



UNHCR
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
Haut Commissariat des Nations Unies pour les réfugiés



IOM International Organization for Migration

Ministerial Conference on Refugee Protection and International Migration: The Almaty Process

Almaty, Kazakhstan
5 June 2013

Summary Report

Contents

Summary Report.....	2
Annex 1: Agenda	7
Annex 2: Operating Modalities.....	8
Annex 3: Communiqué.....	12
Annex 4: List of Participants	124

**Ministerial Conference on Refugee Protection and International Migration:
The Almaty Process**

5 June 2013

Summary Report

Introduction

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the International Organization for Migration (IOM) co-organized the *Ministerial Conference on Refugee Protection and International Migration: The Almaty Process* on 5 June 2013, in Almaty, Kazakhstan. The Conference was funded by the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan. The Conference brought together Ministers and high ranking officials from the Central Asian and neighboring States, as well as other stakeholders.

The Ministerial Conference built on the first *Almaty Conference on Refugee Protection and International Migration* held in March 2011, which resulted in the unanimous adoption of the Almaty Declaration. The Almaty Declaration acknowledged the continued need to address the multiple challenges resulting from complex migration dynamics and mixed migratory movements in Central Asia and the wider region, in a cooperative and coordinated manner.

Since 2011, the Central Asian States of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the Kyrgyz Republic, the Republic of Tajikistan and Turkmenistan have made significant strides toward translating the recommendations of the Almaty Declaration into action. This included a series of national consultations within each of the four States and the formal designation of National Coordinators, resulting in the endorsement of the Regional Cooperation Framework and Regional Action Plan at the National Coordinators' Meeting on 7 September 2012. This laid the foundation for the establishment of a regional platform for dialogue and cooperation on refugee protection and international migration. The National Coordinators of the four Central Asian States and representatives of other participating States also recommended the organization of a second Ministerial Conference to formally establish the Almaty Process as a platform for dialogue and cooperation on migration and refugee issues at the regional level among Central Asian and States with which Central Asian States share common migration concerns.

A further series of consultations with Ambassadors and senior officials of the participating States took place, with the final coordination meetings held on 6 February, 22 April, 6 May, 20 May, 29 May, and a Senior Officials Meeting held on 4 June 2013. These consultations

offered the opportunity for States sharing migration concerns with Central Asian States to contribute on an equal basis to the preparations for the establishment of the Almaty Process, including the development of its Operating Modalities and the drafting of the Ministerial Communiqué. The Operating Modalities set out the objectives of the Almaty Process, outline the membership, the terms of reference of the chairmanship and of the Support Unit, the participation of observers and the frequency of meetings. The Communiqué reaffirms the commitment of States to address the multiple challenges resulting from complex migration dynamics and mixed migratory movements in Central Asia and the wider region through regional dialogue, practical cooperation, the establishment of appropriate national legal frameworks to ensure the human rights of migrants, access to international protection for those in need, and durable solutions for refugees. It also formally adopts the Operating Modalities.

Participation

The Conference brought together over 100 participants, including Ministers, Deputy Ministers and other senior Government officials as well as high representatives from international, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations.

The following States participated in the Ministerial Conference: the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan, the Republic of Azerbaijan, the Islamic Republic of Iran, the Republic of Kazakhstan, the Kyrgyz Republic, the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, the Republic of Tajikistan, the Republic of Turkey and Turkmenistan.

The following observers participated in the Conference: the European Union, The French Republic, Japan, the State of Palestine, the Swiss Confederation, Ukraine, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America.

The following intergovernmental and international organizations participated in the Conference as observers: the Border Management Programme in Central Asia (BOMCA), the Central Asian Regional Information and Coordination Centre (CARICC), the Conference on Interaction and Confidence Building Measures in Asia (CICA), the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), the Collective Security Treaty Organization (CSTO), the Eurasian Development Bank, the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent (IFRC), the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE) and the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO).

The following agencies of the United Nations attended the Conference as observers: the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), the International Labour Organization (ILO), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations Department of Safety and Security (UNDSS), the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), the United Nations Regional Centre for Preventive Diplomacy

for Central Asia (UNRCCA), the United Nations Women (UN Women) and the World Bank Group.

