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## GLOBAL REFUGEE FORUM PROGRESS REVIEW

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# PLEDGE STOCKTAKING REPORT

DECEMBER 2025

# Progress on Global Refugee Forum pledges

## Objective 1 Ease pressure on host countries

**USD 2.6 billion** disbursed from new pledges announced since GRF 2023

financial pledges by States, foundations, private sector, and sports

### Pledge implementation:



**3,440** pledges  
 • 20% fulfilled  
 • 45% in progress



**2588** pledge updates between December 2023 and December 2025

## Objective 2 Enhance refugee self-reliance



### Economic Inclusion and Social Protection

- **10 countries** adopted or strengthened laws/policies such as the access to formal employment
- **500,000** individuals reached

### Health / Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS)

- **11 out of 15 target countries** saw substantial progress in improving access to equitable health services

### Education

- At least **12 additional countries** include refugees in primary and secondary education
- Refugee enrolment in tertiary education **jumped from 6% in 2023 to 9% in 2025**

### Statistical Inclusion

- **9 new countries** included refugees in national censuses
- **More than 11 additional countries** included refugees in national surveys

### Climate Action

- **5 countries** are including refugees in National Adaptation Plans, with two more underway

### Human Settlements

- Progress in **transitioning/enabling human settlements** in 14 countries

### Connectivity

- **6 States** actively supporting refugee connectivity, with over **6 mobile network operators** engaged

## Objective 3 Expand access to third-country solutions

**152,000**

family reunification permits issued in 2023



**17** countries advancing community sponsorship  
**11** countries advancing machine-readable travel documents



**19** countries continue to offer resettlement

## Objective 4 Support conditions in countries of origin for safe and dignified return



### Peacebuilding initiatives

advanced in Colombia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Honduras, Iraq, South Sudan



Progress in **registration of land rights and resolution of disputes** in Burundi and Syria



**Investment in housing** for returnees in Syria

# Key enablers that facilitated these advancements are outlined below

## International Protection



- **16 countries** strengthened asylum systems including through **nine matches including around cooperation**
- **27 countries** joined the **Global Alliance to End Statelessness**
- **USD 300 million** disbursed for protection against **gender-based violence**, since 2023

GCR mechanisms (pledging framework, support platforms, national arrangements) have enabled stakeholders to mobilize untapped partnerships to deliver better and more efficiently

<p><b>Refugee participation and leadership:</b> Refugee advisory mechanisms established in 11 countries and at global level.</p>	<p><b>Sport:</b> 336,000 refugees and their hosts reached through almost 2,700 sports clubs and over USD 42 million in donations.</p>	<p><b>Private Sector:</b> With the assistance of PILnet, law firms provided 390,000 hours of pro bono legal assistance.</p>
<p><b>UN Common Pledge 2.0.:</b> 50 UN Country Teams (UNCTs) joined, and 24 UNCTs have explicitly integrated refugee-related priorities into their United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Frameworks (UNSDCFs).</p>	<p><b>Whole-of-government approach:</b> 11 new countries launched national plans and arrangements to address refugee responses.</p>	<p><b>Localization:</b> Two States revised partnership policies to empower local actors. Some NGOs plan to pass on finance to local actors; others are strengthening capacity of local partners.</p>
<p><b>Cities and local governments:</b> over 60 local and regional governments made pledges.</p>	<p><b>Technology companies:</b> new partnerships to address online hate speech and xenophobia.</p>	<p><b>Regional support platforms:</b> (IGAD, MIRPS, SSAR, CAR) and related processes (Quito Process, Chile Plan of Action, SADC), as well as regional pledges (Rohingya, ReSolve, Cartagena+40) produced encouraging dividends for protection and inclusion, but progress remains uneven.</p>

The stocktaking exercise has confirmed the GCR pledging framework is a powerful engine to broaden the base of support, develop partnerships and achieve efficiencies. **Yet, several cross-cutting challenges are emerging:**

