



Highlights

- In October, UNHCR High Commissioner Filippo Grandi launched the **Global Alliance to End Statelessness** during the High-Level Segment on Statelessness at the annual Executive Committee meeting of UNHCR in Geneva.
- **Turkmenistan** announced it had resolved all known statelessness cases within its territory.
- Latin American and Caribbean states adopted the **Cartagena+40: Chile Declaration and Plan of Action**, reaffirming commitments to protection and solutions for displaced and stateless persons.
- **Thailand** approved a Cabinet Resolution to fast-track nationality and legal status applications for long-term residents and children born in its territory, benefiting hundreds of thousands of registered stateless persons.
- In **Zimbabwe**, UNHCR supported Malawi's Embassy in mobile consular clinics, assisting Malawian-origin individuals with information on nationality, dual citizenship, and documentation.
- **South Sudan** acceded to the 1954 and 1961 Statelessness Conventions.

Implementation of the Global Action Plan to End Statelessness

Action 1: Resolve existing major situations of statelessness

In **Thailand**, in October–November, a mobile registration unit on Phayam Island provided civil documentation services to the hard-to-reach Moken population, resolving 106 cases. A non-Thai ID distribution in Mae Suay (in December) registered 259 undocumented students, enabling them to access education and services. UNHCR supported this activity by providing financial assistance for travel, food, and interpretation services.

In **Kazakhstan**, between July and December, a nationwide campaign identified 600 individuals with undetermined nationality and provided legal counselling. Joint outreach missions improved inter-agency cooperation, and a workshop with the Migration Service Committee strengthened the implementation on statelessness determination procedures.

At the UNHCR Executive Committee Meeting in Geneva, on 15 October, the Government of **Turkmenistan** announced that it had officially resolved all known cases of statelessness on its territory, having granted citizenship to more than 32,000 people including refugees and stateless people in recent years. Also, Turkmenistan officially submitted its application to join the new Global Alliance to End Statelessness.

In December, in **Mali**, with UNHCR's support, a workshop organized by the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights, focused on reviewing the #IBelong campaign and finalizing the National Action Plan.

Action 2: Ensure that no child is born stateless

In **Algeria**, between July and September, UNHCR identified and referred vulnerable cases for legal assistance, facilitating late birth registration and issuance of birth certificates to prevent statelessness.

In **Yemen**, UNHCR and partners supported birth registration for 350 refugee children through legal counselling, documentation assistance, and interpretation services. Nearly 10,000 IDP households received identity documents, ensuring access to rights and services. Over 180 awareness-raising sessions reached more than 1,650 refugees, asylum seekers, and IDPs, increasing understanding of birth registration and legal identity. Legal assistance was provided to over 4,300 IDPs and 1,000 refugees and asylum seekers.

In **Colombia**, the 'Nationality Project' confirmed the nationality of 30 children born in Colombia to Venezuelan parents. Additionally, the project has corrected the birth certificates of four individuals who were mistakenly identified as "children of transient foreigners" ("hijo de extranjero transeúnte", or HET) by removing this notation and officially recognizing their Chile nationality.

In the **Dominican Republic**, between October and December, UNHCR held information and registration sessions in Monte Adentro, Los Botados Boca Chica, Bayaguana, and El Naranjo, ensuring that individuals affected by Law 169-14 could complete the civil registry of their descendants and secure documentation.

In the **Central African Republic**, a UNHCR-led mission (during November–December) with the National Committee on Statelessness engaged authorities in Lobaye and Nana-Mambéré. The mission strengthened local capacity to improve birth registration procedures and successfully advocated for the free issuance of birth certificates in line with the Child Protection Act.

Action 6: Grant protection status to stateless migrants and facilitate their naturalization

In **Montenegro**, on 23 December, Montenegro amended the Law on Free Legal Aid to extend coverage to individuals seeking recognition of their stateless status, strengthening access to legal assistance.



Registration of birth of undeclared children in Kasai, North and South Kivu provinces of the Democratic Republic of Congo.
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In **Ukraine**, on 24 November, the Law 3897-IX on the legal status of foreigners and stateless persons who participate in the protection of Ukraine came into force. The law allows foreign and stateless individuals who defended Ukraine to obtain temporary residence permits or immigration status, even with expired passports. Family members can also receive temporary residence rights. The law includes provisions for Russian and Belarusian nationals affected by consulate closures, extending deadlines for renouncing prior citizenship and adjusting requirements for Ukrainian naturalization.

In **Mali**, following advocacy by UNHCR and partners, the Council of Ministers adopted a draft law on the status of stateless persons on 4 December 2024. The final stage is its examination by the Conseil National de Transition.

Action 7: Ensure birth registration for the prevention of statelessness

In **Ukraine**, in 2024, UNHCR donated 263 laptops, 50 printers, and 79 document scanners to Civil Registry Offices in Eastern, Central, and Western Ukraine. The equipment enables uninterrupted data processing during blackouts and air raid alerts, supports payment for administrative services without additional bank fees, and facilitates digitization of paper archives. This improves access to civil documentation, particularly for IDPs and Roma.

In the **Democratic Republic of Congo**, between July and December, the Interinstitutional technical committee for addressing statelessness, in coordination with provincial authorities, facilitated the birth registration of 17,800 children in Kasai, North, and South Kivu provinces. These children, including those from host communities, IDPs, and refugee populations, were registered through a judgment procedure.

In the **Republic of Congo**, from October to December, UNHCR supported mobile courts in six departments—Likouala, Sangha, Plateaux, Kouilou, Niari, and Bouenza. These mobile courts operated in remote areas, enabling 17,108 individuals, including children, adults, and the elderly, to obtain birth certificates through a judgment procedure. The registration process is ongoing.

In **Mozambique**, between September and December, UNHCR collaborated with the Catholic University of Mozambique, the Provincial services of justice and labour, the Provincial services of civil identification, and Helpcode to issue birth certificates and identity documents to 3,280 IDPs in Nampula province and Mossuril district, and 9,515 individuals, including IDPs, returnees, and host community members in Cabo Delgado province. Awareness-raising activities on legal issues and civil documentation were also conducted.

In **Zambia**, in December, the Office of the Commissioner for Refugees, in collaboration with the Department of National Registration, Passport, and Citizenship, conducted birth registration exercises in the Mantapala refugee settlement and Lusaka. The number of children registered is yet to be released by the government.

