



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

DECEMBER 2025



UN common pledge 2.0 on refugee inclusion

In pursuit of the Sustainable Development Goals and the promise to Leave No One Behind, and in support of the Global Compact on Refugees, the UN entities participating in this pledge undertake to do the following:

1. We will **promote the integration of refugees**¹ in all UN analysis, policies and plans, including UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Frameworks and Humanitarian Response Plans.
2. We will **support host countries** to include refugees in national and subnational datasets, plans, budgets and service delivery systems, and to facilitate their access to national and local services alongside host communities such as but not limited to education, health, water & sanitation, housing and social protection; as well as access to decent work.
3. We will advocate for **international responsibility-sharing** in support of refugee hosting countries, including in the form of financing and / or budget support.
4. We will advance **meaningful participation of refugees in UN planning processes** and advocate for their meaningful participation in the development and implementation of all plans that concern them.

¹ In line with the inclusive nature of the Global Compact on Refugees some commitments under this pledge will also benefit other groups beyond refugees, such as asylum seekers, returning refugees, and stateless people as well as people in refugee-like and mixed situations.

Participating UN entities



Out of the entities shown here, the following 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, WHO

UN Country Teams are participating in the following 50 countries:

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

Introduction

At the Global Refugee Forum (GRF) in 2019, many refugee-hosting countries made bold and inclusive policy pledges which remain in progress pending greater technical, programmatic and financial support from the international community. The initial UN Common Pledge saw 15 UN entities step up their support for refugee inclusion, as documented in a stocktaking report of the pledge in 2021. In the lead up to the second GRF in 2023, and to build on the gains made under the UN Common Pledge, 20 UN entities came together to co-create a successor pledge, the UN common pledge 2.0. This saw the UN family renew and strengthen its commitment to promoting refugees' inclusion in national plans, budgets, datasets and service delivery systems, as well as systematically including refugees into their own analyses and plans. A new, country level component facilitated the participation of UN Country Teams (UNCTs) in the pledge under the leadership of Resident Coordinators (RCs), thereby ensuring that the commitments under the pledge reflect the whole-of-system offer and lead directly to measurable changes in the lives of refugees.

The pledge leverages the suite of diverse and complementary strengths of a new generation of UNCTs, each of which have made specific, measurable, costed commitments to support governments to realize the vision of self-reliance but also inclusion, burden and responsibility sharing, including protection and support to hosting communities as essential principles of the Global Compact on Refugees that the pledge promotes.

The UN Common Pledge 2.0 consists of an overarching commitment, by the entire UN, to a) include refugees in all UN and humanitarian plans, b) promote refugees' inclusion in national plans, datasets, budgets and systems and ensure their access to decent work, c) advocate for international responsibility-sharing in support of refugee-hosting countries and d) advance meaningful refugee participation in UN planning processes and advocate for their meaningful participation in all plans that concern them. This is underpinned by specific, measurable, costed commitments from 50 UN Country Teams who have made a pledge, generated through consultation with key stakeholders in each country; as well as by specific, measurable commitments from 20 global level UN entities which support country-level objectives (see Annex).

The Resident Coordinator (RC)-led, coherent and coordinated One UN effort under the pledge aims to secure sustainable solutions for some of the most marginalized women, girls, men, boys and youth – making the pledge a significant and strategic contribution in the final push to “Leave No One Behind”. The pledge aims to make improvements to the lives of 50 million refugees, stateless and other displaced people and the communities that host them. The following chapters provide an update on the progress achieved since December 2023 in achieving these collective commitments, based on the reporting of UNCTs².

2 The following 44 UNCTs have provided reporting on the implementation of the pledge at the time of publication: Afghanistan, Argentina, Belize, Plurinational State of Bolivia, 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, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Mauritania, Republic of Moldova, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Nepal, Niger, Republic of North Macedonia, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, South Africa, Thailand, Republic of Türkiye, Uganda, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela and Zambia.

Inclusion of refugees in UN analysis, policies and plans

UN Common Country Analysis and Cooperation Frameworks

The UN Common Country Analysis (CCA) and the UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Frameworks, or Cooperation Frameworks (CF) in short, are essential tools for development planning within UNCTs. As part of the UN reform, RCs lead UNCTs in promoting coherent, inclusive, and development-oriented CCA and CFs, including of responses to migration and refugee challenges. They facilitate coordination among UN agencies, governments and stakeholders, ensuring alignment with national priorities and the Sustainable Development Goals. RCs, and where relevant Humanitarian Coordinators (HC)s, also support resource mobilization, policy advocacy and integration of migration and refugee issues into development and humanitarian planning, fostering resilience and sustainable solutions for displaced populations and host communities.

Progress and impact

With regards to development planning, remarkable progress has been achieved beyond the efforts of the 50 UNCTs that have joined the UN Common Pledge 2.0, in fact as of June 2025, 65 out of the 69 UNCTs in refugee-hosting countries, or 94 percent, have incorporated analysis of the refugee situation into their UN CCA. Additionally, 49 of the 69 UNCTs, or 71 per cent, have put in place CFs that include at least one refugee-specific output with a defined funding requirement, demonstrating the operationalization of refugee inclusion through measurable results.

The impact is evident in **improved refugee-sensitive analysis, enhanced support to governments in addressing structural inequalities and more coherent, inclusive development planning** which underscores the UN system's growing capacity to align development efforts with the needs of refugees, contributing to more sustainable and inclusive outcomes in line with the 2030 Agenda.

The United Nations agencies have led joint programming efforts, developed inclusive data systems and supported legal reforms to enhance refugee access to services and rights. For example, in **Belize**, IOM, UNICEF and UNHCR have supported the government with technical support and advocacy in the revision of legislation related to asylum, migration and nationality with an aim to strengthen the legal framework for refugees, asylum-seekers and persons at risk of statelessness.

The UN Development Coordination Office (DCO) has supported this progress through revised guidance, quality assurance reviews and capacity-building initiatives, including learning sessions on results-based management and monitoring. These efforts have strengthened the ability of RCs and UNCTs to deliver measurable, context-specific outcomes for refugee populations.

Despite challenges like funding constraints and coordination gaps, the **pledge has fostered a whole-of-system approach**, promoting durable solutions, social cohesion and inclusive governance.

Good practices and key innovations

Several good practices and innovations were introduced to enhance refugee inclusion in UN planning processes under the UN Common Pledge 2.0, ensuring that refugee needs are embedded in long-term planning.

A key innovation is the **systematic integration of refugee analysis** into Cooperation Frameworks, supported by revised guidance that emphasizes the “Leave No One Behind” principle. The revised guidance has also introduced methodologies for identifying marginalized groups, including refugees, using people-centered approaches.

Innovative practices include the **use of joint workplans** (e.g. in the **Kyrgyz Republic** and **Mozambique**), which identify lead agencies, shared indicators and coordinated actions. **Data innovation** is also prominent: **Brazil** developed a national dashboard to track refugee inclusion, while **Moldova** integrated refugee data into national education and health systems.

Digital tools have enhanced refugee visibility and service access—such as **Costa Rica’s** platform for tracking undocumented students and **Thailand’s** expansion of digital health insurance to over 740,000 stateless persons. Participatory governance models, like **Brazil’s** “Comigrar” process and **Chile’s** Civil Society Advisory Council, institutionalized refugee voices in policymaking.

In **Panama**, the UNCT incorporated **refugees and asylum-seekers as a priority issue** in the document “La Agenda Impostergable”, which served as a key discussion paper with presidential candidates during the 2024 electoral process. The document was subsequently delivered to the incoming government team to ensure continuity and political commitment.

These practices demonstrate **how coordinated, data-informed and inclusive approaches can drive systemic change**, enabling the UN development system to deliver more sustainable and equitable outcomes for refugees and host communities alike.

Key challenges

Despite notable progress, several challenges hinder full and effective inclusion of refugees in UN planning processes.

A significant challenge is **balancing targeted refugee-specific interventions with broader, systemic approaches** aligned with the “Leave No One Behind” principle. While it is essential to address the unique needs of refugees, there is a risk of fragmenting planning frameworks into overly complex structures that lack coherence. This tension requires careful calibration to ensure both specificity and integration.

Political and operational contexts also vary widely across countries. In some settings, refugee inclusion in national development planning may face resistance or may not be feasible due to limited political will, capacity constraints, or security concerns. These realities necessitate **context-specific strategies** and flexibility in implementation.

Additionally, **measuring refugee inclusion** remains complex. Indicators and targets are not always systematically applied and data limitations in some contexts can obscure progress. The lack of consistent refugee participation in planning processes further complicates efforts to ensure that refugee voices shape priorities and outcomes.

Finally, the **cross-border nature of displacement** and mixed movements require planning approaches that go beyond national borders. This can add another layer of complexity to aligning development strategies with the realities of refugee movements and host community dynamics.

Addressing these challenges requires sustained inter-agency collaboration, technical support and adaptive planning that is both inclusive and responsive to evolving contexts.

Lessons learned and recommendations

The implementation of the UN Common Pledge 2.0 has yielded valuable lessons on integrating refugees into UN planning processes. A key lesson is that **strong inter-agency collaboration and consistent technical support** are essential for achieving refugee inclusion at scale. The DCO’s coordinated approach—through revised guidance, regular quality reviews and capacity-building—has proven effective in supporting RCs and UNCTs to embed refugee needs into national development strategies and ensure complementarity in planning. In the **Democratic Republic of the Congo**, the Cooperation Framework supports national strategies and policies, including the National Strategy for Durable Solutions in Post-Conflict Areas, and is also **aligning with the humanitarian-development-peace collaboration and the sustainable solutions approach**.