- **Funding challenges:** Despite strong reporting on financial pledges with at least USD 2.6 billion in disbursed funding, humanitarian, development, and peace (HDP) financing is sharply declining. OECD's 2024 preliminary data shows a 9 per cent drop and 2025 projections suggest a 9 to 17 per cent decline with humanitarian financing down by between 21 and 36 per cent. Uneven and short-term funding undermines comprehensive refugee responses, highlighting the need for an HDP nexus approach as pledged in the [DAC INCAF Common Position](#). See the [GCR Indicator Report 2025](#) for more details.
- **Uneven implementation:** Strong policy commitments are seeing uneven implementation, hindered by funding gaps, limited infrastructure, and coordination challenges.
- **Insufficient matching:** Many policy pledges lack detailed costing and sustained donor backing, leaving ambitious host country commitments under-resourced.
- **Regulatory barriers:** Inclusion in national systems continues to face regulatory obstacles as well as shifts in political priorities.
- **Private sector engagement:** Notable engagement by an increasing number of major private sector actors seen, with scope for support to be further broadened and upscaled.
- **Age, gender, and diversity (AGD) and meaningful refugee participation (MRP):** 20 per cent of pledges report to focus on AGD and 24 per cent on MRP (Nov 2025), leaving scope for further mainstreaming in the pledging process. For more information, please visit [AGD pledging guidance](#).
- **Limited development action and financing,** despite strong engagement by key actors.

## Takeaways: GRF Pledge Stocktaking Report

Progress on pledges from the Global Refugee Forum (GRF) 2023 is summarised in the 15 takeaways below. The takeaways are based on the tangible outcomes reported through the official reporting process, as well as through various rounds of stocktaking exercises that were held globally, regionally, and at the local level in 2025.

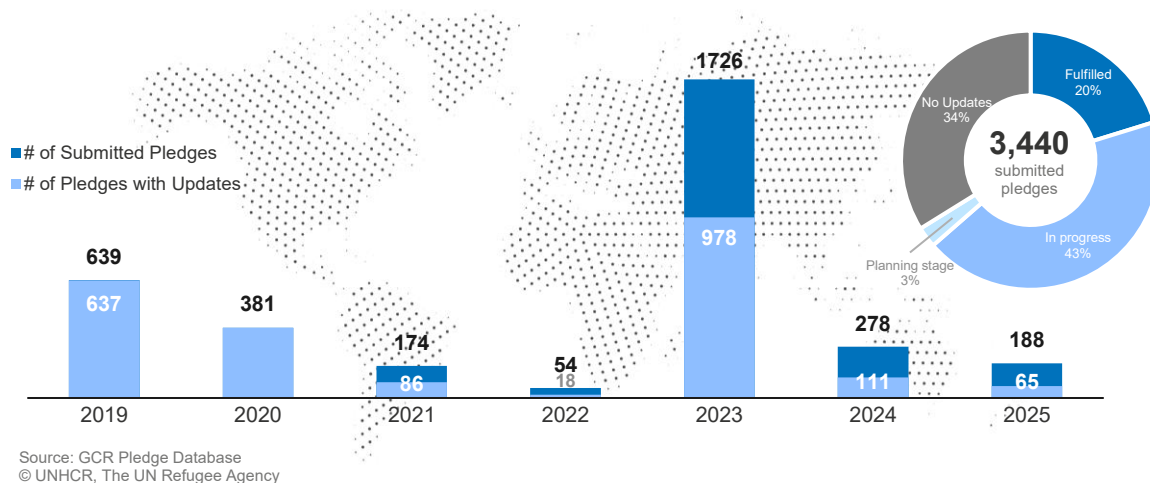
Although not exhaustive, the takeaways reflect the collective progress made as well as the challenges reported. They will guide the discussion and collective action in advancing the four objectives of the Global Compact on Refugees.