In the **Dominican Republic**, from October to December, UNHCR, in collaboration with UNICEF, launched an information campaign on Law 04-23 regarding birth registration rights and procedures. The campaign was developed with community participation to improve access to birth registration and support ongoing civil registration efforts led by the Central electoral board. Materials will be distributed in hard-to-reach communities in early 2025.

In **Haiti**, between October and December, UNHCR partnered with ICDH (Initiative Citoyenne pour les Droits de l'Homme) to address civil documentation needs for IDPs in the Sud Department. Key activities included strengthening the civil registry system, supplying office materials, and conducting mobile birth registration drives. This initiative reached 13,878 individuals, resulting in the issuance of birth certificates or extracts for 3,471 people. Additionally, 71 government officials and community leaders were trained for long-term sustainability. In the Nord-Est Department, UNHCR, through its partner OCNH (Organisation des Citoyens pour une Nouvelle Haïti), reinforced the civil registry system to support Haitian returnees. In October, civil registrars and clerks attended a session on birth registration, receiving vital materials such as birth registers and forms. Site visits to eight municipalities resulted in a diagnostic report on the state of civil registry offices.

In **Venezuela**, between November and December, UNHCR supported late birth registration for 77 children in Sucre and Zulia States, including 29 indigenous children. This initiative, carried out in collaboration with HIAS and governmental authorities, ensured vulnerable children received necessary documentation.

South Sudan adopted Civil registration and national identification regulations, providing guidelines for civil registry and vital statistics (CRVS) operations.



UNHCR partner ICDH staff assist a woman in obtaining her birth registration in Haiti, January 2025 ©ICDH

In **Burkina Faso**, UNHCR, in partnership with the General Directorate for the modernization of civil status, supported civil documentation issuance for IDPs and vulnerable host community members. Out of nine target regions, 14,378 civil documents were issued, including 10,339 birth certificates and 4,039 national identity cards.

In the **Central African Republic**, in November, UNHCR provided seven birth registers to Boda and Boganangone communes. Additionally, in December, 650 birth registers were purchased and will be distributed to civil registry centers in 2025.

In December, **Cameroon** adopted Law N° 2024/016 on civil registration, modernizing the system in line with international standards. The law introduces a unique personal identification number, extends birth registration deadlines, and incorporates digitalization. Additionally, Cameroon adopted Law N° 2024/015 on civil protection, enhancing disaster and crisis management for forcibly displaced persons facing civil documentation challenges.



A Sama Bajau family in Languyan, Tawi-Tawi in Mindanao, Southern Philippines receives their birth certificate as during a ceremonial handover on 19 December 2024. The activity forms part of the birth registration initiative that is being funded by the Japan Government, in line with the Philippines' implementation of its National Action Plan to End Statelessness. ©UNHCR/Gia Luga

In **Senegal**, during the reporting period, UNHCR supported the issuance of 763 late birth certificates for refugee children out of the planned 1,038. In December, in response to flood damage affecting civil registration centers in northern Senegal, UNHCR and Green Village Foundation donated 100 birth registers to local authorities to ensure continued registration efforts.

In the **Philippines**, in December, UNHCR and its partners conducted mobile birth registration in Zamboanga and the island provinces of Basilan, Sulu, and Tawi-Tawi. Over 5,000 individuals, including Sama Bajau communities and undocumented IDP children, received birth certificates.

Action 8: Issue nationality documentation to those with entitlement to it

In **Zimbabwe**, in October, UNHCR supported the Embassy of Malawi to conduct mobile consular clinics in Gweru and Bulawayo. These clinics are an important outreach programme that brings consular services closer to people of Malawian origin, facilitating access to information on nationality, dual citizenship, and acquisition of documentation. The consular clinics reached 205 individuals of Malawian origin with information and services.

In the **Central African Republic**, in November and December, UNHCR and the National Committee for the Fight Against Statelessness distributed 891 birth certificates to returnees living in the commune of Boda and in villages in the commune of Balé-Loko (M'Baiki sub-prefecture).



A 93-year-old Fatima Kamanga shares a moment with the Malawi Embassy staff in Zimbabwe after applying for Malawian documentation for the first time in her life ©UNHCR/T.D. Mabonga

Action 9: Accede to the UN Statelessness Conventions

The Ministry of digital development of **Kyrgyzstan** has drafted a bill on the accession of the Kyrgyz Republic to the Convention on the reduction of statelessness, which has been submitted for public consultations.

In November, **South Sudan** acceded to the 1954 and 1961 UN Statelessness Conventions, fulfilling a pledge made at the 2023 Global Refugee Forum.

Action 10: Improve quantitative and qualitative data on stateless populations

In **Botswana**, in December, a pre-validation workshop on the statelessness study was held with the Technical Working Group, including the Ministry of Labour and Home Affairs and UNHCR. The study is part of Botswana's pledges under the Global Refugee Forum. The Ministry informed that cabinet procedures were underway for accession to the 1961 Convention, and the study would support that process.

In **South Africa**, in November, UNHCR presented the preliminary findings of the study on statelessness to the Government of South Africa. The study is scheduled for validation in February 2025 as part of the country's commitments to end statelessness.

In the **Dominican Republic**, in November, UNHCR conducted participatory assessments with approximately 150 children to gather data on legal protection and the best interests of children born in the country under Law 04-23. These assessments will inform the multi-year strategy and UNHCR's protection response.

In the **Central African Republic**, UNHCR supported a study profiling stateless populations and those at risk. A data collection system was set up in target prefectures, with surveys completed by 6,000 individuals, local authorities, community leaders, NGOs, and agencies in Lobaye, Nana-Mambéré, and Mambéré-Kadéi. The data is currently being processed for validation and submission to authorities.

In **The Gambia**, from 29 October to 1 November, UNHCR and the Gambia Commission for Refugees conducted a survey on the risk of statelessness among the Ghana Town community. Despite over five decades of residence, many inhabitants remain stateless, lacking formal citizenship from either The Gambia or Ghana. The survey included 686 respondents (409 males, 277 females) across different age groups and provided key insights into nationality issues.

In **Guinea-Bissau**, UNHCR and the National commission for refugees and internally displaced persons organized a workshop with the National Institute of Statistics to integrate statelessness into upcoming census questionnaires. The workshop created an opportunity to include statelessness and risk of statelessness in the 2025 census, with discussions ongoing between UNHCR's partner and the Institute of Statistics.