Another lesson is the importance of **context-specific strategies**. Political will, operational capacity and national priorities vary widely, affecting the feasibility of refugee inclusion. Flexibility and tailored approaches are therefore critical to ensure meaningful integration in diverse settings.

The UNCP 2.0 pledge also highlights the need to **balance targeted refugee interventions with systemic inclusion** under the “Leave No One Behind” principle. Avoiding fragmented or overly complex planning frameworks requires coherence and alignment across sectors and stakeholders.

Humanitarian Needs and Response Planning (HNRP)

Progress and Impact

Building on the [OCHA–UNHCR Joint Note on Mixed Settings: Coordination in Practice](#), significant progress has continued under the Humanitarian Needs and Response Planning (HNRP) framework to strengthen the integration of refugee needs and responses within humanitarian planning.

Close collaboration between OCHA and UNHCR, has ensured the systematic reflection of **refugee priorities in country-level HNRPs**, including through dedicated refugee chapters, where relevant. This has enhanced coherence between humanitarian and refugee responses and promoted a more integrated approach to displacement.

At the global level, regional Refugee Response Plans (RRPs) are showcased in the Global Humanitarian Overview (GHO), supporting more coherent advocacy, coordination and planning. This **alignment has raised the visibility of refugee needs** and mobilized greater support for comprehensive solutions.

Humanitarian planning in 2025 maintained a strong commitment to age, gender, and diversity (AGD). All HNRPs and RRP incorporated measures to address the specific needs of children, minorities, older persons, persons with disabilities, and women and girls, supported by disaggregated data where feasible. This has contributed to more equitable and inclusive humanitarian assistance.

By 2025, integration of refugee dimensions into the HNRP had become standard. **In all mixed setting contexts, the HNRPs included a dedicated refugee chapter (15 out of 22 HNRPs)**, while all Flash Appeals referenced refugee needs as relevant to their operational contexts. Additionally, eight regional refugee and/or refugee and migrant response plans, covering 52 countries, were included in the GHO 2025. These structured yet flexible frameworks—aligned with the GCR—have proven effective in delivering responses that address both acute emergencies and protracted crises.

For example, the 2025 South Sudan HNRP had a dedicated refugee chapter. The inclusion of the chapter and the Refugee Response Strategy in the overall HNRP ensures that the critical needs of refugees and asylum-seekers are met with context-specific and targeted interventions in close collaboration with the Government and other partners to maintain an enabling protection and solution-oriented environment. The strategy will be premised on the ‘whole of government’ and ‘whole of society’ approach to maximize the limited resources. Meanwhile, the Cameroon HRP specifically mentioned humanitarian assistance to support IDP, returnees, refugees, host communities and those left behind under the response plan overview. In mid-2025, in response to ongoing funding constraints, OCHA, UNHCR and partners worked together to implement a hyper-prioritization process to ensure that limited resources were directed to the most life-saving interventions. Of the 178 million people identified as targeted for assistance in the 2025 Global Humanitarian Overview, 114 million were prioritized, requiring a total of USD 29 billion in funding. Within these figures 27 million refugees, other affected communities and host community members were urgently prioritized out of the 33.6 million people originally targeted —with USD\$8.65 billion of the USD\$12.3 billion regional response appeal dedicated to the most urgent needs.

Good Practices and Lessons Learned

Recent implementation cycles point to several key good practices:

- **Strong HQ–field coordination** has been essential. Clear guidance, standardized templates, and regular technical exchanges between global and field levels have enhanced consistency and quality of HNRPs.
- Reflecting the GCR’s emphasis on a *whole-of-society* approach, **inclusive and participatory planning** has been central to recent progress. The active engagement of refugees, host communities, national authorities, and local organizations within both HNRP and RRP processes has strengthened the accuracy of needs assessments and improved ownership of response strategies. This approach reinforces the principle of “nothing about us without us” and contributes to more relevant and sustainable interventions in mixed displacement settings.
- Even with the stricter application of shock-based approaches to needs analysis and boundary-setting, the HNRPs continue to provide a framework that is consistent but flexible enough to adapt to the country context.

Key Challenges

Despite these achievements, several challenges continue to constrain implementation. **Severe reductions in humanitarian funding** have had a substantial impact on operational capacity, particularly for **local, national, refugee-led, and women-led organizations**, which are often at the forefront of response delivery. Funding shortfalls have forced many partners to **close or scale down programs**, leaving critical service gaps in several operational areas.

At the same time, **country-level actors** have encountered difficulties in negotiating and prioritizing activities within shrinking budgets. Negotiating trade-offs within increasingly constrained envelopes has sometimes limited the ability of response plan partners to address the most urgent needs.

The cumulative effect of these constraints has been a reduction in field presence, diminished service coverage, and increased strain on coordination mechanisms.



Sudan Refugee Crisis in Egypt. Khadija (L) and Huyam, her daughter (R), refugees from Sudan, register with UNHCR Egypt in Cairo - 14 months after a civil war broke out in Sudan. Khadija and Huyam fled to Egypt along thousands of other refugees leaving everything behind.

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Inclusion of refugees in national and subnational datasets, plans, budgets and service delivery systems

This chapter focuses on the commitment to supporting host countries in including refugees within national and subnational systems — encompassing data, planning, budgeting, and service delivery. The commitment reflects a collective effort to move beyond parallel humanitarian approaches toward sustainable inclusion, ensuring refugees can access education, health, water and sanitation, housing, social protection, and decent work alongside host communities. Drawing on reporting from UNCTs, this chapter presents analysis, good practices and lessons learned that demonstrate how integrated approaches can enhance resilience, strengthen national capacities, and promote social and economic cohesion between refugees and their hosts.

Progress and Impact

The UN Common Pledge 2.0 has catalyzed transformative action across UNCTs, **enhancing refugee inclusion in national and subnational systems**. Through their support and collaboration with national governments, **UNCTs have made measurable progress in aligning refugee responses with national development priorities** and strengthening service delivery. In **Türkiye** for example, the UNCT has supported efforts to enhance the inclusion and mainstreaming of refugees in key sections of the 12th National Development Plan and specific strategic documents of various line ministries. Across regions, **UNCTs are increasingly helping to embed refugee inclusion into national development plans, subnational strategies, and statistical systems**. This marks a shift from parallel humanitarian programming towards integrated development approaches. The UNCT in **Morocco** has worked with the government to take coordinated steps in enhancing data inclusion. Refugees and migrants were mobilized as trained community relays during the 2024 national census, enhancing their visibility in national statistics. Technical assistance was also provided to integrate forced migration dimensions into national employment and health information systems.

UNCTs have prioritized inclusive education policies and programming, with a focus on **integrating refugee and migrant children into national systems**. Efforts include curriculum adaptation, teacher training, multilingual education, and digital learning platforms. Access to education is increasingly framed as a right, regardless of legal status. The UNCT in **Ethiopia** helped to ensure primary **education support for 8,776 children in Ngunyyiel refugee camp, education supplies for 20,000 refugee children and the establishment of a secondary school** in Gambella enrolling 3000 refugee and host community students. In **Zambia**, refugee children accessed national education services through the deployment of teachers and school feeding programs. In **Kazakhstan**, UN entities have implemented programs to support Afghan women in accessing both education and GBV services.

UNCTs are also working to **include refugees in national health systems and improve access to water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH)**. Digital health innovations and policy reforms are expanding coverage for stateless and undocumented populations. However, infrastructure gaps remain in border and remote areas. In **Egypt**, the UNCT supported the **upgrading of 20 primary healthcare facilities** and trained hundreds of health workers in migration-sensitive service delivery. In **Ethiopia**, UNCT members successfully completed **groundwater drilling in three major refugee-hosting towns** in the Somali region, achieving the desired water yield for a ten-year design period. In **Pakistan**, the UN supported sanitation solutions for vulnerable groups including the provision of housing with integrated WASH facilities for 379 flood-affected households and the construction of 670 pour-flush latrines for 7,442 people.

UNCTs are facilitating **refugee access to national social protection systems and legal documentation**. Efforts include advocacy for regularization, support for nationality pathways, and technical assistance to civil registries. In **Moldova**, the UNCT has supported the government in implementing a stable, rights-based temporary protection regime for over 73,000 refugees from Ukraine. In **Peru**, the UNCT has contributed to the design and implementation of inclusive policies and programs in line with international commitments. In 2024, **a legislative decree was adopted to expand emergency social protection measures** to both nationals and refugees.

UNCTs are also promoting **refugee access to labor markets** through job matching, vocational training, entrepreneurship support and certification of skills. Partnerships with employers, unions and civil society are helping to reduce barriers, foster economic inclusion and advance decent work in multiple countries. For example, in **Guatemala** a digital platform was developed to streamline labor permit processes, **reduce administrative barriers and facilitate access to formal employment** for refugees and asylum seekers, leading to the issuance of 600 labor permits, training for 250 individuals on the platform and training of 30 employers to promote inclusive hiring practices.

UNCTs are also advancing refugee inclusion through **strengthened data systems and evidence-based planning**. Several country teams have developed or adapted national statistical frameworks to capture displacement-specific vulnerabilities, including disaggregated data by displacement status, gender, age, and disability. These efforts are enabling more targeted programming and advocacy, while also supporting the integration of refugee-related indicators into national monitoring and evaluation systems. In Chile, **biometric surveys and statistical analyses of national datasets were used to assess the socioeconomic conditions of refugees** and migrants, informing regularization policies and budget allocations. In **Uruguay**, around 1,100 people have benefited from access to the *prima facie* refugee recognition pilot program for Venezuelans with the support of the UNCT. These developments have contributed to strengthening national protection frameworks and reducing barriers to legal identity and documentation.