**1. Pledge implementation: Strong policy commitments and broad base of support, but implementation is uneven.** Many countries have adopted progressive policies, but implementation remains uneven due to financing shortfalls and coordination gaps. The ambition and goodwill in support of pledge matching remains high but limited financial or material support has materialized.

- **3,440 pledges from 2019 and 2023:** 20 per cent fulfilled and 45 per cent in progress or planning (35 per cent still unreported).<sup>1</sup>
- **2,588 pledge** updates received between December 2023 and December 2025.

### Overview in pledge submissions and updates | 2019-2025

Annual counts of newly submitted pledges and updated pledges over time



- **Multi-stakeholder pledges:** Momentum since the GRF 2023 was maintained on the 47 multi-stakeholder pledges, with 35 having convened stocktakes around their joint commitments to advance the GCR.
- **Age, gender, and diversity (AGD):** Some 20 per cent of pledge updates have indicated a specific focus on women and girls, older persons, persons with disabilities, children, youth, ethnic minorities and indigenous peoples, as well as lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, intersex or queer (LGBTIQ+) persons.

<sup>1</sup> As of November 2025.

- **Financial pledges:** Despite financial constraints, at least USD 2.6 billion reported since GRF 2023 have been disbursed by at least 41 State and non-state actors<sup>2</sup>, confirming that the base of support is broadening. These disbursements contribute to different pledges including self-reliance, peacebuilding, addressing root causes of displacement, HDP-nexus, flexible funding, gender equality and protection from gender-based violence, regional pledges, emergencies, and climate.
- **Development action:** As evidenced, for example, by the World Bank's support for policy pledges implemented in Armenia, Chad, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Mauritania, Rwanda, and South Sudan, development action remains essential. Japan, through JICA, as co-lead of the Multi-stakeholder Pledge on the HDP-Nexus, is advancing comprehensive responses across the nexus in northern Uganda and Zambia. Similarly, countries such as Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, the Netherlands, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom are advancing development programmes for refugee situations and refugee hosting areas.
- **Innovative finance** is showing promise as a way of easing pressures on host countries. One notable example is the **Global Islamic Fund for Refugees'** endowment set up in partnership with the **Islamic Development Bank (IsDB)**. This is a long-term Islamic philanthropic fund that distributes predictable and flexible funding to programmes in refugee-hosting IsDB Member States. The first projects to be funded are in **Chad, Egypt, and Libya** in 2025, with projects in **Sudan, Bangladesh, Mali, Nigeria** and the **Central African Republic** approved to be funded in 2026.
- **Private sector funding:** The **LEGO Foundation** provided USD 10 million for a project with the **Government of Kenya**, the **World Bank** and **Global Partnership for Education (GPE)**, giving school grants to 117,000 students since initiating the "Play Matters" pledge in 2019. **Fast Retailing Co.** contributed USD 1.5 million annually in 2023 and 2024 for self-reliance and launched a project for Syrian returnees.
- **OECD Common Position:** Estimates show a 9 to 17 per cent reduction in official development assistance (ODA) in 2025. Most multi-stakeholder pledges cite this as the main challenge to pledge implementation and, in some cases, reversal of hard-won progress on protection, inclusion, and solutions.

## 2. Economic Inclusion and Social Protection is expanding.

At least **10 countries** have seen significant progress towards adopting or strengthening laws and policies relating economic inclusion and social protection.<sup>3</sup> **Nearly 500,000 individuals received support**, including by the private sector, but regulatory barriers persist in many places.

- **Armenia:** included over 100,000 refugees in national social protection systems, with support from the UN, NGOs and donors.
- **Germany** has contributed to creating jobs and improving the income of around 170,000 people in refugee contexts worldwide, including through matching pledges with **Ethiopia** and **Mauritania**.
- **Mexico:** linked over 50,000 refugees to formal jobs in 600 companies, generating Mexican Pesos 275 million in tax revenues.

<sup>2</sup> Methodology: The financial figure, USD 2.6 billion, reflects progress reported on pledges submitted at the GRF in 2023 or later. The figure reports only financial pledges by primary donors and excludes for example entities that have passed on funding (UN Agencies, NGOs), and does not include loans or cases in which it is unclear which proportion of the funding benefits refugees specifically.

