

Ministry of Foreign Affairs – Department for Humanitarian Action, Civil Society & Engagement (HUMCIV)

Meeting in the Council for Development Policy on 30 May 2024

Agenda Item No. 4

- 1. Overall purpose:** For discussion and recommendation to the Minister
- 2. Title:** WB-UNHCR Joint Data Center 2024-2027
- 3. Amount:** DKK 100 million (2024-2027)
- 4. Presentation for Programme Committee:** 12 March 2024
- 5. Previous Danish support presented to UPR:** No, this is the first presentation to UPR

World Bank – UNHCR, Joint Data Centre 2024-2027

Key results:

- Displaced people systematically included in national statistics
- Targeted production of high-quality data and timely analysis informs policy and programs
- Data innovation increases the quality, timeliness, and accessibility of data
- Data and evidence used to strengthen solutions to forced displacement.

Justification for support:

The World Bank–UNHCR Joint Data Center on Forced Displacement (JDC) was established in response to the increasing magnitude, length, complexity, and protractedness of displacement as well as the need for a development agenda to address these issues. Data is deemed central to the success. As such, the products of the JDC are enabling a nexus approach that brings together displacement and development actors around a joint analysis of statistical data. A fundamental logic behind the Danish support is that without seeing displaced people included in national data, these people will likely be left behind and not included in national development.

Major risks and challenges:

Data, particularly on excluded groups like refugees, can often be sensitive and not all governments are interested in collecting, analysing and publishing such data. Where governments are willing, there is not always the ability to build and retain national capacity in government institutions. The JDC has not mobilised full funding yet, and for the JDC to succeed, Denmark will have to help animate more donors to join.

File No.	24/20200					
Country	Global					
Responsible Unit	HUMCIV					
Sector	16062-Statistical capacity building					
Partner	World Bank					
	<i>DKK million</i>					
	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	Total
Commitment	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	100.0
Projected disbursement	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	100.0
Duration	15 June 2024 – 15 May 2027 (48 months)					
Previous grants	111 mio. dkr.					
Finance Act code	06.37.01.19					
Head of unit	Birgitte Nygaard Markussen					
Desk officer	Katrine Siig Kristensen					
Reviewed by CFO	YES: Karsten Ivar Schack					

Relevant SDGs *[Maximum 1 – highlight with grey]*

 No Poverty	 No Hunger	 Good Health, Wellbeing	 Quality Education	 Gender Equality	 Clean Water, Sanitation
 Affordable Clean Energy	 Decent Jobs, Econ. Growth	 Industry, Innovation, Infrastructure	 Reduced Inequalities	 Sustainable Cities, Communities	 Responsible Consumption & Production
 Climate Action	 Life below Water	 Life on Land	 Peace & Justice, strong Inst.	 Partnerships for Goals	

Strategic objectives

The objective of the project is to provide support to the realization of the JDC's core priorities as described in their 2024-2027 strategy, thereby contributing to the ability of stakeholders to make timely and evidence-informed decisions to improve the lives of displacement-affected people.

Environment and climate targeting - Principal objective (100%); Significant objective (50%)

	Climate adaptation	Climate mitigation	Biodiversity	Other green/environment
Indicate 0, 50% or 100%	0	0	0	0
Total green budget (DKK)	0	0	0	0

Justification for choice of partner:

Over the past four years, the JDC has successfully operationalized its strategic vision for 2019-2023 and established key partnerships and contributed to a better understanding of the socio-economic needs of refugees, making both policies and programming more adequate and tailored. The Danish support will be channelled through World Bank – a trusted partner.

Summary:

Due to Denmark's strong tradition in supporting the forced displacement agenda, including through a Humanitarian-Development nexus approach, Denmark saw a unique opportunity to bring change by merging the WB and UNHCR respectively strengths and expertise into a joint initiative. Denmark is regarded as one of the core co-initiator of the JDC, together with the US State Department, World Bank and UNHCR. Taken together with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) these policy frameworks can help ensure that displaced and stateless persons are not left behind in development processes, and that displacement and statelessness is addressed through inclusive and comprehensive approaches.

Budget (engagement as defined in FMI):

Total budget 2024-2027	DKK 100 mio.
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PROJECT DOCUMENT

Final

Denmark's support to the WB-UNHCR Joint Data Center

2024-2027

360 No. 24/12200

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1. Introduction

The present project document outlines the background, rationale and justification, objectives and management arrangements for development cooperation concerning support to the World Bank – UNHCR Joint Data Center on Forced Displacement (JDC). The project document is an annex to the legal bilateral agreement with the implementing partner and constitutes an integral part hereof together with the documentation specified below.

2. Programme context

The World Bank–UNHCR Joint Data Center on Forced Displacement (JDC) was established in 2019 to improve statistics on refugees, other displaced people and host communities, including enabling a better-informed and more sustainable response to forced displacement, underpinning a coordinated humanitarian-development approach. The JDC builds on UNHCR’s role as the reference institution for refugee protection and data, while also bringing in the World Bank’s analytical expertise and development experience helping national governments improve its statistical capacity. The Center is housed at the UN city in Copenhagen and is a unique constellation between a humanitarian actor like UNHCR and a development actor like the World Bank. Due to Denmark’s strong tradition in supporting the forced displacement agenda, including through a Humanitarian-Development nexus approach, Denmark saw a unique opportunity to bring change by merging the WB and UNHCR respectively strengths and expertise into a joint initiative. Denmark is regarded as one of the core co-initiator of the JDC, together with the US State Department, World Bank and UNHCR.

The JDC is strongly informed by the collaboration between development and humanitarian actors in forced displacement, and which is grounded by the 2018 Global Compact for Refugees (GCR). The GCR among other things calls for reliable, comparable, and timely data to inform evidence-based measures to: a) improve socioeconomic conditions for refugees and host communities; b) assess and address the impact of large refugee populations on host countries in emergency and protracted situations; and c) identify and plan appropriate solutions. Complementing the Refugee Compact, the World Bank’s Strategy for Fragility, Conflict and Violence (FCV) commits to partnerships that enable work across the humanitarian-development-peace interface, including for the purpose of carrying out joint data collection and analysis. The World Bank’s FCV Strategy emphasizes the importance of supporting governments over the long term in improving their data environment for evidence-based policy making. Taken together with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) these policy frameworks can help ensure that displaced and stateless persons are not left behind in development processes, and that displacement and statelessness is addressed through inclusive and comprehensive approaches.

The vision of the WB-UNHCR Joint Data Center is also aligned with core priorities in the Danish development cooperation contributing, i.e. to building just and resilient societies that counter poverty and inequality. Forced displacement and migration is a key element of the Danish Foreign and Security Strategy and a core pillar in Denmark’s strategy for development cooperation “The World We Share”. The vision of JDC can also be viewed as an operationalisation of the Ministry’s How

To notes, particularly concerning humanitarian assistance and the Approach note on Humanitarian-Development-Peace nexus.

Leaving no-one behind and inclusive development are fundamental aspects of JDCs vision, which is delivered through partnerships across the humanitarian, development, peace nexus. Thereby, the JDC acts as a catalyst to transform the data landscape on forced displacement and to help achieve its long-term vision of timely and evidence-informed responses for the protection and wellbeing of those affected by forced displacement. The JDC brings together the staff, resources, and capacities of both the World Bank and UNHCR, and is thereby a unique entity. It works to enable sustainable change for affected populations by improving the evidence-base for national policy, development, and humanitarian operations. Ultimately, the JDC also serves as a global public good addressing the needs of both affected governments and populations, while ensuring analysis and results are made widely available.

JDC work in close partnership with other humanitarian and development agencies, including Danish supported entities such as the OCHA, ICRC, WFP and the Danish Refugee Council. The main avenue for high level exchanges are the JDC Strategic Advisory Council, where for example OCHA, DRC and IDMC have been longstanding members.

Since JDC's establishment, forced displacement have grown by more than 40 million, surpassing a devastating mark of 100 million people. Over the last decade, the number of internally displaced persons (IDPs) doubled, and it currently represents more than half the total of forcibly displaced globally. The number of stateless people remains underestimated because many countries do not report or are unable to capture the numbers of their stateless populations. In this setting, JDC's work remains highly relevant, aiming to improve the protection and well-being of forcibly displaced persons and those affected by forced displacement through coherent implementation of evidence-informed policies and programs.

