seeker families (reaching 150 family members) to support them to cover their basic or emergency needs. In addition, three children were provided with financial assistance to help them purchase school supplies for the new academic year.

Ending Statelessness

- On 10 January, the **Ministry of Digital Development published draft laws on accession to the 1954 and 1961 Conventions** for public discussion. UNHCR prepared and submitted official recommendations. At the 2019 Global Refugee Forum, the Kyrgyz Republic pledged to intensify its work on studying the experiences of other State parties, with a view to acceding to the UN Statelessness Conventions.
- On 6 February, the Jogorku Kenesh (Parliament) of the Kyrgyz Republic adopted the revised Law on Citizenship. Following the first reading of the draft in September 2024, UNHCR submitted official comments, expressing alarm over draft amendments that would negatively impact the rights of stateless people, and proposing recommendations to align with international standards. UNHCR proposals were not included, however, with the **amendments representing a regression**, rolling back progress by restricting citizenship acquisition based on ethnicity and introducing new grounds for arbitrary deprivation of citizenship. UNHCR continues to raise these concerns with relevant State authorities.
- With the support of UNHCR, in February the Cabinet of Ministers of the Kyrgyz Republic officially **approved Statelessness Determination Procedures**, implementing is 2019 Global Refugee Forum pledge to adopt regulations for determining the legal status of a stateless person. Application of the procedures began on 31 March .

Efforts to End Statelessness directly link to target 9 of Sustainable Development Goal 16: to provide legal identity for all, including birth registration, by 2030.

TAJIKISTAN

State Party to the 1951 Refugee Convention and its 1967 Protocol

- Throughout this period, UNHCR **continued regular engagement with key government counterparts** to advance protection of forcibly displaced and stateless people, including the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Internal Affairs, Executive Apparatus of the President, Ministry of Justice, Ombudsperson's Office, State Committee for National Security, and Committee of Emergency Situations and Civil Defense.

Protecting Refugees and Asylum-Seekers

- Starting early December 2024, **Afghan citizens in Tajikistan have been forcibly returned to Afghanistan**, including refugees and asylum-seekers. As of 31 March 2025, UNHCR is aware of at least 155 Afghan citizens who have been deported since December, including the refoulement of 112 refugees and asylum-seekers. UNHCR and partners continue to raise concern and advocate at the highest levels, calling on the government to halt arbitrary returns. With a vast majority of those deported being male and family breadwinners, through partner Inson va Adolat, UNHCR is assisting family members left behind.

- In January, UNHCR and Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) conducted three sessions of the three-day **"Basics of Business" workshop** in Dushanbe, with 57 participants (53 women), including refugees. The workshops aimed to provide participants with essential skills and knowledge to create and manage their own businesses, promoting self-reliance, enhancing livelihoods opportunities, and supporting women to play an active role in strengthening their communities. All participants were required to prepare and submit business proposals, which were evaluated by a committee. Creators of the best 25 proposals (20 tailors and five hairdressers) will be provided with tools and equipment to start or boost their businesses.

- As part of continuing efforts to advance socio-economic inclusion of refugees through skills learning, apprenticeship and employment, in January **UNHCR extended its agreements with Hilton hotel, Dushanbe Serena hotel, and Auchan supermarket**. In 2024, upon completion of livelihoods programmes through these companies, 30 refugees were retained for ongoing employment.

- On 12 February, UNHCR participated in the fourth **Border Implementation Group (BIG) meeting**, alongside representatives of donors, embassies and international organizations present in Tajikistan. UNHCR expressed concern regarding the ongoing forced return of Afghan citizens, and provided updates on a pilot project for a container at the Panji Poyon border crossing for vulnerable individuals.

- On 26 February, UNHCR held a **handover ceremony for a renovated IT classroom** at the government-run

Photo: UNHCR/ Muhammadkhuja Davlyatov

UNHCR and the Ariana Learning Center signed a Letter of Understanding reinforcing their joint commitment to fostering education and improving programmes for both the refugee and local community in Vahdat.

Vahdat Youth Center, attended by government officials, humanitarian partners and the local and refugee community. Now equipped with new computers, a projector and furniture, the project seeks to enhance refugee children's access to extracurricular activities and digital literacy skills. The event was attended by the Deputy Chairperson of Vahdat, who acknowledged the strong cooperation between UNHCR and local authorities, and expressed gratitude for the organization's ongoing support in improving educational opportunities and infrastructure.

