



Annual Report

2025





YEARS

30

Supporting Families
of the Missing in the
Pursuit of **Truth,**
Justice, and State
Accountability.

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Kathryne Bomberger
Director-General

Director-General's Report

Large-scale disappearances undermine social cohesion, erode trust in institutions, and obstruct recovery and reconciliation – which means that addressing the issue of missing persons plays a crucial role in restoring and maintaining global peace and stability. In 2026, as we mark the 30th anniversary of the International Commission on Missing Persons (ICMP), we can see the remarkable evolution of a coherent and effective global response to this issue over the last three decades. Throughout 2025, as the world experienced a period of intense geopolitical turbulence, ICMP championed this response and worked effectively to help governments and civil society stakeholders account for a growing number of missing persons.

In 2025, ICMP maintained programs in Ukraine, the South Caucasus, the Western Balkans, Syria, Iraq, Libya, and Vietnam, and worked with Chile and Brazil and other countries to develop and maintain legislative and institutional frameworks, implement the latest forensic science and database technology, and uphold the central role of families of the missing as the principal stakeholders in the missing persons process.

In Ukraine, ICMP signed a series of agreements with domestic institutions enabling it to deliver the assistance that stakeholders have requested. In August the National Police and the Commissioner on Missing Persons asked ICMP to expand its support for the process of identifying human remains repatriated from the Russian Federation. ICMP was able to deploy forensic experts immediately in response to this request. Over the course of the year, ICMP organized roundtables, in Ukraine itself, and in The Hague and Warsaw, bringing together technical experts, policymakers and representatives of families of the missing. The LegalVox platform, which provides families of the missing in Ukraine with information

about steps they can take to access their rights, was a particularly successful initiative, recording more than two million views on social media platforms including Telegram, by the end of the year, following its launch in September 2025. A new ScienceVox program will be introduced in 2027 to address scientific and technical questions that families of the missing may have.

At the beginning of 2025, an ICMP team arrived in Damascus just weeks after the fall of the Assad regime, and the Syria Program began working directly with stakeholders inside the country. ICMP supported the National Commission for Missing Persons (NCMP) from its inception in May. In November, ICMP and other international organizations signed a Declaration of Principles of Collaboration with the NCMP, and the following month ICMP and the NCMP signed a Memorandum of Understanding.

In Iraq the Regional Expert Meeting held in Baghdad in May brought together more than a hundred representatives from across the Middle East and North Africa and concluded with recommendations on strengthening legal and institutional frameworks and enhancing collaboration among governments in the region. ICMP's Iraq Program facilitated reference sample collection in Germany focused on members of the Yazidi community, and the relevant Iraqi institutions began unifying data management through the Integrated Data Management System (iDMS).

ICMP completed a comprehensive report on the issue of missing persons in Libya, which was launched, with the General Authority for the Search and Identification of

Missing Persons (GASIMP) at the start of 2026, and the program is now examining ways of continuing support, including through the use of the iDMS by Libyan institutions.

Throughout 2025, we continued to engage the authorities in Armenia and Azerbaijan on implementing recommendations from the assessment reports that ICMP presented to each of the governments. Prospects for renewed progress received a boost in August, when the two countries initialed a peace agreement that includes an article stipulating that they will address the issue of missing and disappeared persons.

In June, the Vietnam team and its government partners began collecting post-mortem samples in northern Vietnam as part of a pilot project that had already delivered two identifications by the end of 2025. The use of advanced forensic science to identify individuals more than 50 years after they went missing in the Vietnam-American War represents a breakthrough in terms of cross-generation DNA comparison and opens the way for a major identification program in Vietnam.

At the start of the year, we launched a new two-year project in Bosnia and Herzegovina (BIH) funded by the European Union, and we secured additional support for the Kosovo Forensic Agency from the Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA). The final presentation of the public version of the Regional Database took place in Belgrade in April, and we continued throughout the year to provide support for trilateral cooperation between Kosovo, Serbia and Montenegro. In July, on the 30th anniversary of the

Srebrenica Genocide, ICMP's interactive Geography of Genocide project was presented at the Potočari Memorial, where it is now a permanent feature.

Meanwhile, ICMP continued to support national efforts to address cases of persons missing from the communist era in Albania through an EU-funded program combining institutional cooperation, technical assistance, and public engagement.

During the year, the Science and Technology Program continued to develop capacity and expertise and interact productively with a global network of specialists working on advanced forensic science solutions in the context of missing persons investigations. In July, ICMP hosted the second meeting of the International DNA Identification Working Group, and in November, we hosted a meeting of the European Network of Forensic Science Institutes (ENFSI). A fully redesigned version of ICMP's Online Inquiry Center web page was deployed in March, and in July, the iDMS was migrated to a new, high-performance server. In 2025, Lebanon, Ireland, El Salvador, Libya, Azerbaijan, and Colombia all expressed the intention of adopting the iDMS.

Kathryne Bomberger
Director-General



Through the Wim Kok Center for Excellence and Learning, which designed and delivered more than 20 new training packages in 2025, ICMP ensured a high level of skills transfer within the organization and a corresponding capacity-building function among our scientific, government and civil society partners. At the same time, ICMP's Civil Society Initiatives Program undertook a range of activities designed to ensure that families of the missing are able to access their rights to truth, justice and reparations and that the issue of missing persons is presented effectively to policymakers and the general public.

The global challenge of missing persons has become more prominent since ICMP began operations in 1996. Efforts to account for missing persons are intensifying around the world, and ICMP has been at the forefront to provide its partners with the tools and assistance that they need. In 2025 it made a unique and indispensable contribution to programs that can account for thousands of missing and disappeared persons and ensure that their families have access to truth and justice.



**Ambassador Knut
Vollebaek**

Chair, Board of
Commissioners

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Knut Vollebaek". The signature is fluid and cursive, written on a white background.

Report by the Chair

Throughout the year, ICMP worked diligently to meet the objectives of the administrative reorganization that was launched in 2024. The transition from International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) to International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS) moved forward and was on schedule to be completed in 2026. Progress was also made on a substantial review of ICMP's 2017 Staff Rules. In March, as part of a comprehensive effort to bring ICMP into line with comparable international organizations, all staff who were employed during 2023 and 2024 received an increased Retirement Readiness Allowance payment; and a revision of some salary scales was implemented during the summer.

Income in 2025 was 20.9 million USD, which represented a 1.5 million increase over the 19.4 million USD that was secured in 2024. Our donors during the year, whose support was indispensable in implementing ICMP's global mandate, were Canada, the Republic of Chile, Brazil (through UNDP), the Czech Republic, the European Union, the Federal Republic of Germany, the Kingdom of the Netherlands, the Kingdom of Norway, the Kingdom of Sweden, the United Kingdom, the United States, and Switzerland.

ICMP's mandate is global, and we are often asked why we operate in one country and not another – the short answer is that this is determined by the availability or the absence of funding. As a voluntarily funded organization, ICMP drafts proposals for programs in countries throughout the world where our assistance has been requested. Our capacity to help stakeholders in a timely and effective way depends on the responses we receive to such proposals, and we are, therefore, constantly seeking to diversify and broaden our donor base. ICMP helps countries to

build institutional and legislative frameworks and apply effective technical and data systems and it supports efforts to strengthen civil society engagement in the missing persons process: these are complex tasks that require sustained funding. In large-scale missing persons scenarios created by disasters and conflict, funding has to be secured quickly for deployment of personnel and resources. In March, the Netherlands and Chile signed the Protocol Amending the Agreement on the Status and Functions of ICMP. Luxembourg signed the Protocol in June. This enabled us to move forward during the year with the Standing Capacity for Crisis Response (SCCR) initiative. If secured, the SCCR will facilitate funding to augment ICMP's existing standing capacities, and will make it possible to deploy quickly in crisis situations around the world, in line with best practice and rule-of-law principles.

It is critical that ICMP's scientific and technical standing capacities are sustained at a time of increasing demand. Accordingly, on 16 December 2024, the States Parties to the ICMP Treaty, among other matters, passed a Resolution inviting the ICMP Board of Commissioners to propose a multilateral initiative in the form of a Partial Agreement among all or some States Parties to ensure the sustainability of ICMP's standing scientific and technical capacities. It is proposed that States could participate in the SCCR based on a Partial Agreement either by agreeing to provide regular contributions to the standing capacities or through contributions to the Emergency Fund on an ad hoc basis. The SCCR would be open to participation by all States. It would also stand ready to assist all states in crisis situations that join the SCCR in such situations.

In the same manner as an insurance policy, the SCCR would augment security provisions for all.

In October, we celebrated the tenth anniversary of the establishment of ICMP's International Headquarters in The Hague. The move to The Hague was stipulated in the 2014 ICMP Agreement and it has placed ICMP at the heart of a community dedicated to the rule of law and human rights promoting peace and justice around the world. We have been able to develop our work – including the capacity of our laboratories in The Hague – in an environment that is conducive to productive collaboration with other organizations.

In June 2025, Mayu Brizuela de Avila from El Salvador, an ICMP Commissioner since February 2019, stepped down from the Board, and I would like to take this opportunity to express our thanks and appreciation for the insights and expertise she brought to the organization during more than six years of service.

As ICMP moves towards its 30th anniversary in 2026, our work is guided by a commitment to truth and justice, and this remains unchanged as we adapt to meet new challenges efficiently and effectively.



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About
ICMP

ICMP is a treaty-based intergovernmental organization with Headquarters in The Hague, the Netherlands. Its mandate is to secure the cooperation of governments and other authorities in locating persons missing as a result of armed conflicts, human rights abuses, natural and man-made disasters, and other involuntary reasons and to assist them in doing so. ICMP also supports the work of other organizations, encourages public involvement in its activities and contributes to the development of appropriate expressions of commemoration and tribute to the missing.

ICMP works to develop institutional and civil society capacity, promote the rule of law, good governance and human rights, foster social and political advocacy, and develop and provide technical expertise to locate and identify the missing.

History

ICMP was established in the aftermath of the wars in the former Yugoslavia, at a time of confidence in an emerging international legal order rooted in human rights and the rule of law. Although not initially created as a formal international organization, it was mandated to secure the cooperation of governments and to assist them – in other words to perform functions that are characteristic of international organizations. Its first Host State Agreement, signed in 1998 with Bosnia and Herzegovina, constituting the organization’s very first legal act under international law, recognized ICMP as “comparable to an intergovern-

mental organization” and granted it legal capacities, as well as privileges and immunities that are also hallmarks of international organizations. Thus, although not created as an international organization, ICMP had from the very outset the attributes of one.

Also from the outset, ICMP moved beyond the traditional humanitarian approach to addressing the issue of missing persons that was prevalent at the time. In due course, it engaged governments in a judicially led process to locate missing persons, working with prosecutors, law enforcement, and specialized domestic institutions. ICMP also testified in international and domestic trials. This approach proved highly effective: within nine years of establishing operational capacities, 70 percent of missing persons from the conflict in the former Yugoslavia had been located and identified, and human remains had been returned to families for burial.

Over the past 30 years, ICMP capacity-building and technical assistance has had a major – often a pivotal – impact on the location, recovery and identification of missing persons in more than 40 countries in Europe, the Middle East, Asia, Africa and North and South America. ICMP has helped governments to develop legislative and institutional frameworks that sustain effective missing persons processes. These processes deploy the latest forensic science and database technology in a coordinated way and are based on the support and active participation of civil society, including families of the missing. ICMP has assisted efforts to provide answers to around 300,000 families of the missing. It has conducted more than 45,000



— Former US President Bill Clinton speaking at the official opening of the Srebrenica-Potočari Memorial and Cemetery, 20 September, 2003.

DNA matches, supported recovery operations at more than 4,000 sites, and developed reporting and data-processing systems that are now used worldwide. ICMP's achievements reflect the commitment of the governments that created it and that have sustained it. These achievements also reflect the dedication of the Commissioners, who have secured political momentum and support, and the loyalty and professionalism of the organization's personnel.

Treaty, Statutory and Subsidiary Bodies

The Board of Commissioners oversees the work of ICMP. The Director-General manages and directs the organization, supported by directors who supervise horizontal programs. The ICMP Agreement established a Conference of States Parties which convenes at least every three years, and a Financial Committee which meets annually.

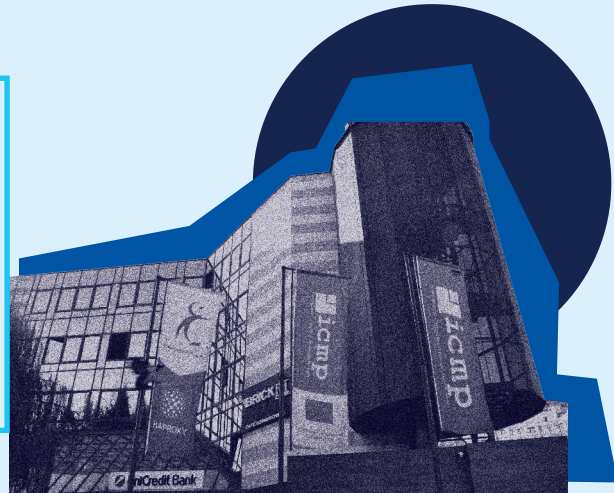
To date, eleven countries – Afghanistan, Chile, Cyprus, Germany, Kosovo, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Palestine, Serbia, Sweden, and the United Kingdom – are States Parties to the ICMP Agreement, and Belgium and El Salvador remain Signatory States.

History of ICMP

1996

ICMP was created at the initiative of **US President Bill Clinton in 1996 at the G-7 Summit in Lyon, France.**

It spearheaded efforts by the authorities in the former Yugoslavia that have made it possible to account for roughly 75 percent of the 40,000 persons who went missing in the region as a result of the conflicts of the 1990s.



Signing of the Host State Agreement with the Kingdom of the Netherlands in October 2015, in the presence of Dutch Minister of Foreign Affairs Bert Koenders.

2014

The 2014 Agreement on the Status and Functions of ICMP established ICMP as a **treaty-based intergovernmental organization** with Headquarters in The Hague.



On 24 December 2024, the Conference of States Parties met at the Peace Palace in The Hague **to adopt key amendments to ICMP's founding Treaty**, that will further enhance the organization's capacity to implement its global mandate.

2024

2025

After the Treaty came into force in 2015, ICMP moved its **Headquarters to the Hague, the Netherlands.**

2015



Board of Commissioners

ICMP's Board of Commissioners is composed of distinguished individuals active in the fields of international relations, diplomacy and human rights. At the beginning of 2025, there were 11 Commissioners. The Board meets in person once a year and holds two mid-term meetings online to discuss ICMP's strategic planning, fundraising, and program implementation, and to adopt ICMP's program of work, annual report and financial statements.



Ambassador Knut Vollebaek (Chair)
Former Foreign Minister of Norway
ICMP Commissioner since September 2013



Ambassador (ret) Thomas J. Miller
Former US Ambassador to Bosnia and Herzegovina and Greece, and US special Cyprus Coordinator
ICMP Commissioner since May 2011



Her Majesty Queen Noor
ICMP Commissioner since June 2001



Rt. Hon. Alistair Burt
Former UK Minister of State and Member of the UK Parliament
ICMP Commissioner since December 2013



Judge Sanji Monageng
Former Judge of the International Criminal Court
ICMP Commissioner since May 2017



Ambassador Dirk Brengelmann
Former German Ambassador to the Netherlands
ICMP Commissioner since May 2019



— Commissioners visiting ICMP Headquarters
- June 2025.



Bert Koenders

Former Foreign Minister of the Netherlands
ICMP Commissioner since February 2019



Barbara Haering

Former Vice President of the OSCE Parliamentary Assembly, Chair of the Geneva International Center for Humanitarian Demining
ICMP Commissioner since March 2022



Thao Griffiths

Former Country Director of the Vietnam Veterans of America Foundation, Head of Public Policy for Meta in Vietnam
ICMP Commissioner since December 2022



María Eugenia Brizuela de Ávila

Former Foreign Minister of El Salvador
ICMP Commissioner since February 2019



Ambassador Rolf Ekéus

Former OSCE High Commissioner on National Minorities
ICMP Commissioner since April 2005

ICMP Commissioners' Reflections



I have had the honor of serving as ICMP Chair since 2023. I serve on a Board that is made up of experienced and dedicated public servants and the Board is proud to support the work of more than 170 ICMP staff members, at Headquarters in The Hague and around the world. ICMP's operations directly contribute to geopolitical stability – because stability depends on justice, and justice cannot be served as long as large numbers of people are unaccounted for.

Ambassador Knut Vollebæk

Former Norwegian Foreign Minister, ICMP Chair



ICMP is implementing its mandate with the support of governments in Europe and around the world. Governments understand that missing persons – from conflict, climate change, migration or other causes – must be accounted for, as a matter of fundamental justice, and that any failure to undertake credible efforts to account for the missing will undermine public confidence and stability.