2.1 Justification of support

The justification for continued support to the JDC strategy 2024-2027 are both related to the need for strengthened data on forcible displaced, but also the need for better programming and policy development ensuring that refugees to a much larger extend are included in national systems. Including displaced people into national statistics is a key enabler of including displaced people into national development planning, and thereby reducing the risk that they are excluded and left behind. This project will provide necessary evidence-base for development actors, including Denmark's development engagements, to ensure adequate and effective responses and policies. Particularly country engagements that focus on inclusion of displaced people into development cooperation. The emphasis on supporting national institutions, like statistical bureaus, to work with displacement and development data is also a concrete example of how Denmark is Doing Development Differently by emphasizing evidence, local ownership and a holistic nexus approach as fundamentals in programming.

Support to the next phase for the JDC's work is essential to further strengthen evidence-based programming and policy formulation in order to strengthen sustainable and inclusive approaches to

refugee inclusion. The work of the JDC is thereby a strong contribution to deliver the Global Compact for Refugees, which Denmark is a signatory too.

Continued support to the JDC will bring about a number of benefits and opportunities for Denmark, including by being a member of the Management Committee (MC). These include:

- Support the multilateral system and host countries in integrating displaced people in national socio-economic development plans, and enable nexus programming across humanitarian development engagements.
- Support the World Bank's increased engagement in fragile contexts, in line with Denmark's existing support to the WB's work on Fragility, Conflict and Violence, by supporting a platform for collaboration between two large strategic partners of Denmark (UNHCR and World Bank);
- Provide Denmark with a stronger voice globally when it comes to addressing displacement-related challenges through evidence-based socio-economic inclusion;
- Allow Denmark to maintain its seat in the JDC Management Committee, and where Denmark will have a critical voice informing JDC decisions on its programme of work across geography and thematic areas. This will enable alignment with Denmark's existing bilateral projects and programmes in priority geographies;
- Ensure a portfolio review is conducted of JDC activities to assess its performance and learning across its engagements;
- A grant will ensure higher credibility as a donor representative on the Management Committee.
- Denmark and its representations, also have the opportunity to use JDC-related products in development of country programming.

2.2 Lessons learned

Over the past four years, the JDC has successfully operationalized its strategic vision for 2019-2023 and established key partnerships and contributed to a better understanding of the socio-economic needs of refugees, making both policies and programming more adequate and tailored.

JDC impact

In Colombia, the JDC-supported "Encuesta Pulso de la Migración" informed the development of Colombia's new Strategy for the Integration of the Venezuelan Migrant Population as a Development Factor for the Country, which outlines a 10-year plan to maximize migrants' contribution to development. It also informed a new World Bank Development Policy Financing of \$750M that has a focus on integrating Venezuelan migrants.

In Chad, the JDC-supported report 'Refugees in Chad - The Road Forward' has informed operations such as the World Bank's social protection program in Sahel (PARCA, USD 135m), the Energy Access Scale up Project (USD295m), and the Agribusiness & Rural Transformation Project (USD150m). It also contributed to the Government of Chad's understanding of refugee needs for the implementation of its first-ever asylum law. Most recently, the data and findings have helped inform the new scenario of the refugee arrivals from Sudan, providing a deeper understanding of the challenges and opportunities in Chad, contributing to delivering a response package more rapidly and effectively.

Important deliverables and highlights from the 2019-2023 strategic period, includes the following:

- The JDC's technical and financial support to the Expert Group on Refugee, Internally Displaced Persons, and Statelessness Statistics (EGRIS) has resulted in the [development of statistical standards](#), which are increasingly operationalized across countries.
- The JDC supported [data production and analysis](#) on forcibly displaced in 35 countries in Latin America, Africa, Asia, the Middle East, and Eastern Europe, including during the difficult time of the [COVID-19 pandemic](#). These investments, often as partnerships, have paved the way for the [inclusion of refugees, IDPs, and stateless people](#) in national poverty surveys, living condition surveys, and global survey programs such as the Demographic Health Survey (DHS) and the Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS).
- In line with the open data access agenda, much of what the JDC set out to achieve regarding enabling safe and responsible access to data has been accomplished through key deliverables, such as the establishment of the [UNHCR Microdata Library](#), which hosts (as of October 2023) more than 700 datasets, with more added every quarter, available for download for any user. Lessons from the development of protocols and guidance on how to anonymize and safely publish data have also been infused in collaborations within the broader data community.
- With the growing availability of data and analysis, there has been a sharp increase in socioeconomic research on forced displacement. The JDC has delivered Research Conferences on Forced Displacement, regularly curated academic literature on forced displacement, and hosted seminars to disseminate and stimulate the use of data and evidence.

In 2022, the JDC commissioned an independent mid-term review of the program. The [Report](#) assesses the JDC's mission and objectives, as well as the effectiveness of its organizational structure and business model, focusing on strategic relevance, alignment with other global efforts, and operational efficiency. The review concluded that ultimately, the establishment of the JDC has enabled closer collaboration between its parent institutions on forced displacement issues as a result of the specific collaboration on socioeconomic data. The JDC has contributed to UNHCR becoming empowered with socioeconomic data for advocacy and policymaking and the Bank increasingly owning forced displacement in their analytics, financing, and policy engagements. Teams from the two institutions have come together to implement at country level in Latin America, South Asia, and West, Central, and Eastern Africa. At the global level, the World Bank and UNHCR recently signed a [data sharing framework agreement](#) to facilitate timely access of data between operations on the socioeconomic condition of refugee, internally displaced, and stateless populations.

Also, the mid-term review found that the JDC mission aligns closely with the needs of the global displacement crisis, focusing on improving socioeconomic data to support humanitarian and development efforts and highlighted that the JDC has been effective in identifying and supporting activities that highlight the importance and applicability of microdata on forced displacement to decision makers.

Denmark actively participated in the review, including through extensive consultations with the external review team, and through discussions in the JDC Management Committee.

Upon close consultation with the JDC Management Committee¹ the JDC Strategic Advisory Council² and key partners³ a new strategy for 2024-2027 was presented and endorsed by the Committee in November 2023. Denmark has been active in the formulation of the new strategy, ensuring core Danish priorities were taken into account.

2.3 JDC Implementation modalities

The JDC operates through four main modalities:

- **Strategic partnerships** to achieve common objectives (e.g. with the Expert Group on Refugee and Internally Displaced Persons Statistics [EGRIS] to include forcibly displaced persons in national surveys and systems, or with development partners at national/regional level to facilitate more effective use of results);
- **Knowledge and experience exchange** for mutual benefit and to promote learning (e.g. with academia in their annual research conference and thematic workshops or global technical experts for guidance on complex methodological challenges);
- **Direct Implementation arrangements** for concrete deliverables within activities (e.g. working with National Statistical Offices for data collection or qualified partners for capacity building);
- **Coordination** for enhanced outcomes and impact (e.g. with interested governments and stakeholders, such as civil society and development partners, to enhance responsible microdata access).

One of the main modalities is the grant-making facility. The JDC secretariat solicits and selects activities to the program per an annual Call for Expression of Interest and a Rolling Window fund for strategic investments to seize opportunities to drive policy change or respond to urgent operational needs. Opportunities are identified considering impact and timing, data gaps (population group, geography, theme, and longitudinal data), demand (from parent organizations, governments, and other stakeholders), scalability (of results), and constraints (resources, political will). Where possible, the JDC pursues a situational approach involving multiple countries affected by forced displacement—host, origin, and transit countries.

¹ With representation from Denmark's Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the European Commission department for International Partnerships (DG INTPA), the US State Department Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (PRM), the Permanent Mission of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan to the UN, the Permanent Mission of the Republic of Kenya to the UN, Permanent Mission of the Republic of Uganda to the UN, the UNHCR and the World Bank.