The following non-Governmental organizations participated in the Conference as observers: Ferghana Valley Lawyers without Borders (Kyrgyz Republic), Red Crescent Society of the Republic of Kazakhstan (Republic of Kazakhstan), Legal Clinic 'Adilet' (Kyrgyz Republic), Rights and Prosperity (Republic of Tajikistan), Legal Centre for Women's Initiatives 'Sana Sezim' (Republic of Kazakhstan), Assembly of People of Kazakhstan (Republic of Kazakhstan).

Proceedings

In his opening speech, his Excellency the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Kazakhstan, Erlan A. Idrissov noted that migration is a pressing global issue, adding that Kazakhstan is both a transit and destination country. The Government of Kazakhstan is committed to addressing the complexity of international migration through a national, a regional and an international approach and to be a leader in ensuring refugee protection and effective migration management. He further noted that migration issues need to be resolved through regional cooperation and dialogue and thanked participating States for agreeing to work on resolving regional migration challenges collectively. The Minister also highlighted the interest of the Republic of Kazakhstan in launching the Almaty Process, to coordinate with other regional consultative fora, and to make use of Almaty's geo-political importance in order to address real-time issues of the region.

The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, Mr. António Guterres noted the increasing complexity of forced displacement, adding that Central Asia has always been a cultural and economic crossroads and that the population movements the region has witnessed will only grow in scale and complexity. He acknowledged the right of States to define their own immigration and national security policies, provided they do so in respect for human rights and in ways that ensure international protection for those who need it. He explained that UNHCR's attention in Central Asia is focused on preserving and strengthening the asylum space available to refugees, efforts to reduce and prevent statelessness, ensuring appropriate emergency preparedness and response, and on helping States manage the mixed migratory flows. He highlighted that the Almaty Process addresses several of the humanitarian challenges facing this region and that a successful response can only come from a regional and collective response. The High Commissioner thanked participating States for their increased engagement in this process which could bring about concrete solutions.

The Deputy Director General of the International Organization for Migration, Ms. Laura Thompson, pointed out that migration continues to grow with the number of international migrants expected to reach 400 million people by 2040. This makes the need to ensure that migration is humanely and responsibly managed ever more pressing. She noted that the search for gainful employment is a key factor driving migration and highlighted the important contribution of labour migration to economic growth and development, while also emphasizing the need for strong and effective mechanisms for its management in order to

minimize security risks for states and individuals, including vulnerability of migrant workers. The IOM Deputy Director General also pointed out that significant irregular migration flows and the associated risks for individuals, are a serious concern in the region. She also referred to the multi-ethnic set up, competition and tensions over scarce resources, political instability in the wider region as well as environmental degradation and recurrent natural disasters as other key factors that will likely continue to trigger internal and cross-border movements, including forced migration within the region. Environmental degradation and recurrent natural disasters are additional factors impacting mobility. Ms. Thompson further stated that throughout its 60 plus year history, IOM, acting with partners, has helped governments to design and implement creative solutions to migration challenges. As such, she suggested four key programme areas that need to be part of this solution in this region within the framework of the “Almaty Process”,: a) Combatting irregular migration and all the challenges stemming from it; b) expanding channels for regular migration, creation of decent employment opportunities and strengthening links between migration and development; c) fight against smuggling and trafficking in human beings; d) migration-related aspects of natural disasters or man-made crises in the region which might occur from key events and processes in the region, such as the withdrawal of the international military forces from Afghanistan and the potential impact of natural disasters. She placed emphasis on ensuring the protection of human rights of all migrants in all these activities and the need to pay particular attention to the diverse vulnerable groups, including trafficked persons, unaccompanied minors, refugees, asylum seekers, stateless persons or returning migrants to ensure that their needs are properly identified and that they are provided with appropriate support and protection.

Ms. Zumrad Solieva (Republic of Tajikistan) reported on the conclusions of the Senior Official’s Meeting on 4 June 2013 regarding the Operating Modalities and the draft Communiqué. The Rapporteur emphasized that the Almaty Process will strengthen international cooperation on development and implementation of projects on migration management ensuring respect for human rights and international protection.