Legal and civil documentation reforms have emerged as a key area of innovation. UNCTs in some countries are working with governments to **ensure refugees can access birth registration, civil documentation and nationality pathways**. Joint advocacy efforts have led to policy shifts, including circulars mandating civil registry offices to process vital events for refugees. These reforms are critical for unlocking access to education, health care and social protection, and for reducing statelessness among refugee children. In Indonesia, **UN agencies collaborated with national NGOs to advocate for inclusive birth registration practices** that incorporate refugees into the 2025 National Strategy.

Good Practices and Innovations

UNCT reporting reveals a wide range of good practices and innovations across countries aimed at including refugees in national systems. From biometric data integration and inclusive education policies to legal reforms and labor mobility schemes, governments and UN partners are advancing refugee inclusion through coordinated, context-specific approaches. Some initiatives encompass several areas, such as in **Georgia** where the Ukrainian House community hubs provide support to Ukrainian refugees through socio-economic aid, legal assistance, and cultural and social events, delivering **essential services to 7,463 refugees** (including 5,969 women). In **Kenya**, the Government will be supported by a Joint UN Program to implement the Shirika Plan, a national-level strategic roadmap of twelve years to integrate refugees into Kenya's socioeconomic framework, promoting self-reliance and sustainable development for both refugees and host communities. An implementation roadmap is currently being developed for the Shirika Plan and the expected number of total beneficiaries will be over 1.2 million refugees and members of host communities.

UNCTs have made notable strides in integrating refugee data into national and subnational planning frameworks, national surveys and biometric systems. **In the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the National Strategic Development Plan 2024–2028 now explicitly includes refugees**, internally displaced persons, returnees, and persons at risk of statelessness under its governance and internal security pillar. The UNCT in **Brazil** has worked collectively to improve the **visibility, disaggregation and strategic use of public data on refugees**, migrants and stateless persons. **Thailand** embedded refugee and stateless populations into national health insurance databases, enabling **digital tracking and service delivery for over 740,000 individuals**. In **Burundi**, the UNCT supported the government in ensuring statistical inclusion of refugee and returnee women in national databases to better target public policies and resources. These efforts reflect a growing trend toward evidence-based policymaking that includes displaced populations in official datasets and planning instruments.

In the education sector, several UNCTs supported the development of inclusive national policies and localized implementation strategies. In **Thailand, over 14,000 refugee and migrant children were reached through digital learning platforms**, home-based learning

kits and improved school environments. Currently, more than 62 percent of urban refugee children are enrolled in Thai schools. In **Cameroon**, efforts led by UNICEF helped to ensure the expansion of **access to education for 11,621 refugee children, including 5,000 girls**. In **Mauritania**, **13,700 children and adolescents (refugees and host community members) were supported for inclusive, quality education** in Megvé and Fassala. These models demonstrate how refugee education can be mainstreamed into national systems while respecting linguistic and cultural diversity.

Access to health services has been expanded through coordinated programming and policy reform. In **Egypt**, WHO supported **over 3,000 lifesaving and emergency medical services for more than 800 refugees and migrants**, including approximately 1,900 dialysis sessions and over 1,000 specialized interventions. In **Uganda**, IOM and WHO have **supported surveillance efforts and responded to disease outbreaks and multiple health emergencies (e.g. Ebola and Mpox)**, mentored local health workers, integrated health systems into government reporting mechanisms, and strengthened surveillance and risk communication in refugee-hosting districts. IOM has also conducted health screening at points of entry and supported refugee resettlement through health assessments and pre-departure services. In **Mauritania**, the deployment of **two mobile clinics and the distribution of 11 tons of medicines reached around 100,000 people** while 36,000 people (including 14,171 refugees) gained improved access to clean water through the rehabilitation of 18 solar-powered water supply systems. In **Uzbekistan**, UNICEF has supported climate-resilient WASH and health care waste management in six clinics, significantly improving the quality of care at the local level, **benefiting 122,353 people, including refugees**.

UNCT reporting demonstrates many examples of refugee inclusion in national social protection systems, from legal documentation reforms to targeted cash assistance and integration into public welfare programs. In **Costa Rica**, **access to social protection programs for nearly 4,000 refugees and asylum seekers was enabled** through technical assistance and strategic positioning by the UNCT. **Thailand approved an expedited nationality pathway for 480,000 stateless persons and withdrew its reservation to Article 22 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child**. In the **Republic of the Congo**, 261 refugees were integrated into the National Social Safety Net Program and 400 refugees were included in the Social Protection and Youth Employment Inclusion Project.

Innovative approaches to decent work and livelihoods have emerged through partnerships with employers, unions and civil society. In **Cameroon**, employment **agreements with construction companies (UNOPS) and entrepreneurship training programs (UNESCO, UNICEF)** support refugee livelihoods. In **Mozambique**, the government allocated **200 hectares of land to support agricultural activities for refugees and host communities**. In **Uzbekistan**, UNDP partnered with national institutions and the EU to enhance the capacity of the Surkhandarya region to **host over 630 Afghan refugees** (39 percent women) through bachelor's degrees, technical and

vocational education and training (TVET), and business training, with 315 receiving health insurance and the awarding of 15 mini-grants to support sustainable livelihoods. In **Honduras**, IOM, UN Women and UNHCR have led initiatives focused on livelihoods and employability, strengthening partnerships with the private sector and promoting technical training in at-risk communities. In **Costa Rica, the integration of migration data into the national employment system** direct benefitted 4,430 individuals. In **Ecuador**, UNCT engagement with the private sector enabled the expansion of employment opportunities through practical training programs within companies, **supporting around 6,000 displaced people and Ecuadorians**. In **Peru**, 1,140 refugee and migrant entrepreneurs received training in business formalization, with 656 accessing seed capital. In **Guatemala**, the modernization of the Temporary Work Program included the establishment of Labor Mobility Offices and the creation of the “OportuGuate” app which links returning migrants to training, jobs, and business opportunities. Through these initiatives, **12,246 Guatemalan employees were hired overseas through the program**. These efforts reflect a shift toward whole-of-society engagement and economic inclusion, enabling refugees to contribute meaningfully to host communities.

Key Challenges

Across all regions, UNCTs consistently reported that **limited and unpredictable funding remains one of the most significant barriers** to sustained refugee inclusion. This financial strain affects both humanitarian and development interventions, making it difficult to sustain momentum toward inclusion goals.

Another widespread challenge is the **complexity of legal and administrative frameworks that govern refugee access** to services. Several UNCTs report bureaucratic delays, such as prolonged waiting times for asylum-based residence permits – sometimes exceeding 1,000 days – which in turn restrict access to education, healthcare, and social protection. In some contexts, the lack of legal documentation or unclear policy guidance has left refugees in limbo, unable to benefit from national systems despite the existence of inclusive policies on paper.

Sociopolitical sensitivities and variable political will further complicate refugee inclusion. In certain countries, engagement with de facto authorities or national governments is constrained by geopolitical dynamics, donor red lines, or concerns about legitimacy. This has sometimes led to cautious or fragmented approaches, limiting the scope of dialogue and partnership needed for systemic change. In some cases, there is also limited buy-in from local actors or insufficient awareness among service providers, which undermines the effectiveness of inclusion efforts.

Finally, **operational and contextual challenges – such as security concerns and infrastructure limitations – frequently disrupt implementation.** For example, some countries face difficulties in reaching remote or underserved areas, while others struggle with integrating refugees into overstretched public systems. The lack of disaggregated data on refugee populations, particularly youth and stateless persons, also impedes targeted programming. Despite these hurdles, many UNCTs are actively pursuing innovative solutions and partnerships to overcome these barriers and advance refugee inclusion.

Lessons learned

UNCTs emphasized that sustained political will, flexible funding and strong inter-agency coordination are essential to achieving durable refugee inclusion. Lessons learned highlight the **importance of working closely with the national governments in embedding refugee needs into national planning and budgeting processes from the outset.** Engaging refugees and host communities in program design has proven critical for relevance and sustainability. Moving forward, UNCTs recommend prioritizing **legal and policy reforms to remove access barriers**, investing in local service infrastructure, and strengthening data systems to track inclusion outcomes. A consistent call was made for **scaling up successful models** and ensuring that refugee inclusion is not only a humanitarian imperative but a development priority. UNCTs also highlighted the need for **adaptive programming and continuous learning.** In some contexts, limited infrastructure and coordination challenges require flexible approaches and iterative adjustments. The use of joint needs assessments, biometric surveys, and national datasets has proven essential for identifying gaps and informing targeted interventions. It is recommended that these **data-driven practices are expanded and that refugee indicators are consistently tracked** across sectors, from education and health to housing and livelihoods. This will enable governments and partners to monitor progress, refine strategies, and uphold accountability in refugee inclusion efforts.

International responsibility-sharing in support of refugee hosting countries

The United Nations system continues to advance international responsibility-sharing in support of refugee-hosting countries, aligning humanitarian and development efforts to promote inclusive governance, sustainable solutions, and protection for displaced populations. This chapter synthesizes progress, challenges, lessons learned, and good practices from UNCTs that have demonstrated concrete efforts in their 2025 reporting on the UN Common Pledge 2.0 in **advocacy for international responsibility-sharing in support of refugee-hosting countries, including in the form of financing and/or budget support.**

Progress and Impact

The UNCTs have made progress in advancing the objectives of the UN Common Pledge 2.0 through resource mobilization. Across diverse contexts, coordinated efforts have resulted in tangible improvements in displacement responses, socio-economic inclusion, and durable solutions for refugees, migrants and host communities.