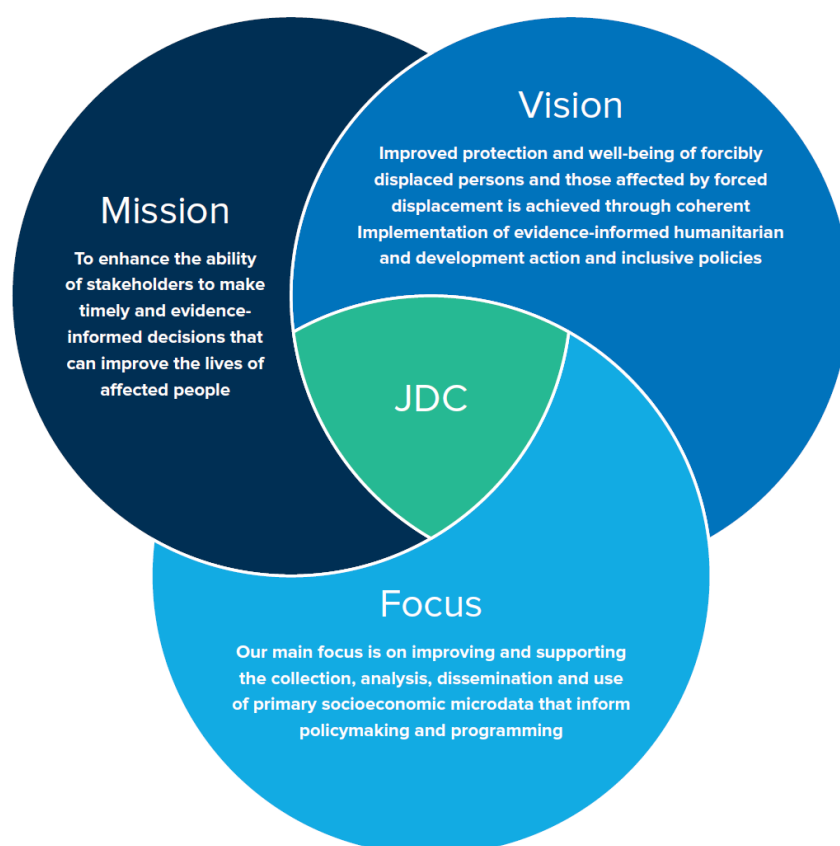
² The Council members represent 60 stakeholders across governments, humanitarian, and development organizations.

³ The partners consulted include; the Conrad N. Hilton Foundation, the International Finance Corporation (IFC), the Danish Refugee Council (DRC), the Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC), the International Rescue Committee (IRC), the Expert Group on Refugee, IDP and Statelessness Statistics (EGRIS), the UN Secretary General's Special Adviser on Solutions to Internal Displacement, the UNHCR Special Advisors to the Senior Executive team (SET), the UNHCR Regional Bureau for Middle East and North Africa (MENA), the UNHCR Regional Bureau for West and Central Africa (WCA), the UNHCR Regional Bureau for East and Horn of Africa and the Great Lakes (EHAGL), the UNHCR Regional Bureau for the Americas, the UNHCR Regional Bureau for Europe, the UNHCR Division of International Protection (DIP), the UNHCR Division of Resilience and Solutions (DRS), the UNHCR Division of External Relations (DER), the UNHCR Innovation Service, the UNHCR Global Data Service (GDS), the UNHCR New York Office, the World Bank Development Economics Vice Presidency (DEC), the World Bank Sustainable Development Vice Presidency (SD), the World Bank Social Sustainability and Inclusion Global Practice (SSI), the World Bank Poverty Global Practice (POV), the World Bank Fragility, Conflict and Violence Global Themes department (FCV).

When selected, JDC supports conceptual development and issuing of grants to implementing teams. Most activities are led by teams from within either of the two parent institutions, and often in collaboration with external partners (including academia, other NGOs, or INGOs). In addition to financing, the JDC secretariat provides technical and operational support to activities throughout implementation. In 2019-2023, the JDC supported/and or led the implementation of 66 activities and task teams across 35 countries.

3. Project Objective

The objective of the project is to provide support to the realization of the JDC’s core priorities as described in their 2024-2027 strategy, thereby **contributing to the ability of stakeholders to make timely and evidence-informed decisions to improve the lives of displacement affected people**⁴. JDC Vision and Mission are described in the below figure.



4

Forcibly displaced include refugees, asylum seekers, returnees and IDPs. Beyond those forcibly displaced the JDC also covers stateless people.

“Stakeholders” include national and local-level decision makers in countries and communities affected by forced displacement; humanitarian and development actors, private sector, civil society, and those engaged in global policy making.

“Affected people” include: forcibly displaced populations (refugees, internally displaced persons, asylum seekers, returnees, and asylum-seekers); stateless populations; and host populations.

“Socioeconomic microdata” refers to data on social and/or economic living conditions of individuals and households, ideally broken down by core demographic variables.

The JDC works around four priority intervention areas: **(i) systematic inclusion in national statistics; (ii) targeted production of high-quality data and timely analysis to inform policy and programs; (iii) data innovation to increase the quality, timeliness, and accessibility of data; and (iv) operationalize data and evidence to strengthen solutions to forced displacement.** These priorities will guide the JDC’s investments going forward in the form of financial contributions, technical guidance, strategic advice, and partnerships.

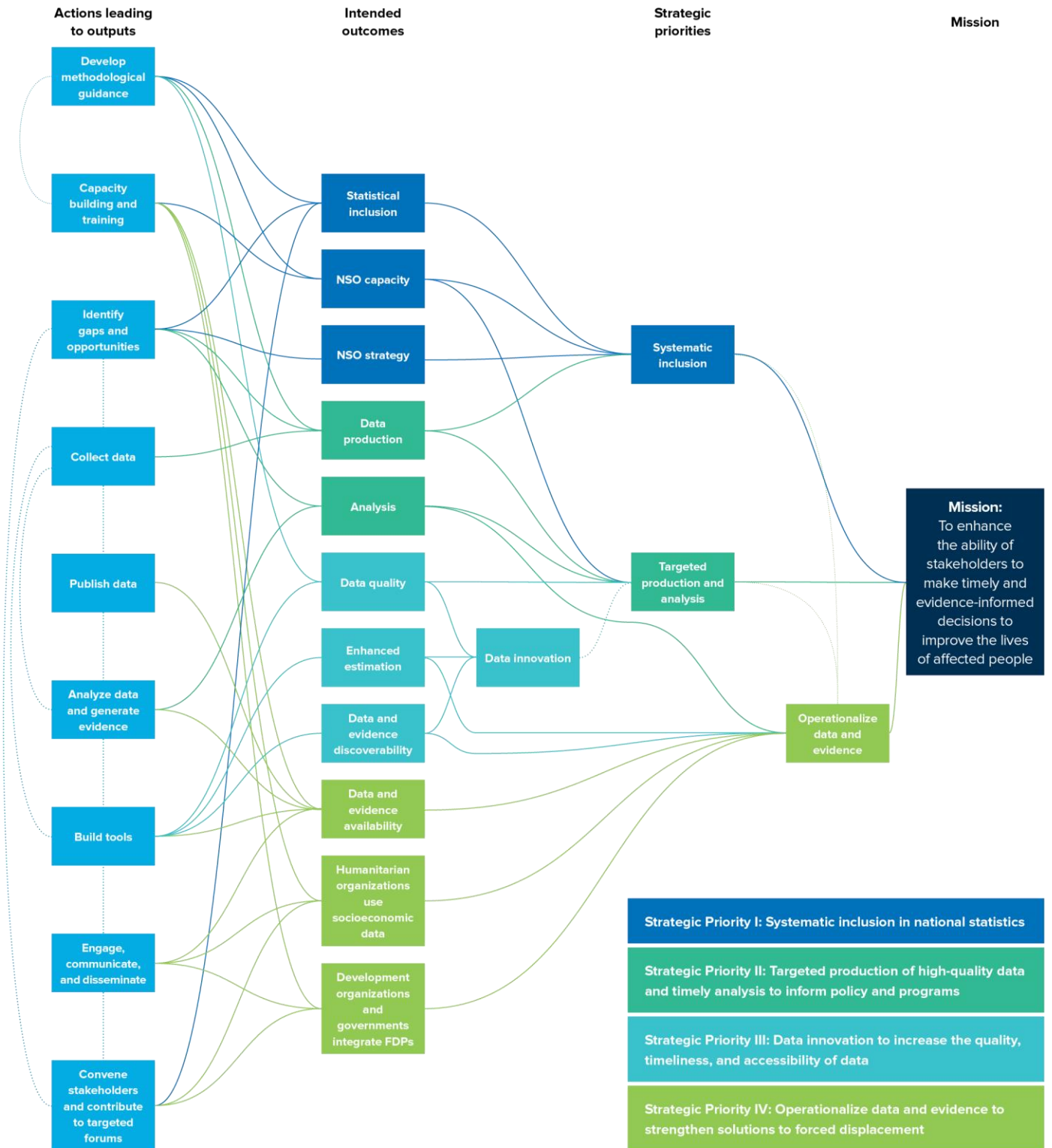
4. Theory of Change and Scope of the JDC

In a context of increased forced displacement, surpassing a devastating mark of 100 million people - with expectations for this number to grow- with affected people in need of humanitarian assistance and better protection, but also developmental support, effective targeting of programs with better socio-economic data is essential. However, substantial socioeconomic data gaps exist. Addressing this challenging data gap cannot be achieved single-handedly or through ad hoc investments – it requires a systematic change within the wider data ecosystem that puts inclusion in national systems and availability and use of socioeconomic data of this population at its core.