Dirk Brengelmann

Deputy Chair, Board of Commissioners, Chair, Audit Committee,
Former German Ambassador to the Netherlands

The work being done by ICMP in the Middle East, where I have been directly involved as a UK Minister of State, is critical in sustaining efforts to restore justice and the rule of law. Across the region, instability and conflict have generated hundreds of thousands of missing persons cases. Only when serious and systematic efforts are made to account for the missing can the prospect of peace be sustained.

Rt. Hon. Alistair Burt

Former UK Minister of State and Member of the UK Parliament

I have witnessed at first hand the central role that accounting for the missing plays in peacemaking – and when I served as US Ambassador to Bosnia and Herzegovina, from 1999 to 2001, I had an opportunity to assist ICMP in the early stages of its evolution. ICMP’s work throughout the world enables governments to invest in peace and stability, and to make that investment efficiently, transparently and successfully.

Thomas Miller

Former US Ambassador to Bosnia and Herzegovina and Greece, and US special Cyprus Coordinator



I have seen at first-hand how the issue of missing persons is deeply intertwined with conflict prevention and conflict resolution, and I have seen at first hand, in Ukraine, for example, how the disciplined application of forensic science can deliver reliable identifications even in the most challenging circumstances. Accounting for the missing isn’t an added extra: it is a central element in making and sustaining reconciliation, enhancing security and helping so many families find peace.

Bert Koenders

Former Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Netherlands

ICMP experts have given testimony before international and national courts often in cases of serious war crimes. This reflects the significant scientific advances that ICMP has made as it has developed a science-based approach to locating and identifying the missing, and it testifies to ICMP’s important operating premise – that missing persons is a human rights issue.

Sanji Monageng

Former Judge of the International Criminal Court



ICMP’s work is intensely practical: it brings together forensic science, database technology, legislative and institutional development and civil society engagement, to create effective ways of accounting for very large numbers of missing people. ICMP seeks to uphold the rule of law and support human rights, and it does this in practical ways that benefit families of the missing.

Barbara Haering

Former Vice President of the OSCE Parliamentary Assembly, Chair of the Geneva International Center for Humanitarian Demining

Conference of States Parties

The Conference of States Parties (CSP) represents States Parties to the ICMP Agreement and includes signatory and other States that participate in an observer capacity. The CSP last met on 16 December 2024.

The ICMP Board of Commissioners and the Director-General invite the CSP to meet at least once every three years. The CSP, constituted in 2015 under the terms of the ICMP Agreement, considers ICMP's reports on activities, proposes policy directives for the Board of Commissioners' program of work, and recommends to States Parties measures to advance ICMP's objectives.

International organizations may be invited to participate in meetings of the CSP as observers. The number of participating States Parties and observers (including Signatory States, other states, and international organizations) has grown from four States Parties and seven observers, including two Signatory States, in 2015, to a total of 24, of which 13 are States Parties and three are Signatories.

Article IX, Paragraph 7, of the ICMP Agreement includes an amendment clause that allows for a review of the Agreement and for bringing amendments at



— Joint meeting of ICMP's Conference of States Parties (CSP) and Board of Commissioners, The Hague, 2025.

the initiative of the original Signatory States. Following a virtual Consultative Meeting in December 2020 at which CSP members, observers and other states discussed potential benefits of a treaty review, the CSP resolved in December 2021 to invite the Director-General to form a Working Group on Treaty Review. This Working Group, comprising the States Parties and signatory States, presented its report and recommendations to the Conference of States Parties, and on 16 December 2024, the Conference of States Parties adopted the Protocol to amend the ICMP Agreement

subject to signature and ratification by States Parties. These amendments include provisions to clarify and systematize the conditions under which States can accede to the ICMP Agreement; they also establish a capacity of the CSP to vote on proposals brought before it by the Board of Commissioners and establish additional authentic language versions of the ICMP Agreement to make it easier to expand the number of States Parties.

States Parties				
Party	Signature	Provisional Application	Ratification	Entry into force
Afghanistan			30-10-2019 (A)	29-11-2019
Belgium	15-12-2014			
Chile	14-12-2014		17-09-2018 (B)	17-10-2018
Cyprus	14-12-2014		07-06-2018 (R)	07-07-2018
El Salvador	18-11-2015			
Germany			30-04-2021 (A)	30-05-2021
Kosovo			19-07-2023 (A)	18-08-2023
Luxembourg	15-12-2014		17-05-2016 (R)	16-06-2016
The Netherlands	15-12-2014		17-06-2015 (R)	17-07-2015
Serbia	16-12-2014		21-07-2017 (R)	20-08-2017
Sweden	15-12-2014		14-04-2015 (R)	14-05-2015
United Kingdom	15-12-2014		14-04-2015 (R)	14-05-2015
Palestine			25-11-2025 (A)	25-12-2025

Observers	
Brazil	United States
Canada	European Union
Czech Republic	International Committee of the Red Cross
Denmark	International Criminal Court
Ireland	INTERPOL
Norway	International Organization for Migration
South Africa	United Nations International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals
Switzerland	

Financial Committee

Article V of the ICMP Agreement establishes a Financial Committee representing States Parties that have supported ICMP financially during a reporting period. The Financial Committee considers ICMP’s report on activities for the past year and the coming year, adopts recommendations relating to ICMP’s financial management, and reviews and approves

ICMP’s Financial Regulations and reporting format. At its 11th meeting on 12 November 2025, the Financial Committee welcomed the Director-General’s report on the new format of the Program and Budget, transitioning from a five-year planning and funding projection to an annual operational budget that provides an overview of activities and resource

allocation. The Financial Committee also noted that ICMP had secured 20.9 million USD in multi-year grants on proposals awarded during 2025.

The Financial Committee acknowledged the 2024 Financial Statements and ICMP’s current financial status and strategy. Two key points in 2024 were: Ernst & Young, conducting their third audit since taking over as ICMP’s auditor from KPMG, gave ICMP a positive, unqualified audit for 2024. ICMP remains a going concern; and ICMP’s transition from International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) to International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS) is now in its final year, and the financial statement for audit in 2027 should be based on IPSAS.

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The groundbreaking work of ICMP has advanced human rights and accountability in conflict-affected regions worldwide. Through the application of cutting-edge technology and sustained commitment, ICMP has helped tens of thousands of families uncover the fate of missing relatives while providing critical evidence to support justice and deter future violations.

Ambassador (Ret.) Stephen J. Rapp

Former International Prosecutor for Rwanda and Sierra Leone; Former U.S. Ambassador-at-Large for Global Criminal Justice

Congratulations to ICMP
on its 30th anniversary!

**This is a remarkable milestone for
an organization that has had an
outsized impact on the world.**

I appreciate ICMP's compassion and commitment to the world's missing persons, especially children forcibly separated from their families. ICMP is a force for good in a world that does not always have the best interests of the child at heart. ICMP's excellence, perseverance, and global commitment have made, are making, and will continue to make a difference.

ICMP's partnership in advancing the ethical use of DNA for family reunification has been invaluable to my research at UCLA and will hopefully lead to global tools. It has been a privilege to collaborate on the ICMP Second Global Report, forthcoming from University of California Press.



Elizabeth S. Barnert

Pediatrician, Associate Professor of
Pediatrics at UCLA, ICMP Panel of Experts

The Global Forum on Missing Persons

The Global Forum (GF) is mandated by the ICMP Agreement and facilitates engagement by a range of parties, including the Board of Commissioners, the Panel of Experts and the Interagency Committee, as well as civil society organizations and representatives of families of the missing. The GF reflects the diversity of missing and disappeared persons crises as well as the variety of potential approaches. As a mechanism for the exchange of ideas and practical proposals based on expertise and experience, the GF is designed to identify common problems faced by countries and families around the world and seek solutions at the international and domestic level. Through policy forums, conferences and publications, the GF endeavors to broaden public discourse on the issue of missing persons, highlighting the needs of survivors and the requirements of society.

The Global Report



— In 2021 ICMP published the first Global Report on Missing Persons.

The Global Report on Missing Persons seeks to analyze underlying causes of persons going missing, as well as measures that can be taken to locate the missing and secure the rights of survivors. It is designed to serve as a tool for policymakers and practitioners in the field. It is editorially focused on specific challenges and specific policy recommendations and is informed by three decades of experience acquired by ICMP through its work in more than 40 countries. The first Global Report was published in-house by ICMP in 2022. The second Global Report will be published by University of California Press in 2026.

Other Expert and **Advisory Bodies**

Panel of Experts

The ICMP Panel of Experts (PE) comprises distinguished researchers and practitioners in the field of human rights, the rule of law, transitional justice, and forensic science. The PE was established in January 2020 under Article III, Paragraph 5 of the ICMP Agreement. It provides regular and ad hoc expert advice to the Director-General on issues pertaining to ICMP's program of work, relations with current or potential partners,

and other issues about which ICMP may wish to receive expert advice. Members of the PE work individually or jointly on specific programmatic, editorial, evaluation, outreach and other projects. The PE includes in particular an Editorial Group and a Peer Group that draft and review contributions to the Global Report on Missing Persons.

The current panel members are:

- Alicia Decker
- Ambassador Bui The Giang
- Ambassador Stephen Rapp
- Amy Mundorff
- Anders Gotherstrom
- Andreas Tillmar
- Annika Schmeding
- Bernard Duhaime
- Brooks Newmark
- Carsten Proff
- Charla Marshall
- Christopher Phillips
- David Tolbert
- Dunja Mijatovic
- Edward Herrmann
- Elisabetta Ibernì
- Elizabeth Pick
- Elizabeth S. Barnert
- Eric Stover
- Friedhelm Peel
- H.E. Ambassador Hisham Al Alawi
- H.E. mevrouw Sahar GHANEM
- Ismene Zarifis
- Jan Kizilhan
- Jeremy Condor
- Jodie Ward
- John Terzano
- Karine Duhamel
- Kate Spradley
- Kevin St. Louis
- Laurence Broers
- LeAndra Nephin
- Lia Kent
- Lourdes Prieto
- Love Dalen
- Mahmoud Asvad
- Manfred Kayser
- Marc Knapper
- Mark Freeman
- Matthew Smith
- Melanie Klinker
- Nadim Houry
- Noor Hamadeh
- Oleksandra Matviichuk
- Paula Gaviria
- Peter de Knijff
- Pinelopi Miniati
- Sarah Richardson
- Sarah Wagner
- Sara Huston
- Senem Skulj
- Sharon Nakandha
- Stefan Prost
- Susana L. SáCouto
- Tãm T. T. Ngô
- Thomas J. White
- Veronica Fynn Bruey
- Walter Parson



ICMP is an extraordinary organization. I first began working with ICMP while overseeing exhumations of mass graves for the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia and Physicians for Human Rights shortly after the end of the war in the former Yugoslavia.

Bringing DNA to the process of identifying the remains of the disappeared securely and ethically was essential for families who were desperate to know what had happened to their loved ones and to give them a proper burial, as well as provide evidence for accountability.

”

Eric Stover

Research Professor at the University of California, Berkeley, ICMP Panel of Experts

Cooperation Mechanisms

Multilateral Forums and Intergovernmental Agencies

ICMP develops and facilitates multilateral cooperation among governments on shared missing persons challenges. In the Western Balkans, ICMP facilitates cooperation through the Missing Persons Group (MPG) to find those still missing from the conflicts in the former Yugoslavia. In the context of Missing Migrants and Refugees in Europe, ICMP has facilitated the work of the Joint Process for countries in the Mediterranean.

The Missing Persons Group

The MPG is a regional mechanism that brings together representatives from Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Kosovo, Montenegro, and Serbia. The MPG representatives signed a Framework Plan at ICMP's Headquarters in The Hague in 2018, based on a Declaration signed in London in July 2018, in which the Prime Ministers of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kosovo, Montenegro, Serbia, Albania, Croatia, Germany, the United Kingdom, Austria, Bulgaria, France, Italy, Slovenia and Poland reiterated their commitment to supporting efforts to account for those still missing from the conflicts in the former Yugoslavia. The activities of the MPG under the Framework Plan include reports and presentations in the context of the Berlin Process, and cooperation on cross-border missing persons cases.

Interagency Committee on Missing Persons

In 2016 in New York, ICMP launched the Interagency Committee on Missing Persons (IAC) at a meeting of the UN Security Council in Arria Format. The IAC brings together international and other organizations with a public mandate concerned with the issue of missing persons. Cooperation with international and other organizations is central to ICMP's global strategy. It is a key element in discussing data sharing modalities, in particular concerning cases of unidentified human remains, and missing persons reports by families, in order to develop interagency solutions. Participating organizations include the European Commission, EUROJUST, EUROPOL, the International Criminal Court (ICC), the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), INTERPOL, the International Organization for Migration (IOM), the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF), as well as bodies established by the UN General Assembly.

Civil Society Forums

The Regional Coordination of Families of the Missing – Western Balkans

Associations of families of missing persons from the former Yugoslavia gathered in the Regional Coordination in 2005 to lobby jointly for the resolution of missing persons issues. This process was strengthened through the establishment of the Regional Coordination Network in March 2022. The Regional Coordination Network brings together family associations of missing persons from Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Kosovo, Montenegro and Serbia in a mechanism in which all families and all associations have equal rights and duties.

The Policy Coordination Group – Syria

The Syrian-led Policy Coordination Group (PCG), facilitated by ICMP, was launched in 2021 [read more here](#) and operated for the next three years. Composed of 25 members, including members of Syrian family associations, representatives of civil society organizations, jurists, human rights defenders located inside and outside Syria, and members of the Constitutional Committee, the group developed a policy framework for a future Syrian missing persons process.

Data Governance Group

The Data Governance Group (DGG) aims to advance best practice in the field of missing persons data management through the sharing of experience, mutual support and problem solving in countries where ICMP engages through Data Partnership Agreements with civil society organizations. Through the DGG, ICMP further enhances its shared repository of missing persons cases, enhances analytical support for data consolidation, and directly supports the collection of genetic reference information globally. These measures contribute significantly to the future success of missing persons strategies around the world.

Committee on Data (COD)

The CoD has been mandated by the Director-General to advise ICMP on personal data processing issues and to serve as a mechanism of recourse in the event that there are data subject complaints regarding their rights. Members of the CoD are appointed by the DG following nominations by PE members invited to do so on the basis of their familiarity with personal data processing issues globally. CoD members are: Prof. Cristina Teleki; Mr. Guillen Torres; Mr. Hadi al Khatib; Prof. Jay Aronson; Prof. Kate Mackintosh and Prof. Roger Brownsword.



What
We Do



Main Program

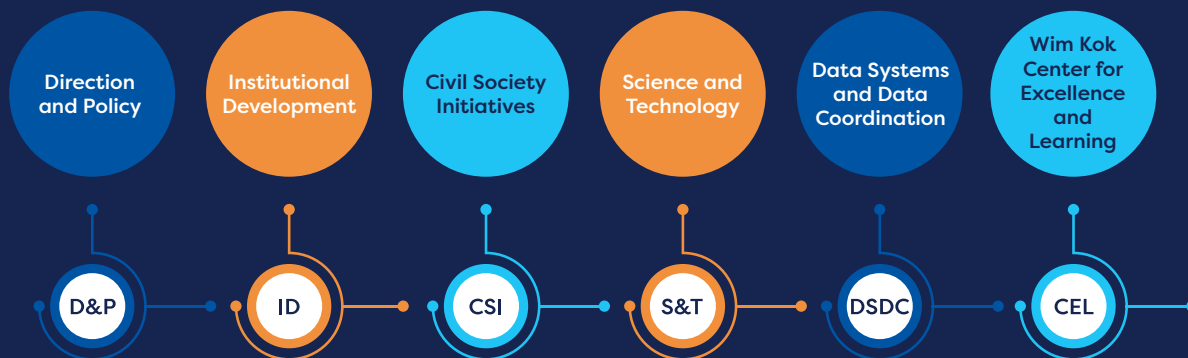
ICMP's Main Program provides direction, oversight and support to all of the geographic and horizontal programs and is responsible for the direct delivery of activities across these programs. It consists of six Horizontal Programs, and a Secretariat Program for ICMP Treaty or Statutory and Subsidiary Bodies as part of ICMP's programmatic work.

The Secretariat Program is part of ICMP's Main Program. It provides administrative support to the Treaty, Statutory and Subsidiary Bodies, namely the Board of Commissioners, the Audit Committee, the Conference of States Parties, the Financial Committee and the Global Forum on Missing Persons, as well as the Panel of Experts, and the Inter-Agency Committee on Missing Persons. In addition, it supports intergovernmental bodies that are specific to regional programs, including the Missing Persons Group in the Western Balkans.

The Horizontal Programs are Direction and Policy, Institutional and Legislative Development, Civil Society Initiatives, Science and Technology, Data Systems and Data Coordination, and the Wim Kok Center for Excellence and Learning (CEL).