Statements were delivered by the following Heads of Delegations of Participating States: H.E. Jamaher Anwary (Islamic Republic of Afghanistan), Mr. Nazim Salmanov (Republic of Azerbaijan), Mr. Nurlan Dosaliev (Kyrgyz Republic), H.E. Ömer Burhan Tüzel (Republic of Turkey), Mr. Eziz Abdrasulov (Turkmenistan), Mr. Saidkhon Jurakhonov (Republic of Tajikistan).

Statements were delivered by the following Heads of Observer Delegations: Mr. Simon Henshaw (USA), Mr. Armen Harutyunyan, (OHCHR), H.E. Aurélia Bouchez (E.U.), Ms. Nina Lindroos-Kopolo (OSCE), Mr. Çinar Aldemir (CICA), Mr. Wuria Karadaghy (BOMCA), Ms. Olga Zudova (UNODC), Mr. Miroslav Jenča (UNCCRA), Mr. Toktasyn Buzubayev (CIS), Mr. Ahmadullah Vostok (Assembly of People of Kazakhstan), Mr. Evgenij Najdov (World Bank Group), Ms. Assel Tastanova (IFRC), Ms. Yelena Kim (Red Crescent Society of the Republic of Kazakhstan).

The Chair invited the Plenary to adopt the Operating Modalities and Communiqué. The Republic of Kazakhstan was elected as the first Chair of the Almaty Process and assumed the Chairmanship for two years, starting on 31 August 2013.

Closing remarks were presented by the Deputy Director General of IOM, Ms. Laura Thompson-Chacón, by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, Mr. António Guterres and by Vice Minister of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Kazakhstan, Mr. Yerlik Kenenbayev.

Conference Outcomes

The Conference resulted in the issuance of a Communiqué, the endorsement of the Operating Modalities and thereby the operationalization of the Almaty Process.

The Operating Modalities and the Communiqué were endorsed by the Republic of Kazakhstan, the Kyrgyz Republic, the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan, the Republic of Azerbaijan, and the Republic of Turkey.

The Islamic Republic of Iran and the Islamic Republic of Pakistan indicated the need for further internal coordination before formalizing their participation in the Almaty Process, pursuant to the silence procedure, as soon as possible but no later than 31 August 2013. Hence, the names of these States appear in brackets in the final versions of the Almaty Process Operating Modalities and Communiqué along with the following footnote: “The States listed in brackets have indicated the need for further internal coordination before formalizing their participation in the Almaty Process, pursuant to the silence procedure, as soon as possible but no later than 31 August 2013.”

Turkmenistan needs to review the document and reach consensus within the relevant Turkmen Ministries and agencies. The response to the document will be sent through an official Note Verbale.

**Ministerial Conference on Refugee Protection and International Migration:
The Almaty Process**

Intercontinental Hotel
Almaty, Kazakhstan

Wednesday 5 June 2013

- 9:00-10:00 Arrival and Registration of Participants – Hotel Intercontinental
- 10.00 **Opening Session (1+3 format, Moderated by the Government of Kazakhstan)**
- Adoption of Ministerial Conference Agenda
- 10.00 - 10.15 Welcome message by Erlan Idrissov, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Republic of Kazakhstan
- 10.15 - 10.30 Introductory remarks by António Guterres, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
- 10.30 - 10.45 Introductory remarks by Laura Thompson Chacón, Deputy Director General, International Organization for Migration
- 10.45 – 11.15 **Coffee Break, Press Statement by HE Mr Erlan Idrissov, HC Mr Antonio Guterres and DDG IOM Ms Laura Thompson Chacón (Ablai Khan room)**
- 11.15 – 11.45 **Report of the Senior Officials Meeting by SOM Rapporteur**
- 11.45 - 13.00 **Plenary Statements by the Heads of Delegations** (7 min for Heads of Delegations of Participating Countries, by alphabetical order in English, 3 minutes for other heads of delegations – list in annex)
- 13:00 - 14.30 **Luncheon**
- 14.30 - 15.30 **Continued Plenary Statements by the Heads of Delegations**
- 15.30 – 16.00 Adoption of the Operating Modalities and the Ministerial Communiqué
- Election of the first Chair of the Almaty Process
- 16.00 – 16.30 **Closing remarks by:**
- Laura Thompson Chacón, Deputy Director General, International Organization for Migration
 - António Guterres, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
 - Yerlik Kenenbayev, Vice Minister of Internal Affairs, Republic of Kazakhstan

