



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

THE ROAD TO 2027: ASSESSING PROGRESS AND ACCELERATING DELIVERY ON THE UN COMMON PLEDGE 2.0

DECEMBER 2025

Introduction

The UN Common Pledge 2.0 (UNCP 2.0) represents a renewed commitment by 20 UN entities¹ and 50 UN Country Teams² to advance refugee inclusion in national systems, plans, and services. Building on the 2019 pledge, UNCP 2.0 aims to improve the lives of 50 million refugees, stateless, and displaced persons by 2027 through systemic integration and meaningful participation.

¹ The following UN entities have made commitments at the global level: FAO, ILO, IOM, OCHA, OHCHR, UNAIDS, UNDCO, UNDESA, UNDP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UN Habitat, UNICEF, UNODC, UNOPS, UNV, UN Women, WFP and WHO.

² Afghanistan, Angola, Argentina, Belize, Plurinational State of Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Burundi, Cameroon, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Georgia, Guatemala, Honduras, Indonesia, Islamic Republic of Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Lesotho, Mauritania, Mexico, Republic of Moldova, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Nepal, Niger, Republic of North Macedonia, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, South Africa, State of Palestine, Thailand, Republic of Türkiye, Uganda, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela and Zambia.

Key Achievements

Inclusion of Refugees in UN Analysis, Policies and Plans

By June 2025, 94 percent of UNCTs in refugee-hosting countries had incorporated refugee analysis into their Common Country Analysis and 71 percent had included at least one refugee-specific output with defined funding in their Cooperation Frameworks. This demonstrates significant progress in operationalizing refugee inclusion even beyond the pledges made by 50 UNCT. Good practices have emerged, such as the systematic integration of refugee analysis, the use of joint workplans and data innovations. For example, Brazil developed a national dashboard to track refugee inclusion, Moldova integrated refugee data into education and health systems and Thailand expanded digital health insurance for stateless persons. Participatory governance models, such as Chile's Civil Society Advisory Council, have institutionalized refugee voices in policymaking.

Humanitarian Needs and Response Planning

Humanitarian planning has become more inclusive by ensuring the systemic reflection of refugee priorities. All Humanitarian Needs and Response Plans (HNRPs) in mixed settings include dedicated refugee chapters and regional Refugee Response Plans are featured in the Global Humanitarian Overview, where relevant. Planning processes continue to be informed by age, gender and diversity considerations with disaggregated data supporting more equitable assistance. Strong coordination between headquarters and field offices, participatory planning and flexible frameworks adaptable to country contexts have been central to recent progress.

Inclusion in National and Subnational Systems

UNCTs have supported host countries in integrating refugees into national and subnational systems, including data, planning, budgeting, and service delivery. In Türkiye, refugees were included in the National Development Plan; in Morocco, refugees participated in the national census; and in Ethiopia, UNCTs supported refugee education and WASH infrastructure. Legal and civil documentation reforms improved access to services and reduced statelessness in countries such as Indonesia and Moldova. Economic inclusion advanced through job matching, vocational training, and entrepreneurship support in Guatemala, Kenya, and Ecuador.

International Responsibility-Sharing

UNCTs have mobilized significant resources to support displacement-affected communities. In Afghanistan, Costa Rica, Egypt and Uganda, coordinated efforts have resulted in tangible improvements in displacement responses, socio-economic inclusion and durable solutions for refugees, migrants and host communities. Strategic advocacy, participatory governance and integrated planning have enhanced program sustainability and national ownership. Partnerships with International Financial Institutions have increased funding for inclusive policies and service delivery.

Meaningful Refugee Participation

Refugee participation in governance and planning has led to more inclusive and responsive policies. In Brazil, the “Comigrar 2024” process engaged over 7,000 displaced individuals in shaping the National Policy on Migrants, Refugees and Stateless Persons. Empowerment of refugee-led organizations, especially women and youth, has strengthened advocacy and program ownership. Institutionalizing refugee engagement within governance structures and embedding gender-responsive approaches are key lessons learned. In Ecuador, participatory practices have involved thousands of refugees and local organizations while Uganda’s refugee women’s movement drives grassroots advocacy on gender equality.

Challenges and Lessons learned

Despite progress, several challenges persist. Funding constraints, including severe reductions in humanitarian and development funding, have limited operational capacity, especially for local and refugee-led organizations. Operational challenges, including security concerns, infrastructure gaps and lack of disaggregated data, impede effective programming. Measuring inclusion remains difficult due to inconsistent indicators and limited refugee participation in planning processes.

Strong inter-agency collaboration, technical support and context-specific strategies are essential for effective refugee inclusion. Balancing targeted interventions with systemic inclusion under the “Leave No One Behind” principle is critical. Engaging refugees and host communities in program design enhances relevance and sustainability. Data-driven practices, such as joint needs assessments and integration of refugee indicators into national systems, are vital for monitoring and accountability.

Recommendations

To maintain and accelerate progress on the UNCP 2.0, the report recommends supporting data integration and disaggregation and refining age, gender and diversity-sensitive planning. Programming should be aligned with national plans and joint planning with governments should be promoted. Strengthening joint advocacy, technical assistance and multi-stakeholder collaboration is necessary, as is facilitating access to legal and civil documentation and scaling up successful models. Institutionalizing refugee participation in planning and implementation, advocating for flexible multi-year funding and investing in local service infrastructure are also emphasized. Donors and international financial institutions should provide predictable financing and support for national systems. Promoting knowledge sharing, evidence generation and adaptive programming will further enhance progress.

Conclusion

The UN Common Pledge 2.0 has catalyzed significant progress in refugee inclusion across humanitarian and development spheres. Sustained commitment, adaptive planning and inclusive governance are essential to ensure that refugees are not left behind in the pursuit of the Sustainable Development Goals. The lessons, innovations and recommendations outlined in this report provide a roadmap for accelerating delivery and achieving durable solutions for refugees and host communities by 2027.



Kenya. Football Festival for school children from the Kakuma refugee camps and the Kalobeyei Integrated Settlement