The Horizontal Programs help countries to build institutional and legislative frameworks and develop partnerships with states, international organizations, non-governmental organizations and others. They help families of the missing and civil society organizations expand capacity to engage and advocate, as well as delivering scientific and technical expertise in the

Horizontal Programs



fields of forensic anthropology, archaeology, pathology and genetics, including on-site specialist DNA testing laboratories at ICMP's Headquarters in The Hague, and an advanced, bespoke missing persons data systems capability that underpins all of the geographic and horizontal programs.

The Wim Kok Center for Excellence and Learning supports ICMP's horizontal and geographic programs by coordinating all facets of the learning process. This includes assessing stakeholder needs and designing training courses to meet those needs, developing training materials and delivering training along with subject matter experts, and evaluating courses to assess their impact on stakeholders' ability to account for missing persons.

ICMP maintains multiple country and thematic programs, often in countries where there is ongoing conflict, post-conflict transition and/or political instability and where the scale and nature of the missing persons challenge exceeds domestic capacities. Most of ICMP's programs are deployed in areas considered eligible for Official Development Assistance by the OECD's Development Assistance Committee (DAC). ICMP's thematic programs address global challenges including persons missing from migration and man-made or natural disasters. Often, the thematic programs intersect with country programs – the Syria and Missing Migrants and Refugees programs, for example, both focus on persons missing from Syria, from the conflict directly or as a result of dangerous migratory journeys to escape the conflict.

Direction and Policy

The Direction and Policy Program (DP) comprises the Office of the Director-General (ODG), and provides overall strategic direction to the organization and management of the Horizontal and Geographic Programs, and in addition to fundraising, managing grants and communications, the DP supports and provides the secretariat to ICMP Treaty or Statutory and Subsidiary Bodies, including the Board of Commissioners, the Conference of States Parties, the Financial Committee, the Panel of Experts and the Global Forum. It is also responsible for efforts to broaden state participation in ICMP as Parties, Signatories and Observers, or through States' adherence to ICMP declarations and other instruments, or through technical cooperation and assistance.

DP is responsible for enhancing and strengthening cooperation with governments, particularly in new program areas, by concluding agreements or other arrangements that allow for program implementation. DP functions ensure effective outreach and planning across programs through inclusive consultative processes, and by ensuring that ICMP's policies, standards and best practice are implemented across all thematic, regional and country programs.

ICMP maintains partnerships and cooperation agreements with other international organizations and NGOs, including:

- **The International Organization for Migration (IOM)**
- **The International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL)**



— A visit by Luxembourg's Minister for Foreign Affairs and Foreign Trade, H.E. Xavier Bettel, to ICMP Headquarters in The Hague.

- **The International Criminal Court (ICC)**
- **The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)**
- **The United Nations International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals (UNIRMCT)**
- **The Kosovo Specialist Chambers and Specialist Prosecutor's Office**
- **The International Impartial and Independent Mechanism for Syria (IIIM)**
- **The Independent Institution on Missing Persons in Syria (IIMP)**

ICMP also works with academic institutions and civil society organizations and partners with leading scientific agencies such as the Netherlands Forensic Institute (NFI). In 2021 ICMP signed a Memorandum of Understanding with Bournemouth University to develop Missing Persons Indicators. This builds on the successful collaboration between ICMP and Bournemouth University on developing

the [Bournemouth Protocol](#) for the Protection and Investigation of Mass Graves.

Throughout 2025, Direction and Policy advanced an organization-wide policy review through a taskforce led by the Legal Unit, assessing 30 policies for alignment with international standards. Eight policies were revised and consolidated into a single IT management policy, while draft policies on whistleblowing, data protection, and cybersecurity were developed. Work has also begun on revising confidentiality and retention policies. This review remains key to ensuring ICMP's compliance, efficiency, and adherence to governance and donor requirements.



— Meeting with Deputy Executive Director of Europol, Jürgen Ebner, at ICMP Headquarters – September 2025.

Institutional and Legislative Development

The Institutional and Legislative Development Program supports processes to account for missing and disappeared persons by helping stakeholders create and sustain institutions and legislative frameworks that can operate effectively, working through domestic and multilateral initiatives. Effective and transparent institutions are indispensable in a successful missing persons process. If the institutional framework is weak or otherwise flawed, public trust is compromised. This in turn undermines efforts to restore the rule of law, which limits the capacity of States to fulfill obligations and achieve broader development objectives.



— Visit of the EU Special Representative for Human Rights, Mrs. Kajsa Ollongren, to ICMP Headquarters in The Hague.



— Association of Families of Missing Soldiers of the 82nd Brigade attending an ICMP information session in Kyiv.

ICMP has worked with civil society and policymakers in a variety of countries to create legislation and establish institutions that will sustain a long-term process. In Bosnia and Herzegovina, for example, ICMP helped the authorities to develop the Law on Missing Persons and establish the Central Records on Missing Persons and the Missing Persons Institute. ICMP also helped the authorities in Kosovo to develop the Law on Missing Persons and establish domestic institutions, including a Government Commission on Missing Persons. In Iraq, ICMP has arranged a series of meetings among senior policymakers focused on establishing a central mechanism and central record on missing persons and setting in place the institutional and legislative framework to sustain an effective, law-based missing persons process. In relation to Syria, ICMP

supported the work of the Policy Coordination Group, which brought together Syrian and international experts to develop a framework for a future missing persons process, including legislation and institutions to be implemented following a political settlement. ICMP helped the Libyan authorities establish basic institutions to manage the missing persons process, even in the midst of military and political uncertainty. Meanwhile, at the request of the governments of Armenia and Azerbaijan ICMP has prepared Assessment Reports with recommendations on the legislative and institutional initiatives that will enhance existing efforts to account for missing persons from decades of conflict, and in Ukraine ICMP has reached formal agreements with the ministries and agencies responsible for accounting for missing persons and has

developed a five-year strategy to help the authorities strengthen institutional capacity and coordination.

Civil Society Initiatives

The Civil Society Initiatives Program (CSI) passed a number of milestones in 2025. With support from the Iraq and Ukraine programs, ICMP provided financial and logistical support at the first World Congress on Enforced Disappearances, in Geneva on 15 and 16 January 2025, and actively participated in the conference proceedings. In February, CSI was part of the ICMP delegation traveling to Damascus, which marked the first time that ICMP organized an in-person dialogue session with families of the missing inside Syria, followed by a series of consultations with Syrian CSOs.

Through the CSI-administered Small Grants Program, ICMP provides civil society actors with financial assistance to promote and support the active, independent, meaningful and sustainable engagement and participation of families of the missing and civil society in missing persons processes. This also contributes to efforts to restore justice and bring full redress to victims and survivors; facilitates cooperation among survivors/victims; and advances accountability and transparency. In 2025, ICMP awarded 344,840 USD through 37 Small Grants to associations of families and civil society organizations across Ukraine, Kosovo, the MENA region, Serbia, Germany, and Albania.

In 2025 this enabled ICMP civil society partners to secure the direct involvement of 6,355 individuals

(of whom 67.8 percent were women and girls) through their projects, including 2,552 representatives of families of the missing. In March 2025, following the financial assistance awarded through the Small Grants Program in 2024/2025, CSI attended the inaugural session of the Association of Families of Missing Asylum Seekers (AFOMAS), organized at the UN Human Rights Council in Geneva.

Facilitating agency for the sustainable engagement of families of the missing continued throughout 2025, as ICMP programs in Albania, Iraq, Ukraine and Syria conducted capacity-building with 75 representatives of 57 associations of families and CSOs. Meanwhile, the Syria and Ukraine programs maintained their efforts to contact a growing number of families of the missing through seminars and information sessions, altogether conducting 11 sessions with the involvement of 372 people.

Close collaboration between the Ukraine and Western Balkans CSI programs in 2025 resulted in the implementation of the second visit of families of the missing from Ukraine to Bosnia and Herzegovina, including representatives of CSOs and authorities from both countries, leading up to an international forum in Warsaw, which saw peer support and exchange of experience among associations of families and CSOs from Ukraine, Kosovo, Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, and Serbia.

Contact between authorities and families of the missing was also secured in Iraq, where ICMP and relevant authorities published a booklet on accessing rights for families of the missing, which was the prelude to a

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Our work with ICMP has been extremely useful in improving and finessing our laboratory processes. ICMP’s expertise and willingness to engage openly have enabled us to explore new technical approaches and strengthen our capabilities.

ICMP’s work has significantly contributed to the evolution of missing persons investigations by introducing practical solutions that address key challenges in evidence recovery and analysis. Its commitment to the field not only impacts individual cases but has a far-reaching positive influence that extends across the wider community.

Dr Stephen Clifford

DNA scientist at Forensic Science Ireland

roundtable discussion held with 21 representatives of family associations and CSOs and representatives of the authorities. Additionally, the Iraq Program facilitated two dialogue sessions between CSOs, families of the missing and authorities related to the participation of families in government-led data collection efforts in the diaspora. In Croatia and Serbia respectively, the Western Balkans Program enabled families of the missing to gain information on a significant achievement, the Regional Database of Missing Persons Cases from the Former Yugoslavia.

In addition to ICMP-supported commemoration and memorialization events organized by associations of families, CSI also contributed to nationally relevant remembrance forums, in particular the Memory Days in Tirana, Albania, and the Srebrenica Youth School Program in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Science and Technology

The Science and Technology (S&T) Program supports governments, directly or through Country and Regional programs, with forensic scientific expertise and resources in archaeology, anthropology and DNA analysis. S&T supports missing persons investigations with capabilities that span location, recovery, examination and identification, following an integrated approach that draws on practical experience, operating procedures and tailored data processing. State-of-the-art scientific and operational standards are continuously reviewed and adapted.

S&T's capabilities also make it possible for ICMP to assist governments in Disaster Victim Identification (DVI) operations, and ICMP has participated in multiple international DVI missions.

In addition to technical and operational assistance, S&T supports ICMP partners through knowledge transfer and capacity-building in close coordination with the other programs, including Data Systems and Data Coordination and the Wim Kok Center for Excellence and Learning.



— In-person DNA testing knowledge and skills exchange in Lviv, Ukraine, delivered by ICMP and hosted by Lviv National Medical University and the Forensic Bureau.



— ICMP team selects PM samples at the request of Ukrainian investigator.

Archaeology and Anthropology Division (AAD)

In 2025, AAD personnel in the Western Balkans undertook field and mortuary deployment in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Albania and Montenegro. AAD worked on the Geography of Genocide project at the Potočari Memorial Center in Srebrenica and transferred materials from the Podrinje Identification Project facility in Tuzla to the Memorial Center. AAD also delivered technical training in Albania and Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The AAD team in Iraq supported the Mass Graves and Missing Persons Directorate (MGMPD) at 32 excavations and 10 site assessments and delivered an age-estimation mentoring workshop for staff at the Medico Legal Directorate (MLD), as well as facilitating equipment donation to the MGMPD and the MLD.

At the request of the National Police of Ukraine, AAD deployed to mortuaries to assist with the examination of repatriated human remains, and at the request of the Ministry of Health, AAD assessed 51 mortuaries across Ukraine and completed a report with detailed recommendations. ICMP also signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the Bokarius Forensic Science Institute in Kharkiv, under which ICMP is supporting the Institute's capabilities in forensic anthropology and archaeology. At the beginning of the year, AAD organized a study tour to the Victorian Institute of Forensic Medicine and the Australian Federal Police (AFP) for two senior forensic experts who will lead the operations of the Identification Centre in Ukraine. The visit, funded by the AFP, focused on workflows, data management systems, and quality assurance processes.

Also in 2025, a report on the management and investigation of cases of conflict-related sexual violence was completed and presented at an online roundtable with Ukrainian stakeholders, while the Minnesota Protocol on the Investigation of Potentially Unlawful Death was translated from English to Ukrainian and presented to stakeholders.

AAD personnel delivered training to Ukrainian students and technical experts in a range of subjects related to forensic examination, as well as training in the use of ICMP's iDMS. AAD also presented a research paper at an international conference on Forensic Examination and Criminalistics, organised by the Bokarius Institute.

In Syria, AAD took part in field visits and participated in a range of consultations including the inaugural Syrian forensic cluster meeting.

The Head of AAD chaired the Pathology and Anthropology sub-working group meetings at the 34th Interpol Disaster Victim Identification conference in Lyon, and ICMP facilitated participation by two Ukrainian colleagues from the Main Bureau of Forensic Examination at the conference. AAD staff presented papers at the 5th International Scientific Conference organized by the Iraq Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research and the Ministry of Health, in Dohuk, Iraq, the NATO Battlefield Forensics Conference, the European Meeting of Forensic Anthropologists (EMFA), the 17th Scientific reunion organized by the Spanish Association for Forensic Anthropology and Odontology (AEAOF), where the AAD presentation on the state of forensic archaeology and anthropology in Iraq won 3rd prize, and the 7th International Conference of the Arab Society for Forensic Sciences & Forensic Medicine.

DNA Laboratories

In 2025, ICMP's DNA laboratories strengthened their capacity to support rapid responses to conflicts and disasters, completing a major renovation and expansion at Headquarters in The Hague. Upgraded facilities enhanced operational capacity, safety, and security, enabling a 60-percent increase in casework compared to 2024. New cooperation agreements were established with Forensic Science Ireland, the Maastricht Forensic Institute, and Libya's GASIMP.

ICMP's Quality Assured DNA Laboratories continued to advance global forensic standards through partnerships and innovation, including work on Next Generation Sequencing. Capacity-building efforts supported ICMP programs in Ukraine, Vietnam, and the South Caucasus, alongside active participation in international scientific forums.

Key developments included the validation of new equipment, methods, and automated workflows, as well as deployment of iDMS DNA matching and reporting tools. Work also progressed on an integrated Laboratory Information Management System (LIMS), planned for implementation in 2026, and on enhanced SNP sequencing and comparison capabilities.

Data Systems and Data Coordination

ICMP has developed an Integrated Data Management System (iDMS), available in multiple languages, to enable the comprehensive processing of missing persons data globally. The iDMS makes it possible to collect, store, and share information on missing persons in a central, secure and globally accessible location, and it facilitates the management of large quantities of data from complex missing persons scenarios in a way that ensures proper chain of custody of evidence. Providing secure access to the database, regardless of location, increases interoperability among all stakeholders working on missing persons issues around the world.

ICMP makes the iDMS available to government authorities and others engaged in missing persons investigations and provides training in its use. The iDMS is also made available to countries to establish their own integrated data systems capabilities.

An integral part of the iDMS is the Online Inquiry Center (OIC), which makes it possible to report a missing person online and follow progress on the reported case. Information submitted to the OIC, stored in the iDMS, is only shared with the express consent of those who have provided it. The OIC is complemented by the MyFace application, a publicly searchable online collection of photographs of persons reported missing to the OIC. The publication of images in MyFace is authorized by family members reporting the person.

The iDMS facilitates collaboration and integration of information from various jurisdictions. ICMP assists governments and families of the missing in the process of collecting missing persons data and biological reference samples for DNA testing.

The iDMS functions as a flexible global tool for information sharing and information protection, with continued support from a dedicated development team. It has been successfully modified to interface for data import with other external database systems, and, as the iDMS continues to develop, a primary emphasis will be placed on database interconnectivity.

The iDMS incorporates advanced security features by implementing state-of-the-art information security measures. Protected data storage facilities, reliable



Integrated Data Management System (iDMS)

The iDMS is a global service that ICMP provides to governments and other stakeholders engaged in addressing the issue of persons missing as a result of conflict, human rights abuses, disasters, organized crime, migration and other circumstances.

Data Sharing

The iDMS enables dynamic and consistent data sharing among users. Housing the centralized database management server in a single location enhances efficiency and productive potential. At the same time, providing secure access to the database, regardless of location, increases interoperability among all stakeholders working on missing persons issues.

Data Protection

The iDMS incorporates advanced security features in the database by implementing state-of-the-art information security measures. Protected data storage facilities, reliable backup systems and procedures, and secure transfer protocols contribute to greater privacy, and increased interoperability and data sharing among authorized iDMS users.

Customization

Efforts to address the issue of missing persons are global, but the distinct nature of each environment calls for modifications in order to streamline search functions and optimize their effectiveness. The iDMS allows for customization and application maintenance that reflects different challenges in different countries, enhancing efficiency and productivity.

Mobility

The iDMS offers greater mobility by expanding database access to mobile devices, including phones and tablets, with internet connectivity. Since many identification operations, especially Disaster Victim Identification (DVI), take place in remote locations, deploying a database with the search power of the iDMS enhances the efficiency and capacity of field workers.