#UNITETOEND STATELESSNESS



Global Alliance to
End Statelessness



High Commissioner for Refugees Filippo Grandi announces the launch of the Global Alliance at the 75th annual session of the Executive Committee's high-level segment on statelessness. ©UNHCR/Baz Ratner

Mobilizing governments and civil society

The [Global Alliance to End Statelessness](#) was formally launched on 14 October during the High-Level Segment on Statelessness at UNHCR's Executive Committee meeting in Geneva. Attended by over 100 government delegations and more than 50 intergovernmental, civil society, and stateless-led organizations, the event highlighted progress in ending statelessness—including achievements from the decade-long #IBelong campaign—and featured testimonies from formerly stateless persons sharing their lived experiences. The Global Alliance to End Statelessness is a collaborative multistakeholder platform led by UNHCR. Its vision is to create “a world free from statelessness where everyone enjoys the right to a nationality without discrimination.” The initiative is part of the UN Secretary General's ‘Our Common Agenda’ and aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals.

From 26 to 28 November, in Cairo, The United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA), Arab Institute for Training and Research in Statistics (AITRS) and the Expert Group on Refugee, Internally Displaced Persons, and Statelessness Statistics (EGRIS) organized a [regional workshop on statistical recommendations for refugees, IDPs, and stateless persons](#), hosted by the **League of Arab States** and co-organized with

UNHCR, JIPS, UNRWA, and UNFPA. The workshop aimed to enhance national capacities in data collection and was attended by representatives from 14 countries. It concluded with recommendations on coordination, integrating these populations into national statistical strategies, and improving data collection.

In December, a [Global multistakeholder summit on advancing gender equality in nationality laws](#) was held, building on the momentum from the 2023 Global Summit on Gender Equality in Nationality Laws. Organized by the Global Campaign for Equal Nationality Rights (GCENR), Equality Now, the Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU), the UNHCR, and UN Women, the summit sought to encourage countries with gender-discriminatory nationality laws to enact reforms and aimed to build partnerships and roadmaps for national-level action. The summit included parliamentarians, ministry representatives, and civil society from among the 24 countries that deny women equal rights to confer nationality on their children, as well as representatives from countries that have recently enacted reforms. Sessions focused on sharing lessons learned, strategic messaging, and building connections to advance gender equality in nationality laws.

On 15 November, in **Albania**, UNHCR and the Tirana Legal Aid Society, in partnership with the General Directorate of Civil Status of the Ministry of the Interior, hosted the National conference on Albania's progress to end statelessness. The conference highlighted Albania's progress in addressing statelessness through legal reforms, identification efforts by INSTAT, free legal aid clinics, and civil society support. The conference concluded with a renewed commitment to ensuring access to nationality as a fundamental human right.

On 29 November, in **Bosnia and Herzegovina**, the Institution of Human Rights Ombudsmen, in cooperation with UNHCR and Vaša Prava BiH, organized an event in Sarajevo to mark the end of the #IBelong Campaign and discuss the remaining challenges in preventing statelessness. Held at the BiH Parliament, the event included a presentation of a Special report on the prevention of the risk of statelessness in BiH, prepared by the Ombudsman with UNHCR's support. Over 60 government representatives at the state, entity, cantonal, and municipal levels attended. The report outlined 14 recommendations for institutional improvements to prevent statelessness, including the sustainable provision of free government legal aid. Authorities are expected to provide feedback on these recommendations in early 2025. On the same day, UNHCR, the Ombudsmen, and Vaša Prava BiH hosted a roundtable on ending statelessness in BiH, reviewing progress under the #IBelong Campaign, promoting the Global Alliance to End Statelessness, and discussing future activities to mitigate statelessness risks.

In **Croatia**, on 11 November, UNHCR and its partner CRP Sisak reactivated the coordination for statelessness in Croatia, bringing together government representatives, civil society actors, legal professionals, and ombuds institutions. The group committed to "promoting the resolution of statelessness in Croatia through regular stakeholder exchanges focused on identification, prevention, reduction, and protection of stateless persons and those at risk." The next meeting is scheduled for spring 2025.

In November, in the **Czech Republic**, UNHCR and the Centre for Migration and Refugee Law at Charles University in Prague co-hosted a legal seminar on statelessness, titled Stateless Persons: Invisible

Neighbors Among Us. The half-day event marked the conclusion of the UNHCR's 10-year #IBelong campaign and introduced the new Global Alliance to End Statelessness. The seminar gathered 36 participants, including representatives from the Office of the Ombudsman, NGOs, academia, the judiciary, the Ministry of Justice, attorneys, a European Commission representative in Czechia, and law students. It provided a platform for practitioners and academics to discuss statelessness protection in Czechia.

In October, in **Hungary**, UNHCR and the National Directorate-General for Aliens Policing (NDGAP) co-organized the Annual statelessness professional day for NDGAP officials involved in Hungary's statelessness determination procedure. The event focused on procedural safeguards, such as information provision, language use, and inquiries from foreign authorities. It also raised awareness about the end of the #IBelong Campaign and the launch of the Global Alliance to End Statelessness. The event, attended by 24 participants, was well-received. Also, in partnership with the Verzio International human rights documentary film festival, UNHCR hosted an event on statelessness as part of the #IBelong Campaign. The event featured a panel discussion, followed by a screening of *Wandering, a Rohingya Story* and a Q&A session. The event, attended by over 170 participants, included donors, diplomats, and Hungarian government representatives. UNHCR's Assistant High Commissioner for Protection, Ruvendrini Menikdiwela, delivered remarks emphasizing the importance of addressing statelessness.

In December, in **France**, UNHCR, OFPRA (the French Office for the Protection of Refugees and Stateless Persons), and Forum réfugiés co-organized a roundtable in Paris to mark the 70th anniversary of the 1954 Statelessness Convention. The roundtable brought together experts and advocates, with statelessness advocate Maha Mamo sharing her powerful story. UNHCR presented the outcomes of the #IBelong Campaign and introduced the Global Alliance to End Statelessness.