The Almaty Process

Operating Modalities

1. Background

This document sets out the operating modalities for a regional consultative process on migration to be called ‘the Almaty Process’ that brings together the Central Asian States: the Republic of Kazakhstan, the Kyrgyz Republic, the Republic of Tajikistan as well as States in the region with whom the Central Asian States share common migration concerns: the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan, the Republic of Azerbaijan, [Islamic Republic of Iran], [Islamic Republic of Pakistan], and the Republic of Turkey¹.

The first Regional Conference on Refugee Protection and International Migration was held in Almaty, Kazakhstan, on 15-16 March 2011.² The **Almaty Declaration**, unanimously adopted at the Conference, acknowledges the continued need to address the multiple challenges resulting from complex migration dynamics and mixed migratory movements in Central Asia and the wider region, in a cooperative and coordinated manner.

To translate the outcomes of the Conference into practice, and to advance regional dialogue and practical cooperation on issues of common concern, the Declaration proposed the development of a Regional Cooperation Framework and Regional Action Plan to address mixed movements in Central Asia. To this end, a series of national consultative meetings have taken place, culminating in the decision to organize a Ministerial Conference to launch

1 The States listed in brackets have indicated the need for further internal coordination before formalizing their participation in the Almaty Process, pursuant to the silence procedure, as soon as possible but no later than 31 August 2013.

2 The Regional Conference on Refugee Protection and International Migration in Central Asia was co-organized by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the International Organization for Migration (IOM), in cooperation with the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE) and the United Nations Regional Centre for Preventive Diplomacy for Central Asia (UNRCCA). It was convened under the auspices of the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan, with financial support provided by the European Union (EU), the Bureau of Population, Refugees and Migration of the U.S. Department of State, IOM and UNHCR.

the *Almaty Process* as a platform for dialogue and cooperation on mixed migration and international protection issues in the region, with the support of IOM and UNHCR.

2. Objectives

The objectives of the *Almaty Process* will focus on the following main areas:

- 1) To promote sustained dialogue and exchange of information on migration issues and on refugee protection challenges³;
- 2) To facilitate the development of mechanisms to monitor migration trends in order to forecast and to address the issues of irregular migration at regional level;
- 3) To foster a common understanding among States and other stakeholders of the causes, dimensions, patterns, and consequences of cross-border displacement, as well as trends and impacts of migration in the region;
- 4) To promote coherent, comprehensive and differentiated policies at the national and regional level for persons on the move;
- 5) To develop project-based actions aimed at enhancing State capacity to devise new forms of international and regional cooperation, with the goal of managing migration, including labor migration, and refugee protection issues.

3. Operating Modalities

i. Membership

The *Almaty Process* will comprise the Central Asian States (the Republic of Kazakhstan, the Kyrgyz Republic and the Republic of Tajikistan) and other States with whom the Central Asian States share common migration concerns (the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan, the Republic of Azerbaijan, [the Islamic Republic of Iran], [the Islamic Republic of Pakistan], and the Republic of Turkey) as equal participants⁴.

Each Member State of the *Almaty Process* will designate a **National Coordinator** to act as the focal point for their country on all issues concerning the *Process*.

³ Preliminary topics include but are not limited to: emergency preparedness and responses to mass mixed influx situations; refugee protection; border management; migrant smuggling; labor migration; migration and development; data collection and information-sharing; differentiated processes and procedures; gender and migration; migration and health; migration, environment and climate change.

⁴ The States listed in brackets have indicated the need for further internal coordination before formalizing their participation in the *Almaty Process*, pursuant to the silence procedure, as soon as possible but no later than 31 August 2013.

ii. Chairmanship

The Chairmanship of the *Almaty Process* will be open to all participating States on a voluntary basis, in alphabetical order (English) following the first Chair to be elected during the 2013 Ministerial Conference. The term of office will be two years. The chairing government will designate a representative at appropriate level for all actions concerning its Chairmanship.