<sup>3</sup> Cameroon, Chile, Ethiopia, Guatemala, Kenya, Mauritania, Norway, UK (Scotland), Zambia, and Zimbabwe

- **The Netherlands:** The PROSPECTS Partnership has advanced self-reliance for more than 200,000 people in **Egypt, Ethiopia, Iraq, Jordan, Kenya, Lebanon,** and **Uganda** through access to business development, employment and financial services support, while also helping to facilitate documentation and legal status for more than two million refugees and asylum seekers across the same countries so they can access social protection, basic rights and services.
- In **Uganda, Danish Refugee Council and Save the Children** lead two consortia with 12 partners to implement resilience programmes across four refugee-hosting areas, supported by **Denmark** with USD 62 million.
- **Agricultural land:** Allocations were made in **Rwanda** (4,780 households), **South Sudan** (5,500 households), and **Zambia**.
- **IKEA:** 3,700 refugees have been employed since 2019 in 26 countries.
- **Denmark:** Disbursed approx. 15 million in support of the **UNHCR-World Bank** Joint Data Centre for the period 2024-2027.

### 3. Access to equitable health services, including mental health, has seen substantial progress in 12 out of 15 target countries<sup>4</sup>.

**But sustainability is fragile as challenges persist in legal frameworks, documentation, access to social health protection, health infrastructure, and health worker salaries:** An estimated additional USD 250 million is needed annually to include all refugees in national health systems in low-income countries.

- **Cameroon:** 90,000 refugees were included in the national health coverage.
- **Kenya:** 72,000 refugees have been enrolled in the Social Health Insurance Fund.
- **Mauritania:** transferred camp health services to the Ministry of Health with **World Bank** support of USD 20 million. Average consultation cost reduced from USD 47 to USD 9.
- **Morocco:** 9,000 refugees enrolled in public health service.

### 4. Education inclusion, reforms, and development action have enabled a shift from parallel systems. Schools within refugee camps have increasingly been brought under the management of host governments, especially in Africa.

**Challenges persist in legal frameworks, school infrastructure, and teacher salaries:** An estimated additional USD 310 million is needed annually to include all refugees in primary and secondary education in low-income countries.

**Primary & secondary Education:** At least 11 countries advanced inclusion.<sup>5</sup>

- **Armenia:** enrolled 17,000 refugees (~80 per cent coverage).
- **Ethiopia:** integrated 64 refugee schools (~167,000 students) into the national system and expanded connected education.

<sup>4</sup> Armenia, Brazil, Cameroon, Chile, Chad, Latvia, Morocco, Mauritania, Kenya, Rwanda, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (Scotland), Uganda

<sup>5</sup> Armenia, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Malawi, Mauritania, Rwanda, South Sudan, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia

- **Iraq:** The Kurdistan Regional Government continues to implement the Refugee Education Integration Policy which ensures equal access to quality education. Currently, 75% of refugee children are enrolled in public schools (grades 1-7), with a longer-term commitment to increase to grade 12 by 2030.
- **Malawi and Mauritania:** are transforming camp schools into government schools.
- **Pakistan:** provided 56,000 refugee children with education across 142 refugee village schools, with the support of **Switzerland**.
- **Zambia:** grants refugees the same access to primary and secondary education as nationals.
- **Development actors:** provided strong financial support to governments. Partners such as the **World Bank** and the **United Kingdom** provide support on transitioning to national systems, and the **Global Partnership for Education (GPE)** invested USD 1.35 billion in 17 refugee hosting countries (2024).

**Higher education:** Refugee enrolment jumped from 6 per cent in 2023 to 9 per cent in 2025, representing significant progress towards the global target of 15 per cent of refugees in higher education by 2030. The university initiative 'Each One Take One' has mobilized universities, students, and over 50 host countries.