In November, in **Montenegro**, UNHCR, in cooperation with the Ministry of the Interior and the support of UN Montenegro, organized a conference in Podgorica marking the end of the #IBelong Campaign and the launch of the Global Alliance to



Ms. Sophie Muller, UNHCR representative in Spain, inaugurates the Commemorative Day of the 70th Anniversary of the 1954 Convention in Madrid, together with the Director General of International Protection, Mr. Octavio Rivera, and the Deputy of the Bar Association, Mr. Emilio Ramirez. ©UNHCR

End Statelessness. The conference emphasized Montenegro's future commitments to resolving statelessness and advancing socio-economic rights for stateless individuals. The Ministry of the Interior pledged continued efforts to improve procedures, strengthen institutional capacities, amend legal frameworks, and enhance digital solutions for documentation.

In October, in **Spain**, a conference was held to commemorate the 70th anniversary of the 1954 Convention on Statelessness. Jointly organized by UNHCR, the Ministry of Interior, and the Bar Association, the event brought together over 80 participants, including civil society, stateless persons, and authorities. The conference provided a forum for discussing Spain's statelessness system, recognizing good practices, and addressing future challenges.

On 25 October 2024, in **Ukraine**, UNHCR together with the Office of the Ombudsman of Ukraine, hosted a one-day [forum](#) in Kyiv to commemorate the end of the #IBELONG campaign to end statelessness in Ukraine. Over 60 participants gathered from UN agencies, civil society, donor states and stateless persons to reflect on achievements in the past decade and towards a future with greater collective action. Three main issue areas were discussed: reducing barriers to

birth registration and documentation; championing group solutions then and now; and preventing future situations of statelessness. On 12-13 December, Kyiv hosted [the Forum](#) "Citizenship and Statelessness in Ukraine: War and Post-War Challenges," dedicated to the 10th anniversary of the #IBelong campaign. The event was organized by Right to Protection Foundation (R2P), with the support of UNHCR and the Institute of International Relations of the Taras Shevchenko National University of Kyiv. The event was attended by representatives of the Ombudsman, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Justice, the Educational and Scientific Institute of International Relations of the Taras Shevchenko National University of Kyiv, Judges, and non-governmental human rights organizations. The event served as platform for exchanging views and finding common solutions to the problem of statelessness between representatives of the executive bodies, civil society, the judicial system, and academia.

In November, in **Angola**, UNHCR and the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights organised a statelessness retreat aimed at developing a National Action Plan for the prevention and eradication of statelessness. UNHCR will continue to engage with the Ministry of Justice and other relevant stakeholders to ensure the approval and adoption of the National Action Plan. The adoption of the National Action Plan forms part of Angola's pledges under the GRF.



Marking 10 years of the #IBelong campaign to end statelessness worldwide, UNHCR and the Office of the Ombudsman of Ukraine today hosted a forum bringing together experts from international organizations, government officials, and civil society. ©UNHCR

Moreover, UNHCR and the Catholic University of Angola (UCAN), in collaboration with the International Association of Refugee and Migration Judges (IARMJ), opened the Lusophone Centre of Excellence for training in international refugee and statelessness law in Luanda. Developed in partnership with UCAN's Centre for Human Rights and Citizenship and IARMJ, the initiative seeks to enhance technical knowledge on asylum and statelessness law in the six Portuguese-speaking countries on the African continent (Angola, Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau, Equatorial Guinea, Sao Tome and Principe, and Mozambique). Also, the Human Rights Centre of the Catholic University of Angola hosted a masterclass on statelessness for students and professionals. The event provided an enriching platform to reflect on global strategies to eradicate statelessness, reinforcing Angola's and Lusophone countries' commitment to promoting fundamental rights of stateless persons.

In November, in **South Africa**, the Southern African Nationality Network (SANN) hosted a webinar, "Mobilizing Civil Society for Advancing the ACHPR Protocol on Nationality in Africa," bringing together over 70 experts and civil society organizations to promote the Protocol's ratification. SANN also conducted a regional training for journalists on reporting on statelessness and citizenship.

In November, the Pan-African Parliament endorsed the draft Model Law on the Right to Nationality and the Eradication of Statelessness in Africa, developed with UNHCR support. UNHCR **Regional Bureau for Southern Africa** will continue assisting the Pan-African Parliament in finalizing and adopting the law in 2025 to harmonize nationality laws across the continent.

In November 2024, during discussions on amendments to **South Africa's** Immigration Act, UNHCR advocated for the inclusion of a statelessness determination procedure in deportation processes to prevent wrongful deportation of individuals eligible for South African nationality. The government is reviewing UNHCR's proposal.

In **Latin America and the Caribbean**, countries renewed their commitment to solidarity, protection, and solutions for refugees, displaced persons, and stateless persons through the [Cartagena+40: The Chile Declaration and Plan of Action](#), a 10-year roadmap adopted during the 40th anniversary of the Cartagena Declaration on refugees. To advance statelessness eradication, States identified priority actions, including aligning national laws with international and regional standards; establishing accessible statelessness determination procedures; issuing documentation free of charge; removing barriers to birth registration and expanding



Cartagena+40: Adoption of The Chile Declaration and Plan of Action, Santiago, Chile, December 2024 ©UNHCR

digital/mobile registration services; simplifying naturalization and nationality restoration procedures; facilitating regional document validation and binational/cross-border registration, particularly for indigenous and Afro-descendant communities; raising awareness on birth registration and statelessness risks, especially among children and adolescents; ensuring meaningful participation of stateless persons in policy discussions.

On 1 November 2024, **Costa Rica's** Ministry of Foreign Affairs hosted an Inter-institutional liaison commission on statelessness with national institutions to develop an action plan for the Solution Seekers Program under the Global Alliance to End Statelessness. The plan is intended to generate lasting solutions that guarantee access to nationality and the effective social and economic integration of stateless persons.

On 6 December 2024, **Haiti** issued Executive Order 65-C/2024, granting individuals without a birth certificate a five-year period to regularize their civil status. This extends Executive Order 195/2019, which expired on 13 November 2024, fulfilling Haiti's pledge at the 2019 High-Level Segment on Statelessness. Driven by UNHCR advocacy and civil society support, this measure prevents statelessness, facilitates late birth registrations, and provides support to internally displaced persons in reconstructing birth records.

On 10 December 2024, in **Myanmar**, UNHCR and partners briefed diplomatic and UN representatives on restrictions faced by stateless persons, particularly Rohingya, in exercising their right to freedom of movement. The discussion highlighted ongoing efforts to address the arrest and indefinite detention of Rohingya for unauthorized movement within the country.