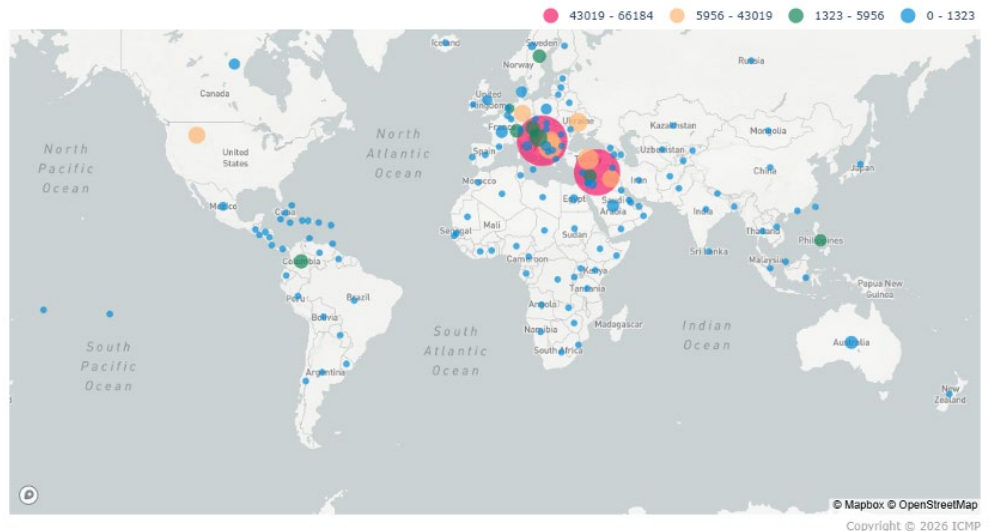
backup systems and procedures, and secure transfer protocols contribute to greater privacy, and increased interoperability and data sharing among authorized iDMS users. Customization efforts to address the issue of missing persons are global, but the distinct nature of each environment calls for modifications in order to streamline search functions and optimize their effectiveness. The iDMS allows for customization and application maintenance that reflects different challenges in different countries. It also offers greater mobility by expanding database access to mobile devices, including phones and tablets, with Internet connectivity. Since many missing persons operations, especially Disaster Victim Identification (DVI), take place in remote locations, deploying a database with the search power of the iDMS enhances the efficiency and capacity of field workers.

Various enhancements were implemented in the iDMS system during 2025, particularly in the Missing Persons and Relatives applications, to optimize system efficiency and user experience. Enhancements were made to the Missing Persons and Field Ops applications to enable linking of post-mortem samples with corresponding grave locations. Additionally, the system now supports the separation of DNA Reports when issued to multiple siblings.

Deployment of the DNA Matching v2.1 and DNA Report Tracking v2.0 applications to the production server was successfully completed during the year, improving matching accuracy and report tracking efficiency. AAD team requests for changes to the iDMS Examination application were implemented and the latest version of the application was deployed. In addition, the DSDC Software Development team successfully finalized the implementation of the Examination Case Submission page. These updates and adjustments facilitate data entry, and enhance accuracy and data tracking.

A fully redesigned version of the OIC web page was deployed. Among other things, the new page automatically displays the OIC in the language of the visitor's country (if the language is available).

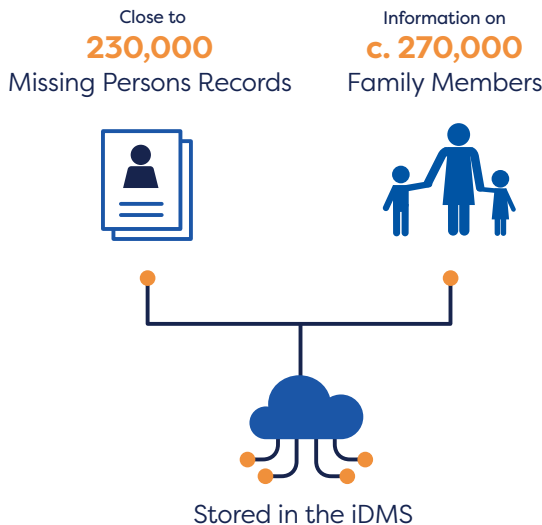
— 266,449 reported family members in 148 countries.



In collaboration with other departments, Data Systems contributed to the finalization of the Geography of Genocide project in Srebrenica. In Iraq, the team completed the initial development of the Mass Graves and Missing Persons Directorate Online Platform, while the iDMS AM/PM screening application was deployed at the Medico Legal Directorate.

With an increased number of internal and external iDMS users, the volume of data in the system has significantly increased.

Currently, nearly 230,000 missing persons records and information on almost 270,000 family members are stored in the iDMS.



— Missing persons reports from 147 countries.



The DSDC Data Analytics Unit further improved the Data Analytics Framework during the year, introducing a new approach to geo-referencing data and new ways of presenting data on the ICMP Dashboard and the iDMS ecosystem to generate key metrics and statistical indicators.

A significant milestone in Open-Source Intelligence (OSINT) in 2025 was the optimization of the integrated iDMS OSINT tool, which has been used internally by ICMP analysts and externally by partners in Ukraine, including analysts from the Office of the Ombudsperson and the Commissioner for Missing Persons. At the end of 2025, ICMP conducted a two-day, in-person advanced OSINT training course for civil society organizations in Ukraine. The training covered topics such as secure data storage and processing, social media investigations, geolocation, image analysis, and facial recognition.

Combined with advanced satellite imagery analysis, OSINT proved critical in assessing the credibility of sites submitted through the OIC site locator. During 2025, ICMP OSINT analysts reviewed and produced ready-to-share assessments for numerous sites in Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Iraq, Kosovo, Libya, Russia, Serbia, Syria, and Ukraine.

The Wim Kok Center for Excellence and Learning

The Wim Kok Center for Excellence and Learning (CEL), established in 2019, supports ICMP's efforts to develop the capacity of government authorities and civil society organizations to account for missing persons. The CEL ensures that ICMP maintains the highest standards of learner-centered design in its training courses and continuously evaluates the impact of ICMP's learning activities.

In 2025, the CEL worked across ICMP's programs to support the development of institutional and technical capacity with stakeholders throughout the world. Together with subject matter experts, the CEL designed and delivered more than 15 new training packages to around 300 CSO and government representatives, of whom more than 60 percent were women. This is a notable achievement and part of the CEL's ongoing efforts to incorporate gender mainstreaming in its programming and activities.

The CEL operates as a multiplier – expanding the effectiveness and the reach of work carried out by ICMP programs. Throughout the year, the CEL team ensured that instructional design principles were applied across ICMP's learning and development activities, supporting ICMP's training courses through needs assessments to explore the type of activity that will meaningfully contribute to stakeholder development, with continuous evaluation to ensure lasting impact.

With the DNA laboratories, the CEL began a multi-year learning and development program for Ukrainian scientists. This included the launch of a new webinar series focused on quality management, which allowed participants from across Ukraine to engage with one another and with ICMP experts remotely to enhance quality measures in their laboratories. The program also includes in-person training activities, the first of which was held in Lviv in June 2025 on genetic reference sample processing. The CEL complemented this activity with a Train-the-Trainers component to ensure knowledge transfer across laboratories in Ukraine.

Another highlight of the year was the CEL's work with the DNA laboratories' next generation sequencing (NGS) team and the Vietnam Program on a hybrid training package focused on NGS for Vietnamese scientists. This program was the first of its kind for ICMP and implemented blended learning, multi-workstream training. One workstream allowed Vietnamese scientists to engage remotely in theory-based learning through ICMP's learning management system, followed by an in-person training course on NGS hybridization capture workflow delivered by ICMP staff in Vietnam. This train-



ing also included a workstream on NGS data analysis to support DNA matching efforts, and highlights ICMP's commitment to custom scientific learning solutions tailored to the needs of partner institutions.

During 2025, the CEL, along with the MENA Program CSI team, also implemented a first of its kind at ICMP in-depth multi-step needs assessment for Syrian family associations based in Turkey, Lebanon, and Iraq. The assessment began with a survey distributed to members of the targeted family associations to identify baseline knowledge in topics related to the rule of law, advocacy, and special procedures mechanisms of the United Nations. CEL and MENA staff then traveled to the locations of each family association and conducted focus groups based on findings from the survey to identify their learning needs and design a training program. Webinar-based training was then delivered so that all associations could participate regardless of location, and included topics ranging from advocacy methods to human rights to project management and fundraising.

— The Prosecutor's Training Center of Ukraine and ICMP launched a two-day training in Kyiv on post-mortem and ante-mortem data collection and management practices.

Programs Highlights

Albania



— Conference on memorialization organized by ICMP in Tirana, Albania.

In Albania, thousands of people are still unaccounted for as a result of political persecution under the communist regime between 1945 and 1991.

ICMP continued to support national efforts to address cases of persons missing from the communist era through an EU-funded program combining institutional cooperation, technical assistance, and public engagement.

Implementation of the Small Grants Program launched in 2024 continued throughout 2025, supporting six civil society organizations and family associations. The supported projects contributed to increasing public awareness, strengthening social recognition of victims' experiences, and reinforcing the role of civil society in advancing transitional justice and the right to truth.

Public engagement remained an integral component of ICMP's work in Albania. In February in Tirana, ICMP co-hosted an international conference on memorialization, bringing together experts, policymakers, and civil society representatives. Through conferences, community meetings, and commemorative activities, ICMP continued to encourage dialogue among institutions, civil society, and families of the missing, contributing to Albania's ongoing efforts to address the legacy of communist-era crimes.

Also in February, ICMP organized training in mass grave investigations and human identification for representatives of Albanian government institutions and civil society, covering forensic methodologies, crime scene management, DNA-led identification, and the rights of victims and their families. In May, ICMP also provided targeted training in the Integrated Data

Management System for the Authority on Information on Former State Security Files, strengthening capacities related to case documentation, data management, and field coordination.

In support of investigative efforts, ICMP's Archaeology and Anthropology Department provided technical assistance in September through site assessment visits conducted in cooperation with the Authority at multiple locations identified through archival research and testimonies. These assessments were followed by a radar survey carried out by ICMP's forensic archaeology consultant in December, supporting national authorities in evaluating sites of forensic interest in line with international standards.

→ In 2025, ICMP's Albania program was funded by the European Union.



— Training program in mass grave investigations and human identification in Albania.

Armenia



Armenia has reported just over 200 people still missing as a result of the Karabakh conflicts since 1988. In 2021, ICMP first assisted Armenia with a project supported by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) to strengthen the capabilities of Armenia's DNA profiling laboratory and build capacity. The project was an initial step in helping the country to account for missing and disappeared persons.

— DNA training at ICMP Headquarters for two representatives of Armenia's Scientific-Practical Center of Forensic Medicine, November 2025

At the invitation of the Government, ICMP conducted an assessment in Armenia in June–July 2023 to explore the legislative and institutional framework in place to account for the missing, the scientific and technical capacities of the institutions and mechanisms tasked with resolving cases, and the engagement of civil society and international organizations. The assessment resulted in a Report that details key challenges and provides recommendations in the fields of data management, such as implementing a centralized data processing system and bolstering DNA processing capabilities. The Report also proposes an independent DNA comparison mechanism between Armenia and Azerbaijan to help account for the missing, which would enhance the transparency, legitimacy, and acceptance of results. The assessment was undertaken with the support of the Government of the Netherlands and was presented to the Government of Armenia in 2025.

Additionally, in 2023 and 2024 ICMP strengthened its assistance to the Armenian Scientific Practical Center of Forensic Medicine (CFM) in profiling 300 challenging post-mortem samples, visiting the CFM facilities in Yerevan and running in-person and virtual knowledge-exchange sessions designed to support the CFM’s quality management journey to EN ISO/IEC 17025:2017.

In 2025, ICMP’s program in Armenia was funded by the Government of the Netherlands and focused on advancing the implementation of recommendations from the ICMP Assessment Report. Throughout the year, ICMP maintained a high-level dialogue with Armenian institutions to strengthen cooperation on

accounting for missing persons. A significant milestone was the visit of Armenia’s Deputy Foreign Minister, Robert Abisoghomyan, to ICMP Headquarters in July, during which a proposed cooperation program and the Integrated Data Management System (iDMS) were presented.

Capacity building remained a central component of ICMP’s engagement. In November, ICMP hosted DNA training at Headquarters for two CFM genetic experts, focusing on analysis of challenging post-mortem samples and quality management standards aligned with international best practice.

In parallel, consultations were held with key institutions – including the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Human Rights Defender’s Office, the Investigative Committee, and the national DNA laboratory – on establishing an Armenian data system capability compatible with ICMP standards. These discussions laid the groundwork for future integration of robust, transparent data management practices in Armenia’s missing persons process.

In response to concerns raised by families regarding the identification process, ICMP offered to support an independent collection of family reference samples and verification of genetic matches, reinforcing its commitment to transparency, scientific rigor, and confidence in results.

→ **In 2025, ICMP’s program in Armenia was funded by the Government of the Netherlands.**

Azerbaijan



— Presentation of ICMP's Assessment Report in Baku, March 2025.

Azerbaijan has reported 3,890 persons missing as a result of the Karabakh conflicts since 1988. In June 2023, at the invitation of the Government of Azerbaijan, ICMP conducted an assessment of the existing framework to account for the missing. During the assessment, ICMP interviewed representatives of numerous government and judicial institutions, civil society organizations, representatives of the international community, and technical and forensic experts. Additionally, ICMP visited sites of forensic interest in the Füzuli region, where human remains of missing persons had recently been recovered.

To promote a strategic response to the challenges identified in the assessment, ICMP prepared a Report

with recommendations such as refining procedures for locating, recovering, excavating, and examining human remains, documenting evidence and bolstering DNA testing capabilities. The Report also proposes instituting an independent DNA comparison mechanism as a collaboration between Armenia and Azerbaijan.

In October 2024, at the invitation of the State Commission on Prisoners of War, Hostages and Missing Persons and in partnership with the International Commission of the Red Cross, ICMP participated at a missing persons conference in Baku.

In 2025, ICMP's program in Azerbaijan was funded by the Government of the Netherlands and centered on advancing the implementation of recommendations from the ICMP Assessment Report. ICMP maintained sustained engagement with key national institutions to strengthen the country's capacity to account for missing persons through technical cooperation, institutional dialogue, and technology transfer.

A significant early milestone was ICMP's visit to Baku in March 2025 to present the Assessment Report, during which a series of high-level meetings were held with relevant institutions to discuss concrete next steps. These discussions included plans for DNA training at ICMP Headquarters, the potential integration of the Integrated Data Management System (iDMS) in Azerbaijan's national framework, and the participation of ICMP's Archaeology and

— DNA training at ICMP Headquarters for representatives from the Genetic Research Center of the State Security Service of Azerbaijan, August 2025.



Anthropology Department in recovery and exhumation efforts.

Capacity building and technical cooperation progressed throughout the year. In August, ICMP facilitated a visit to Headquarters by two experts from the Genetic Research Center of the State Security Service of Azerbaijan, featuring hands-on sessions on DNA analysis of challenging post-mortem samples. Additionally, Azerbaijan submitted a group of challenging post-mortem samples for processing. Through ICMP's process, 72 percent of samples produced DNA profiles suitable for comparison.

ICMP also hosted a series of online training sessions on the iDMS for key Azerbaijani institutions, including the

State Commission on Prisoners of War, Hostages and Missing Persons, the Office of the Prosecutor General, and the Forensic Association. These sessions covered the Missing Persons and Relatives application, field and examination protocols, AM-PM comparison tools, and later, the DNA Matching application and quality control procedures.

ICMP also participated at Baku's International Conference on Missing Persons in October 2025. During the conference, ICMP and Azerbaijani authorities agreed to move toward an initial phase of iDMS deployment within the State Commission on Prisoners of War, Hostages and Missing Persons, marking a significant step toward establishing a centralized, transparent data management capability.

→ In 2025, ICMP's program in Azerbaijan was funded by the Government of the Netherlands.

Brazil

Human rights violations, including enforced disappearances, occurred under Brazil's military dictatorship between April 1964 and March 1985. Since 2017, in coordination with the UN Development Program, ICMP has helped the authorities in Brazil to investigate missing persons cases. Under the project entitled "Strengthening Mechanisms of Transitional Justice in Brazil" ("Fortalecimento dos Mecanismos da Justiça de Transição no Brasil"), ICMP has helped to identify human remains, including those found in

the clandestine grave at the Dom Bosco Cemetery in Perus, São Paulo. ICMP has processed more than 1,000 post-mortem samples from Brazil. In 2025, ICMP processed 138 post-mortem samples and 30 family reference samples. ICMP also issued a DNA match report supporting an additional identification relating to the Dom Bosco Cemetery.

→ In 2025, ICMP's support to Brazil was funded by the Government of Brazil (through UNDP).

Chile

For almost two decades, ICMP has worked with the authorities in Chile to help relevant institutions address the issue of persons missing from the period of military rule.