#### 5. Inclusion in national statistical systems is expanding the available data and evidence essential for national planning, budgeting and policymaking.

- 9 countries included refugees and/or other forcibly displaced persons in national censuses for the first time: **Djibouti, Mali, Mauritania, Moldova, Morocco, the Philippines, Rwanda, Thailand and Uganda**.
- At least 11 countries include refugees and/or other displaced persons in national budget, living conditions or multi-purpose surveys including **Costa Rica, Democratic Republic of Congo, Honduras, Kenya, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Peru, South Sudan, Uganda, and Yemen**.
- A number of countries are prioritizing improved identification in and better use of data from national administrative data systems, for instance **Ethiopia** which includes refugees in its national digital ID system.

**6. Advancement of climate action and access to finance.** Five new countries have included refugees in National Adaptation Plans. Progress has been made in support of reforestation and clean cooking with support of NGOs and the private sector.

- **Chad, Jordan, Niger, South Sudan, and Somalia** included refugees in National Adaptation Plans and/or Nationally Determined Contributions, and **Ethiopia** and **Uganda** are developing their plans. Uganda's process, supported by **Refugees International**, involved convening refugee leaders from 12 of the 13 refugee settlements to inform the National Adaptation Plan.
- **Denmark** provided some USD 14 million for climate action towards refugees in East Africa.
- In **South Sudan, The World Bank, African Development Bank, and European Union** are financing solarization and **The Green Climate Fund** and **Japan** provided USD 3 million to mitigate flood risk.
- **The Refugee Environmental Protection Fund** is supporting reforestation and clean cooking for 45,000 households in **Rwanda** and **Uganda**.

- **The New Collective and Quantified Goal (NCQG)** for climate finance to address the needs of developing countries, agreed on by **Parties to the Paris Agreement at COP29** in 2024, includes a groundbreaking reference to refugees that urges their inclusion and access to climate finance and its benefits (paragraph 26).
- **The United Nations Women's Peace and Humanitarian Fund** has ensured the advancement of the participation and leadership of women and girls with the support of **Germany, Slovenia, France** and the **United Kingdom**. EUR 5 million for women and girls' led organisations in climate insecurity-prone countries was mobilized, and participation for women and girls in COP 28, 29, and 30 was advanced.

**7. Progress in transitioning camps and refugee hosting areas into sustainable human settlements in 14 countries.**<sup>6</sup> Strides have been made to make shelter more durable, and connect camps to public infrastructure and services, while strengthening basic services in refugees hosting areas, but policy reform and substantial financial- and technical support is still required.

- **Ethiopia:** is transitioning Kebribeya and Aysaita camps into urban centres and implementing the Melkadida Compact for local development.
- **Kenya:** is implementing its Shirika Plan to transform Dadaab and Kakuma camps into municipalities and transition services to national systems.
- **Mauritania:** with the support of the **World Bank**, is connecting camps to urban areas by road, and is electrifying the Mbera camp through the national grid.
- **Niger:** Construction of durable shelters and land plots for 7,000 households.

**8. Connectivity and digital inclusion are emerging as essential enablers of services, education, and pathways towards self-reliance.** At least six States (**Chad, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, Rwanda, Uganda** and **South Sudan**) are actively supporting refugee connectivity with six mobile network operators engaged. Financial support is provided by States including **Luxembourg**, and **Spain**, as well as non-state actors such as **Cisco**.

- **Chad:** with the support of **Airtel**, is seeing its mobile networks expand in the eastern part of the country, home to nearly 500,000 refugees. **Cisco** also launched a Networking Academy course.
- **Egypt:** The Instant Network Schools project, launched by the Government, UNHCR and Vodafone Foundation, has equipped 70 public schools with digital kits, benefitting refugee and host community students.
- **The Democratic Republic of the Congo:** established connectivity centres, similar to net-cafes, in Gbadolite and Kivu.
- **Ethiopia:** with the support of **Cisco** and **Ethio Telecom**, deployed camp wi-fi and installed charging stations.