In **Nepal**, the Government submitted a [Bill](#) to amend the Nepal Citizenship Act, 2006, facilitating citizenship acquisition for children of single mothers. The amendment allows individuals to obtain nationality through their mother's name, even if official documents mention a father who is no longer in contact. If passed, the law will benefit approximately 1.6 million children. A government committee on citizenship challenges submitted its report on 27 December 2024, and the Bill awaits parliamentary approval and presidential authentication.

On 5 December 2024, UNHCR and the Government of **the Philippines** hosted the National Action Plan (NAP) to End Statelessness culminating night, bringing together key stakeholders to review achievements, challenges, and future priorities. The event highlighted testimonials from individuals at risk of statelessness and reaffirmed the Philippines' commitment as the first Solutions Seeker State and an active member of the Global Alliance to End Statelessness.



Representatives from the Governments of Kazakhstan, the Kyrgyz Republic, Tajikistan and Turkmenistan came together in Almaty to discuss implementation of pledges to the Global Compact on Refugees and efforts to end statelessness. ©UNHCR/Aiya Siyaz

In **Iran**, the review of the Bill for the amendment of certain legal provisions pertaining to nationality remains ongoing in the Parliament. Concerns persist regarding its restrictive measures, particularly the five-year residency requirement for children of Iranian mothers and foreign fathers and the stricter criteria for foreign spouses. In response, UNHCR Iran has developed advocacy messages for key governmental bodies, with field office consultations refining targeted recommendations to align national policies with international standards set out in the Global Action Plan to End Statelessness 2.0. Updated figures show that 29,045 Iranian identity booklets (*Shenasnameh*) have now been issued to children of Iranian mothers and foreign fathers—an increase from the previously reported 26,000 in January 2024 (+12%).

On 29 October 2024, in **Thailand**, the Government approved a Cabinet Resolution to accelerate nationality and legal status applications for long-term residents and children born in its territory. The resolution simplifies procedures and shortens processing times from 180 days to 5 days for nationality applications and from 270 days to 5 days for permanent residency applications—expediting solutions for more than 480,000 registered stateless persons. On 25 November 2024, UNHCR organized an event called '[Thailand – Making Statelessness History](#)' to mark the end of the #IBelong campaign to end statelessness and commemorate the launch of

the Global Alliance to End Statelessness. Attended by the Deputy Interior Minister, government officials, NGOs, embassies, and UN agencies, the event highlighted Thailand's commitment following the Cabinet Resolution of 29 October. It also provided a platform for discussions on access to education, social protection, and healthcare for stateless persons.

On 2 October 2024, UNHCR's **Regional Bureau for Asia and the Pacific** held a virtual regional consultation in the Asia-Pacific on efforts to end statelessness, with representatives from 11 countries, including Global Alliance to End Statelessness Member States Thailand, the Philippines, and Australia. The consultation showcased state progress in Thailand, Vietnam, and the Philippines, while providing updates on the Global Action Plan to End Statelessness 2.0, the 2024 High-Level Segment on Statelessness, and the Global Alliance.

On 4 October 2024, in **Central Asia**, UNHCR convened a [regional consultative meeting](#) in Almaty on the implementation of pledges to the Global Compact on Refugees and work to end statelessness. The meeting gathered 25 in-person government representatives from Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, and Turkmenistan, along with virtual participants from Global Alliance to End Statelessness Member States, including the Philippines and Thailand.



Heads of Central Asian government delegations at the Ministerial Conference on Ending Statelessness in Central Asia, together with UNHCR Assistant High Commissioner for Protection, Ms. Ruvendrini Menikdiwela. ©State Migration Service of Turkmenistan

Supported by UNHCR, the Central Asian Network on Statelessness (CANS) held its 8th annual meeting in Tashkent from 3 to 5 December 2024. The meeting brought together regional stakeholders to discuss the creation of a Statelessness Index and review progress made under the #IBelong campaign to end Statelessness.

In **Kazakhstan**, on 16 October 2024, UNHCR delivered a presentation at QAZIITU University in Uralsk on statelessness and refugee protection, covering historical and legal aspects. On 2 December, UNHCR held a public lecture at Narxoz University in Almaty, engaging 40 students on the newly launched Global Alliance to End Statelessness. The lecture highlighted Central Asia's progress, including the resolution of over 200,000 cases in the past decade. On 12 December, UNICEF and UNHCR signed a new Letter of Understanding to strengthen joint efforts in protecting stateless children and women, ensuring access to education, healthcare, and legal identity documents.

In **Tajikistan**, on 1 October 2024, UNHCR partner Chashma hosted a roundtable in Bokhtar on prevention of statelessness: strengthening NGO and local authority cooperation in Khatlon Region. Attended by government officials, the event improved understanding among district passport and registration service staff about UNHCR's joint

efforts with the Tajik government. In collaboration with UNHCR Moldova, UNHCR Tajikistan conducted a study visit from 7 to 10 October for seven government officials and two NGO representatives to learn from Moldova's statelessness determination procedures and legal aid services. On 11 December, UNHCR and the Ministry of Justice hosted a roundtable reflecting on the 10-year #IBelong campaign and the launch of the Global Alliance to End Statelessness, featuring a visual exhibition of six human-interest stories highlighting access to documentation, education, and other rights.

On 4 November 2024, UNHCR and the Government of **Turkmenistan** co-hosted a [Ministerial Conference on ending statelessness](#) in Ashgabat. Senior officials from Central Asia, along with the UNHCR Assistant High Commissioner for Protection, Ms. Ruven Menikdiwela, celebrated the region's achievements, including Turkmenistan's resolution of all known cases of statelessness. At the event's conclusion, delegations endorsed the [Ashgabat Declaration on Ending Statelessness in Central Asia](#), which outlines strategic priorities such as strengthening statelessness determination procedures, promoting regional cooperation, and ensuring birth registration and legal identity for all children. The declaration was published on 18 December in multiple languages, including Kazakh, Kyrgyz, Tajik, Turkmen, Uzbek, English, and Russian.



Stakeholder engagement with Government legal experts from the Office of the Attorney General, Parliament Legal Services, Kenya Law Reform Commission and the Kenya National Commission on Human Rights Naivasha, and Haki Centre and Refugee Consortium of Kenya. Naivasha, Kenya, November-December 2024. ©UNHCR/Samwel Okute

In the framework of the UNHCR-Ministry of Justice of **Tajikistan** joint workplan on ending statelessness, a roundtable was held on 24 September 2024 to discuss amendments to birth registration legislation and accession to the UN Statelessness Conventions, with participation from key government departments.