ICMP's DNA laboratories have been working with the Forensic Medical Service (Servicio Medico Legal -SML) since 2009, profiling more than 2,500 reference samples representing more than 1,000 missing persons, and more than 500 post-mortem samples, while offering technical advice and extensive

assistance with profile comparison and match reporting. The agreement with the SML has been successively renewed, most recently in June 2023.

In 2025, ICMP's DNA laboratories tested 24 post-mortem samples, and 22 reference samples. In 2025, ICMP's support to Chile was funded by the Chilean Servicio Medico Legal.

→ In 2025, ICMP's support to Chile was funded by the Chilean Servicio Medico Legal.

Iraq



— ICMP conducted a DNA sampling campaign with members of the Yazidi community in Germany - June 2025.

Large numbers of people are missing in Iraq as a result of conflict, human rights violations and atrocities over the last 60 years, including from the regime of Saddam Hussein, the war with Iran, the first Gulf War and from Da'esh crimes. Tens of thousands of families from all of Iraq's different ethnic, religious and national communities continue to suffer as a result. In 2025, ICMP continued to assist Iraq in addressing the legacy of missing persons resulting from decades of conflict. Building on progress achieved in previous years, ICMP focused on helping Iraqi authorities and civil society partners to strengthen coordination, expand forensic and data management activities, and advance inclusive approaches that place families of the missing at the center of the process.

ICMP implemented the third year of its five-year support plan (2023–2027), continuing follow-up on the conclusions reached with Iraqi partners at the policy conference held in The Hague in September 2021. Activities in 2025 emphasized regional cooperation, evidence-based forensic field operations, and continued progress towards establishing a centralized national record on missing persons.

A major milestone in 2025 was the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) Regional Expert Meeting on Missing Persons, convened on 27 May in Baghdad by ICMP in cooperation with the Government of Iraq and under the auspices of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The meeting brought together more than 100 participants, including representatives of regional governments, Iraqi authorities, CSOs, families of the missing, international organizations, and ICMP experts. It served as a regional platform for sharing national strategies, highlighting progress and challenges, and promoting peer-to-peer learning on effective approaches to accounting for missing persons. The meeting concluded with agreement on the following basic principles:

- Accounting for missing persons is an investment in peace and stability;
- States are responsible for finding missing persons and securing the rights of families of the missing to truth, justice and reparations;
- States must ensure that families of the missing are front and center of any missing persons process and that families and civil society are actively engaged;



— MENA Regional Expert Meeting on Missing Persons in Baghdad, Iraq - May 2025.

- Establishing centralized missing persons mechanisms is central to coordinating domestic processes to locate missing persons;
- Creating central registries of missing persons is key not only to finding the missing, but to providing the public with reliable and accurate information;
- Developing legal frameworks is essential to securing rights and providing the basis for missing persons operations;
- It is critical to harness cutting-edge technologies in forensic science, including forensic anthropology, archaeology and forensic genetics, and to utilize advanced data systems tools, aerial imagery, and AI;
- Regional cooperation among Middle East and North African countries on this matter will enable enhanced sharing of technologies and experience and facilitate efforts to locate missing persons from man-made

- and natural disasters, as well as migration; and
- Holding regular meetings among MENA countries is important for maintaining cooperation.

In 2025, ICMP provided in-person forensic support in Kirkuk, Anbar, and Sinjar for 140 field days. This included 10 site assessments and 16 excavations.

To support progress towards establishing a unified national record on missing persons, ICMP conducted a data centralization workshop on 27 February 2025 in Baghdad, which brought together representatives of key institutions. Iraqi authorities continued working on a comprehensive reporting form and the entry of historical data.

Thirty years of tireless and dedicated work to ensure the rights of missing persons and raise awareness about government responsibility to uphold these rights, and the network of partners and achievements around the world are worthy of pride.

However, devastating wars continue to rage in the Middle East and elsewhere around the world. This means more missing persons and more families enduring agonizing waiting.

UDF's cooperation with ICMP represents a unique opportunity to support a segment of society that has experienced the suffering of loss through the many events that Iraq has endured. The inclusion of missing persons within the target groups of our organization represents a positive and significant direction within our social and humanitarian concerns, and has increased the diversity of our programs, as well as our partnerships with ICMP, relevant government agencies, and the missing persons segment and their families and communities.

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Dr. Amira Albaldawi

Member of Iraqi Parliament 2010-2005
Director of Umelyateem for Development
Foundation (UDF)



ICMP also provided ongoing support for the implementation of the iDMS within the Mass Graves and Missing Persons Directorate (MGMPD) and the Medico Legal Directorate (MLD). As of the end of 2025, iDMS servers at the MLD and MGMPD hosted records relating to **almost 25,000 missing persons, more than 50,000 relatives, 262 field sites (including 259 graves), and almost 6,000 post-mortem cases.**

ICMP supported 15 DNA reference sample collection campaigns during the year, in Iraq and abroad, including a campaign in Germany to assist Iraqi families in the diaspora. Between 2019 and December 2025, a total of 39 DNA reference sample collection campaigns were conducted in Iraq with technical and financial support from ICMP. **Across these campaigns, 9,872 DNA reference samples were collected, including 4,421 samples collected in 2025.**

iDMS servers hosted records relating to almost



c. 25,000
Missing Persons



50,000
Relatives



262
Field Sites



c. 6,000
Post-Mortem
Cases

In 2025, ICMP supported seven dialogue, commemorative, and awareness-raising events in Iraq in partnership with CSOs. ICMP also participated at the handover of identified human remains from the Badoush massacre and from Da'esh atrocities in Kojo village in Sinjar.

In December 2025, in collaboration with the MGMPD and the MLD, ICMP launched a [Guide to Accessing the Rights of Families in Iraq](#).

Training courses delivered in 2025 included a two-week mentoring program on age-at-death estimation, for 32 MLD staff members, conducted at the MLD mortuary in Baghdad in April.

On 10 December, ICMP delivered a [training session](#) on the rights of families of the missing for 15 CSO representatives and an official from the MGMPD.

→ **In 2025, the Iraq Program was funded by the Governments of the Netherlands and Germany.**



— ICMP, Iraqi institutions, CSOs, and families of the missing held a roundtable in Erbil, Iraq - December 2025.

Libya



— Chair of Libya's General Authority for the Search and Identification of Missing Persons (GASIMP), Dr. Kamal Abu Baker, visiting ICMP Headquarters- November 2025.

Between 10,000 and 20,000 are believed to have gone missing in Libya as a result of conflict, migration, natural disasters and other factors. ICMP has been working with Libyan institutions since 2012 to address this issue.

In November 2025, ICMP facilitated a visit by a Libyan delegation headed by Dr. Kamal Abu Baker, Chair of Libya's General Authority for the Search and Identification of Missing Persons (GASIMP), to its Headquarters in The Hague during which ICMP and GASIMP agreed to coordinate the publication of ICMP's best practice report on Libya. While in The Hague, the delegation met with representatives of the Nether-

lands Forensic Institute to discuss potential cooperation, including the possibility of establishing a modern national forensic institute. Building on the results of the visit, ICMP prepared an annual plan for the Libya Program's main donor, the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs, proposing four iDMS training events in Tunis and the development of online learning materials for families of the missing in 2026.

→ In 2025, ICMP's program in Libya was funded by the Government of the Netherlands.

On the occasion of ICMP's 30th anniversary, the General Authority for the Search and Identification of Missing Persons reiterates the value it places on its partnership with ICMP.

ICMP is supporting the capacities of technical teams and strengthening the Authority's efforts through the provision of an advanced data-base system that can serve as the **foundation for a long-term and effective national program**, based on the latest scientific practice in the search for missing persons and human identification.

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Dr Kamal Abu Baker

Chairman of Libya's General Authority for the Search and Identification of Missing Persons (GASIMP)

Syria



— Data Governance Group Meeting in Damascus, Syria on 13 December.

Estimates of the number of people missing from Syria run as high as 300,000. This includes those who have gone missing as a result of summary execution, arbitrary and incommunicado detention, kidnapping and abduction, enslavement, sarin gas attacks, and other human rights abuses. In May 2025, the Government of Syria announced the formation of the National Commission for Missing Persons (NCMP) and the National Transitional Justice Commission (NTJC). The NCMP is tasked with locating and identifying missing persons, creating a national database, and providing support to families. The NTJC is responsible for uncovering human rights violations, holding perpetrators accountable, providing reparations, and promoting national reconciliation.

ICMP began formal collaboration with the NCMP in May, providing it with a collection of policy papers developed between 2018 and 2024 by the ICMP-facilitated Policy Coordination Group for Missing and Disappeared Persons in Syria, as well as a selection of relevant strategic papers drawn from comparable international contexts. ICMP organized a [study tour](#) for the NCMP, to share technical best practice drawing on experience from Bosnia and Herzegovina. ICMP also organized an NCMP visit to ICMP Headquarters in The Hague for briefings on ICMP’s DNA laboratories and ICMP’s experience in Iraq and other countries, as well as technical sessions on the development of a central record of missing persons, including data collection, secure data repositories, and data-sharing.

At the end of 2025 ICMP launched an assessment of existing forensic and institutional mechanisms in Syria through engagement with national and international stakeholders, under the leadership of the NCMP. ICMP conducted on-site visits in November 2025 to key forensic institutions in Damascus, including the DNA and Molecular Genetics Laboratory at the University of Damascus and the Forensic Human Identification Center. These engagements identified preliminary capacity gaps.



— ICMP and Syrian National Commission for Missing Persons sign Memorandum of Understanding at Leiden University.

On 17 November, **ICMP and the NCMP signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU)** outlining ICMP's support for the NCMP in developing a sustainable, Syrian-led process to account for missing persons, regardless of ethnic, religious, or national origin, or the circumstances of disappearance.

Also in November, **the NCMP, ICMP, the ICRC and the IIMP signed a Declaration of Principles of Cooperation**, establishing a coordinated framework for collaboration.



— Signing of the Declaration of Principles of Collaboration with the NCMP, ICMP, the IIMP, and the ICRC.

In Damascus on 6 November, ICMP and the NCMP brought together senior representatives from Syrian authorities and international partners to examine legal, institutional, and operational approaches to accounting for missing persons, drawing on comparative experiences from international contexts.

ICMP organized four outreach seminars in February 2025, attended by 79 families of missing persons, in partnership with two CSOs based in Lebanon and Türkiye, and in April and May a comprehensive learning needs assessment (LNA) was undertaken, focused on seven newly-established Syrian family associations in Türkiye, Lebanon, and Iraq. Based on the LNA findings, ICMP developed a training plan and delivered 10 online training sessions to the seven family associations between November

and December 2025 in partnership with the Syrian Legal Development Program (SLDP) and external consultants.

In December 2025, ICMP awarded small grants to seven projects, of which five were joint projects between CSOs and family associations (three in Türkiye and two in Lebanon), and two were implemented by family associations (one in Türkiye and one across Lebanon, Türkiye and the UK). A key focus of the small grant program was encouraging family associations to take a more active roles as implementing partners.



ICMP deployed a field team to Syria just days after the fall of the previous regime. The government affirmed its commitment to uncovering the fate of tens of thousands of people who disappeared as a result of decades of repression.

Accordingly, the National Commission on Missing Persons was established by Presidential decree. The NCMP is collaborating with ICMP to support the development of an effective, Syrian-led program to address the issue of missing persons in Syria.

Dr. Mohamad Rida Al Jalkhi

Commissioner of the Syrian National
Commission on Missing Persons, Syria.

— NCMP delegation met with the Mothers of Srebrenica and discussed their efforts to deliver justice and answers to families - October 2025.





— NCMP Commissioner Dr. Mohamad Rida Al Jalkhi at the Srebrenica Memorial Center - October 2025.

ICMP developed a Syria-related database via its iDMS in 2025, **documenting information on 2,733 missing persons provided by more than 1,395 family members and reviewing approximately 514 cases.** This foundational tool now supports the tracking and investigation of missing persons in Syria and neighboring countries that have high numbers of Syrian refugees. Two meetings of the Syrian Data Governance Group (DGG) were convened with participation from the NCMP, focusing on coordination among Data Partnership

Organizations, data sharing principles, and alignment with the NCMP. The DGG meetings also refocused discussion on coordination, safeguarding existing data, consent considerations, and defining preconditions for any future data transfer to the NCMP.

→ **In 2025, the Syria Program was funded by the United Kingdom, Germany and the European Union.**



— ICMP Syria Program team and NCMP delegation at the Potočari Memorial Center, Bosnia and Herzegovina – October 2025.



— NCMP Commissioner's visit to Bosnia and Herzegovina – October 2025.

Ukraine



— Participants at an information session for families of the missing from Ukraine.

In 2025, Ukraine continued to grapple with the huge task of investigating the disappearances of large numbers of individuals as a consequence of the Russian full-scale invasion. By the end of the year, the number of reported cases had risen to more than 80,000 persons. Despite the challenges posed by the ongoing armed conflict, Ukraine remains committed to fulfilling its legal obligations to investigate these cases, support affected families and ensure accountability.

Throughout 2025, ICMP maintained regular coordination meetings with the Office of the President of Ukraine, including with the Deputy Head of the Office and the Office of the Commissioner on Missing Persons in Special Circumstances, and contributed to

the work of the Expert Council on Human Rights in the Security and Defence Sector under the Ombudsman's Representative. ICMP participated in a range of technical working groups and took part in discussions related to proposed amendments to the Criminal Procedure Code related to the engagement of foreign experts in missing persons investigations.

In parallel, ICMP maintained regular meetings and operational engagements with the Ministry of Internal Affairs, the National Police, the Ministry of Health, and the Office of the Prosecutor General, as well as with diplomatic missions, donors, and international organizations based in Kyiv.

A key priority throughout the year was the finalization and conclusion of the Cooperation Agreement between ICMP and the Government of Ukraine governing ICMP's status in the country. Progress was made in early 2025, though the process slowed later in the year, and ICMP will endeavor to take this forward in 2026.

In March 2025, ICMP co-organized an international expert event in The Hague together with the Register of Damage for Ukraine (RD4U), focusing on reparations for victims of enforced disappearance and the missing. This was followed by a roundtable in The Hague in June, on the role of missing persons investigations in accountability processes, including criminal investigations, truth-seeking, and reparative justice. In November in Warsaw, ICMP brought together



— ICMP specialists, alongside Ukrainian investigators, criminologists, and forensic experts, work in Chernihiv to identify human remains returned through the military exchange and repatriation process – September 2025.

senior officials and technical experts from Ukraine and countries of the former Yugoslavia, enabling direct peer-to-peer dialogue between practitioners who have navigated complex, large-scale missing persons cases in the aftermath of armed conflict in the former Yugoslavia and those currently confronting similar challenges in Ukraine.

In late 2025, ICMP and the Commissioner on Missing Persons in Special Circumstances launched an inter-agency Data Task Force to examine results, challenges, and strategies related to the collection, management, and exchange of data on missing persons.

Throughout the year, in close coordination with government counterparts and donors, ICMP supported the provision of critical equipment, reagents, and consumables to forensic institutions in Kyiv (including the Tsybli Identification Center), Odesa, Lviv, Khmelnytskyi, and Kharkiv. These contributions were embedded in a broader dialogue on institutional sustainability, inter-agency coordination, and the effective use of technical resources.

A Memorandum of Understanding signed with the Bokarius Forensic Science Institute at the beginning of 2025 included embedding a forensic expert at the Institute for six months to strengthen capabilities in



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Mykola Shevchuk

Lviv Regional Bureau of Forensic Medicine,
Ukraine

Partnership with the International Commission on Missing Persons is an important element in the development of DNA identification in Ukraine. ICMP supports our institution with the necessary resources, contributing to improved quality and efficiency of our work.

We sincerely appreciate ICMP's openness to sharing knowledge and experience through training initiatives. Comprehensive support to the processes of determining the fate of missing persons and identifying the deceased, assistance to families searching for their loved ones, and international advocacy – all of this represents a significant contribution to restoring justice.



Olena Belyachkova

Media Initiative for Human Rights, Ukraine

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For MIHR, cooperation with ICMP means reliable communication and effective interaction. It is also about strengthening communities of families of the missing, uniting them around improving search efforts and enhancing the role of families in engagement with state authorities.

ICMP's special contribution is in strengthening expertise in identification, as well as involving partners in analytical research on issues related to missing persons and ways to address them. On ICMP's 30th anniversary, we wish for continued strong cooperation with all those who need assistance in the search for missing persons and identification – both from civil society and national authorities.

forensic anthropology and archaeology, resulting in enhanced technical proficiency, refined workflows, and strengthened institutional capacity.

Also in 2025, AAD completed a needs assessment on the management and investigation of conflict-related sexual violence. This was followed by an online roundtable to disseminate the findings.