- On 27 February, UNHCR held a **handover ceremony for the renovated Youth Center** in Rudaki, marking the **successful completion of a joint UNHCR-JICA initiative** to foster peaceful coexistence between refugees and the local community. The renovation included roof repairs, water, sanitation and hygiene facility upgrades, and the refurbishment of a bakery classroom, as well as provision of equipment for sewing, baking, and music classes to support skills development. The event was attended by government officials, humanitarian partners, and the local host and refugee community.
- On 28 February, UNHCR and the Ariana Learning Center held an **opening ceremony for recently rehabilitated classrooms**, and signed a Letter of Understanding reinforcing their joint commitment to fostering education and improving community programmes. Located in Vahdat, where most refugees in Tajikistan reside, the Ariana Learning Center was established by a DAFI refugee scholarship programme graduate, and serves both refugee and host communities.
- In collaboration with partners, on 27 and 28 March UNHCR convened **townhall meetings with 70 refugees in Vahdat and 25 refugees in Rudaki** cities, providing fora for community members to voice their concerns, ask questions, and share suggestions. UNHCR updated participants on the global funding situation, UNHCR activities, and changes in partnerships. With forced deportations of Afghan citizens continuing, to avoid any protection risks associated with gathering large crowds, UNHCR instead met primarily with community leaders and activists. Community members raised concerns about the ongoing deportation cases and the significant impact on their lives and wellbeing.
- In 2025, UNHCR is **receiving an increasing number of requests from Afghan refugees who wish to repatriate** to Afghanistan. Between January and March, 30 families (110 refugees) voluntarily returned to Afghanistan, with another three families (16 refugees) being processed. In comparison, in 2024, only 16 families (66 refugees) voluntarily returned to Afghanistan. Financial constraints in Tajikistan and recent changes to sponsorship programmes offered by other countries are the main factors driving returns.
- So far in 2025, UNHCR has provided **multi-purpose cash grants** to 368 vulnerable refugees and asylum-seekers (70 households) to support them to cover their basic or emergency needs. A further 100 people received disability allowances and 40 received medical reimbursements.

TURKMENISTAN

State Party to the 1951 Refugee Convention and its 1967 Protocol
State Party to the 1954 and 1961 Statelessness Conventions

- In March, UNHCR and the Government of Turkmenistan confirmed their joint 2025 Work Plan, outlining shared initiatives to be conducted throughout the year. Key activities include training for government officials, capacity-building for the Ombudsperson's Office, joint border monitoring, participatory assessments, naturalization of mandate refugees, and awareness-raising initiatives to enhance understanding and implementation of international protection standards.

UZBEKISTAN

Responding to Emergencies

- On 11 February, UNHCR and the Government of Uzbekistan announced the **formal integration of the Termez hub into UNHCR's global network of humanitarian emergency response stockpiles** at an event attended by Special Representative of the President of Uzbekistan for Afghanistan, Ismatulla Irgashev; UN Deputy Special Representative for Afghanistan, Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator, Indrika Ratwatte; and UN Resident Coordinator for Uzbekistan, Sabine Machl. The move strengthens UNHCR's capacity to rapidly deliver core relief items to forcibly displaced people around the world and aligns the Government of Uzbekistan's commitment to supporting humanitarian action.
- Since October 2021, UNHCR has **managed a total cargo turnover of 721 trucks and 4 airlifts** from its Global Stockpile Termez to support emergency responses in Afghanistan, Kyrgyz Republic, Iran, Moldova, Myanmar, Poland, Pakistan, Romania, and Tajikistan, totalling 7,197 metric tons of relief items – including blankets, solar lamps, plastic sheets, family tents, jerrycans, buckets, refugee housing units and kitchen sets.

READ ALSO

Photo: UNHCR/ Komiljon Katayev

READ ALSO: ***UNHCR integrates Termez hub in Uzbekistan into global stockpile network*** **-** ***As the eighth global stockpile, the move strengthens UNHCR's capacity to rapidly deliver core relief items to forcibly displaced people around the world.***

WORKING WITH PARTNERS

- As a member of Kazakhstan, the Kyrgyz Republic, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan UN Country Teams and UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Frameworks, UNHCR engages with governments, UN and development partners, international financial institutions and others across Central Asia to ensure refugees, asylum-seekers and stateless people are not left behind in States' achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

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- data.unhcr.org/en/situations/central_asia *for population figures and data.*

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UNHCR maintains email and phone 'hotlines' across the four countries for anyone in need of information or consultation on refugee and asylum issues. People forced to flee can find key contacts and updated information about asylum procedures in Kazakhstan, the Kyrgyz Republic, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan on help.unhcr.org/centralasia, in English, Russian and Dari.