**9. Third country solutions facing pressure due to political shifts, yet many actors sustained and strengthened their efforts.** Resettlement reached a record high in 2024, before declining in 2025, while complementary pathways, led by family reunification, grew from 2016 to 2023.

<sup>6</sup> Benin, Burkina Faso, Chad, Ethiopia, Kenya, Mauritania, Mozambique, Niger, Rwanda, Somalia, South Sudan, Uganda, Zambia, Yemen.

However, third-country solutions still fall short of global needs.

- Promisingly, access to **machine-readable travel documents** advanced in 11 countries including **Burkina Faso, Chad, Chile, Ethiopia, Kyrgyzstan, Mexico, and South Sudan**.
- Countries, like **Australia** and **Italy**, showed clear advancements in **skills-based pathways** through train-to-hire and education-to-work pathways through employer-led matching and coordinated academic and vocational programmes.
- The **Family Reunification Pledge Community Report** highlighted strong efforts, including data from the **Safe Pathways report** that 152,000 **family reunification** permits were issued in 2023 (a 14 per cent increase from 2022). In the first year after the pledge launched, direct services provided by pledge partners reached 8,165 individuals.
- The number and diversity of **sponsorship programs** is growing around the world both as an integration tool and a safe admission pathway. **Brazil** has launched its sponsorship program with five organizations being accredited and will offer close to 1,500 sponsorship places for **Afghans** in 2025 and 2026.
- **Resettlement** surpassed the annual target in 2024, with 116,528 refugees being resettled that year to 23 different countries, before numbers dropped sharply in 2025. While some resettlement programs have been impacted by political shifts, **19 different countries**<sup>7</sup>, including but not limited to **Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Spain, France, Sweden, Norway, The Netherlands** and others sustain their resettlement efforts. Civil society actors across various resettlement countries, and other key resettlement partners have reported extensive and ongoing work on resettlement advocacy and settlement, integration and participation.
- **Skills-based pathways:** Countries are advancing train-to-hire and education-to-work pathways through employer-led matching and coordinated academic and vocational programmes, with notable progress in **Australia** and **Italy**.

**10. Conditions for return are facilitated.** Progress has been made in at least seven countries through registration of land rights and resolution of disputes (**Burundi**), investment in housing for returnees (**Syria**), and peacebuilding initiatives (**Colombia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Honduras, Iraq, South Sudan**). Additional financial support was provided by **Australia, Germany, and the United Kingdom**, and the **UN Peacebuilding Fund**.

However, efforts remain fragmented and lack scale. Prospects for return are limited by insecurity, lack of funds for reconstruction, unresolved land issues, and lack of basic services, economic opportunities and access to agricultural land.

- **Burundi:** advanced registration of land rights for 11,000 properties and resolved 3,000 land disputes.
- **Colombia:** the UN Multi-Donor Trust Fund for Peace in Colombia, supported by **Switzerland**, continues to play a crucial role in the implementation of the Peace Agreement with the FARC. In 2023, a new phase to supporting peace dialogues with other armed groups was launched.
- **South Sudan:** established platforms for community dialogue across five states to address the root causes of inter-communal conflict. The Grant Financing under the **African Development Fund** is advancing inclusive and peaceful integration of nearly 26,200 refugee and returnee households affected by the conflict in Sudan.

<sup>7</sup> Bulgaria, Canada, Australia, Germany, France, New Zealand, Norway, Netherlands, Finland, Sweden, Ireland, Spain, Denmark, UK, Italy, Portugal, Japan, South Korea, and Switzerland.

- **Syria:** is investing housing for returnees and is strengthening legal protection for property rights with the support of the **United Nations**.

### 11. Governments, civil society, and technology companies are joining forces to strengthen information integrity, address inciteful or false narratives, hate speech, xenophobia and exploitation online.