By continuing to fill in the data gaps and evidence on forced displacement and availing them to stakeholders, the JDC 2024-2027 Strategy aims to improve the protection and wellbeing of the forcibly displaced persons and those affected by forced displacement through coherent implementation of evidence-informed policies and programs. Leveraging the complementarity of its parent institutions and in partnerships with a broad range of stakeholders, the underpinning the Strategy's Theory of Change is the selection of four priorities and related interventions for more strategic data production and analysis and a concerted effort to make such knowledge digestible and useful for decision making: (i) systematic inclusion in national statistics; (ii) targeted production of high-quality data and timely analysis to inform policy and programs; (iii) data innovation to increase the quality, timeliness, and accessibility of data; and (iv) operationalize data and evidence to strengthen solutions to forced displacement. The achievements of the expected outputs from the Strategy, including statistical inclusion with strengthened national statistical capacity, more data and analysis, better socioeconomic data and evidence quality that are more discoverable and available leading to better use by humanitarian and development partners as well as any other actors as a global public good, will contribute to improving the protection and well-being of forcibly displaced as well as their host populations. The below Theory of Change spells out a set of interrelated actions and outcomes under four strategic priorities to achieve the JDC's mission.

As part of Danish commitments to equal partnerships and locally-led development, Denmark will support the JDC to expand its network with local actors, create constructive links between national statistical offices, governments, academia and civil society and stimulate a functioning advisory group with representation of relevant actors.

4.1 General Theory of Change



4.2 Theory of Change per Strategic Priority

4.2.1 Strategic Priority I - Systematic inclusion in national statistics

The JDC will increase its support to National Statistical Offices (NSOs) and partners for inclusion of forcibly displaced and stateless persons in official and regularized data collection exercises. The JDC's institutional setup and operating model allows it to build capacity through project implementation, enabling NSOs to repeat and expand efforts toward statistical inclusion. This was the case, for example, in the Central African Republic, where the support of the JDC and work with the NSO led to the inclusion of IDPs in the 2021 national household survey. The activity resulted in the Central African Republic's first ever [poverty assessment](#), with findings endorsed at the highest level of government, and data feeding into the SDG indicator framework. As an indication of sustainability, the country now plans to include IDPs in its forthcoming census.

Assumptions

- Proper identification and representation in regular national-level household surveys allows for nationally owned socioeconomic data of refugees, IDPs, and stateless persons⁵ that is comparable with the host population and over time.
- It is possible to build and retain technical capacity and NSO leadership to achieve sustainability exists.
- It is assumed that there is an interest amongst states to include such data, and act on it. Making forcibly displaced populations visible in government data lays the foundation for inclusion in other national service provision systems and development efforts as well as the SDGs.

Intended outcomes

1. National-level household surveys—such as national poverty and living conditions surveys, MICs, DHSs, and Labor Force Surveys (LFSs)—systematically include the forcibly displaced.
2. An increasing number of NSOs have the capacity to identify and collect data on the forcibly displaced and stateless, applying [international statistical standards](#).
3. NSOs (with partners) develop National Strategies for the Development of Statistics (NSDSs) or similar strategic plans on official statistics that include the forcibly displaced.

⁵ Inclusion of vulnerable subpopulations, such as the stateless population, in national surveys requires a degree of preexisting information on the size and locations of the subpopulation in question, which forms the basis for sensitizing or expanding the sampling frames of national surveys. The absence of basic population statistics may thereby impede the systematic inclusion of displaced and stateless populations in some countries, requiring nontraditional data collection approaches under Strategic Priorities II and III instead.

4.2.2 Strategic Priority II - Targeted production of high-quality data and timely analysis to inform policy and programs

The JDC will support carefully selected opportunities to produce socioeconomic microdata that appropriately identify and represent affected populations and provide timely analysis. Through its operational model of providing financing, technical guidance, and proactive engagement to implementing teams, the JDC can directly influence the availability, quality, and operational relevance of data collection exercises and resulting analytical products. For example, in Chad, the government called for support to strengthen the complementarity between development and humanitarian interventions to better respond to the needs of all vulnerable populations in the country. In response, the JDC convened the World Bank and UNHCR to jointly analyse NSO-collected data on refugees and host communities, contributing to the implementation of an inclusive asylum law, a review of interventions in the agricultural sector, and realignment of the Refugees and Host Communities Support Project, ultimately improving access to basic services, livelihoods, and safety nets.

Assumption

- Governments are willing and able to collect, analyse and act on data, including through publication of relevant data and analysis to inform decision-making.

Intended outcomes

1. Parent organizations, partners, and governments produce and disseminate high-quality socioeconomic microdata.
2. Parent organizations, research partners, governments, and the JDC generate and share evidence.

4.2.3 Strategic Priority III - Data innovation to increase the quality, timeliness, and accessibility of data

The JDC will support innovative tools and methods in data production, analysis, and discovery to improve the quality, timeliness, and accessibility of results. The JDC's engagement in data collection exercises through the World Bank, UNHCR, NSOs, and other partners provides a platform to develop, apply, and use tools that directly respond to operational needs. This also opens opportunities to build capacity on technological solutions. As in the Democratic Republic of Congo—which has not had a census since 1984 and therefore cannot provide sufficient population statistics on which to draw a sample—the JDC was able to test and further develop an innovative sampling tool that enabled surveying of IDPs, returnees, and host communities in the Grand Kasai. The tool has since been made publicly available and can be applied across a variety of forced displacement contexts, requiring minimal programming skills.

Assumptions

- JDC is able to attract and retain staff that can develop and maintain systems for high quality data collection and analysis.
- Government agencies are willing and able to engage in data collection, even when this display challenges related to displacement, exclusion and poverty.

Intended outcomes

1. Parent organizations and the JDC drive development of innovative open-source tools and research methods to enable and improve the collection of representative and high-quality household survey data in forced displacement contexts.
2. Parent and partner organizations, together with the JDC, drive improvements in socioeconomic estimates by designing and producing indicators and developing reproducible analytical models.
3. Parent organizations and the JDC increase the discoverability, usability, and accessibility of data and evidence for all stakeholders, through innovative approaches to data protection, text analysis, and artificial intelligence.

4.2.4 Strategic Priority IV – Operationalize data and evidence to strengthen solutions to forced displacement

The JDC is uniquely positioned to convene World Bank and UNHCR teams to exchange data, evidence, and operational knowledge. The JDC will actively advise project teams on how best to communicate the data and evidence produced and incorporate communication plans at the conceptualization stage. New types of strategic engagements and channels will be employed, such as closed-door peer-to-peer engagement among governments, data workshops among policy analysts, and training modules for practitioners. The JDC will increase its engagement with the private sector and civil society organizations as data users, capitalizing on their respective approaches to supporting inclusive policies and solutions. With the World Bank and UNHCR as custodians, the JDC also seeks to establish sustainable platforms where data producers and users can exchange data, translate findings, and engage in dialogue. The Integrated Platform for Aggregated Statistics on Forced Displacement⁶ and the Marketplace for Researchers and Practitioners⁷ are two such large-scale initiatives.

Assumptions

- JDC can retain its convening power on this issue, and partners are able to allocate resources/prioritize for such engagements.

Intended outcomes

1. Host governments, donors, and partners increasingly use data and evidence in their planning because it has been made more readily available.
2. Humanitarian organizations increasingly use socioeconomic data and evidence in programming and advocacy.
3. Development organizations increasingly include the forcibly displaced in their programming and country engagement.

⁶ This current JDC activity supports UNHCR to develop a platform for obtaining statistics and socioeconomic and protection indicators on forced displacement, which incorporate survey-based indicators. The platform will also develop standards for inclusion and aggregation, producing data that will be comparable over time and across countries. Such a platform can ensure that data that are publicly disseminated are robust, consistent, and useful to those developing policy and programs for refugees and to progress UNHCR's data transformation.

⁷ One aim of the JDC's Knowledge Agenda is to develop a marketplace in the form of a web portal that provides an interactive space for all interested actors to signal operational needs or research interests and to propose collaborations. For example, this online space could indicate research needs or opportunities (supplied from the field), research interests (supplied by the researchers), and research funding (with information provided directly by funding bodies or with links to similar, broader portals, such as the [Clearing House for Financing Development Data](#)).

5. Results framework and monitoring

5.1. Results Framework

The JDC Results Framework is derived from the Theory of Change that guides the JDC Strategy. The Theory of Change identifies a set of interrelated actions and outcomes under four strategic priorities to achieve the JDC’s mission, and the Results Framework outlines how the JDC plans to monitor these results and the framework for which Denmark can hold JDC accountable.