The Terms of Reference of the Chairperson will be as follows:

- Chair the meetings held within the framework of the *Almaty Process*, host the Ministerial review and plan conferences;
- Act as focal point for follow-up on *Almaty Process*-related initiatives and their implementation throughout the period of the chairmanship;
- Organize, with assistance of the Support Unit, workshops, consultations and conferences on specific migration or asylum-related topics;
- Represent the *Almaty Process* at external events, acting on behalf of and in accordance with decisions of participating States;
- Promote the visibility of the *Almaty Process*;
- With the assistance of the Support Unit mobilize resources needed for the functioning of the *Almaty Process*.

iii. Support Unit

The Support Unit ensures the functioning of the *Almaty Process*. The Support Unit functions will be performed by UNHCR and IOM through their current structures in Kazakhstan for two years, pending further decision on its composition.

The Support Unit (SU) acts upon the directives of the Chair and carries out the tasks outlined below:

- Functions as the institutional memory of the *Almaty Process*, maintains the archives and manages the *Almaty Process* web portal, both in Russian and English.
- Supports the Chairmanship in all organizational matters, including conferences/meetings/seminars, pertaining to its role;
- Assists the Chair in the collection, translation and distribution of materials prior to conferences/meetings/seminars and prepares compilations of related materials for publication as a follow-up to the meetings;
- Supports the Chair in ensuring effective information-sharing between participating States in order to promote synergies on the full-range of migration and refugee protection issues of concern to the *Almaty Process* countries;
- As required by the Chair, analyse information and conduct research on asylum and migration issues;
- Supports the Chair in monitoring media, developing regular joint information sheets and joint briefings and gathering information pertinent to the *Almaty Process*;
- Assist the Chair in drafting project proposals to mobilize resources for implementation of activities contained in the action plan;

- Supports the Chair in fostering links with related national and international programmes and Regional Consultative Processes on Migration.

Funding: As needed, IOM and UNHCR will assist with obtaining funding to support *Almaty Process* ministerial and senior officials' meetings, as well as for any recommended follow up actions. Pending further decision, *Almaty Process* member states will pay a voluntary fee for administrative costs related to the Support Unit.

Location: The Support Unit will be located in the city of Almaty (Kazakhstan) in premises provided by the Government of Kazakhstan, pending further decision.

iv. Observers

States, International Organizations and Regional Organizations may participate as observers in all sessions of the *Almaty Process* upon consensus of Member States. Civil Society representatives may be invited on a case-by-case basis, upon consensus of Member States.

v. Format and Hosting of Almaty Process Meetings

- A Ministerial review and planning conference will be organized every two years.
- A Senior Officials meeting (SOM) will be organized annually to review the results of the previous year's work and agree upon a work plan for the next year. The SOM will draw from the outcomes of regular National Consultative Meetings, which in turn will draw from the preliminary *Almaty Process* topics, as detailed on page one of this document.
- National Coordinators are encouraged to hold Consultations at a minimum of once a year.

vi. Decision-Making Process

All decisions of the *Almaty Process* meetings will be taken on the basis of consensus.

vii. Amendments to the Operating Modalities

These operating modalities may be amended by *Almaty Process* Ministerial meetings.

Ref: Almaty Process/03/01/2013
Date: 05/06/2013

**Ministerial Conference on Refugee Protection and International Migration:
The Almaty Process**

5 June 2013, Almaty, Kazakhstan

Communiqué

(i) We, the High Representatives of the Central Asian States, the Republic of Kazakhstan, the Kyrgyz Republic, the Republic of Tajikistan, as well as of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan, the Republic of Azerbaijan, [the Islamic Republic of Iran], [the Islamic Republic of Pakistan], and the Republic of Turkey⁵, meeting in Almaty, Republic of Kazakhstan, for the Ministerial Conference on Refugee Protection and International Migration: The Almaty Process, on the 5 of June 2013;

(ii) *Expressing* our deep appreciation to the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan and its people for generously hosting the Ministerial Conference;

(iii) *Recalling* the First Regional Ministerial Conference on Refugee Protection and International Migration and the Almaty Declaration adopted unanimously on 16 March 2011 at the close of the conference;