In **Uzbekistan**, on 11 December 2024, UNHCR held lectures at the University of world economy and diplomacy and Tashkent State University of law on statelessness and forcibly displaced persons, engaging over 100 international relations and law students.

In **Turkmenistan**, on 25 September 2024, a ceremony at the State Migration Service in Ashgabat saw 1,146 formerly stateless people receive passports as new Turkmen citizens officially resolving all known cases of statelessness in the country.

On 23 December 2024, the Ministry of Interior, Federal Affairs, and Reconciliation (MOIFAR) in **Somalia** convened the National taskforce meeting in Mogadishu. The meeting brought together key stakeholders involved in the implementation of the National Action Plan on statelessness 2021-2024 and served as a platform to enhance collaboration, review the status of ongoing initiatives, and align efforts toward the successful implementation of the NAP. Participants reaffirmed their commitment to the plan.

In **Kenya**, from 9 to 11 December 2024, UNHCR and NGO partners Haki Centre and Refugee Consortium of Kenya organized a workshop with Government legal experts from the Office of the Attorney General, Parliament Legal Services, Kenya Law Reform Commission, and the Kenya National Commission on Human Rights. The workshop gathered inputs on proposed amendments to the Kenya Citizenship and Immigration Act to provide for the registration of stateless persons in Kenya. A revised draft Bill was prepared for presentation to the relevant committee for publication and introduction to Parliament. On 9 December, UNHCR launched a [socio-economic report](#) examining the impact of granting citizenship to stateless individuals in Kenya, with a focus on the Shona community, who were granted citizenship in 2021. The report, which follows the 2019 Socioeconomic Survey of the Stateless Shona, offers comparative data on legal recognition's transformative effects and serves as a model for policy reforms worldwide.

At the **regional level**, on 20 November 2024, the Eastern Africa Nationality Network (EANN), Equality Now, and the Southern African Nationality Network (SANN) co-organized the webinar titled 'Mobilizing civil society for nationality rights in Africa: advancing the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights Protocol Relating to Specific Aspects of the Right to a Nationality and the eradication of statelessness

in Africa’. The event brought together civil society organizations from across the continent to discuss their role in addressing statelessness, share advocacy strategies and lessons learned, and identify actionable steps to advance the signature, ratification, and domestication of the ACHPR Nationality Rights Protocol.

In **Burkina Faso**, on 14 November, under the chairmanship of the Governor of the Hauts-Bassins Region, the Ministry of Territorial Administration, through the DGMEC, organized the official ceremony to commemorate the 7th African civil registration Day in Bobo-Dioulasso under the theme ‘Strengthening the links between civil registration, civil status statistics, and legal identity systems through the digital transition for strong inclusion’. The event promoted the importance of civil registration and its links to legal identity. On the sidelines of the commemoration, 5,000 birth certificates and 1,000 Burkinabe national identity cards were issued to internally displaced persons and host communities. DGMEC also announced the adoption and pilot phase of ‘Venem’, an integrated civil registration management solution developed locally to digitize and modernize Burkina Faso’s civil registry system.

In **Gabon**, on 23 December 2024, the National Commission for Refugees, with technical support from UNHCR, organized an awareness-raising and exchange session on statelessness in Libreville. Participants included magistrates, civil registry staff, documentation officers, teachers, civil society representatives, and parliamentarians. The session aimed to develop an action plan for Gabon’s ratification of the 1954 and 1961 Statelessness Conventions and the fulfilment of other commitments related to ending statelessness.

In **The Gambia**, from 19 to 21 August 2024, UNHCR and the Gambia Commission for Refugees organized a high-level stakeholder meeting to monitor and implement the government’s pledges on refugee local integration and statelessness. Participants included representatives from various ministries, the National Assembly, the Immigration Department, and civil society organizations. The meeting resulted in the development of action plans for each pledge to guide government responses. On 23 August, the President of The Gambia met with the UNHCR Senegal Multi-Country Office Representative to discuss nationality matters, including the status of foundlings and other persons at risk of statelessness. The meeting led to an engagement of partners to assess the risk of statelessness among the Ghana Town population and to work with parliamentarians on legal reforms addressing existing gaps, including those in the Constitution, based on joint position notes developed with UNHCR.

In **Niger**, a statelessness working group has been established for the Tahoua region to enhance accountability and coordination in implementing regional joint plans linked to the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda and the Global Plan on civil status and development. This initiative is co-facilitated by UNHCR and UNICEF. Additionally, on 10 December 2024, UNHCR provided computer equipment and supplies to civil registration and justice departments in Guidan Rounndji and Madarounfa (Maradi region), as well as the Governorate of Maradi. The support, including 22 spare toners, 3 printers, 75 birth declaration registers, and 150 birth certificate books, will enable the registration of 15,000 births and the issuance of 15,000 birth certificates.

Training and awareness raising

In **Cambodia**, on 21 November, UNHCR supported the General Department of Identification in a training on Civil Registration, Vital Statistics, and Identification (CRVSID) for 375 registrars in Siem Reap Province. Participants strengthened their capacity to apply the new CRVSID instruction and issue legal documents, improving access to civil registration at the district and commune levels.

In **Thailand**, between October and December, UNHCR and the Ministry of Interior conducted assessment missions in Chiang Rai, Kanchanaburi, and Sakaeo, training 75 civil registrars and resolving 743 nationality applications with complex issues. A training on employment rights for stateless persons in Kanchanaburi (in December) resulted in ten participants enrolling in the voluntary social security scheme, securing access to pensions and child allowances. At this training, 10 out of 52 stateless participants applied to the voluntary social security scheme.

In **Vietnam**, between October and December, the Ministry of Justice conducted four training workshops for local civil registrars and three assessment missions, improving the capacity of authorities to determine nationality and issue birth, marriage, and ID documents to vulnerable populations.

In **Jordan**, during quarter four, UNHCR conducted eight training sessions, reaching 250+ government officials from the Ministry of Interior, Civil Status Department, Supreme Judge Department, and judiciary. A workshop with the Jordanian Judicial Institute strengthened awareness of legal identity for refugees, reinforcing judicial and administrative practices.