In Afghanistan, the UNCT mobilized over **USD 183 million to assist 3.3 million people in displacement-affected communities** through multi-sectoral interventions focused on (re) integration solution pathways. Continuous advocacy by the UN Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator and the UNCT to **repurpose and realign existing funds and programs towards an integrated solutions approach** has yielded concrete results, especially within Afghanistan's resource-constrained development financing environment. **Strategic frameworks** were developed in 2024, including an **inter-agency national solutions plan centered on IDPs**, alongside an integrated appeal addressing the recent influx of Afghans from Pakistan. These frameworks have served as key fundraising and coordination tools, effectively engaging donors and aligning development planning with displacement needs.

The example of **Brazil**, where **40 refugee-led initiatives received support through the UNCT**, demonstrates how **financial and capacity-building support** can enable organizations to expand their impact and play a more active role in public discourse and advocacy. This approach has **strengthened community ownership and fostered greater inclusion** of refugee perspectives in national policy dialogue.

In **Colombia**, the UNCT played a pivotal role in **supporting legal and socio-economic reforms**. Through the technical expertise and resource mobilization efforts of agencies such as UNHCR, significant progress was achieved in advancing legislative and programmatic measures aimed at improving protection and livelihoods for displaced populations.

In the **Republic of the Congo**, UN advocacy focused on **addressing the root causes of displacement in border regions** adjacent to the Central African Republic, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and Rwanda. This included close collaboration with local governments and partners to prevent forced movements and strengthen protection mechanisms. A key achievement was the establishment of border protection monitoring systems, ensuring safe reception and coordinated humanitarian assistance for affected populations.

In **Costa Rica**, the UNCT demonstrated a strong commitment to resource mobilization, **successfully securing international donor funding to promote the rights and socio-economic inclusion of refugees, asylum seekers, and migrants**. These efforts have led to substantial policy and operational advancements. A joint program implemented by UNHCR, IOM, and UNDP, and supported by the Peacebuilding Fund (USD 2 million), is fostering peaceful coexistence between people in situations of human mobility and host communities. Additionally, UNHCR has mobilized further resources from public donors, including Canada, to strengthen the national Refugee Unit, thereby improving access to refugee status determination procedures, documentation and work permits. The agency has also deepened strategic partnerships with International Financial Institutions (IFIs) to secure stronger support for the Government of Costa Rica. Notably, the World Bank contributed USD 10.2 million, while the Inter-American Development Bank (IADB) provided USD 157 million, further reinforcing the government's capacity to implement inclusive policies. Collectively, these mobilization efforts have contributed to measurable progress in promoting fair labor practices and enhancing socio-economic inclusion for migrant and refugee populations in Costa Rica.

In **Egypt**, a joint program worth EUR 12.2 million was launched under the **Joint Platform for Migrants and Refugees**, co-chaired by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the UN Resident Coordinator's Office. The program will address basic health and education needs and enhance resilience and protection for the less advantaged refugees, migrants and asylum seekers living in Egypt, as well as their host communities. The initiative underscores strong national ownership and collaborative engagement in addressing the needs of migrants and refugees.

Finally, in **Uganda**, multiple **UN agencies scaled up their resource mobilization efforts and reallocated internal funds to respond to the growing influx of refugees and new arrivals**. This coordinated response reflects the UNCT's agility and commitment to sustaining humanitarian and development linkages in one of the world's largest refugee-hosting countries.

Lessons Learned and Good Practices

Implementation of the UN Common Pledge 2.0 has generated valuable lessons and good practices across UNCTs, underscoring the effectiveness of strategic advocacy, participatory governance, integrated planning, and flexible resource use. These insights are informing how the UN system can better align humanitarian and development action, strengthen national ownership, and deliver sustainable, inclusive results for displaced and host populations.

UNCT experiences demonstrate that sustained and targeted advocacy is central to achieving durable solutions. In **Jordan**, the UNCT highlighted that the sustainability of refugee support interventions depends critically on diversifying funding sources to reduce dependency on short-term or single-channel funding. Collectively, these experiences affirm that strategic advocacy—paired with flexible financing—can drive systemic change and enhance program sustainability. In **Egypt**, co-chairing joint platforms with government counterparts enhanced visibility, coordination, and political support, illustrating how shared leadership can reinforce national ownership and policy coherence.

A key good practice has been the development of **strategic frameworks and inter-agency solutions plans** to better align humanitarian, development, and durable solutions approaches, as demonstrated in **Afghanistan**. The UNCT's ability to **repurpose and realign approved funds** ensured a timely and flexible response to emerging needs, enabling multi-sectoral support for displaced populations. Similarly, **Uganda** exemplified flexibility by scaling up resource mobilization and **reprogramming internal funds** to respond effectively to large refugee influxes. These practices highlight the importance of adaptable financing and integrated planning in complex displacement contexts.

Empowering local and refugee-led organizations has been another defining good practice. In the **Republic of the Congo**, the establishment of **monitoring systems and coordination mechanisms** helped prevent forced displacement and ensure safe reception for returnees and new arrivals. These practices demonstrate the value of local leadership and community-based approaches in achieving sustainable results. In **Chile**, coordination with UNCTs in neighboring countries – Peru, Bolivia and Argentina –helped to improve identification and support to individuals in need of international protection, ensuring access to fair asylum procedures and complementary legal pathways.

UNCTs have demonstrated strong capacity for resource mobilization, translating financial investments into measurable outcomes. Across contexts, these efforts supported long-term planning, program sustainability, and inclusive service delivery through predictable and targeted funding.

Key challenges

Despite notable progress, challenges persist across contexts. Many of the submitted pledge updates highlight limitations in further pledge progress due to funding constraints. This challenge has been exacerbated by the financial circumstances and funding cuts by donors in 2025. Afghanistan and Brazil reported limited and unpredictable financing, which hampers long-term planning and program sustainability. Costa Rica emphasized that resource mobilization efforts are significantly constrained by the limited funding opportunities available in 2025, affecting the scalability of initiatives. The DRC noted that despite commitments to increased resource mobilization, funding gaps continue to hinder the full implementation of durable solutions and resilience-building initiatives. In Uganda, the UNCT reported that financial constraints, short-term or inadequate funding, and difficulties in resource mobilization have led to the scaling down of services and projects.



Mexico. Haitian refugee finds safety and stability in Mexico City.

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Meaningful participation of refugees in UNCT planning and implementation

The UN Common Pledge 2.0 represents a collective commitment by UNCTs to enhance the inclusion of refugees in national development processes. A key dimension of this pledge is the meaningful participation of refugees – ensuring that those most affected by displacement are not only consulted but actively involved in shaping the policies and programs that impact their lives. This chapter synthesizes findings from UNCTs that have in their 2025 reporting on the UN Common Pledge 2.0 demonstrated concrete efforts to promote meaningful participation of refugees in planning and implementation. In their reporting, UN country teams highlighted how refugees were included in consultations, policy development, implementation of programs, advocacy platforms, as well as leadership and decision-making spaces.

Progress and impact

Refugee participation in governance and development planning has led to tangible, transformative impacts across countries. By involving refugees in decision-making, **policies and programs have become more inclusive, responsive, and grounded in real needs.** For example, **Brazil's** “Comigrar 2024” engaged over 7,000 displaced individuals in shaping the National Policy on Migrants, Refugees, and Stateless Persons.

Empowerment is another key impact. Refugee-led organizations and individuals, **especially women and youth**, have gained leadership skills and influence. In **Ecuador**, around 8,500 people were involved in participatory practices, including more than 50 refugee-led and women-led organizations, supported by UNHCR. In **Uganda**, a 587-member refugee women’s movement drives grassroots advocacy on gender equality, supported by UN Women. In **South Africa**, successful engagement with refugee-led organizations and the implementation of innovative initiatives such as sports programs and online misinformation campaigns have promoted social cohesion. In the **Kyrgyz Republic**, dialogue platforms such as Central Asian Women Leaders Caucus have enabled Afghan female leaders living in the Kyrgyz Republic and the region to promote the rights of Afghans and to advocate on number of issues such as legal residence, employment opportunities, healthcare and access to higher education.

Participation also **strengthens governance and accountability.** In **North Macedonia**, the ongoing implementation of the National Development Strategy includes refugees in participatory and survey phases of decision-making. **Access to services** has expanded through refugee input. In **Indonesia**, participatory assessments led to improved access to education, health services, and legal documentation. In **Ecuador** and **Peru**, local government engagement—shaped by refugee feedback—enhanced access to education and healthcare. **Economic inclusion** has advanced through refugee-informed programs.

In the **Republic of the Congo**, the “One Youth, One Enterprise” initiative trains refugees for labor market integration, promoting self-reliance. Finally, **refugee participation has influenced national and regional policy frameworks**. In **Colombia**, Venezuelan refugees helped shape the Temporary Protection Status policy through consultations and assessments. These examples show that refugee participation is a catalyst for inclusive, effective, and sustainable development.

Most other UNCTs also mention inclusion of refugees or displaced persons, though not all have provided evidence or statements indicating that refugees were meaningfully involved in shaping or implementing plans. In some cases, pledges focused on service delivery, legal frameworks or coordination, without reference to participatory mechanisms.

