

Internationally Recognized Government (IRG) by installing solar power systems to strengthen operational capacity and ensure uninterrupted issuance of identity documents. This support improved service continuity, reduced processing delays, and enhanced access to essential civil documentation for vulnerable populations. During the same period, UNHCR and partners supported 3,506 internally displaced heads of households to obtain identity documents, facilitating access to documentation for family members and related services.

In 2025, in **Syria**, UNHCR and partners provided legal counselling and awareness-raising to 248,512 refugee returnees and IDPs on procedures for documenting civil events and obtaining civil documentation. As the issuance of identity documents was suspended in Syria during 2025 and is expected to resume in 2026, individual and family civil extracts were accepted as alternative identity documents pending the resumption of ID card issuance.

Following the **Kyrgyz Republic's** 2021 pledge to issue machine-readable Convention Travel Documents (CTDs) to refugees and stateless persons, an Inter-Agency Working Group on CTDs supported review and finalization of the CTD specimen. Subsequently, a bylaw - to which UNHCR submitted recommendations - was endorsed, marking a significant step toward issuing CTDs in line with international standards. In December, UNHCR signed Contract with Kyzmat to develop an automated information system for processing CTD applications as well as statelessness determination procedures.

From July to December 2025, UNHCR's NGO partner "Right and Prosperity" in **Tajikistan** identified around 300 persons with undetermined nationality or lacking identity documents through outreach activities and provided legal counselling and assistance; these efforts resulted in 100 cases being resolved through acquisition of documentation.

As part of identifying solutions for the Sri Lankan Refugees in 2025, eight individuals born in **India** of Sri Lankan refugees were issued Indian passports as conformation of their Indian citizenship based on their birth in India. In addition, three Indian origin Tamils who were at risk of statelessness were issued Indian passports as formal confirmation of their Indian citizenship, based on the acknowledgment of the Indo-Sri Lanka passports previously held by them.

In September 2025 in **Ukraine**, UNHCR, together with the Mission of the President of Ukraine in the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, convened a stakeholder roundtable on preventing statelessness by ensuring access to documentation for residents of Crimea and other temporarily occupied territories.

Participants included key government institutions, the Ombudsperson's Office, the Free Legal Aid Centre, courts, and civil society. Discussions focused on birth registration, passports, and return certificates for those lacking valid Ukrainian documents. The outcome document will guide efforts to simplify access to documentation, prevent statelessness, and preserve links with Ukraine.

Action 9. Accede to the UN Statelessness Conventions

Building on **Kyrgyzstan's** interest to accede to the Statelessness Conventions, on 11–12 September 2025 in Issyk-Kul, UNHCR convened a workshop on accession to these Conventions. Experts from Georgia and Moldova shared lessons on legal reforms and inter-agency coordination with representatives of various Ministries and other entities of Kyrgyzstan.

As part of its technical support, UNHCR shared with the Government a detailed analysis of the extent to which its nationality law is aligned with both Statelessness Conventions. The [workshop](#) facilitated discussions on possible steps for the **Kyrgyz Republic** toward accession, underscoring how accession would consolidate progress achieved and help prevent the recurrence of statelessness.

Action 10. Improve quantitative and qualitative data on stateless populations

In December 2025, the UNHCR **Jordan** prepared a comprehensive report tracing the evolution of civil documentation from onset of the Syrian crisis to the present. The report outlines the root causes of document deprivation, its implications for legal identity, key achievements in the documentation portfolio, and remaining challenges. It also highlights the critical importance of preventing statelessness by detailing measures undertaken to mitigate related risks. Once published, this report will serve as a key reference, offering a structured timeline that cover the evolution of civil documentation.