During the year, the Civil Society Initiatives team in Ukraine focused on strengthening cooperation and trust among government agencies, and family associations of missing persons and civil society organizations. This included a visit to Bosnia and Herzegovina to study missing persons strategies that have worked effectively. Participants reached consensus on establishing family advisory councils and support networks; developing centralized digital databases and standardizing forensic procedures; initiating memorialization projects; and organizing joint training programs and expert exchanges.

ICMP's small grants program helped family associations, CSOs, and partner institutions to implement targeted initiatives during the year, including local awareness campaigns, community outreach, and pilot projects related to data collection, memorialization, and collaboration with local authorities.

In 2025, ICMP received **5,561 reports** related to Ukraine through the OIC - more than double the figure in 2024.

Report Count	Report Year
355	2022
2056	2023
2129	2024
5561	2025

As of the end of the year, the iDMS contained data on almost **10,000 missing persons** and **more than 12,000 family members who reported their missing to ICMP**.



— Donation of the CT Scanner to the Human Identification Center in Kyiv oblast.

Cooperation with ICMP for us is a combination of professional trust, modern international tools, and a shared goal: **to restore a name to every missing person and provide answers to every family.**

ICMP's special contribution lies in real results: the ability to work with families of Ukrainians abroad and to collect DNA data where the capacities of state authorities were limited. Thanks to ICMP's professional team and advanced DNA technologies, hundreds of cases have been given a new chance, and dozens of families have received long-awaited answers. Thirty years of ICMP is the journey of a strong, united team that knows its purpose and brings hope back to people every day.



Ihor Kalantai

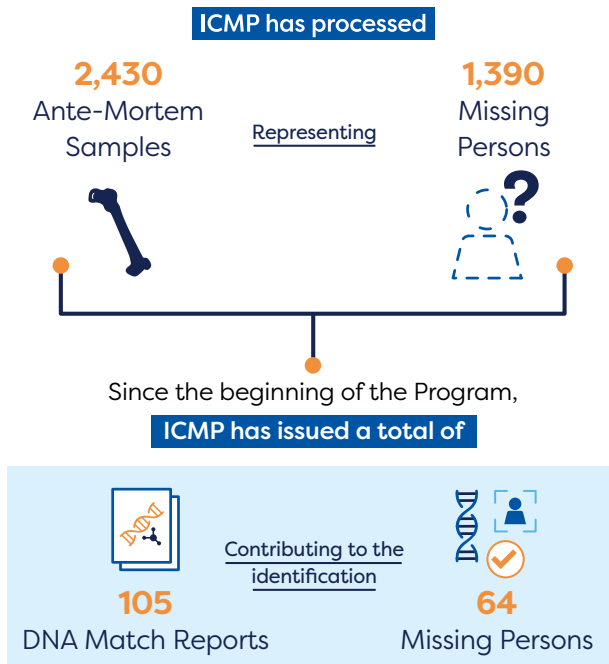
Head of Unit in the Main Investigations
Department of the National Police of Ukraine



— Opening of the Human Identification Center in Kyiv Oblast together with Iryna Vereshchuk, Deputy Head of the Office of the President of Ukraine.

Meanwhile, ICMP had collected a total of **2,430 ante-mortem samples**, representing **1,390 missing persons**. This data was processed in accordance with ICMP guidelines and stored in the iDMS.

In 2025 alone, ICMP collected **951 ante-mortem samples representing 563 missing persons**. This included data collection inside Ukraine at the request of investigators, and in-person and remote data collection outside Ukraine. Data collection trips and remote DNA reference sample collection outside Ukraine in 2025 resulted in the collection of 863 DNA reference samples from almost 30 countries. The majority of reference samples abroad were collected in Poland and Germany, accounting for 443 samples in 2025.



ICMP conducted **10 international data collection campaigns** during the year – in **Poland, Germany, the Czech Republic, Austria, Spain, and Colombia** – enabling in-person engagement with families, verification of case information, and collection of biological samples in line with established procedures.

A new challenge in 2025 was the issue of foreign citizens missing in Ukraine. The number of foreign servicemen in the Ukrainian Armed Forces has been gradually increasing; around 40 percent of these servicemen are reported to come from South America. To address this, ICMP organized a data collection campaign in Colombia, gathering information on more than 200 Colombian citizens who went missing in Ukraine and more than 550 relatives. In 2025, the Data Collection team collected 237 AM samples in Colombia, in person and remotely.

In Ukraine, at the request of investigators, ICMP collected 88 samples in presumptive cases (compared with 38 in 2024).

Since the beginning of the Program, ICMP has issued a total of **105 DNA Match Reports**, contributing to the identification of **64 missing persons**.

In December 2024, ICMP developed a new data-sharing format with the Main Investigative Department (MID) of the National Police of Ukraine. Although DNA profiles obtained from the DNA reference samples collected by ICMP supported the identification process, they could not be officially used in the investigation to establish a person’s identity.

Productive cooperation with ICMP has given an incredible boost to the development of Ukraine's forensic medical service, particularly in the implementation of international standards for the identification of missing persons. These steps have already enabled us to establish thousands of identities.

Productive cooperation with ICMP has given an incredible boost to the development of Ukraine's forensic medical service, particularly in the implementation of international standards for the identification of missing persons. These steps have already enabled us to establish thousands of identities.

The most significant and valuable contribution of ICMP to the identification of missing persons in Ukraine is its daily and continuous support to forensic medicine in the country. I sincerely wish ICMP continued development and cooperation in building peace and justice around the world. We still have a long road ahead, and I hope we will walk it with the support of ICMP.



Dr. Vitalli Levchenko

Head of Identification Center, Tsybli

For our organization, cooperation with ICMP represents a key institutional partnership enabling the implementation of dental identification as part of Ukraine's national identification system.

This cooperation is enabling identification processes in Ukraine to become systematic, standardized, and aligned with international practice. ICMP provides significant expert support through consultation, the transfer of international expertise, and the training of specialists. This makes it possible for the method to be effectively integrated in the work of national institutions.



Dr. Marianna Bilyk

Dental surgeon and Head of Dental Front in Ukraine



— Event organized by one of the participants in ICMP's Small Grants Program, Ukraine.”

Since December 2024, ICMP has issued DNA Profile Reports to share Reference DNA profiles with the National Police. Throughout 2025, ICMP shared **1,308 DNA Profile Reports** with the MID. This followed the transmission of the initial 100 DNA profile reports in 2024, reflecting a significant increase in analytical output and data exchange with national authorities.

In 2025, ICMP provided **1,752 consultations** via hotline calls and text messages. Of these inquiries, **45% originated outside Ukraine and referred to data collection**, facilitating the inclusion of families abroad in ongoing identification efforts.

→ In 2025, the Ukraine Program received funding from the Governments of Canada, Germany, Norway, the Netherlands, and the United States.

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1,752
Consultations



via **hotline calls** and **text messages**

Of these inquiries

45%



originated **outside Ukraine** and referred to **data collection**



Vietnam



— Ceremony to present identification certificates to family members, December 2025.

The number of persons missing in action from the wars that took place in Vietnam over 50 years ago, including the Vietnam-American war, are in the hundreds of thousands. Unidentified human remains can still be found in mass graves and in cemeteries across the country.

On 10 July 2025, ICMP and the Vietnam Academy of Science and Technology (VAST) organized the formal handover of more than \$830,000 USD worth of equipment and materials to the Center for DNA Identification (CDI) in Hanoi. The total donation amount for 2025 was almost \$400,000 and included equipment such as the NextSeq 1000 from the American company Illumina.

ICMP helped the CDI to introduce cost-effective microarray technology, and in October 2025, the GeneTitan microarray system and related equipment were installed at the CDI, with a dedicated laboratory space established for family reference sample analysis. Following calibration and staff training, test runs using the VinGenChip produced high-quality Single Nucleotide Polymorphism (SNP) profiles, positioning the CDI to implement the new analysis workflow fully in 2026.

During the year, ICMP worked with the CDI on the optimization and implementation of Next Generation Sequencing-SNP workflows for analyzing highly degraded Vietnamese bone samples. In addition to regular technical exchanges, training was provided for three CDI staff at ICMP Headquarters in The Hague from 6 to 16 May. This enabled the CDI scientists to process and analyze Vietnamese bone samples using the newly developed NGS-SNP workflows, producing SNP profiles capable of predicting relationships up to the 4th degree. One of the scientists then delivered training on this workflow to CDI colleagues.

Procurement of hardware for ICMP's Integrated Data Management System (iDMS) at the CDI was completed in 2025, and the iDMS was translated into Vietnamese. In addition, an online iDMS training course for CDI staff was conducted between 1 and 4 July.

In June 2025, ICMP in coordination with CDI-VAST and other relevant institutions collected **58 post-mortem samples from 71 graves at the Tra Linh Cemetery in Cao Bang province.** **A total of 75 ante-mortem samples were collected from 14 families from six different provinces.** Two identifications were made using SNP profiles generated from the new NGS analysis workflows at the CDI. VAST arranged for identification certificates to be presented to the family members of the two identified martyrs at an event that was attended by Government of Vietnam stakeholders, as well as the US Ambassador to Vietnam and US Embassy staff. The event marked the first identifications using the new NGS technologies developed and transferred by ICMP.

In November, the Department of National Devotees under the Ministry of Home Affairs asked the CDI to support the identification of 13 individuals at Tam Co Cave in Quang Binh province. ICMP helped the CDI to analyze 12 samples that could not be analyzed by mtDNA at the CDI and 11 of the 12 samples tested yielded analyzable SNP profiles.

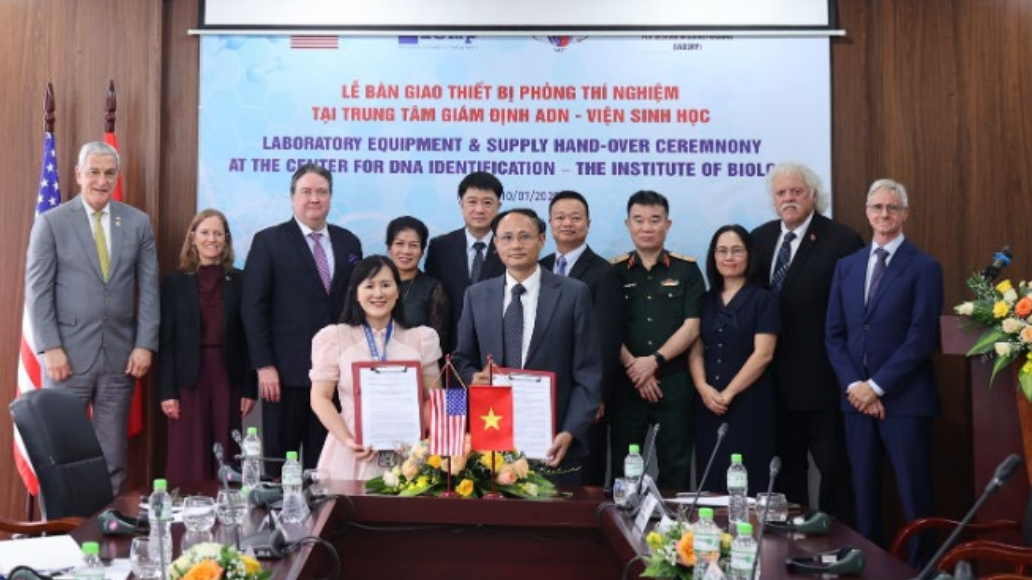
ICMP and the CDI successfully developed, optimized, and transferred advanced NGS-SNP workflows for highly degraded Vietnamese bone samples, achieving a success rate of up to 81 percent in kinship analysis

(up to 4th degree) and laying the foundation for a scalable, cost-effective national family reference database.

To prepare for the downstream NGS-based DNA analysis workflows, CDI staff members conducted extraction on all 100 bone samples selected for this project using the two new ICMP transferred protocols.



— CDI staff received training in NGS workflows and data analysis at ICMP Headquarters, May 2025.



— ICMP formally presents list of equipment and supplies to VAST, July 2025.

The results were comparable to those obtained at the ICMP laboratory. Human DNA was extracted from approximately 70 percent of the tested samples.

ICMP successfully deployed key modules of the iDMS in the CDI's local network, and legacy data from the Cao Bang cases collected in June was uploaded to the system.

In 2025, US funding for ICMP's Vietnam Program was increased and the time period extended by 18 months to March 2027. Following the closure of USAID, support for ICMP's work in Vietnam was moved to the US State Department, and is now managed by the US Embassy.

At a meeting with government and technical partners on 24 July 2025, ICMP and the CDI presented the initial results from the testing of collected bone and family reference samples from Cao Bang province.

The ICMP team initiated a data and needs assessment during the year with a comprehensive review of legislation in Vietnam related to location, excavation and identification.

→ In 2025, funding for the Vietnam Program was provided by the Government of the United States.

The Western Balkans



— Transfer of personal items of genocide victims from Podrinje Identification Project in Tuzla to Srebrenica Memorial Center – June 2025.

Approximately **75 percent** of the estimated **40,000 persons** who went missing during the conflicts of the 1990s in the former Yugoslavia have been accounted for.

ICMP supports national efforts and regional cooperation to **account for more than 11,000 people who are still missing**, which includes fostering cooperation among governments, domestic institutions, and civil society organizations that are working on this issue.

Following the conflict in the former Yugoslavia, ICMP pioneered the use of DNA-led human identification and advanced database analysis, creating a model that has since been applied globally to locate and identify large numbers of missing persons.

More than 19,000 individuals have been identified on the basis of ICMP DNA match reports. ICMP has supported the investigation and excavation of **more than 4,000 mass and clandestine graves** and has tested **more than 62,000 bone samples**, comparing them with **more than 94,000 family reference DNA profiles** collected from relatives of missing persons. In addition, ICMP has provided forensic evidence, expert reports, and testimony before domestic and international courts, contributing to both the identification process and judicial accountability.

Building on these long-term achievements, ICMP's engagement in the Western Balkans during 2025 combined technical assistance, institutional capacity-building, regional cooperation and sustained engagement with families of the missing, with a particular emphasis on regional mechanisms, commemoration and international exchange of knowledge and experience.

In February 2025, ICMP organized a public event in Zagreb to promote the Regional Database of Active Missing Persons Cases from the Former Yugoslavia (RDB),



— Panel discussion on achievements and next steps in BiH missing process in Sarajevo.

encouraging families of the missing and other stakeholders to review existing data and submit additional information relevant to unresolved cases. Similarly, a promotional event was organized in [Belgrade](#) in April, further increasing the visibility and practical use of the RDB as a tool for cross-border cooperation and transparency.

In March, the constitutive session of the newly appointed Advisory Board of the Missing Persons Institute of Bosnia and Herzegovina (MPI) was held following an open call to associations of families of the missing. ICMP continued to support the work of the Advisory Board, reinforcing the role of families in institutional processes related to accounting for the missing.

In May, ICMP hosted an extraordinary session of the Missing Persons Group (MPG) in Brussels in advance of a planned Spotlight event in the European Parliament. Although the Spotlight event was postponed for technical reasons, the meeting enabled strategic exchanges

among MPG members, including exchanges on future enhanced engagement with the EU, and reinforced awareness of the importance of sustained regional cooperation on missing persons.

During May and June, ICMP organized and facilitated several study visits to Bosnia and Herzegovina for representatives of associations of families of missing persons, domestic

institutions, and international partners from [Ukraine](#) and the Euro-Mediterranean Federation Against Enforced Disappearances. In June, ICMP also held an online exchange with representatives of the newly established Syrian National Commission for Missing Persons, focused on sharing lessons learned from the Western Balkans. This engagement was followed by a study visit to Bosnia and Herzegovina by a [Syrian](#) delegation in October. In June, ICMP, in cooperation with the MPI and the BiH Prosecutor's Office, initiated the transfer of personal items belonging to victims of the Srebrenica genocide from the Podrinje Identification Project to the Potočari Memorial Center, following years of consultations with relevant institutions, family associations and donors. The items were placed in a specially designed storage facility developed by ICMP, and the process continued in September with the transfer of an additional 868 cases comprising several thousand individual items of clothing and footwear recovered from mass graves. These items will be permanently preserved as material evidence of the crimes committed and as a lasting testimony to the victims.

My cooperation, and that of my organization (Association for the Research of the Fate of Missing Persons – ASFMP), with ICMP has had, continues to have, and will continue to have motivating, humanitarian significance.

It provides hope for shedding light on and identifying all our family members who were unjustly disappeared during the 1998-99 war in Kosovo. The professional forensic work of ICMP experts has had a significant impact on overcoming psychosocial crises and has contributed to strengthening our efforts in searching for and clarifying the status of our family members registered as missing persons from the war.



Haki Kasumi

Head of the Association for the Research of the Fate of Missing Persons, Kosovo



— Geography of Genocide exhibition at the Srebrenica Memorial Center.