Lessons Learned and good practices

UNCTs have highlighted several important lessons in advancing refugee participation and inclusion. First, **institutionalizing refugee engagement within governance structures** is essential. For example, in Mauritania, the UNCT supported the establishment and revitalization of village committees that included refugees’ representatives to ensure their voices shaped community priorities. Women and youth participation in these village committees rose from 40 percent to 69 percent. This requires dedicated resources and mechanisms to ensure consistent and meaningful involvement. **Refugee-led organizations play a vital role** in advocacy and policy development, and their empowerment enhances the legitimacy and impact of interventions.

Embedding gender-responsive and intersectional approaches ensures equitable participation across all levels of governance. This enables displaced populations to actively shape policies that affect their protection and integration. **Multi-stakeholder collaboration** – including governments, UN agencies, civil society, and refugee communities – further strengthens policy coherence and sustainability.

Inclusive and responsive participatory processes are crucial. Tools such as digital platforms, community radio, and localized consultations help reach diverse refugee groups, ensuring their voices are heard. Additionally, advocacy through UN Human Rights Mechanisms, such as the Universal Periodic Review and Treaty Bodies, has proven effective in promoting refugee rights and influencing national policy.

Several good practices offer models for replication. **Brazil’s “Comigrar 2024”** set a benchmark for participatory governance through consultations, elections, and policy proposals. **Indonesia** facilitated refugee access to education and services via circular letters and local government engagement. The **Kyrgyz Republic** and **North Macedonia** demonstrated successful policy integration through national strategies and governance bodies.

Colombia's collaboration with refugee-led organizations supported socioeconomic inclusion through entrepreneurship and job placement. **Ethiopia** promoted refugee-led advocacy within national frameworks, and **Jordan** integrated refugees into national systems via the Jordan Response Plan. **Peru** prioritized refugees in CFs, and **Ecuador** strengthened local government engagement to improve refugee access to services.

The experiences of these countries underscore the **transformative potential of refugee participation** in development planning. When refugees are recognized as rights-holders and co-creators, policies become more inclusive, responsive and sustainable. However, **meaningful participation requires deliberate investment, institutional commitment, and ongoing engagement**. Addressing structural barriers—such as legal recognition, funding gaps and coordination challenges—is essential to scaling these efforts.

The UN has worked closely with the national authorities to ensure meaningful participation of refugees, with RCs providing strategic direction and advocacy, UNCTs operationalizing inclusive governance through joint planning and coordination and UN agencies, especially UNHCR, UN Women, IOM, UNICEF, UNFPA, UNESCO and ILO, among others, delivering specialized support, ensuring that refugee voices were heard and acted upon across sectors. Together, these actors helped shift the paradigm from viewing refugees as beneficiaries to recognizing them as co-creators of policy and agents of change.

The UNCTs that have succeeded in embedding refugee participation have done so by **aligning their pledges with national priorities, leveraging multi-agency collaboration, and putting inclusivity at the center**. These lessons and practices offer valuable guidance for other country teams seeking to fulfill the spirit of the UN Common Pledge 2.0 and advance durable solutions for displaced populations.

Challenges

Despite significant progress in refugee inclusion, several challenges persist in ensuring meaningful participation and integration. One major hurdle is ensuring broad **refugee access to formal consultation platforms**. While partners have made efforts to involve refugees through meetings and assessments, logistical constraints, language barriers, and lack of awareness can prevent many from fully engaging in these processes. This can limit the diversity of voices heard and may result in programs that do not fully reflect the needs of all refugee groups.

Another challenge lies in **sustaining long-term engagement**. Although refugee community leaders are increasingly involved in decision-making and implementation, their capacity to represent and mobilize their communities can be hindered by limited resources, training, and institutional support. Without consistent reinforcement, their roles may become symbolic rather than impactful.

Economic integration also presents difficulties and scaling of successful programs remains a challenge. **Funding constraints, legal barriers to employment, and competition in local job markets** can restrict the number of beneficiaries and limit the effectiveness of efforts. Moreover, ongoing enrollment requires continuous coordination and monitoring to ensure equitable access and sustained impact.

Finally, fostering a genuine sense of ownership among refugees demands **more than participation** – it requires **trust, transparency, and accountability**. Host communities and implementing agencies must work collaboratively to build inclusive environments where refugees feel empowered to contribute meaningfully. Without this, interventions risk being perceived as externally driven, reducing their long-term sustainability and relevance.

Addressing these challenges is essential to strengthening refugee inclusion and ensuring that programs are not only responsive but also transformative for both refugees and host communities.



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

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Recommendations based on the progress of the UN Common Pledge 2.0 on the road to GRF 2027

The following are a set of emerging recommendations for the relevant stakeholders based on the progress noted thus far in the reporting from UNCTs.

Recommendations for RCs, UNCTs and UN entities:

1. Continue to support data integration and disaggregation

- Assist governments in developing displacement-sensitive data systems, including disaggregation by status, age, gender, and disability, and enhance data systems to track refugee-specific outcomes to inform planning and service delivery.
- Continue refining AGD-sensitive planning and ensure consistent disaggregated data collection.

2. Continue to align programming with National Plans

- Ensure refugee-related interventions are embedded in Cooperation Frameworks and sectoral strategies, promoting coherence with national development priorities.
- Encourage joint planning with governments and partners, ensuring refugee inclusion is embedded in national systems and policies.
- Design programs that benefit both refugees and host communities, especially in high-density areas, to foster social cohesion and equitable service access.

3. Further strengthen joint advocacy and technical assistance

- Collaborate across agencies and Multilateral Development Banks to advocate for inclusive policies and provide technical support to ministries on education, health, social protection, and labor inclusion.

4. Maintain support and advocacy for refugee inclusion in national systems

- Prioritize refugee inclusion in national plans, budgets, and service delivery systems.
- Leverage the leadership of Resident Coordinators, and where relevant, Humanitarian Coordinators, to mobilize UNCT-wide, and HCT-wide support.
- Support access to decent work, education, and social protection systems.

5. Strengthen multi-stakeholder collaboration and support local actors

- Work jointly across UN agencies to support refugee inclusion, avoiding siloed approaches. Continue OCHA-UNHCR coordination, especially under the Humanitarian Reset, to adapt to evolving coordination response models.
- Engage refugee-led organizations as partners in planning and implementation.
- Prioritize funding and capacity-building for local, national, and refugee-led organizations.
- Apply the Humanitarian–Development–Peace collaboration and fully utilize peacebuilding capacities to address displacement and promote stability.
- Ensure coordination in mixed settings (refugees and IDPs) is streamlined and complementary.

6. Facilitate access to legal and civil documentation

- Work with civil registries to improve refugee access to birth registration, residence permits, and nationality documentation, unlocking pathways to services.

7. Strengthen refugee participation

- Institutionalize inclusive consultations and feedback mechanisms in planning processes.
- Engage with the Refugee Advisory Board and use it as a reference and support for project development and policies.

8. Promote knowledge sharing and invest in Evidence and Learning

- Use platforms like the UNSDG Portal on People on the Move to disseminate tools, methodologies, and good practices.
- Support advocacy by providing data and concrete examples to communicate benefits of international support.
- Build and share evidence on what works for refugee inclusion and its benefits.
- Integrate refugee data into the UN Common Country Analysis and Cooperation Frameworks.

9. Support capacity-building and strengthening

- Support RCs and UNCTs to apply human-centered, results-based approaches.

10. Ensure Flexible, Multi-Year Funding

- Advocate for adaptable financing that responds to evolving refugee needs, supports long-term integration and aligns with advocating for international financing to support host countries.
- Prioritize child-sensitive services, especially for the 40 percent of refugees who are children.

Ultimately, sustained commitment, adaptive planning and inclusive governance are key to ensuring that refugees are not left behind in the pursuit of the Sustainable Development Goals.

Areas of engagement with refugee-hosting governments:

1. Embed refugee inclusion in national and sub-national plans and coordination mechanisms

- Integrate refugee needs into development plans, sectoral strategies, and budget allocations to ensure sustained service delivery.
- Establish or reinforce inter-ministerial platforms to coordinate refugee inclusion across sectors and levels of government.

2. Expand legal pathways and access to documentation

- Reform civil registration and legal frameworks to enable refugees to obtain documentation necessary for accessing public services and employment.

3. Invest in inclusive infrastructure and services

- Prioritize upgrades to schools, health facilities, WASH systems, and housing in refugee-hosting areas, ensuring equitable access for all.
- Identify and cost improvements needed to extend national services to refugees.
- Ensure funding reaches municipalities and communities hosting refugees.
- Remove legal and administrative barriers to employment, recognize foreign qualifications, and promote vocational training and entrepreneurship for refugees.
- Establish or reinforce inter-ministerial platforms to coordinate refugee inclusion across sectors and levels of government.

4. Institutionalize refugee participation

- Include refugees in national datasets, plans and budgets using participatory processes.
- Establish mechanisms for refugee input in policy and program design.

5. Use global platforms for advocacy

- Leverage forums like the Global Refugee Forum to mobilize international support and elevate challenges.
- Advocate for consultation and support towards local and host communities to promote peaceful coexistence and socio-economic inclusion.

Areas of engagement with donors and International Financial Institutions (IFIs):

1. Provide predictable, multi-year financing

- Provide flexible, multi-year funding aligned with Cooperation Frameworks and HNRPs.
- Support host countries and UNCTs with sustained funding to implement inclusive policies and scale up service delivery for refugees and host communities. Sustained funding is also urgently needed to maintain humanitarian assistance delivery.
- Ensure that international financing reaches host communities, part of accountability in responsibility-sharing.
- Design mechanisms to prevent funding from being concentrated at the capital level.
- Track benefits and ensure support reaches refugee-hosting municipalities.