The Results Framework is articulated based on learnings from the first Strategy through the Mid-term Review, regular consultations with donor partners, and internal review.

Through the combination of the selected quantitative output and outcome indicators, as well as complementary qualitative indicators, reporting will help discover trends, lessons learned, and good practices in the JDC’s activities.

Realistic but ambitious targets for the indicators are set for the full period of the Strategy, 2024–2027; however, for reporting purposes, annual targets are identified to reflect the scope of secured funds and annually approved work programs. Baselines for the indicators are articulated, among others, using reporting from the previous Results Framework (2021–2023), where available and accounted for in the shown targets.

Project World Bank-UNHCR Joint Data Center on Forced Displacement				
Strategic Priority	Intended Outcomes	Outcome indicators	Target end of 2027	Baseline end of 2023
I. Systematic inclusion in national statistics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National-level household surveys—such as national poverty and living conditions surveys, MICs, DHSs, and Labor Force Surveys (LFSs)—systematically include the forcibly displaced. An increasing number of NSOs have the capacity to identify and collect data on the forcibly displaced and stateless, applying international statistical standards. NSOs (with partners) develop National Strategies for the Development of Statistics (NSDSs) or similar strategic plans on official 	1.1. X JDC-supported national surveys, censuses and strategies implemented by National Statistical Systems that include forcibly displaced and stateless populations.	32	11
		1.2. X National Statistical Systems with increased capacity to produce or to strategize around data on the forcibly displaced and stateless, applying international statistical standards.	29	15

Project World Bank-UNHCR Joint Data Center on Forced Displacement				
Strategic Priority	Intended Outcomes	Outcome indicators	Target end of 2027	Baseline end of 2023
	statistics that include the forcibly displaced.			
II. Targeted production of high-quality data and timely analysis to inform policy and programs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Parent organizations, partners, and governments produce and disseminate high-quality socioeconomic microdata. Parent organizations, research partners, governments, and the JDC generate and share evidence. 	2.1. X JDC-supported high-quality socioeconomic microdata sets on affected populations produced and made publicly available.	79	40
		2.2. X JDC-supported briefs, papers, and reports, that generate new analytical insights and include recommendations, where appropriate, produced and made publicly available.	104	54
III. Data innovation to increase the quality, timeliness, and accessibility of data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Parent organizations and the JDC drive development of innovative open-source tools and research methods to enable and improve the collection of representative and high-quality household survey data in forced displacement contexts. Parent and partner organizations, together with the JDC, drive improvements in socioeconomic estimates by designing and producing indicators and developing reproducible analytical models. Parent organizations and the JDC increase the discoverability, usability, and accessibility of data and evidence for all stakeholders, through innovative approaches to data protection, text 	3.1. X JDC-supported innovative open-source tools or applications are developed to improve quality, timeliness and discovery of microdata collected in forced displacement contexts.	9	3
		3.2. JDC-supported innovative tools and methodologies are applied and used in X forced displacement contexts, working with NSO's when appropriate	14	4
		3.3. X JDC-supported research and guidance notes are published on innovative approaches to improving quality, timeliness, and discovery of microdata.	14	4

Project World Bank-UNHCR Joint Data Center on Forced Displacement				
Strategic Priority	Intended Outcomes	Outcome indicators	Target end of 2027	Baseline end of 2023
	analysis, and artificial intelligence.			
IV. Operationalize data and evidence to strengthen solutions to forced displacement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Host governments, donors, and partners increasingly use data and evidence in their planning because it has been made more readily available. • Humanitarian organizations increasingly use socioeconomic data and evidence in programming and advocacy. • Development organizations increasingly include the forcibly displaced in their programming and country engagement. 	4.1. Governments in X countries proactively engage on JDC-supported socioeconomic data and evidence.	15	0*
		4.2. X JDC-supported public platforms and portals, to facilitate the exchange on data, evidence, and opportunities to generate evidence, that reach Y users per year.	6	0*
		4.3. X UNHCR** response plans, project documents, and strategies are informed by JDC-supported data, evidence, and activities.	11	0*
		4.4. X World Bank** country engagement notes, project appraisals and diagnostics are informed by JDC-supported data and evidence.	12	0*
Complementary qualitative Indicators (cross-cutting SPI-IV)	<p>0.1. Improved formulation and implementation of policy for forcibly displaced, stateless and hosts</p> <p>0.2. Improved targeting of humanitarian and development programs for forcibly displaced, stateless and hosts</p>	The assessment of impact and attribution to JDC' work will be assessed qualitatively at mid-term and end of term.	N/a	N/a
<p>* 'Operationalizing data and evidence' is a new strategic priority and indicators have not previously been defined or tracked</p> <p>**Uptake among a range of humanitarian and development actors is assumed, but reporting will be limited to the UNHCR and the World Bank</p>				

Some of the 2024-2027 targets (1.1, 3.1, 3.2, and 3.3) are proportionally higher than the 2021-2023 strategy baseline results due to the formulation of new priorities and thereby introducing new activities which were not the focus in the previous Strategy. For example, the JDC Strategy 2024-2027 sets out an increased strategic focus on statistical inclusion whereby JDC Strategy 2021-2023 focused more broadly on systems and standard setting and quality data collection in general. At the time it was difficult to assess how much success JDC would have with the promotion of statistical inclusion. Since then, we have seen increased political momentum and technical readiness of governments and their NSOs to include forcibly displaced and stateless populations in routine data collection, not at least illustrated by the pledge process for the Global Refugee Forum in 2023 which culminated in some 85 pledges many from host governments. Similarly, the JDC Strategy 2024-2027 has increased its strategic focus on data innovation to increase the quality, timeliness, and accessibility of data whereby JDC Strategy 2021-2023 focused more broadly on ensuring safe and responsible data access. Much of what the JDC set out to do under the responsible data access agenda has been achieved, and thus, increased investments can be made towards innovation. In line with the ambition to increase uptake and use of socioeconomic data and evidence by stakeholders, JDC increases its focus on testing, validating, and building capacity on tools and methods, including with NSOs.

The potential risks in implementation and achieving the intended results are captured under the risk registry in annex 9.

5.2 Monitoring and Evaluation of JDC and its project portfolio

The JDC reports to its Management Committee three times per year, where Denmark provides strategic and operational oversight through its representative. Denmark also receives 'The Management Committee Update' which is a narrative account and focuses on activity level progress and programmatic highlights/challenges in the period. In the course of the implementation of the project, JDC will report annually on aggregate quantitative results, together with an overall risk rating based on the risk registry. This allow Denmark to have a quite detailed monitoring and program management.

The JDC identifies, selects, and supports implementation of projects carried out by World Bank and UNHCR task teams in collaboration with partners. In the project preparation stage, the JDC asks the task team to prepare a 'Scoping Note' which is peer reviewed and approved before any funds are transferred. The Scoping Note outlines the project objectives, activities, timeline, and budget, and clarifies accountability on behalf of the task team leaders and the JDC focal points. The Scoping Note also provides guidance on the results chain, linking project-level deliverables with programmatic-level outcomes.

Program-level quantitative results will be reported annually together with an overall risk rating based on the risk registry. This reporting will be discussed in the JDC Management Committee in which Denmark is represented.

A mid-term evaluation will be conducted by end 2025 to assess progress and allow for course correction.

6. Inputs/Budget

The additional Danish contribution of DKK 100 million will be channelled through the WB Trust Fund and thereby balancing other donor contributions through UNHCR. This is important to ensure a balance in budgets between the two partnering organisations and allow for joint WB-UNHCR implementation of activities leveraging each organisation’s in-country and global comparative advantage and footprint, and cross-support between technical teams. Denmark will, in accordance with other founding donors (EU and US PRM), provide its financial support to all four strategic priorities, outlined in chapter 4.

The overall budget for the JDC in 2024-2027 is based on parameters such as scope of opportunities for national statistical inclusion, scale of activities to achieve sustainable impact, and capacities and resources of the JDC secretariat.

Based on the pooled available financing across funding streams (World Bank MTF and UNHCR accounts) each year, JDC solicits and selects activities to fund and adopt in its work program. The activities are selected based on a set of selection and prioritization criteria, including demand for the data by government and humanitarian and development partners in policy and planning. As such, any contribution to the JDC will allow support to activities across the four strategic priorities through the most appropriate modality (see also chapter 2.3). The work program will be presented and endorsed by the Management Committee, to which Denmark is a member.

In addition to supporting activities under the JDC work program, Denmark’s contribution will finance staff hired by the World Bank for the management, administration and technical support of the program portfolio and drawing from other experts within the World Bank on a need basis.