On 30 June, ICMP hosted a [panel discussion](#) on key results achieved over five years in strengthening Bosnia and Herzegovina's capacity to locate missing persons from the 1990s. The event brought together representatives of the MPI, the BiH Prosecutor's Office, the BiH Agency for Forensic and Expert Examinations and civil society to review results and discuss steps toward ensuring the sustainability of domestic efforts to account for the missing.

July marked the 30th anniversary of the Srebrenica genocide.

ICMP participated in and supported a range of commemorative and educational activities in Bosnia and Herzegovina and internationally. In early July, ICMP took part in discussions within the Srebrenica Youth School, engaging young participants from more than 20 countries on post-conflict recovery, remembrance and reconciliation. On 9 July, the Srebrenica Memorial Center inaugurated ICMP's permanent exhibition, [The Geography of Genocide](#), developed with the support of the European Union. The interactive exhibition uses a digital map to trace primary and secondary mass graves and enables visitors to search by name and view information on the recovery and identification of human remains.



ICMP has done a great deal for the families and victims of the Srebrenica Genocide. It was among the first to support Srebrenica mothers.

ICMP's special contribution is in strengthening expertise in identification, as well as involving partners in analytical research on issues related to missing persons and ways to address them. On ICMP's 30th anniversary, we wish for continued strong cooperation with all those who need assistance in the search for missing persons and identification – both from civil society and national authorities.

Munira Subašić

President of "Movement of Mothers of Srebrenica and Žepa Enclaves"



— 30th anniversary commemoration of the Srebrenica Genocide at the Srebrenica-Potočari Memorial and Cemetery.

ICMP also attended the official commemoration on 11 July in Potočari and participated in related conferences and public discussions addressing genocide education, memorialization, and justice. Later in the year, ICMP took part in commemorative events at the United Nations in New York, including the unveiling of the “Srebrenica Flower” monument, reinforcing international recognition of the genocide and ICMP’s longstanding role in supporting the rights of families of the missing.

In October, ICMP convened an intergovernmental conference in Warsaw that brought together senior government officials, representatives of domestic institutions and civil society from Ukraine and the Western Balkans to exchange experiences and strengthen cooperation on policies and practices for accounting for missing persons.

In November, ICMP delivered targeted training for MPI staff focused on data management, DNA reference collection, and chain-of-custody procedures. The training was designed to strengthen the MPI’s institutional capacity to manage data collection and reference sampling independently and in line with international standards, contributing to the long-term sustainability of the domestic missing persons process.

During the year, ICMP’s Archaeology and Anthropology Department responded to **123 orders for technical assistance in Bosnia and Herzegovina**, providing expert support in field investigations, mortuary work, and DNA-led identification, while also addressing **75 requests for information from the BiH Prosecutor’s Office**. Across the region, ICMP collected **279 ante-mortem reference samples** and received **177 post-mortem samples** and issued a total of **139 DNA match reports** to domestic institutions in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kosovo, Croatia, and Montenegro. These reports resulted in 57 new identifications, 62 re-associations of remains, and 12 exclusion reports, directly contributing to clarifying the fate of missing persons and supporting ongoing judicial and administrative processes.



— Unveiling of Flower of Srebrenica Permanent Memorial at United Nations Headquarters.

In Kosovo, ICMP continued to strengthen cooperation with the Kosovo Commission on Missing Persons and the Kosovo Forensic Agency. In October, ICMP held a donation ceremony for laboratory equipment provided to the Kosovo Forensic Agency with the support of the Embassy of Sweden through SIDA, contributing to the strengthening of national forensic capacities and supporting sustainable domestic efforts to account for missing persons. During 2025, ICMP also collected around 170 family reference samples in Kosovo and facilitated meetings among domestic institutions from Kosovo, Montenegro, and Serbia aimed at harmonizing use of the Regional Database and advancing the resolution of missing persons cases of joint interest. In parallel, ICMP supported initiatives promoting transparency and engagement with families, including through its Small Grants Program, under which seven civil society organizations in Kosovo and Serbia implemented activities focused on public awareness, commemoration, and data collection from families of the missing.

ICMP also continued to support families of missing persons and civil society organizations in Bosnia and Herzegovina through its Small Grants Program. Two calls for proposals were published in November 2025 with the support of the European Union and Switzerland, resulting in the selection of 20 projects for implementation in 2026.



— Image on top: Training in data and blood sample collection in Bosnia and Herzegovina.
Image above: ICMP donation of laboratory equipment to Kosovo Forensic Agency.

During the year, the Western Balkans Program hosted 52 visits by researchers, professionals, and others, and provided 70 interviews and media statements.

→ In 2025, ICMP's work in the Western Balkans was supported by the European Union, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom.

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Marko Jurisic

Marko Jurisic, Member of MPI Board of Commissioners of the Missing Persons Institute of BiH

Collaboration with ICMP marked a turning point in the process of searching for missing persons in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The search process itself gained a new dimension regarding the identification of human remains, expertise, efficiency, transparency, and cooperation with the families of missing persons and relevant police and judicial institutions. Cooperation with family members of missing persons from different ethnic communities is particularly significant.

ICMP’s contribution has been immeasurable: the establishment of DNA-based identification accelerated the identification process. ICMP’s contribution to establishing and fostering dialogue with family members of missing persons from different ethnic communities, as well as initiating a process of mutual respect, building trust, and reconciliation, has also been immeasurable.

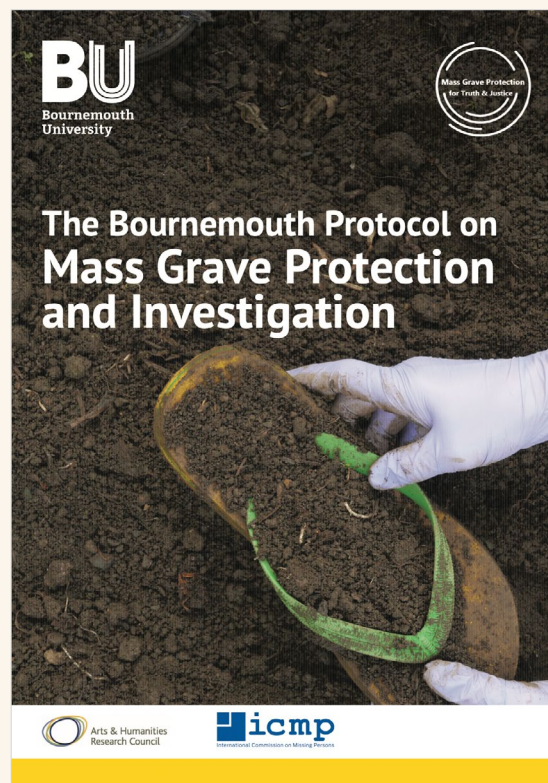
Assistance to Justice

ICMP supports justice sector institutions to help them strengthen their capacity to investigate disappearances and missing persons cases. This support includes cooperation agreements with international tribunals and courts and with international law enforcement agencies.

Initially, ICMP's Assistance to Justice Program provided evidence at trials in domestic courts and before the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia (ICTY) related to crimes committed during the conflicts in the former Yugoslavia.

ICMP supports international and domestic criminal justice processes and helps States fulfil their obligations under international and domestic law to conduct effective investigations into the fate of missing persons and the circumstances of their disappearance.

At the invitation of Luxembourg, ICMP has briefed States Parties to the International Criminal Court (ICC) on ICMP's forensic capacities and experience in supporting criminal investigations, with the objective of establishing closer cooperation especially with the Office of the ICC Prosecutor under a Memorandum of Understanding signed in 2016.



— The Bournemouth Protocol, published by Bournemouth University in partnership with ICMP.



Standing Capacity for Crisis Response (SCCR)

Current international provisions for addressing large-scale missing persons scenarios rely almost entirely on domestic resources and on cooperative models that are often improvised, costly, and fall short of adequate standards. In developed countries, advanced capabilities are typically designed to serve domestic needs and are therefore not easily or efficiently reassigned to international emergency responses.

A dedicated international response capacity, sustained by a growing number of countries, would pool resources, reduce inefficiencies, and contribute to a coherent global strategy to address large-scale missing persons scenarios in a timely, lawful and effective manner.

ICMP maintains a high-throughput standing capacity for DNA testing at its laboratories in The Hague, which specialize in the extraction of DNA from highly degraded skeletal remains. ICMP's quality assured DNA laboratories benefit from a bespoke integrated data management system incorporating different human identification informatics. ICMP's overall technical capacity is underpinned by policy frameworks for data processing and protection, and by international partnerships enabling effective operational deployments globally, including partnerships with INTERPOL and domestic agencies, such as the Netherlands Forensic Institute and others.

ICMP is working with States to establish a Standing Capacity for Crisis Response (SCCR) based on an agreement that is open to participation by all States. The SCCR will utilize ICMP's resources and its extensive expertise and scientific techniques to deliver rap-

id responses in crisis situations. It will offer states an improved level of preparedness, coordination through a centralized operational structure, and cost efficiency, and it will avert duplication of effort.

As well as developing the SCCR, ICMP will augment the technical capacity of domestic stakeholders and develop domestic leadership through training. Families of the missing will be empowered to access and use DNA-led identification methods, including by providing data and biological samples securely and without any threat to themselves.

ICMP will secure the participation of family members located in many parts of the world, through the Online Inquiry Center (OIC), and the OIC will be complemented by open-source android applications in cooperation with mobile telecom operators, permitting almost universal reach in local languages. ICMP will also establish data exchanges with other missing persons reporting platforms, for instance, those of INTERPOL, the ICC and social media operators.

Expected outcomes include a standard practice in which official, transparent and effective investigations to account for missing persons are conducted in crisis situations, domestic authorities are able to interact effectively with families of the missing and with the public, and families are able to access and use DNA-led identification methods including providing data and biological samples securely in accordance with ICMP data protection standards.

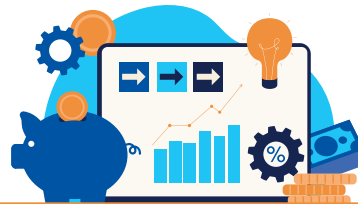
Missing Migrants and Refugees

ICMP's Missing Migrants and Refugees Program supports the development of a multilateral sustainable process to account for migrants and refugees missing in the Mediterranean region. In January 2016, together with the mission of the UK to the UN, ICMP brought together senior diplomats and experts at the UN Security Council to discuss core aspects of the global missing persons issue, including persons missing in the context of migration.

Between 2018 and 2021, ICMP organized meetings to establish a Joint Process under which Italy, Malta, Greece, and Cyprus examined ways of enhancing coordination on the issue of missing migrants. Joint Process discussions were supported by interagency roundtables with representatives of international and other organizations involved in migration, including the UN Office of the Commissioner for Human Rights (UNOCHR), EUROJUST, FRONTEX, the ICRC, INTERPOL, the IOM, the Office of the Special Envoy for the Central Mediterranean, UNHCR, and the UN Committee on Enforced Disappearances.

The Interagency Group on missing migrants, launched in 2022, has held roundtables to discuss updates, common challenges, and areas for further development. In 2023, ICMP assisted Greek authorities in identifying Syrian victims from the Pylos shipwreck. Inter-agency cooperation remains central to ICMP's work, with ongoing efforts to enhance data sharing.

Funding



ICMP is funded through voluntary contributions from governments and multilateral institutions. The organization currently receives no assessed contributions. For a full list of ICMP past and present donors, see [Donors – International Commission on Missing Persons](#).

Historically, 70 to 75 percent of ICMP’s funding has come from governments and 25 to 30 percent from multilateral donors, with the European Union playing a leading role among the latter. Donors may earmark contributions for geographic programs, such as those in Ukraine, Iraq, Syria, Vietnam, the South Caucasus, and the Western Balkans, or they may provide funds to ICMP’s Main Program.

The Main Program supports the organization’s Headquarters and core capacities, including governance structures, cross-cutting horizontal programs (policy, science, technology, civil society, training), and essential operational management. It ensures coherence across country operations and sustains ICMP’s global mandate. During 2025, the Main Program was funded by the Netherlands, through multi-year support from 2025 to 2027, and the Czech Republic, reinforcing the sustainability of ICMP’s core functions and its capacity to respond globally.

In 2025, ICMP maintained productive engagement with existing donors for geographic programs in

Ukraine, Vietnam, Iraq, Syria/MENA, the Western Balkans, and the South Caucasus. Securing adequate, multi-annual multi – donor funding for ICMP’s Main Program remains a challenge. ICMP’s income for 2025 was 20.9 million USD. In Ukraine in 2025, ICMP continued implementing grants provided by the EU, the US, Germany, Canada, Norway and the Netherlands. Additional follow-on funding for Ukraine was also secured from Germany. In Iraq in 2025, ICMP continued implementation of grants from the governments of Germany and the Netherlands in support of the five-year strategy that was developed in consultation with the authorities and other Iraqi stakeholders. In 2025, the government of Germany renewed funding for the Iraq program with a grant through end April 2026. ICMP’s Syria Program received follow-on funding from the government of Germany in 2025. At the start of the year, ICMP also began implementing a grant received from the EU Directorate-General for European Neighbourhood and Enlargement Negotiations (DG NEAR, now DG ENEST). In the Western Balkans, funding for Kosovo provided by the EU and Sweden continued to be implemented throughout 2025. Additionally the Western Balkans Program implemented grants funded by the EU, Sweden and Switzerland for Bosnia and Herzegovina, and completed the regional activities grant funded by the UK. An EU grant in Albania awarded in February 2024 also continued to be implemented in support of transitional justice activities and efforts to address

the past. ICMP also worked to secure continuation of support from the EU in Bosnia and Herzegovina, an award that was activated in late 2025 following an agreement reached by Bosnia and Herzegovina’s Council of Ministers. A follow-on proposal was submitted in 2025 for continuation of this support in the coming years. ICMP’s Vietnam Program received renewed funding from the US Agency for International Development (USAID) in 2025 and the grant continues

to be implemented following the transition of funding to the US State Department. In Libya, ICMP continued implementing a five-year grant that was awarded by the government of the Netherlands at the end of 2022. In the South Caucasus, ICMP continued implementing a grant funded by the Netherlands. Securing funding from the EU for this region remains a priority.



“The U.S. Government is supporting efforts by the Vietnamese Government to account for their missing persons. ICMP is a key partner, providing specialized expertise in forensic science and database technology and supporting public outreach strategies developed through its programs around the world”.

“The Government of the Netherlands has been a long-term supporter of ICMP (which has its Headquarters in The Hague). Dutch support for ICMP’s programs in Libya and Iraq is premised on the recognition that peace and stability will be seriously undermined if transparent and effective programs to account for large numbers of missing persons are not implemented”.



Ministry of Foreign Affairs

 **Norway**

“The Government of Ukraine is endeavoring to account for tens of thousands of people who have disappeared as a result of the Russian invasion. Norad is supporting ICMP’s program to provide the Ukrainian Government with expertise and resources that will help it to fulfil its commitment. This work is of great importance to all affected families, who continue to endure uncertainty and distress over the fate of their loved ones”.

Fundraising

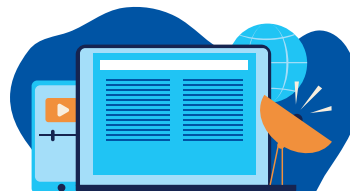


Over the course of 2025, ICMP filed proposals for more than 23.4 million USD in new grant funding and secured 7 million USD in multi-year grants for its geographic programs, including proposals filed in 2024 and awarded in 2025, **for programs in Armenia and Azerbaijan, Syria, Vietnam and the Western**

Balkans, Horizontal Programs and the Main Program.

New funding was received for programs in Ukraine, the Western Balkans, Syria, Vietnam, and the Main Program. Funding initiatives were also submitted for Gaza, Lebanon and the Standing Capacity on Crisis Response.

Media Coverage



ICMP's work and mandate received extensive media coverage in 2025, with stories and interviews appearing in a wide range of regional and international media outlets.