2. Invest in national systems and capacity building

- Channel resources into strengthening public institutions, infrastructure, and workforce capacity in refugee-hosting areas.
- Use influence and resources to support refugee inclusion in national systems.

3. Support data and evidence initiatives

- Fund efforts to improve displacement data systems, including integration into national statistics and monitoring frameworks.

4. Promote nexus-based programming

- Encourage humanitarian-development-peace approaches that link emergency response with long-term development and resilience-building.

5. Enable policy dialogue and reform

- Use convening power and technical expertise to support policy reforms that advance refugee inclusion, including social protection and labor market access.
- Leverage influence with Ministries of Finance and planning authorities to promote the earmarking of national budgets and the integration of durable solutions into fiscal policy and medium-term expenditure frameworks.



Jordan, High school (Tawjihi) refugee students in Zaatari camp full joy after passing exams and succeeding in high school.

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ANNEX: Examples of actions taken by different UN entities to fulfil the UN Common Pledge 2.0



Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) and the United Nations Development Coordination Office (DCO)

As committed under the pledge, UNHCR, DCO and OCHA have continued to co-lead implementation of the UN Common Pledge 2.0, providing the necessary support and coordination in the first phase of implementation, and will continue to do so until the next GRF in 2027. Collaboration between UNHCR, OCHA and DCO has been central to advancing a development-focused approach for refugee populations. At the country level, strong leadership by RCs and effective collaboration with UNHCR have been instrumental in enabling multi-stakeholder engagement that is both inclusive and coherent.



Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)

FAO has been co-leading the Agriculture multistakeholder pledge, scaling up its refugee response and making tangible progress towards its commitments. FAO has accelerated progress toward durable solutions for displaced populations by establishing cross-divisional coordination, integrating displacement-sensitive data systems across multiple countries, and contributing to inter-agency response plans, resulting in making progress on five out of eight corporate commitments just two years after the first Global Refugee Forum.

FAO Uganda has been advancing on its commitments, by delivering support to refugees along the Humanitarian-Development-Peace continuum. FAO Uganda committed to scale up support for refugees and host communities by linking short-term assistance with longer-term agricultural livelihood solutions, in close collaboration with government, district authorities, private sector actors, and livelihoods partners. FAO is reaching 2,500 newly arrived Sudanese refugee households with seeds, tools, and poultry kits provided through electronic vouchers via local input dealers. Households also access clean cooking solutions and training in good agricultural practices. FAO, with private partner

Agricycle Uganda, is supporting 1,000 refugee and host households to move from subsistence to market-oriented production. Through Farmer Field Schools, Village Savings and Loans Associations, and agro-processing technologies, households are linked to value chains and markets for added-value products, boosting incomes and resilience.

FAO is building the resilience and self-reliance of both newly arrived and longer-term refugees, through agriculture. This is creating pathways towards local integration for refugees, while also supporting host communities.



International Labour Organization (ILO)

Throughout 2024 and 2025, the ILO has continued to lead on advancing decent work for refugees in global discussions by deepening its engagement in relevant UN processes, strengthening key partnerships, and formally advancing the institutionalization of sustainable development solutions to forced displacement, helping shape its future work and priorities in this area.

Initiatives promoting inclusive market systems and decent work, including through youth engagement, disability inclusion, and expanded access to social protection have already been implemented and are ongoing in various regions. ILO remains committed to amplifying its global impact in forced displacement settings through the newly established Technical Working Group on Forced Displacement. ILO-UNHCR institutional collaboration serves as a key pillar in institutionalizing ILO engagement in displacement contexts, highlighting the need for coordinated, durable solutions that bridge humanitarian efforts with development objectives. The ILO PROSPECTS Lessons Learned report provides a comprehensive overview of what was done in the first phase of the program. A participatory design process has culminated in the production of a web-based learning platform that will allow practitioners, policy makers, civil society organizations, academic and other key stakeholder to easily draw on relevant learnings from the report, and use them to inform their relevant areas of work.



International Organization for Migration (IOM)

IOM has provided high-quality health services to refugees prior to their resettlement and ensured continuity of care for refugees with health needs by connecting pre-departure, travel, and post-arrival phases. IOM implemented comprehensive pre-departure medical procedures for refugees, delivered vaccinations, preventive and curative healthcare, and provided essential health-related travel assistance such as wheelchairs, supplemental oxygen, and medical escorts. Likewise, secure sharing of refugees' health information with health authorities in the receiving countries for continuity of care was facilitated to ensure proper reception and ongoing care post-arrival.

This has contributed to mitigating public health risks associated with mobility and enhanced the health outcomes of refugees resettling internationally. IOM ensured seamless continuity of healthcare through the various phases of migration, including pre-departure, travel, and post-arrival, consequently contributing to enhancing the preparedness of receiving countries and improving overall integration prospects for refugees. Between end of 2023 and 2024, more than 278,000 refugees directly benefited from health assessments and pre-departure medical procedures. IOM ensured coordinated documentation with receiving agencies and health providers post arrival for approximately 12 percent of individuals with significant medical conditions. In addition, 2,109 medical escorts were deployed to support safe refugee travel.

In 2024-2025, IOM and UNHCR deepened their collaboration as UN Legal Identity Agenda (UNLIA) Task Force members through joint events, policy initiatives, and technical exchanges, advancing inclusive, rights-based legal identity systems that address the needs of migrants, refugees, stateless persons, and other populations in vulnerable positions. Joint efforts strengthened global and regional policy alignment, advanced technical standards, and fostered multi-stakeholder cooperation on legal identity, resulting in greater visibility of statelessness within legal identity agendas and concrete recommendations to improve access to documentation for migrants, refugees, and other populations in vulnerable positions.

IOM has also committed to expanding and strengthening resettlement and complementary pathways by conducting at least 10 key outcomes in 5 new countries including training sessions and partnerships with government officials and other stakeholders that contribute to the goals established in the Third Country Solutions for Refugees: Roadmap 2030.



Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS)

UNAIDS implemented various strategic initiatives to integrate refugees into national strategies, ensuring equitable access to HIV services, improving healthcare delivery, reducing stigma and discrimination through advocacy for inclusive policies, community engagement, as well as the provision of technical support, and capacity strengthening for health workers & community organizations.

UNAIDS and its cosponsors are significantly enhancing healthcare access and reducing stigma for refugees and displaced populations globally by integrating HIV responses into humanitarian emergencies, advocating for inclusive health and rights policies, and establishing national guidelines. These initiatives are complemented by robust community support programs, ensuring comprehensive care and protection for vulnerable groups. Persistent advocacy by the UNAIDS Secretariat and its cosponsors, with UNHCR at the forefront, has led to substantial progress in incorporating refugees into national health and HIV strategies, thereby improving their access to services.

The 2024 UNHCR annual public health survey, covering 54 countries, revealed that 92 percent (43 out of 47) of countries with a national 'test and treat' policy are implementing it within refugee operations, 61 percent (19 out of 31) of countries with HIV self-testing policies are applying them within refugee settings, 72 percent (28 out of 39) of countries with Pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP) policies are offering it to key populations in refugee settings and 94 percent of countries with integrated prevention of vertical transmission services in primary healthcare are providing these services to refugees. According to the 2022 and 2024 UNAIDS National Commitments and Policy Instrument, 70 of 82 reporting countries indicate that their laws/policies enable refugees to access HIV services under the same conditions as citizens. In 2024, 26 countries reported that their National AIDS strategy/policy addresses refugees and asylum-seekers.

The Global AIDS Monitoring (GAM) framework has been used to include reporting on the integration of people of humanitarian concern in national HIV policies and programs and of subnational quantitative indicator data on the HIV epidemic and response which countries can combine with available data on humanitarian contexts to better understand the HIV situation in those areas. Between 2017 and 2024, 52 countries have reported that national AIDS strategies or policies include refugees and internally displaced people. Between 2022 and 2024, 70 countries have reported that laws and policies enable refugees to access HIV services under the same conditions as citizens. Thirty-five countries, mostly in sub-Saharan Africa, have produced sub-national HIV estimates for 2024.



Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR)

OHCHR continues to foster the protection of the human rights of people moving within mixed movements, including refugees, by supporting a human rights-based approach to related laws, policies and programs, in collaboration with UNHCR and other partners.

The pledge has contributed to strengthening the integration of human rights principles into migration and asylum governance discussions and actions, including in areas such as border management, returns, protection at sea and countering xenophobia. Through its monitoring, advocacy and technical engagement, in collaboration with UNCHR and key partners, OHCHR has helped raise attention to human rights violations affecting refugees and other people on the move and promoted more inclusive and rights-based approaches among States and partners. While these efforts have supported progress towards ensuring that migration and asylum governance measures comply with international human rights law and standards and that harmful narratives are challenged, the overall impact of the pledge has been constrained by limited resources, which have reduced OHCHR's dedicated capacity at both headquarters and field levels. Sustained and predictable funding would enhance the Office's ability to deepen its engagement and achieve more measurable results under this commitment.



United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)

UNICEF is continuing efforts to expand the Laaha digital platform to 25 languages. The platform currently reaches 1.7 million users in 13 languages and provides improved access to life-saving information. UNICEF is also deploying resources on Caring for Child Survivors (CCS) in 11 languages with regional training across 6 countries and analyzing adolescent girls' needs in humanitarian responses including Nigeria and Myanmar. An estimated 300 CCS certified trainers and 5,000 service providers are now better equipped to care for child survivors of sexual abuse in refugee, humanitarian, and fragile contexts across multiple countries.