The cost of implementing JDC’s strategy 2024-2027 has been estimated at USD 36 million. This covers allocations for country, regional and global activities, as well as financing the joint World Bank and UNHCR secretariat and management of the program. JDC’s senior economists, statisticians, and data scientists directly contribute to the delivery of activities, in addition to convening partners and identifying new opportunities in line with the strategic priorities.

JDC 2024-2027 Resource Requirements		USD 36M
Work program	Priority I - Systematic inclusion in national statistics	USD 8M
	Priority II – Targeted production of high-quality data and timely analysis to inform policy and programs	USD 9M
	Priority III – Data innovation to increase the quality, timeliness, and accessibility of data	USD 4M

	Priority IV - Operationalize data and evidence to strengthen solutions to forced displacement	USD 4M
JDC Secretariat	Implementation and coordination	USD 6M
	Management and administration	USD 5M

Donor support

Denmark was among the first donors to fund the Joint Data Center in 2019 with a contribution totalling 111 mio. kr. for the period 2019- 2023. An additional 10 mio. kr. was provided in 2023, covering an interim period up until July 2024. In addition, the U.S. State Department Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (PRM), the European Commission department for International Partnerships (DG INTPA), and the IKEA and Hilton Foundations are donors to the JDC. Denmark’s contribution has been – and will continue to be - channelled through the World Bank-UNHCR Joint Data Center Multi-Donor Trust Fund (JDC MDTF), administered by the World Bank. The contributions by PRM, INTPA, IKEA and Hilton are channelled through UNHCR’s accounts.

Similar to Denmark, PRM has allowed for a carryover of funds to 2024 to complete activities from the first strategy, while a new proposal is being formalized. EU INTPA has committed new funds to JDC in 2024 and negotiations are ongoing for additional funding for 2025 and beyond. The Hilton Foundation are continuing its funding in 2024 and have signalled renewed support of the program as of 2025.

Historic contributions are listed below, while as mentioned above negotiations of new agreements are underway from the same list of donors for the coming period, covering the new JDC strategic period. Contracts are expected to be signed during Q2 and Q3 in 2024.

Contributions to JDC in 2019-2023	USD
Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs	18,233,568
U.S. Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (PRM)	10,870,309
EU Department for International Partnership (INTPA)	4,166,664
IKEA Foundation	1,136,760
Hilton Foundation	469,482
Total	34,876,783

Fundraising is a serious attention point for JDC, and a touch point which Denmark consistently have raised at Management Committee meetings. UNHCR and the World Bank have committed themselves to enhance fundraising efforts, with support of its core donors (DK, US and EU). JDC has developed a fundraising strategy to this effect.

7. Institutional and Management Arrangements

Governance

The JDC benefits from a multi-stakeholder, three-tiered governance structure, including a Management Committee, a Strategic Advisory Council, and the Secretariat.

The Management Committee (MC) is the JDC governing body responsible for providing strategic direction and advice for the Center's program and overseeing implementation for effective and efficient implementation of all activities to ensure timely delivery and successful achievement of the Center's objectives. Membership includes representatives from JDC donors (3), hosting countries (3), the World Bank (3), and UNHCR (3). Denmark is represented in the management committee by the Undersecretary for Development Policy.

The Strategic Advisory Council (SAC) is an advisory body in charge of supporting the work of the Center by providing advice and guidance on the overall direction and strategy of the Center covering strategic, operational, or technical issues. It is composed of relevant stakeholders, including member states, NGOs, UN agencies, refugee voices, Multilateral Development Banks, academics, data specialist, private sector partners. The SAC meets in advance of Management Committee meetings. The Council collects a broad group of stakeholders who have shown interest in the JDC mandate, either on a permanent or ad hoc basis, including governments, national statistics offices, humanitarian and development partners, civil society organizations, academic institutes, and private sector partners. Denmark has been represented in the SAC since 2019.

The [Secretariat](#) is the implementing entity in charge of soliciting, selecting, and providing financial and technical support to global and country-level activities. It is composed of senior economists (3), senior statisticians (2), senior data scientists (2), senior communications specialist and data journalist (2), management (2), and administrative and management support staff (4). Activities are carried out by World Bank and UNHCR teams in collaboration with governments and humanitarian, development, and academic actors. The JDC secretariat oversees and provides hands-on implementation support from the stage of conceptualization to delivery to socialization of findings. The JDC secretariat is based in Copenhagen, Denmark, with two members working remotely from the US and Brazil. Beyond these technical staff, and the operational teams from UNHCR and the World Bank, the Center also draws from additional expertise from the two parent institutions, upon need, to advance implementation of activities or policies discussions.

8. Programmatic and financial management, planning and reporting

The JDC reports to its Management Committee three times per year. 'The Management Committee Update' is a narrative account and focuses on activity level progress and programmatic highlights/challenges in the period.

In addition, a high-level annual report is developed for public dissemination. This report focuses on showcasing the results and impact of the Center's work to the broader community of policy makers practitioners, academia, and other actors in the data ecosystem (starting 2024, the annual report is delivered as a 'micro-site' on the JDC website).

Financial reporting of the World Bank MDTF follows the World Bank's standard trust fund policies and procedures whereby the donor can access financial information via the Development Partner Center website, which is updated quarterly. Within six months following the end of the Bank fiscal year (July 1-June 30) the donor will be provided with an annual single audit financial report.

In the course of the implementation of this new Strategy, the JDC will report annually on aggregate quantitative results, together with an overall risk rating based on the risk registry.

9. Risk Management

The JDC reports to its Management Committee, where Denmark is represented, three times per year.

The “Management Committee Update’ is a narrative account and focuses on activity level progress and programmatic highlights/challenges in the period. Through the management committee, Denmark will also receive regular updates on risk ratings based on the risk registry.

Risk Factor	Likelihood	Impact	Risk response
Contextual			
Fragile country situation: The internal situation in a country may aggravate or deteriorate to the point that an activity is delayed or cannot be implemented.	Likely	Major	The eligibility of activities should include a political and security assessment of the situation by key stakeholders in the country to inform them of the feasibility of implementation. Positive assessments should always anticipate alternative options and measures, including the possibility for delay or modification of activities in an unforeseen negative turn of events.
Lack of political will: Change of government interest or demand after the inception of an activity may cause failure in implementation or loss of operational relevance. Governments are unwilling and unable to collect, analyse and act on data, including through publication of relevant data and analysis to inform decision-making. Government agencies are unwilling and unable to engage in data collection, even when this display challenges related to displacement, exclusion and poverty.	Likely	Major	Activities should be developed based on a clear analysis of demand and opportunity, in consultation with the host government and key stakeholders in the country.
Programmatic			

Data protection breaches: Data of particularly vulnerable populations such as refugees, IDPs, and stateless persons is insufficiently protected in data sharing, data collection, preparation, and implementation.	Likely	Minor	Consistently implement data sharing agreements guided by the global Framework Data Sharing Agreement between the World Bank and UNHCR. Implement good practices from data curation and anonymization workstreams from the UNHCR Microdata Library and methodologies developed by the World Bank and UNHCR.
Data becomes obsolete or irrelevant: Discrepancy between the time needed to produce data and analysis and the urgency of the data required for operational (or policy and program) opportunities.	Likely	Minor	Invest in innovation that can enable updated socioeconomic indicator estimates between surveys. Invest in analytical and communications support to produce briefs (or other just-in-time analysis) in anticipation of final reports. Conduct careful feasibility and implementation assessments of potential activities. Ensure strong planning and accountability on delivery timeline.
Missed opportunities (specific to Strategic Priority I): The JDC miss chances for statistical inclusion in countries and contexts if UNHCR and the World Bank are not perceived as sufficiently engaged in this area. If UNHCR and the World Bank are not linked in these discussions, the JDC may not be aware of places in which it could work. JDC lose its convening power on this issue, and partners are unable to allocate resources/prioritize for such engagements.			The JDC should engage directly with its established partner network to learn about and identify opportunities for national statistical inclusion. For example, engagement in EGRISS provides access to 57 national statistical offices and regional statistical actors, many representing countries with internal displacement, stateless persons, and hosting refugees. UNHCR and WB leadership continues to articulate the importance of JDC internally in their organisations and externally.
Institutional			
There is a reputational risk involved if the Danish engagement cannot be	Unlikely	Minor	Denmark will continue to animate other donors to support JDC and to institutionalize JDC-related work within the parent

sustained given that Denmark is seen as the initiator of JDC.			organisations to reduce JDC dependency on Danish funding, and to broaden the JDC support base.
Lack of resources: The JDC may not be able to mobilise a critical mass of donors, which will create shortfalls in the budget required to achieve the strategy. This will be evident within 2024.			Proactive mobilisation of additional donors and partners to the JDC. Through MC, ensure realistic budget planning processes, early and proactive monitoring of funds raised, and gaps. Allocate resources to communicating added value and building partnerships. If signs are that funds cannot be mobilised, UNHCR and World Bank should consider integrating secretariat in their existing functions.
JDC is able to attract and retain staff that can develop and maintain systems for high quality data collection and analysis.			