For example, in **South Africa**, with the support of **Norway**, an information integrity project testing literacy approaches to help young people counter racism and xenophobia, working with the Government's Department of Basic Education was co-designed and implemented by private sector, RLO and CSO partners, while receiving technical support from digital platforms (**Google, TikTok**).

### 12. International protection as a foundation for implementation of the GCR is advancing in some countries, but pushback on refugee and gender rights raises concerns. Asylum processes, technology, and laws have been strengthened, also taking into consideration mixed movements and the route-based approach. Efforts to address statelessness have accelerated, and protection for women and children has strengthened. Implementation is hampered in some countries by funding shortfalls and the lack of political will in conjunction with an increasingly challenging environment for refugee rights.

- **Asylum:** 16 countries strengthened asylum processes including through 9 pledge matches.<sup>8</sup> New asylum and status determination laws, digitization, differentiated processing, and regional cooperation have resulted in eased application processes, with particularly strong progress in **Latin America and the Caribbean**.
- **Papua New Guinea** has naturalised over 3,000 West Papuan refugees, bringing an end to their refugee status.
- **Statelessness:** The **Global Alliance to End Statelessness** has, since its launch in 2024, registered 178 members, including 27 States and 11 regional intergovernmental institutions. **Turkmenistan** resolved all known cases of statelessness, while North Macedonia resolved all cases resulting from the dissolution of the Socialist Federal Republic of **Yugoslavia**. **Sao Tome and Principe, the Republic of Congo, and South Sudan** acceded to both Statelessness Conventions, and **Slovenia** acceded to the 1961 Convention. **Thailand** passed a Cabinet Resolution accelerating pathways to nationality and permanent residency to nearly half a million stateless people in the country.
- **Gender Equality and Protection from Gender-Based Violence (GBV):** USD 300 million was disbursed by a range of actors from 2023 to 2025 to support gender equality and GBV protection. **France**, through the *Avec Elles* Pledge, supported projects for women in **Colombia, Iran, Jordan, Moldova, Uganda, and Ukraine**, and **Canada** supported women-led organizations in 18 countries.
- **Child Protection:** At least four States advanced towards child protection.<sup>9</sup> **Moldova** enrolled 120,000 children in its social assistance and child protection programme. **Türkiye** reached 43,000 children through protection services.

<sup>8</sup> *Asylum Capacity Support Group matches: Chad-France; EU-Niger; Denmark-Kenya; Canada-Mexico; New Zealand-Philippines; Georgia, North Macedonia, and Tajikistan. France-DRC, Canada-Costa Rica*

<sup>9</sup> *Greece, Somalia, Moldova, and Türkiye.*

- **Protection at Sea:** In 2024, **SOS Mediterranee** rescued 2,000 people in the Mediterranean. The individuals rescued also benefited from essential support delivered on board through the **IFRC Humanitarian Service Point** project operating in international waters.

**13. Stakeholder groups were mobilized to deliver better and more efficiently.** However, there is scope for stronger private sector engagement, although promising practices on employment, finance, education, and connectivity were noted.

- **UN Common Pledge 2.0:** 24 out of 44 UN Country Teams who submitted updates have so far explicitly integrated refugee-related priorities into their UNSDCFs, often aligning them with national development plans and the Global Compact on Refugees. Seventeen UN Country Teams are supporting host governments in policy development and capacity building. **UNCTs in Chile, Costa Rica, Egypt, and Indonesia** supported policy reform in areas such as inclusion, anti-xenophobia, and data. In **Thailand**, the **World Health Organization** expanded health insurance coverage to 740,000 stateless people.
- **Cities:** 60 local and regional governments made pledges that were supported with USD 80 million in matched funding, including through the **Local Call to Action, the Mayors Migration Council, Global Cities Fund, EU, and Switzerland.**
- **Localization:** States, international organizations, NGOs, and private sector advanced localization by revising funding and partner selection policies. **Australia** and **Uganda** revised national strategies to enhance localization, and **Switzerland** provided localization support in **Ukraine.** **Oxfam** has decided to pass on funds for overhead costs received from donors to local partners, and **BRAC** is helping strengthen the capacity of local partners to be able to comply with donor requirements.
- **Whole-of-government:** national plans and arrangements for refugees were launched in 11 countries<sup>10</sup>, in addition to already existing national arrangements in a range of others.
- **Private Sector:** With the assistance of **PILNET**, law firms, NGOs and RLOs, have provided over 390,000 hours of pro bono legal assistance, exceeding their pledged amount by almost 50 per cent.
- **Sport:** interventions reached 336,000 people, supported 2,700 sports clubs and organizations and over USD 42 million was allocated to support refugees through sport.