UNICEF has also made progress in accelerating the integration of Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS) interventions and services for children on the move across the development-humanitarian nexus globally. The mental health and psychosocial wellbeing of refugees, internally displaced and host community children, adolescents and

caregivers has been prioritized and supported, through access to quality, timely, and age-appropriate mental health services and support; and the systemic integration of MHPSS in all humanitarian, development and peace-building programs. In 2024, the online Minimum Service Package platform was used by 57,993 unique users from 207 countries and territories. The Joint UNICEF/WHO Programme on Child and Adolescent Mental Health Psychosocial Wellbeing and Development has been working across 13 countries.

UNICEF has made significant progress on the implementation of the pledge “Inclusion, Protection and Empowerment of Refugee, Stateless and Returnee Children and their Families”, including through operationalizing the Strategic Collaboration Framework with UNHCR, and implementation of interventions under phase 2 of the PROSPECTS Partnership.

Concrete impacts include the strengthening of UNICEF and UNHCR collaboration in 20 countries under the Strategic Collaboration Framework, improving access to education, child protection, social protection, nutrition, and WASH services for displaced and host community children. Under the UNICEF UNHCR Strategic Collaboration Framework: the two agencies are working together in 20 countries which are home to 13 million refugees. Collaboration with UNHCR, ILO, the World Bank and IFC under the PROSPECTS partnership contributes to structurally improve access to rights for forcibly displaced persons, strengthen the case for protection, inclusion, and durable solutions through evidence-based policy dialogue. The partnership also reinforces inclusive national child protection, social protection, and education systems as well as strengthening the meaningful participation of refugees.

Under the pledge “Enhancing Refugee Self-Reliance and Wellbeing through quality, holistic, inclusive and gender transformative Early Child”, UNICEF finalized the development of an integrated national Early Childhood Development (ECD) costing plan (aligned with the National Integrated ECD Policy for Uganda) that is inclusive of refugee and displaced children, their caregivers, and host communities. Additionally, a national ECD coordination platform is being formed following the completion of a National ECD stakeholder mapping. These initiatives have contributed to a more structured, inclusive, and coordinated national ECD system. They have strengthened policy and institutional frameworks, improved ECD service quality and accessibility, fostered innovation and community involvement, and reinforced the importance of play-based learning. Additionally, evidence generation has strengthened advocacy for increased investment in high-impact, cost-effective ECD solutions, benefiting both refugee and host communities. A total of 52,365 beneficiaries have been reached so far.



United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA)

DESA has taken steps to encourage member states to include asylum-seekers, refugees and displaced persons in their Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs) and in the preparation of guidance and training materials to government officials responsible for coordinating the VNRs.

The VNR Handbook is prepared by DESA to support countries in the preparation of their Voluntary National Reviews. The 2024 and 2025 editions of the VNR Handbook include prominent boxes encouraging the countries to include asylum-seekers, refugees, and displaced persons as stakeholders in the Voluntary National Reviews. The Handbook also makes the linkage between the inclusion of refugees, asylum-seekers and displaced persons and the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, by stating “Inclusion of refugees, asylum-seekers and displaced persons is in line with the commitment to ‘Leave no one behind’ of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.”

DESA through its engagement with countries in the VNR process will continue to encourage countries to include asylum-seekers, refugees and displaced persons in the current and subsequent VNRs.



United Nations Development Coordination Office (DCO)

DCO pledged to promote inclusion of refugees in the UN Common Country Analysis (CCAs) and Cooperation Frameworks (CF) in countries hosting refugees. The implementation of DCO’s commitment has involved refining methodologies, supporting UNCTs to integrate refugees more holistically into UN CCAs, sharing knowledge and best practices on the UN Common pledge, and supporting measurable and context-specific targets for refugees to be embedded in the Cooperation Frameworks.

Milestones include strengthened technical guidance, tailored support to UNCTs, and annual tracking of inclusion indicators to assess progress and inform course correction. As of June 2025, refugee analysis is included in 65 UN CCAs (~ 94 percent of countries considered) and 49 Cooperation Frameworks contain refugee-specific results (~ 71 percent of countries considered). These results underscore system-wide progress supported by DCO’s policy and program guidance. In addition to the inclusion of refugees

in UN CCAs and Cooperation Frameworks, the RC System also guides the UNCT in various initiatives to support governments in developing policies and programs for vulnerable populations. Over the past four years, 63 out of the 69 UNCTs (91 percent) in refugee hosting countries have provided support to governments in formulating policies or programs to address the structural inequalities that refugees and asylum seekers face on a daily basis.

Achieving refugee inclusion at scale requires strong inter-agency collaboration and consistent technical support. The UN Common Pledge serves as a compelling example of how streamlined, coordinated UN engagement can lead to a more coherent and impactful development response, one that moves beyond short-term assistance toward sustainable, long-term inclusion of people otherwise at risk of being left behind.



United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

UNDP has committed to expanding its support to host countries and those welcoming returnees to ease pressure and protect development gains as well as advancing people-centered justice for refugees, forcibly displaced people and host communities.

UNDP has taken significant steps to improve the availability and quality of legal assistance and advance people-centered justice for refugees, returnees, internally displaced persons (IDPs) and host communities in at least 18 countries and launched a regional initiative to improve the response to those fleeing the war in Ukraine. Progress achieved has translated into tangible improvements in access to justice, rights protection, and inclusion. Ministries and legal institutions in countries such as Lebanon, Jordan, Uganda, Moldova, Armenia, Georgia, and Ukraine have adopted inclusive approaches, while mobile courts and legal aid clinics, helpdesks, and digital tools expanded outreach to underserved communities. Over one million people benefited from legal aid, psychosocial support, and awareness initiatives, and thousands of justice actors, legal aid providers, and community members were trained to deliver quality services and resolve disputes. Gender-sensitive approaches, community-based justice mechanisms, and evidence-driven reforms have strengthened trust, reduced tensions, and advanced durable solutions.



United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)

UNESCO has advanced the inclusion of refugees and displaced persons through four distinct pledges under the UN Common Pledge 2.0, focusing on education, culture, sport, and media as pathways to empowerment, protection, and social cohesion.

Education Inclusion: UNESCO has supported refugee inclusion in national education systems across 26 countries. Its work spans across four key areas: policy support, capacity building for crisis-sensitive planning and data use, coordination with refugee education mechanisms, and risk reduction measures. UNESCO has helped governments integrate refugee learners into national education plans, supported education in emergencies, and facilitated coordination platforms. UNESCO also piloted innovative models where refugees serve as educators and facilitators, enhancing ownership and sustainability of education initiatives.

Culture for Empowerment and Integration: UNESCO has leveraged culture as a tool for refugee empowerment, social integration, and economic development. UNESCO has engaged with Member States, national institutions, and other stakeholders to promote policy environments that are inclusive of refugees' cultural rights. Through technical cooperation, knowledge sharing, and targeted capacity-building, UNESCO has contributed to the development of frameworks that recognize and integrate refugee voices and heritage. UNESCO developed methodologies for cultural needs assessments and advocated for refugee participation in cultural life, including during World Refugee Day and high-level forums on artistic freedom. These efforts have strengthened community cohesion, reduced isolation, and promoted inclusive narratives. Further efforts of UNESCO focus on knowledge generation and resource mobilization.

Sport for Inclusion and Protection: Through its Fit for Life flagship, UNESCO has promoted sport as a vehicle for the inclusion and well-being of refugee and IDP communities. It organized events, featuring refugee athletes and highlighting sport's transformative power. UNESCO is developing a global framework for inclusive sport policy and launched a Global Sport Policy Survey with dedicated questions on refugee participation. Refugees have been actively involved in consultations and community events, advocating for safe spaces and gender equality in sport.

Media and Information Integrity: UNESCO has strengthened media institutions and digital platforms to counter mis- and disinformation and hate speech affecting refugees. In partnership with UNHCR, UNESCO supported media outlets in Ecuador, Uganda, Zimbabwe, Moldova, Romania, and Slovakia to improve ethical and conflict-sensitive reporting. Over 500 media productions were created, and more than 30 displaced Ukrainian media professionals were hired and trained. UNESCO also supported the establishment of the Tongogara Settlement Community Radio in Zimbabwe to amplify refugee voices. Additionally, UNESCO developed guidance in collaboration with OHCHR to help digital platforms protect freedom of expression and mitigate risks to critical voices, including refugees.



UN-HABITAT

United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat)

UN-Habitat has taken steps to support national and local governments in including refugees in urban development plans and relevant sectoral policies. This is being achieved through inclusive spatial planning and multi-level governance approaches that promote refugee-responsive urban systems.

UN-Habitat's work in Kenya, Egypt, Jordan, and globally has focused on embedding refugee inclusion into municipal planning, infrastructure upgrading, and service delivery. In Kenya, the Kenya Urban Support Programme (KUSP) has strengthened municipal capacities and aligned urban policies with refugee-host integration objectives. In Jordan, UN-Habitat contributed to the National Urban Policy by integrating refugee-responsive planning principles. In Egypt, the Refugee-Hosting Cities Project has enhanced inclusive service delivery through participatory planning. At the global level, UN-Habitat released a guidance note on mainstreaming migration and displacement into urban planning and public space development, offering practical entry points for authorities.

Refugees are engaged through participatory planning processes, ensuring their perspectives are considered alongside host communities. The pledge has helped shift the perception of refugees from marginalized groups to integral components of urban systems.