10. Sustainability

A cornerstone of the JDC strategy 2024-2027 is the sustainability of the efforts the JDC has already deployed in the first four years of its existence. The JDC's commitment to sustainability can be seen in three main elements of its work:

- the data, analysis, tools, methods, and other resources the JDC supports are made available as a lasting public good for all relevant stakeholders to use as needed;
- the pursuit of national ownership of data, collected as part of regular surveys, allows the JDC to invest in the sustainable production of quality data on forcibly displaced and stateless people; and
- the capacities and partnerships that JDC integrates and maintains with governments, development, and humanitarian partners will help continue to mainstream socioeconomic data and evidence in planning and programming. JDC activities will aim at building sustainable capacity in NSOs, and actively considers retention and sustainability of capacity within its work programs and activities at country level.

UNHCR expect the culture and modus operandi to produce, use, and make available socioeconomic data for advocacy, policymaking and research. Similarly, the World Bank expect to have mainstreamed forced displacement in its analytics, financing, and policy engagements. The JDC-supported innovative open-source tools or applications developed to improve quality, timeliness and discovery of microdata collected in forced displacement contexts will continue to be operationalized by the World Bank and UNHCR and accessible for all users. The Secretariat staff are expected to be absorbed within the World Bank and UNHCR. Thanks to the demonstration effect of the cost efficiency and effectiveness of including the forcibly displaced, national statistical offices have in their mandate and legislation that national-level household surveys will systematically include this population. The World Bank and UNHCR will continue the dialogue to bring in the ones that are still reluctant. It is expected that the funds deposited in the MDTF will be fully disbursed by the Bank by the End Disbursement date. Nonetheless, following the End Disbursement date, the Bank shall return any remaining balance of the Trust Fund to Denmark in the Holding Currency in the manner specified in its respective Administration Agreement on a pro rata basis with regard to the total funds deposited in the MDTF by Denmark.

Denmark will actively support JDC in its outreach to new donors, and use its presence in the management committee to identify and act on opportunities for broadening the donor base and increase the profile of JDC within the data and displacement landscape.

Annex 1: Context analysis

There is an increasing magnitude, length, complexity, and protractedness of displacement as well as the need for a development agenda to address these issues. Here, data is deemed central to the success of international and national responses. The challenge is to improve the collection and coverage of microdata (e.g., household-level socioeconomic data) in a timely, sustainable manner while ensuring quality and using country systems where appropriate. As such, the products of the JDC are enabling a nexus approach that brings together displacement and development actors around a joint analysis of statistical data. A fundamental logic behind the Danish support is, that without seeing displaced people included in national data, these people will likely be left behind and not included in national development.

The JDC is informed by the collaboration of development and humanitarian actors in forced displacement. Namely, the 2018 Global Compact for Refugees calls for reliable, comparable, and timely data to inform evidence-based measures to: a) improve socioeconomic conditions for refugees and host communities; b) assess and address the impact of large refugee populations on host countries in emergency and protracted situations; and c) identify and plan appropriate solutions.

Complementing the call of the Compact, the World Bank's [Strategy for Fragility, Conflict and Violence](#) (FCV) commits to partnerships that enable work across the humanitarian-development-peace interface, including for the purpose of carrying out joint data collection and analysis. The World Bank's FCV Strategy emphasizes the importance of supporting governments over the long term in improving their data environment for evidence-based policy making. Taken together with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) these policy frameworks can help ensure that displaced and stateless persons are not left behind in development processes, and that displacement and statelessness is addressed through inclusive and comprehensive approaches.

In the past four years we have seen policy developments that inform and further strengthen the JDC's efforts. In 2022, the UN adopted the [Secretary General's Action Agenda on Internal Displacement](#) injecting new energy into progressing solutions to internal displacement. Development cooperation, data and evidence are essential components in producing nationally owned strategies on solutions to internal displacement in 15 priority countries. Also in 2022, governments and development and humanitarian partners assembled for the [High Commissioner's Dialogue on Protection Challenges](#) to discuss how to further enhance development engagement in displacement settings. Although not a policy making forum, the HC's Dialogue gave strong impetus to the inclusion of the forcibly displaced in national statistics, as well as production and use of socioeconomic data and evidence relevant to policy making, financing, and programming.

Most recently, the World Bank published the 2023 World Development Report entitled "[Migrants, Refugees and Societies](#)", highlighting that good data is essential if governments are to manage displacement and create sound and effective policies. The Report points to priorities such as efforts to improve the consistency of definitions and collecting data beyond traditional data sources to enhance the availability and quality of data that can inform policy making. Similarly, the [UNHCR's Data Transformation Strategy](#) seeks among other to leverage technology, strengthen data protection and ethics and establish data systems that communicate and offer value to other systems.

Socioeconomic data help us to understand the social and economic situation of populations, and they allow us to estimate the level of protection a person or population enjoys. National surveys can produce this data when the forcibly displaced are included in them, it enables a government to implement inclusive policies and create development plans that, based on representative statistics, are to the benefit of forcibly displaced and the host community.

The JDC supports the design and implementation of socioeconomic surveys to ensure that forcibly displaced and stateless populations - across gender and age - become visible in the statistics. As seen in CAR, the JDC's support allowed for inclusion of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in the national poverty assessment. This

analysis went beyond considerations of monetary poverty alone, examining constraints on human capital development and exploring the role that livelihoods—especially in agriculture—can play in lifting people out of poverty. Using geospatial data, the results were also linked to indicators of physical access to schools and health facilities and key elements of basic infrastructure.

A recent JDC-supported [literature review](#) pointed to the need to disentangle the drivers and better understand the role that climate change plays in displacement. However, information regarding households' and individuals' vulnerability to shocks, including climate risks, is generally not well captured in existing microdata. The JDC will respond to opportunities to generate data and evidence that can support the prevention of climate induced displacement and inform climate sensitive investments in line with the broader priorities of its parent organizations. This includes the World Bank's involvement in the “loss and damage” fund, looking to finance technical assistance and analytics for countries impacted by climate change, in its initial step.

The JDC supports multi-topic socioeconomic surveys which are sensitized to the needs of stakeholders in each operational and policy context. For example, in Somalia, where displacement features prominently and is characterized by complex and often interlinked conflict, economic and climatic drivers, the JDC supported the Somalia Displacement Phone Survey (2022) which included impact of the drought on households and food security, alongside other socioeconomic characteristics. Similarly, in Libya, the JDC has supported data collection over a total of four rounds which may serve to assess if and how the recent floods have affected the living conditions of refugees in the country.

Annex 2: Partner Assessment

Brief presentation of the partner

This project supports the JDC secretariat, which is a joint World Bank and UNHCR set-up. In that regard, the general assessments (including MOPANs⁸) done of these institutions are relevant and valid for this project. There are other forced displacement data actors across the landscape which have thematic and operational remits that intersect with areas of expertise and focus of the JDC. Within this space, actors such as OCHA Humanitarian Data Exchange (HDX), the Joint IDP Profiling Service (JIPS), the Norwegian Refugee Council's International Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC), IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM), and the Reach Initiative are identified as key interlocutors and partners. The JDC complements the work of these actors by producing high-quality socioeconomic microdata and evidence on forcibly displaced, a resource that is critical to inform long term development programming and policy. JDC is also a convener of technical fora around responsible data access and innovative approaches to improve forced displacement data, where partners such as OCHA HDX and IOM appreciate the strong technical competence that JDC brings to the table and acknowledge the potential for JDC to assume more leadership in this space (MTR).

Summary of partner capacity assessment

The JDC is a unique actor in the data space leveraging competencies and strengths from its two parent organisations UNHCR and the World Bank. As highlighted by the mid-term review, the JDC has been effective in identifying and supporting activities that highlight the importance and applicability of microdata on forced displacement to decision makers. The mid-term review highlighted that JDC's strategy is relevant, that the JDC has mobilized relevant technical competencies and established a strong network of resource and collaboration partners. The capacity for fundraising draws on the two parent organization. While the current financial outlook is uncertain, the assessment is that this can be resolved.