In **the Philippines**, UNHCR conducted birth registration training sessions in October, in partnership with government and civil society actors in the Bangsamoro region. A total of 173 stakeholders were trained, reaffirming their commitment to birth registration initiatives under the Philippines' National Action Plan to End Statelessness.

In **Somalia**, in October, the Director General of CRVS and MOIFAR (The Ministry of Interior, Federal Affairs & Reconciliation) staff conducted a mission to Beledweyne, Hirshabelle State. The mission trained local registrars and health administrators, provided technical support, and engaged local stakeholders for the adoption of a new digital CRVS system.

In **Bulgaria**, in December, the Trust for social achievement and UNHCR organized workshops in Plovdiv and Sofia to engage 51 municipal staff, including health mediators, on facilitating access to nationality documentation for undocumented Roma. The workshops aimed to help undocumented Roma access civil registration and social services by easing the process for permanent address registration and obtaining ID documents. This initiative is part of the Equal Opportunities Initiative by the Trust for social achievement and UNHCR, which aims to support the civil registration of over 50,000 undocumented Roma children and youth in Bulgaria, following recent legal amendments allowing registration of persons without legally recognized residence in 2024-25.

In October and December, in **Yemen**, UNHCR Aden trained 40 government staff from the Civil registration authority and the Executive unit for IDPs in Lahj and Taiz. The sessions covered the protection of IDPs and returnees, their rights to civil documentation, and responses to statelessness. The training aimed to strengthen government capacity to assist displaced persons, and participants discussed challenges and solutions to mitigate statelessness risks.

In **Morocco**, UNHCR, in collaboration with the Moroccan Organization for Human Rights and UNHCR's legal partner Cabinet Lemseguem, conducted two training sessions targeting 54 civil registrars from Salé and Agadir. The training focused on the importance of birth registration in preventing statelessness, including among refugees.

In December, in **Algeria**, UNHCR, in coordination with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Justice, organized a training-of-trainers program for 25 magistrates. The program covered various child protection issues and included dedicated sessions on birth registration and statelessness.

On 19 December in **Belgium**, UNHCR and its partner Nansen held a training on statelessness, marking the 70th anniversary of the 1954 Convention relating to the status of stateless persons and the recent adoption of a new residence permit law. While the law introduced some positive elements, some new conditions and criteria could weaken protection of stateless persons. The training covered statelessness causes, legal frameworks, and procedures, with around 60 participants, including judges, CGRS staff, civil society, and lawyers. Discussions focused on challenges in implementing the law.

In **Croatia**, on 6 December, 11 Ministry of Interior staff working in three detention centers participated in a training on working with people with specific needs, with a focus on statelessness. The session was organized by UNHCR, the Croatian Red Cross, and the Civil Rights Project Sisak.

On 12 November, UNHCR's **Regional Bureau for Europe** facilitated a half-day training on statelessness for UNHCR and NGO partner staff at the UNHCR Office in Malta. The training, attended by 16 participants, covered key concepts related to nationality and statelessness, UNHCR's mandate, the legal framework, the #IBelong Campaign, and plans for 2024 and beyond. The session concluded with an update from UNHCR Malta on a strategic meeting with the Government, highlighting the need for a collaborative approach to ensure the effective implementation of procedures.

In October, in South Africa, UNHCR's **Regional Bureau for Southern Africa** organized an online training with the University of Cape Town for over 20 participants on statelessness identification and response.

On 3-4 December 2024, in **Kiribati**, UNHCR held a two-day training on statelessness, refugee protection, and international law for government officials. Special focus was given to the intersection of climate change and statelessness, a critical issue for the Pacific region. Kiribati, one of only two Oceania states party to both the 1954 and 1961 Statelessness Conventions, also engaged in discussions on reforming gender-discriminatory nationality laws that prevent women from conferring nationality to children born abroad to non-national fathers.

In **Uzbekistan**, on 13 December, UNHCR convened a training on statelessness and asylum: legal insights training for 38 students at the University of world economy and diplomacy's Legal Clinic, covering international legal frameworks, strategic litigation, and tools to address nationality and statelessness cases. On 16 September 2024, UNHCR trained 25 Ministry of Internal Affairs staff from various regions in Uzbekistan on the identification and rights of stateless people, as well as statelessness determination procedures.

In **Burkina Faso**, from 11 to 15 November 2024, in collaboration with UNHCR and local authorities, the General Directorate for the modernization of civil status (DGMEC) organized capacity-building sessions for civil registry actors and health professionals in four regions—Boucle du Mouhoun (Dédougou), North Center (Kaya), East (Fada N'Gourma), and Hauts-Bassins (Bobo-Dioulasso). A total of 178 participants, including 35 women, took part in the trainings, which covered civil registration procedures, roles of key actors, and challenges such as delays in document issuance, administrative inconsistencies, and poor maintenance of registers. Between 19–22 November and on 12 December 2024, seven awareness-raising sessions were conducted for affected and host communities on the importance of civil documentation, timely registration of civil status events, and the risks of documentation fraud. These sessions engaged 513 participants, including traditional and religious leaders, civil society representatives, civil registry officials, and crisis-affected populations. Key topics included procedures for birth registration and other civil status events; issuance of the Burkinabe National Identity Card; nationality acquisition processes and obtaining a certificate of Burkinabe nationality; the role of customary and religious leaders and civil society in promoting civil documentation.

In **Guinea-Bissau**, from 26–28 November 2024, UNHCR and the National Commission for Refugees and Internally Displaced Persons convened a workshop with officials from the Ministry of Justice and Interior, Parliament, and civil society organizations. The workshop strengthened knowledge on statelessness and resulted in an action plan to establish a National Commission on Statelessness. The meeting was chaired by the national statelessness focal point.

In **Senegal**, on 6 November 2024, UNHCR and Green Village Foundation conducted a birth registration awareness session for 150 primary and secondary school students in Dakar's suburbs. The initiative empowered students to transition from awareness to action by engaging in concrete human rights advocacy.

In **Niger**, in the Dosso region, the Defense and Security Forces (FDS) officials participated in a UNHCR training on international protection in mixed migration contexts and the fight against

statelessness. In the Tahoua region, UNHCR and CIAUD conducted 28 awareness-raising sessions in the fourth quarter of 2024, reaching 1,285 refugees, internally displaced persons, and host community members. The sessions covered the importance of civil status certificates, identity documents, and nationality certificates. In the Maradi region, outreach activities reached 1,336 people and identified 741 individuals at risk of statelessness. Six individuals were immediately referred to the communal civil registration service in Guidan Sori for assistance.