United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)

OCHA has continued to collaborate closely with UNHCR to integrate the needs of refugees and displaced persons into humanitarian planning and coordination frameworks at country, regional and global levels. This includes the inclusion of refugee-specific chapters in Humanitarian Needs and Response Plans (HNRPs), and the integration of regional refugee response plans into the Global Humanitarian Overview (GHO), thereby providing a platform for shared advocacy and planning.

In 2025, 15 out of 22 HNRPs included refugee chapters, and nine regional refugee and migrant response plans covering 32 countries were featured in the GHO. These frameworks align with the Global Compact on Refugees and aim to deliver effective responses in both emergency and protracted situations. Refugees and refugee-led organizations have participated in needs assessments and planning processes, ensuring their priorities are reflected in humanitarian strategies.

OCHA has also strengthened system-wide efforts to ensure marginalized groups—including refugees, women, older persons, and persons with disabilities—are included in decision-making and their participation is an integral driver of every humanitarian response. OCHA increased its gender analysis capacity, ensured Disability inclusion is integrated throughout the project cycle of all Country-Based Pooled Funds as well as in decision-making of CERF and CBPF grants, and OCHA actively contributed to joint initiatives and underlined the disability-inclusive approach in each stage of the response. In 2024, all HNRPs used gender and disability-disaggregated data to inform inclusive planning. Refugees were actively involved in participatory community consultations in Flagship Initiative pilot countries such as Colombia, the Philippines, South Sudan and Niger. Through its continued collaboration with UNHCR and other partners, OCHA will maintain efforts to include refugee needs in humanitarian coordination and planning, even as the Humanitarian Programme Cycle evolves under the Humanitarian Reset.



United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS)

UNOPS has committed to supporting host countries by including refugees, internally displaced persons (IDPs), stateless people, and returnees in relevant projects. As a project-based organization, UNOPS tailors its interventions to the needs of partners and ensures coordination with UN Country Teams (UNCTs) and national/local actors during implementation. UNOPS has been actively supporting displaced communities and returnees by including them as direct beneficiaries of recovery support projects, as well as indirect beneficiaries through employment by contractors providing services to implement infrastructure and procurement projects.

UNOPS has accelerated efforts to include displaced populations through multi-year, multi-sectoral recovery projects in fragile and conflict-affected settings. These efforts include job creation, support to local private sectors, and livelihood assistance. Projects in countries such as Afghanistan, Jordan, Uganda, and others have directly benefited displaced communities through cash-for-work programs, infrastructure development, and social grants. For example, in Afghanistan, over 36,000 returnees were supported through World Bank-funded initiatives, while in Jordan, a school repair project engaged over 16,500 refugees and host community members.

UNOPS also facilitates global initiatives such as the Platform on Disaster Displacement and manages the EU's Lives in Dignity Grant Facility, promoting development-oriented approaches to displacement. Refugees and displaced persons are engaged as both beneficiaries and stakeholders, providing feedback through mechanisms like Awaaz (a nationwide interagency hotline) in Afghanistan and a dedicated helpline in Pakistan, which inform program design and improve quality.



United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)

UNODC committed to support refugees and their host communities with mental health and psycho-social support services for drug use prevention, treatment and care, as well as in accessing controlled medicines for medical purposes; engage with host countries on crime prevention and strengthened criminal justice, particularly through ensuring access to justice, particularly free legal aid services, and remedies for victims of crime, e.g., of human trafficking and violence among refugee populations.



United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)

UNFPA pledge to promote refugee inclusion in censuses, Common Operational Datasets on Population Statistics (COD-PS) and Civil registration and vital statistics (CRVS) is progressing as planned. UNFPA supported census efforts through technical tools, workshops, and advocacy for revisions to align with the International Recommendations on Refugee Statistics. It updated COD-PS in Ukraine, Mozambique, Sudan, Haiti, and the Philippines, with plans for Myanmar in 2025. For CRVS, UNFPA developed inter-agency guidance to assess legal identity system coverage and inclusiveness using census and household survey data, promoting more inclusive and accurate data systems. Key challenges remain lack of funding and inter-agency coordination to ensure that COD-PS datasets reflect the best available information and can be effectively used to support decision-making.

UNFPA's pledge on promoting access and availability of quality sexual and reproductive health services for displaced people is in progress. Minimum Initial Service Package (MISP) readiness assessment has been completed and has shown limited focus on refugees. Pending availability of funding, UNFPA still plans to prepare an addendum with specific questions focusing on refugees/displaced people and prepare a cross-regional analysis of the next round of readiness assessment.

Since 2023, the Gender-Based Violence Area of Responsibility (GBV AoR), under the leadership of UNFPA, has significantly advanced the pledge by supporting women-led organizations (WLOs) in leadership roles at global, national, and sub-national levels, as well as strengthening technical assistance, peer networks, and institutional partnerships.



United Nations Programme for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women)

UN Women has taken significant steps to promote the rights, needs, and protection of refugee women and girls through its commitments under the UN Common Pledge 2.0. These efforts include strengthening gender data and analysis, enhancing the leadership and participation of refugee women, and addressing statelessness through legal reform advocacy.

UN Women has provided gender technical expertise to coordinated system-wide assessments and refugee response plans in Lebanon, Ukraine, and Cox's Bazar. It has also led gender assessments and developed knowledge products to inform evidence-based policies. UN Women's work has emphasized the importance of sex- and age-disaggregated data and gender analysis in humanitarian planning and decision-making. UN Women also strengthened capacities on gender mainstreaming of other UN agencies, governments, and civil society organizations.

To promote meaningful participation, UN Women partnered with local women-led organizations (WLOs) to strengthen their capacity, facilitate access to funding, and support their involvement in decision-making processes. In Latin America and the Caribbean, UN Women co-organized the First Regional Meeting of WLOs focused on human mobility, resulting in a collective work plan to improve public policies and labor conditions for migrant and refugee women.

UN Women has also supported the socio-economic empowerment and inclusion of refugee women through initiatives such as the Second Chance Education (SCE) Programme, livelihood skills training, and the establishment of multi-purpose women's centers.

In addressing statelessness, UN Women has led the Equality in Law for Women and Girls by 2030 strategy, advocating for gender-equal nationality laws. It co-organized the Global Multistakeholder Summit on Advancing Gender Equality in Nationality Laws and partnered with UNHCR to release the 2025 Background Note on Gender Equality, Nationality Laws, and Statelessness.

UN Women will continue to advance gender equality in refugee response planning by promoting inclusive governance, supporting legal reforms, and empowering refugee women and girls to take leadership roles in their communities.



United Nations Volunteers (UNV)

The UNV has actively advanced its pledge on continued advocacy with UN partners for an increased uptake of refugees and stateless persons as UN volunteers. In 2024, 82 refugees served as UN Volunteers—43% of whom were women—with the majority being Syrians and Ukrainians deployed in Jordan, Romania, and Kenya. By mid-2025, 70 refugee volunteers were engaged, primarily with UNHCR. UNV's efforts have provided refugees with meaningful roles in implementing UN mandates while offering modest livelihood support through volunteer assignments. A notable example is the UNCT Jordan's commitment to deploy 30 refugee volunteers in various capacities. These initiatives not only promote refugee participation and empowerment but also contribute to inclusive UN responses. UNV's work aligns with the UN Common Pledge 2.0 by fostering partnerships and advocating for equitable opportunities for displaced populations within the UN system.



World Food Programme (WFP)

WFP has made significant progress on its pledge to allocate at least 20 per cent of multilateral funding to priority refugee operations. WFP's unearmarked allocations to refugee operations have steadily increased, rising from \$49 million in 2023 to \$63 million in 2024. The agency has hence surpassed the target with 48 per cent of its latest allocation going to refugee needs, which marks a major step toward meeting immediate humanitarian needs while supporting long-term solutions. Progress has been made possible due to internal prioritization and alignment with UNHCR on funding needs. Sustaining this high level of support will, however, depend on continued donor flexibility and the availability of multilateral resources.

Regarding the agency's second pledge to work with UNHCR to advance joint programming to enhance self-reliance and socioeconomic inclusion of refugees, WFP and UNHCR are making moderate progress toward their pledge by advancing joint programming in multiple countries—such as Uganda, Kenya, and Chad, enhancing refugees' self-reliance through social protection integration, resilience-building, and collaboration with governments and development actors. Notable progress includes resilience-building in Chad, integrated settlements in Kenya, and targeted livelihood programming in Uganda. While progress is steady, long-term impact depends on sustained coordination and capacity across stakeholders. Ensuring long-term impact requires continued investment, policy alignment, and support from development actors.



World Health Organization (WHO)

WHO continues to actively support Member States to integrate refugees into national health systems through technical assistance, policy guidance and review. For example, in Bulgaria WHO supported health system reforms which ensure all refugees under temporary protection receive initial coverage under the national health insurance scheme, with ongoing access equal to citizens. In Uganda, WHO conducted the Refugee and Migrant Health System Review in close collaboration with the Ministry of Health, identifying strategic actions and providing technical support to strengthen the national health system and health services capacity. In relation to their second pledge, WHO has strengthened national health systems to improve sexual and reproductive health services for displaced and stateless women, enhanced healthcare providers' skills to manage gender-based violence through targeted training, and established robust data collection systems to inform evidence based interventions. Going forward and subject to availability of funding, WHO will use the clinical management of rape and intimate partner for emergencies training curriculum to create a pool of master trainers who can support humanitarian organizations with capacity for service delivery on GBV health response.



Visit the website:
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