**14. Refugee participation and leadership is gaining institutional footing in national and regional decision-making and across the multi-stakeholder pledges.** Refugee advisory mechanisms have been established in 11 countries, inspired by existing mechanisms in **Canada** and **Australia.**

- **Germany:** created a six-member national Refugee Advisory Board providing advice to the Government, with support from the **Bonn International Centre for Conflict Studies, R-SEAT**, and the **Robert Bosch Foundation.**
- **Mexico:** launched a quadripartite mechanism in 10 cities with a council of refugee spokespeople. Further, **MERLOS Mx**, a refugee-led dialogue mechanism in Mexico, provides inputs on asylum and integration policies.

<sup>10</sup> Armenia, Burundi, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Papua New Guinea, Rwanda, Somalia, South Sudan, Uganda, Zambia.

- **GARLOS:** a regional network of over 150 refugee- and displaced-person-led organizations played a key role in the *Cartagena+40* process and the subsequent *Chile Declaration and Plan of Action*.

**15. Regional support platforms,** related processes– including the *Quito Process* and *Chile Plan of Action* – and situational pledges on Rohingya and the Afghanistan situation (ReSolve) are producing encouraging dividends for protection and inclusion, but progress remains uneven across regions.

- **CAR Support Platform:** Launched in 2023 with **Cameroon, the Central African Republic, Chad, the Republic of Congo, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, South Sudan, and Sudan.** National committees were created to support the operationalization of the Platform's objectives on inclusion and solutions. In 2024, nearly 20,000 Central African refugees returned voluntarily. Supported by the Platform, the Central African Republic constructed houses for 103 returning families.
- **MIRPS:** Launched in 2019, the **MIRPS countries** have advanced established regional and national cross-sectoral coordination mechanisms between public institutions. This includes national refugee commissions, Ministries of Foreign Affairs, Labour, Health, Education, development, and others. In alignment with national and regional action plans, the **MIRPS members**<sup>11</sup> provided funding and technical expertise. **Spain** contributed EUR 6.2 million for the establishment of a MIRPS Fund. As a result, MIRPS States have launched six projects benefiting over 24,000 vulnerable individuals with services ranging from institutional strengthening to socio-economic integration
- **IGAD Support Platform:** advanced inclusion across the declarations on education and jobs, convened national consultations that produced policy roadmaps, and expanded monitoring capacity for economic inclusion.
- **Rohingya Multi-stakeholder Pledge: Bangladesh, Indonesia, Malaysia and Thailand** provided life-saving support to Rohingya refugees. **Rohingya Multi-stakeholder Pledge: Bangladesh, Indonesia, Malaysia and Thailand** provided life-saving support to Rohingya refugees. In Bangladesh, the Joint Response Plan for Rohingya refugees was supported with AUD 20 million of new funding by **Australia**, adding to previously allocated AUD 235 million. **Switzerland** and **World Food Programme** enhanced resilience of 150,000 Rohingya and host communities through agricultural skills training.

<sup>11</sup> Argentina, Brazil, Canada, Colombia, the European Union, France, Spain, Switzerland, Uruguay, the United States, the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), the World Bank, and the Central American Bank for Economic Integration (CABEI).



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Contact the GCR Section: [hqgcr@unhcr.org](mailto:hqgcr@unhcr.org)