(iv) *Recognizing* the continued need to address the multiple challenges resulting from complex migration dynamics and mixed migratory movements in Central Asia and the wider region;

(v) *Reaffirming* the importance of regional dialogue and practical cooperation to decrease incentives for irregular migration, manage borders, stem terrorist threats, combat transnational organized crime, including human trafficking, while preserving asylum space, ensuring protection of the human rights of all migrants, including labor migrants, ensuring the timely differentiation between various individuals on the move in order to identify protection or other specific needs, and facilitate regular migration;

(vi) *Reaffirming* the importance of establishing appropriate national legal frameworks – where these are not already in place – to ensure the human rights of migrants and to ensure access to protection for those in need;

5 The States listed in brackets have indicated the need for further internal coordination before formalizing their participation in the Almaty Process, pursuant to the silence procedure, as soon as possible but no later than 31 August 2013.

(vii) *Reaffirming* commitment to international refugee protection instruments – to which states are party – including the principle of *non-refoulement*, international human rights standards, and durable solutions for refugees;

(viii) *Noting* that, since the First Ministerial Conference, several Central Asian States have developed good practices to address key challenges posed by mixed migration in the region at the national level;

(ix) *Recalling* that the Almaty Declaration calls for the development of a Regional Cooperation Framework on mixed migration, to advance regional dialogue and practical cooperation on issues of common concern and to address mixed movements in Central Asia, with the support of UNHCR and IOM;

(x) *Recognizing* the initiative of the Central Asian States to develop a Regional Cooperation Framework for Central Asia, as adopted by the National Coordinators of the four Central Asian States (Republic of Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, Republic of Tajikistan, and Turkmenistan) at the National Coordinators' Meeting on 7 September 2012, that could be used as a basis for developing a broader regional cooperation framework.

(xi) *Expressing* our gratitude for the positive contributions and recommendations of the Senior Officials,

Have decided to:

1. Develop and strengthen the Almaty Process as a regional platform for development and implementation of initiatives to manage migration, while ensuring human rights and international protection;
2. Endorse the **Operating Modalities** of the Almaty Process as a platform for dialogue and cooperation on mixed migration and international protection.

**Ministerial Conference on Refugee Protection and International Migration: The Almaty
Process
5 June 2013
Almaty, Kazakhstan**

List of Participants

Number	Participating States
1	Islamic Republic of Afghanistan
2	Republic of Azerbaijan
3	Islamic Republic of Iran
4	Republic of Kazakhstan
5	Kyrgyz Republic
6	Islamic Republic of Pakistan
7	Republic of Tajikistan
8	Republic of Turkey
9	Turkmenistan
Observers	
10	European Union
11	The French Republic
12	Japan
13	Swiss Confederation
14	Ukraine
15	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
16	United States of America
17	Palestine
18	European Union
Intergovernmental Organizations	
19	Border Management Programme in Central Asia (BOMCA)

20	Central Asian Regional Information and Coordination Centre (CARICC)
21	Conference on Interaction and Confidence Building Measures in Asia (CICA)
22	Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS)
23	Collective Security Treaty Organization (CSTO)
24	Eurasian Development Bank (EDB)
25	International Organization for Migration (IOM)
26	Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE)
27	Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO)
	Other Entities
28	International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent (IFRC)
	UN Agencies
29	Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR)
30	United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
31	United Nations Department of Public Information (UNDPI)
32	United Nations Department of Safety and Security (UNDSS)
33	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)
34	United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)
35	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)
36	United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)
37	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)
38	United Nations Regional Centre for Preventive Diplomacy for Central Asia (UNRCCA)
39	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women)
40	World Bank Group
	Civil Society and Non-Governmental Organizations
41	Ferghana Valley Lawyers without Borders (Kyrgyz Republic)

42	Red Crescent Society of the Republic of Kazakhstan (Republic of Kazakhstan)
43	Legal Clinic 'Adilet' (Kyrgyz Republic)
44	Rights and Prosperity (Republic of Tajikistan)
45	Legal Center for Women's Initiatives 'Sana Sezim' (Republic of Kazakhstan)
46	Assembly of People of Kazakhstan (Republic of Kazakhstan)