January

- [Mass graves shed a light on Assad's 'killing machine'](#) – **Washington Post**
- [Massengräber in Syrien: Wie die ICMP hilft, die Opfer zu identifizieren](#)
– **Table Briefing/German Press**
- [Mass graves near Damascus emerging with hundreds of thousands believed to be buried](#)
– **The National**
- [Tienduizenden vermiste Syriërs worden geïdentificeerd: 'We wisten jarenlang niet waar mijn oom was'](#) – **De Volkskrant**

February

- [Syria's mass graves reveal Assad regime's industrial-scale repression](#) - **Le Monde**
- [Syria Looks to Bosnia's Experience to Deal with War's Mass Graves](#) - **Balkan Insight**
- [Accounting for missing persons must be a priority in any future peace negotiations](#)
– **The New Voice of Ukraine**

March

[Head of ICMP's DNA laboratory discusses support for Ukraine](#) – **Ukrinform**

April

- ["Family Believes the Person Is Alive" | Find All the Missing | DNA Testing | Kathryn Bomberger - YouTube](#) – **The Hague Cheese**
- [Ukraine: Reparations for Families of the Missing Must Be Adequate, Effective, Prompt and Proportionate - Ukraine](#) – **Relief Web**
- [Justice Update – Busy Bones with ICMP](#) – **Asymmetrical Haircuts**
- [Mass graves in Gaza: what do we know?](#) – **Reuters**
- [Massagraven bij ziekenhuizen Gaza: 'Het beeld roept op tot onderzoek'](#) – **RTL Nieuws**
- [Bringing up the Bodies](#) – **Asymmetrical Haircuts**

May

- [Ukraine's missing can be found](#) – **The New Voice of Ukraine**
- [Srebrenica, thirty years after the genocide the identification of victims continues](#) – **Gariwo Mag**
- [Ukraine launches national campaign to help bring deported children back](#) – **Bring Kids Back**
- [Vermiste in Syrien: Was es außer DNA-Daten für die Suche braucht](#) – **Netzpolitik**
- [Dragana Vučetić vraća identitet ubijenim Srebreničanima](#) – **Al Jazeera**

June

- [Non-profit groups hand ICC information on 20,000 Ukrainian children deported to Russia](#) – **El Pais**
- [Accounting for the missing in Ukraine is first step to peace](#) – **Eu Observer**

- [Accountability and justice for the missing in Ukraine](#) – **The New Voice of Ukraine**

July

- [Where Truth Begins](#) – **Diplomat Magazine**
- [How New DNA Science Could Help More Families of the Missing](#) – **The New York Times**
- [How the Assad Regime Buried Its Victims in a Mass Grave in Syria](#) – **The New York Times**
- [30 aniversario del genocidio de Srebrenica](#) – **El Instituto Auschwitz**
- [Srebrenica 30 years later | zeitgeschichte-online.de](#) – **Zeitgeschichte online**
- [Ovako izgleda "mapa genocida": Broj masovnih grobnica najbolje oslikava sve razmjere zločina nad Bošnjacima](#) – **Klix**
- [30 years after Srebrenica: "There are families who have buried their dead with only a piece of femur."](#) – **Ara**

August

- [Accounting for Missing Persons in Ukraine Reinforces the International Rule of Law](#) – **Relief Web**
- [Ukraine, Gaza, Sudan: accounting for the missing is the first step](#) – **EUobserver**
- [U.S. Leaves Vietnam's War Dead Unidentified](#) – **The New York Times**
- [Šta koči identifikaciju nestalih u BiH? Od žrtava se pronalaze po dvije kosti](#) – **Radio Slobodna Evropa**

September

- [Geography of Genocide Map Launched at the Srebrenica Memorial Center and Online](#) – **EEAS**
- [ICMP i EU pokrenuli "Geografiju genocida": Istina o Srebrenici dostupna svima](#)
– **Radio Sarajevo**

October

- [From silence to justice: EU-backed efforts to identify victims of Albania's dictatorship](#) – **EEAS**
- [Searcher for Syria's Missing Finds Inspiration in Bosnia](#) – **Balkan Insight**
- [Za ispravljanje pogrešnih identifikacija nakon rata potrebni novi uzorci krvi i više stručnjaka](#)
– **Detektor**
- [Novac kao preduslov za traženje nestalih u BiH i nove tehnologije na volji političara](#) – **Detektor**

November

- [ICMP Visit to Damascus Strengthens Cooperation on the Missing in Syria \(November 10, 202\)](#) – **Syrian Arab Republic** – **ReliefWeb**

December

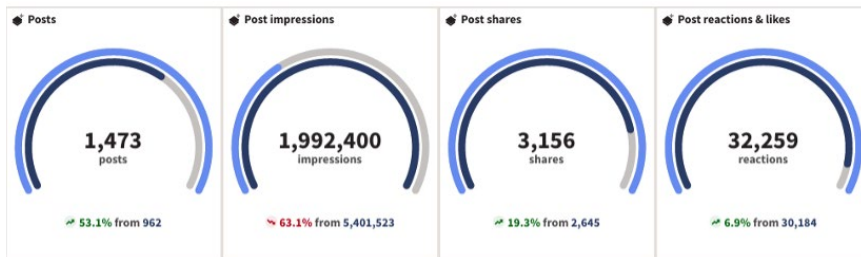
- [Workshop in Damascus discusses government role in locating missing persons](#) – **SANA**
- [Syrian Mass graves Expose Machinery Death under Assad top Prosecutor Says](#) – **Reuters**
- [Hoe identificeer je duizenden lichamen in een massagraf? 'Een enorme operatie'](#) – **NOS**

Social Media



ICMP continued to enhance its presence on Facebook, Twitter, LinkedIn, YouTube, and Instagram resulting in substantially higher numbers of followers, visitors, and interactions. In 2025, ICMP’s social media enjoyed 1,972,399 impressions with 80,367 followers and 28,463 clicks.

ICMP Social Media Platforms Overview 2025



Facebook posts with the highest engagement levels:

<p>اللجنة الدولية لشؤون المفقودين - ICMP Nov 17, 18:34</p> <p>وَقَّعت اللجنة الدولية لشؤون المفقودين والهيئة الوطنية للمفقودين اليوم مذكرة تعاهم في جامعة لندن في لاهاي، في خطوة مهمة نحو إنشاء عملية مستدامة بغربها السوريون للكشف</p> <p>9,931 likes</p>	<p>اللجنة الدولية لشؤون المفقودين - ICMP Oct 29, 11:27</p> <p>زار كبار المسؤولين في الهيئة العامة للبحث وتحديد هوية مفر اللجحة الدولية لشؤون المفقودين (GASIMP) المفقودين في لسا في لاهاي لمناقشة سبل التعاون لتعزيز جهود (ICMP) المفقودين</p> <p>1,641 likes</p>	<p>для розшуку особи, зниклої безвісти за особливих обставин." АКТУР ДОБРОСЕРДОВ Української з'їзди 018, завдяки</p> <p>ICMP-Міжнародна комісія з питань зниклих... Aug 20, 07:43</p> <p>Інституційні голоси з усього світу, та України зокрема, підтримують родини зниклих безвісти у #МіжнароднийДеньЗниклихБезвісти, наголошуючи на</p> <p>362 likes</p>
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LinkedIn posts with the highest engagement levels:

<p>International Commission on Missing Persons (ICMP) Aug 01, 15:35</p> <p>ICMP is proud to announce rejoining the INTERPOL Disaster Victim Identification (DVI) Working Group as a full member. We are represented by ICMP Director of Science and</p> <p>306 reactions</p>	<p>International Commission on Missing Persons (ICMP) Mar 06, 16:47</p> <p>ICMP is pleased to announce the formal opening of its newly renovated ISO-accredited DNA laboratories! With the latest instruments and technologies and a lab team that has</p> <p>190 reactions</p>	<p>International Commission on Missing Persons (ICMP) Sep 25, 21:27</p> <p>ICMP has launched a major cooperation project with the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine, the Commissioner for Persons Missing in Special Circumstances, and the Main</p> <p>180 reactions</p>
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Looking
Ahead

Looking ahead, ICMP will continue to build on work that was done in 2025 across the geographic programs.

Albania

Working with the authorities and with civil society groups to develop an effective process to account for those who went missing during the communist era, ICMP will continue its support for partner family associations to develop coordinated and effective activities related to information management, exhumation and identification, and public outreach.

Armenia

ICMP will publish the Assessment Report and develop its partnership with the authorities, based on assurances of support it has received. Key activities will include collaborating with the authorities to define institutional priorities regarding the recommendations in the Assessment Report, and collaborating with families of the missing and civil society. ICMP will continue to help the DNA laboratory in Yerevan to develop domestic capacity, and will maintain support for Armenia through DNA analysis of post-mortem samples.

Azerbaijan

ICMP will publish the Assessment Report, and, working on the basis of political support that has been promised, it will endeavor to move forward with activities that will

help Azerbaijani partners to improve domestic capacity. This will include defining next steps to improve the country's missing persons process. ICMP will also provide training for Azerbaijani DNA scientists and will collaborate with families of the missing and civil society.

Gaza

Subject to funding, ICMP proposes to launch a program to account for those who have gone missing in Gaza, with an initial focus on those who have gone missing since 7 October 2023. ICMP will draft a detailed strategic program implementation plan and work with relevant authorities, CSOs and international organizations, to coordinate an emergency initiative to safeguard illicit burial sites, and record and preserve data. In the medium term, ICMP will establish a systematic process to gather genetic and other data from families of the missing in Israel and Palestine and in other countries; and in the long term it will work with authorities to establish a legislative and institutional framework that can sustain an effective missing persons process' it will help families of the missing to access their rights and to play a central role in accounting for their missing relatives; and it will deliver training in forensic science and database technology to the agencies and personnel that will be responsible for locating and identifying the missing.

Iraq

As ICMP approaches the fourth year of its five-year plan in Iraq, activities planned for 2026 will continue to support the Iraqi authorities, civil society, and families of the missing through a planned set of operational, technical, and policy activities aligned with ongoing national efforts to account for missing persons.

ICMP will provide technical assistance for at least three site assessments and three excavations in multiple locations, including Mosul, Diwaniya, Najaf, and Mazar Sharafuldin. These activities will be accompanied by forensic training, including skeletal trauma analysis and interpretation, and the use of specialized forensic equipment.

ICMP will support the authorities during at least three DNA reference sample collection campaigns in Iraq, and will continue the introduction of the iDMS at Iraqi institutions; introduction of the Online Reporting Platform at the MGMPD and MLD will be completed. Procurement of hardware will be undertaken and training will be delivered for personnel using the iDMS.

ICMP will publish an updated review of the legal framework in Iraq governing missing persons issue; it will develop a guidance note on a proposed central

mechanism to coordinate this work; and it will convene policy meetings with relevant Iraqi and MENA regional authorities to facilitate cross-border cooperation.

Engagement with families and CSOs will continue through commemorative, dialogue, and outreach activities. In 2026, ICMP will place more emphasis on that ensuring mental health and psychosocial support services are systematically integrated when engaging with families of the missing.

Lebanon

Based on an End User License Agreement signed by ICMP and Lebanon's National Commission for the Missing and Forcibly Disappeared (NCMFD), ICMP will support the NCMFD's use of iDMS software, and provide expert support in data-management. Subject to funding, ICMP will also help the authorities to recover human remains from clandestine graves and develop a judicial process that will restore these remains to surviving family members and in due course form part of an investigation into the death and burial of the deceased. As many as 17,400 people are estimated to have gone missing in Lebanon between 1975 and 1990. Legislation enacted in 2018 recognizes the right to know and provided for the establishment of the NCMFD.

Libya

ICMP will help the authorities and other stakeholders to utilize advanced forensic techniques and build the foundations of a sustainable rule-of-law process to investigate missing persons cases to international standard, and enable families and other civil society actors to participate in this process. The program will promote cooperation among government institutions, and will engage marginalized and vulnerable communities, including migrants, in the process, prioritizing a survivor-centered approach.

Nigeria

ICMP has prepared a proposal to provide assistance to the Anambra State Government in southeast Nigeria in its efforts to address the issue of missing persons. This follows a working visit to ICMP Headquarters in July 2024 by the Anambra State Attorney General. The State established a Bureau on Missing Persons in 2023. One of the major challenges facing Nigeria is the absence of reliable data on missing persons. Assistance in this regard has been formally requested by the government.

South Sudan

ICMP has prepared a proposal to provide assistance beginning with a training needs assessment at the request of the UN Mission in South Sudan. No funding has been secured yet.

The Gambia

ICMP has prepared a concept for outreach activities and data collection for families with missing relatives along migratory routes. The concept has been agreed with The Gambia, local and EU-based NGOs and the University of Malta. No funding has been secured yet.

Syria

The fall of the regime has reshaped ICMP's operating environment and created new opportunities for access and collaboration. The establishment of new institutions – most notably the NCMP and the NTJC – together with the coordinated engagement of ICMP, the IIMP, the ICRC and other organizations, provides a foundation for advancing truth, justice, and reparations for families of the missing.

In 2026, in line with the NCMP's expressed priorities, ICMP will help to strengthen forensic archaeological and anthropological capacity and support preparations to establish a human identification DNA laboratory. In relation to forensic archaeology and anthropology, ICMP will focus on technical guidance, hands-on capacity-building, and support for excavation-related processes. In relation to DNA-based identification, ICMP will support the development of an implementation plan addressing institutional and technical, requirements for the NCMP's future DNA laboratory.

ICMP will also continue to support the active engagement of families of the missing and facilitate civil society advocacy. Building on capacity-building and training activities delivered to family associations in 2025, ICMP will organize a strategic forum aimed at producing a practical way-forward document and a communication addressed to UN Special Procedures, and will consider a further round of small grants to support the continuity of the advocacy efforts. ICMP will explain its mandate to stakeholders and will facilitate interaction between stakeholders and the NCMP. It will also bring stakeholders from Syria into contact with victims' and survivors' groups from other contexts, such as Ukraine, Iraq, and the Western Balkans.

In collaboration with Data Partnership Organizations, ICMP will continue relationship-building and technical dialogue with the NCMP to strengthen confidence in data management and support future engagement in data collection and verification under a Syrian-led, national framework.

ICMP will also support the establishment of an expert group chaired by the Head of the NCMP, comprising counterparts from relevant ministries, to facilitate intragovernmental coordination and MENA regional cooperation on accounting for missing persons, as well as technical exchange during the early phase of institutional development.

Ukraine

ICMP will strengthen efforts to collect data and biological samples from families of the missing living outside Ukraine, while continuing to provide forensic assistance to investigators. It will support the establishment of a National Identification Center and the broader deployment of the iDMS across the network of regional forensic bureaus. ICMP's standing capacity for DNA analysis and comparison remains at the disposal of Ukrainian authorities. Support for civil society and families of the missing will continue through small grants programs. Public engagement and outreach campaigns will encourage families to report missing relatives and contribute to the investigation of missing persons cases. ICMP will also work closely with national authorities to support efforts aimed at the return of forcibly displaced and deported children.

Vietnam

ICMP will work with the Center for DNA Identification (CDI) of the Vietnam Academy of Science and Technology (VAST), at ICMP's laboratories in The Hague and at the CDI laboratory in Vietnam, to optimize workflows and apply advanced DNA sequencing techniques. ICMP will also hold scientific workshops to promote the exchange of information and report on the new developments in Next Generation Sequencing, combined with the targeting of small nuclear DNA locations (Single Nucleotide Polymorphisms) in the human genome,

and it will support a strategic collaboration among institutions to collect post-mortem and ante-mortem samples to support identifications and to evaluate the effectiveness of the technology, testing, and optimization process that has been developed.

The Western Balkans

ICMP will support the Regional Coordination network of families of the missing, and the regional Missing Persons Group – initiatives that harness and sustain political will towards reconciliation across the Western Balkans while pooling resources and information in order to account for those who are still missing from the conflicts of the 1990s. It will maintain its technical assistance in the field and in mortuaries, working with partner institutions, and it will provide access to DNA testing, profile comparison and reporting for the purpose of human identification. ICMP will continue to support the sustainability of the process by building domestic capacities in DNA testing through learning and development and by donating laboratory equipment and supplies.

Missing Migrants and Refugees

ICMP will endeavor to secure funding for the Missing Migrants and Refugee program in order to

- Enhance cooperation among countries of origin, transit, and destination; improving scientific capacity through technical assistance;
- Strengthen cooperation with regional and domestic organizations;
- Promote joint solutions for data processing and exchange; and
- Build the capacity of CSOs and families to participate in the process.

ICMP will cooperate with organizations including the IOM, INTERPOL, UNHCR, and the EU to advance data sharing and develop inter-agency solutions. Through policy discussions in the Global Forum and other international fora such as the UN General Assembly, the UN Human Rights Council, and the INTERPOL General Assembly, ICMP will raise awareness of the MMR issue. The Global Report on Missing Persons will include detailed analysis and policy review.

Financial Statement

Statement of Comprehensive Income for the year ended 31 December 2025.

In USD	Note	2025	2024
Restricted donors' contributions	7	20,225,455	18,293,215
Unrestricted donors' contributions	8	683,681	655,291
Other income	9	53,749	424,213
Total income		20,962,885	19,372,719
Staff costs	10	(11,862,458)	(10,712,516)
Other operating expenses	11	(8,350,291)	(6,709,665)
Depreciation	13	(416,348)	(1,408,780)
Total operating costs		(20,629,097)	(18,830,961)
Finance income	12	176,171	312,904
Finance costs	12	(339,124)	(674,737)
Net finance income/(cost)		(162,953)	(361,833)
Surplus / (deficit) for the year		170,835	179,925
Other comprehensive income		-	-
Total comprehensive surplus / (deficit) for the year		170,835	179,925

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