UNHCR legal team secured access of two elderly twins Hassan and Hussain to identity documents through legal representation and facilitation of the application process in Sana'a. ©UNHCR

Media impact of the Campaign

The news about the launch of the Global Alliance to End Statelessness can be found [here](#) and [here](#).

UNHCR **Yemen** shared a success story on its social media platforms about the legal team's efforts in securing identity documents for elderly twins Hassan and Hussain in Sana'a. Homeless after heavy rains destroyed their shelter and lacking valid IDs, they were unable to access temporary accommodation

and had to sleep in a vehicle until their neighbours secured them a room. Through legal representation and facilitation of their application process, the UNHCR team ensured their access to identity documents.

On 30 September 2024, UNHCR published a [news story](#) titled 'Securing rights and futures: **Albania** strengthens legislation and implementation to



On 1 December 2024, UNHCR Representative met the Prime Minister of Thailand during the mobile cabinet meeting in Chiang Rai. On the same day, Representatives from UN agencies, including UNICEF, IOM, and UNHCR, led by the UN Resident Coordinator (UNRC), participated in the mobile registration initiative in Chiang Rai. ©UNHCR/Pokkrong Srikaow

resolve statelessness'. The article highlights Albania's legal reforms, including amendments to the Civil Status Law and the Law on Citizenship, and UNHCR's role in supporting legal aid, technical assistance, and capacity-building programs.

On 7 October, Sarajevo-based OBN television aired a 1-hour primetime [panel discussion](#) on statelessness in **Bosnia and Herzegovina** and globally. UNHCR BiH initiated and contributed significantly to the program, which featured participation from UNHCR, the BiH Ombudsman's Institution, and legal NGO partner Vaša prava BiH.

Following the event co-organized by UNHCR, in **France**, OFPRA, and Forum réfugiés on 5 December, a [video](#) summarizing key messages was widely shared through UNHCR social media accounts and distributed to government and civil society stakeholders. A second [video](#) and a [press release](#) on the event were also disseminated across digital platforms.

In October 2024, UNHCR **Montenegro** published a [Brochure on statelessness](#) and, jointly with the Ministry of the Interior, the [Study on statelessness](#), analyzing legislation, policies, and administrative frameworks. The study aims to inform and inspire future policymakers on statelessness. Additionally, in December 2024, a TV jingle produced by UNHCR Montenegro, promoting birth registration awareness, aired for a week on Public Broadcasting TV (RTCG).

In **Ukraine**, to raise awareness of timely birth registration, UNHCR's partner NEEKA commissioned Roma artist Tiberiy Yonash to paint a 250-square-meter [mural](#) in Mukachevo, completed in October. The mural features a Roma girl holding her birth certificate as a symbol of her right to identity. It was

inaugurated by UNHCR Deputy High Commissioner Kelly T. Clements on 5 November. [See](#) local TV coverage.

In **South Africa**, on 11 November, UNHCR gave an interview to [Channel Africa Radio](#) to raise awareness on statelessness and highlight progress since the launch of the #IBelong Campaign. The discussion also introduced the Global Alliance to End Statelessness and opportunities for government and civil society engagement. The Malawian Embassy in **Zimbabwe** conducted a registration drive, enabling people of Malawian descent to obtain documentation. Rita Kasichi, a 59-year-old Zimbabwean of Malawian descent, will soon obtain dual citizenship after years of statelessness. [Read more on Bulawayo24](#) and [Opr News](#).

In the **United States**, in October 2024, UNHCR's Deputy High Commissioner Kelly Clements met with Henry Pachnowski and members of the stateless-led organization United Stateless. A [video](#) highlighting Henry's 70-year journey from statelessness to U.S. citizenship was shared on social media, emphasizing the power of community among stateless individuals.

In **Iran**, Media engagement continues through digital platforms, with awareness campaigns on birth registration and naturalization. [More information](#).

In **Thailand**, on 31 October, UNHCR issued a [press release](#) commending the Thai Cabinet's resolution to end statelessness. On 25 November, UNHCR hosted Thailand – Making Statelessness History, marking Thailand's progress, the closure of the #IBelong Campaign, and the launch of the Global Alliance to End Statelessness. [Read more](#). On 1 December, the UNHCR Representative met with the Thai Prime Minister in Chiang Rai, commending Thailand's

commitment to resolving statelessness. The event included a mobile registration initiative attended by UN agency representatives. [More details](#).

In **Central Asia**, on 8 November, UNHCR issued a [press release](#) applauding Turkmenistan for resolving statelessness. UNHCR launched a [video](#) explaining how Central Asia resolved many statelessness cases. On 17 December, UNHCR published a web story on ending statelessness in the region. [Read more](#). On 18 December, the Ashgabat Declaration on Ending Statelessness in Central Asia was released in multiple languages. [Press release](#).

In **Kazakhstan**, between July and December 2024, Kazakhstan conducted its second nationwide campaign to identify and document people with undetermined nationality. Joint outreach missions were carried out across the country. [\[Akmola Region\]](#) [\[Aktobe city\]](#) [\[Almaty Region\]](#) [\[East Kazakhstan Region\]](#) [\[Karagandy Region\]](#) [\[Kostanay Region\]](#) [\[YouTube\]](#) and [Instagram](#)

In **Turkmenistan**, ahead of the Ministerial Conference on Ending Statelessness in Central Asia, UNHCR held an information session for over 30 journalists in Ashgabat on 6 November to improve accurate reporting on statelessness.

In **Kenya**, **UNHCR** launched a study on the socioeconomic conditions of the Shona community. [Watch the study launch](#).

In **The Gambia**, on 11 December, French and international media reported on an assessment in Ghana Town, highlighting the risk of statelessness. Coverage by CGTN Africa, Africa 24, and over 15 online platforms sparked global discussions. See [here](#) and [here](#).

Campaign Resources

Want to support the Campaign? Take a look at our [#IBelong website](#) and post a digital banner on your website, mobilize your social media contacts by sharing one of our posts, download and post our

Twitter cards or embed a short video that explains statelessness. Videos, photo essays and web stories can be found on our [#IBelong stories page](#). Legal resources are available on [Refworld](#).