Summary of key partner features

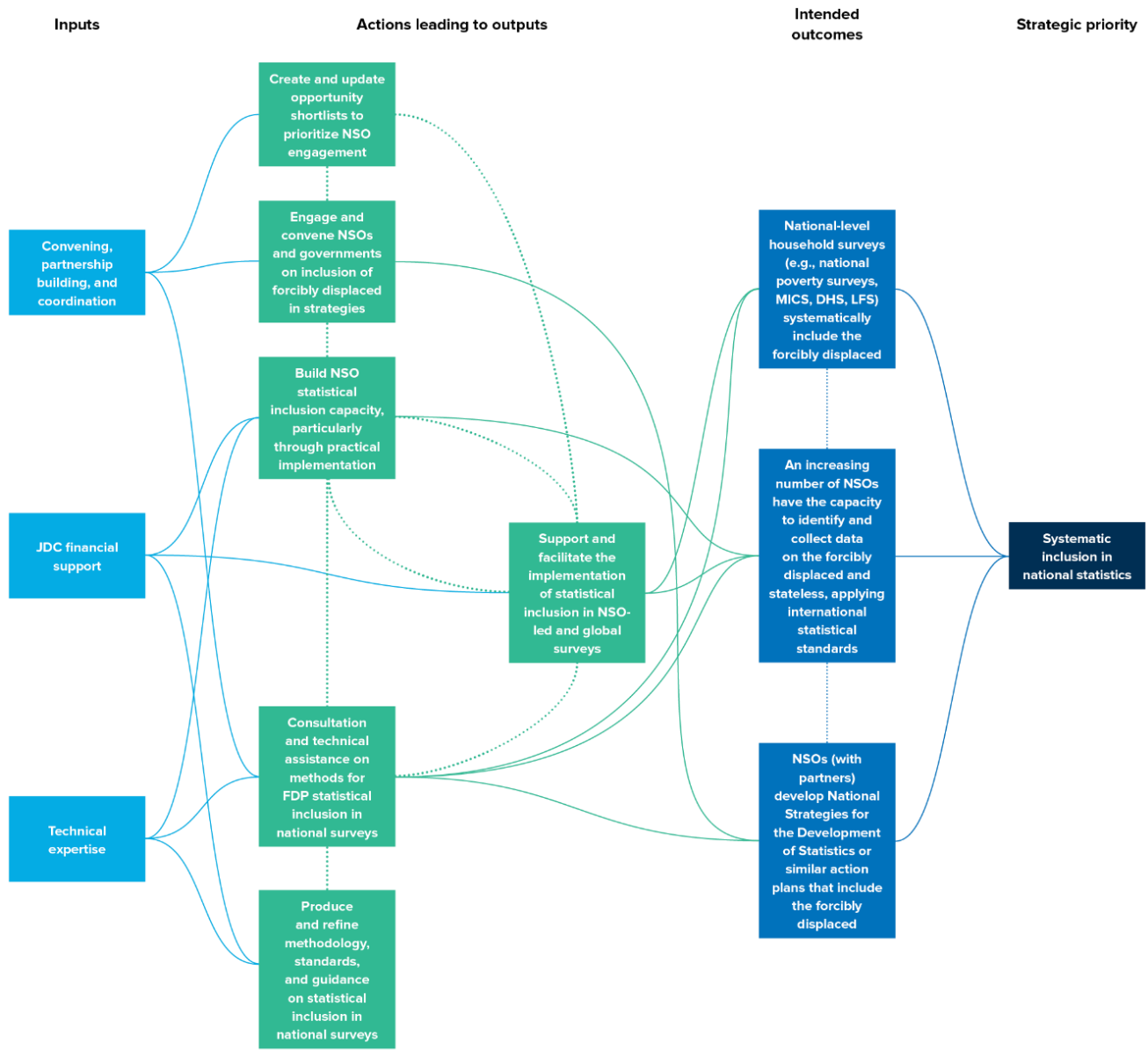
Name of Partner	Core business	Importance	Influence	Contribution	Capacity	Exit strategy
World Bank-UNHCR Joint Data Center	Establishment of partnerships, capacity-strengthening and production of data related to displacement and development.	High. Currently Denmark is the core donor and currently the only confirmed funding, but the JDC has shown ability to mobilize the required funding.	High. The project was formulated by the World Bank, UNHCR and the JDC Secretariat.	JDC is the sole implementer of the project, and will deliver on all the areas.	Strength: A highly capable and relevant partner with strong parent organisations. Weakness: The pipeline of projects/partnerships is dependent on successful outreach and engagement by UNHCR/WB offices and funding. Opportunity: The JDC is uniquely placed to	No special requirement. Eventually, the JDC construction can be folded into UNHCR or WB core business.

⁸ [Multilateral organisations performance assessment network - MOPAN \(um.dk\)](#)

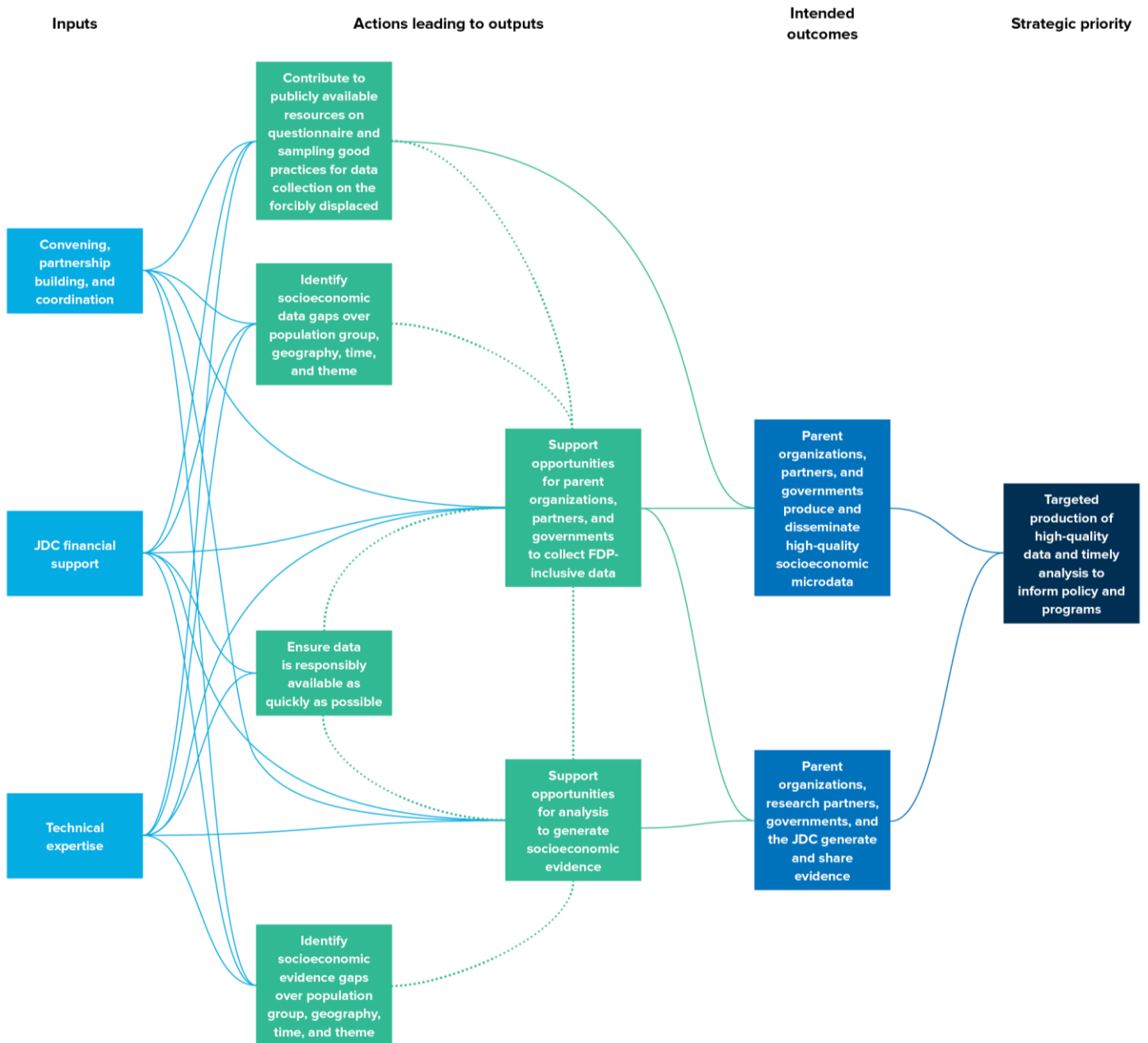
					help countries deliver on inclusive displacement solutions and nexus programming. Threat: High degree of dependence on few donors.	
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Annex 3: Theory of Change

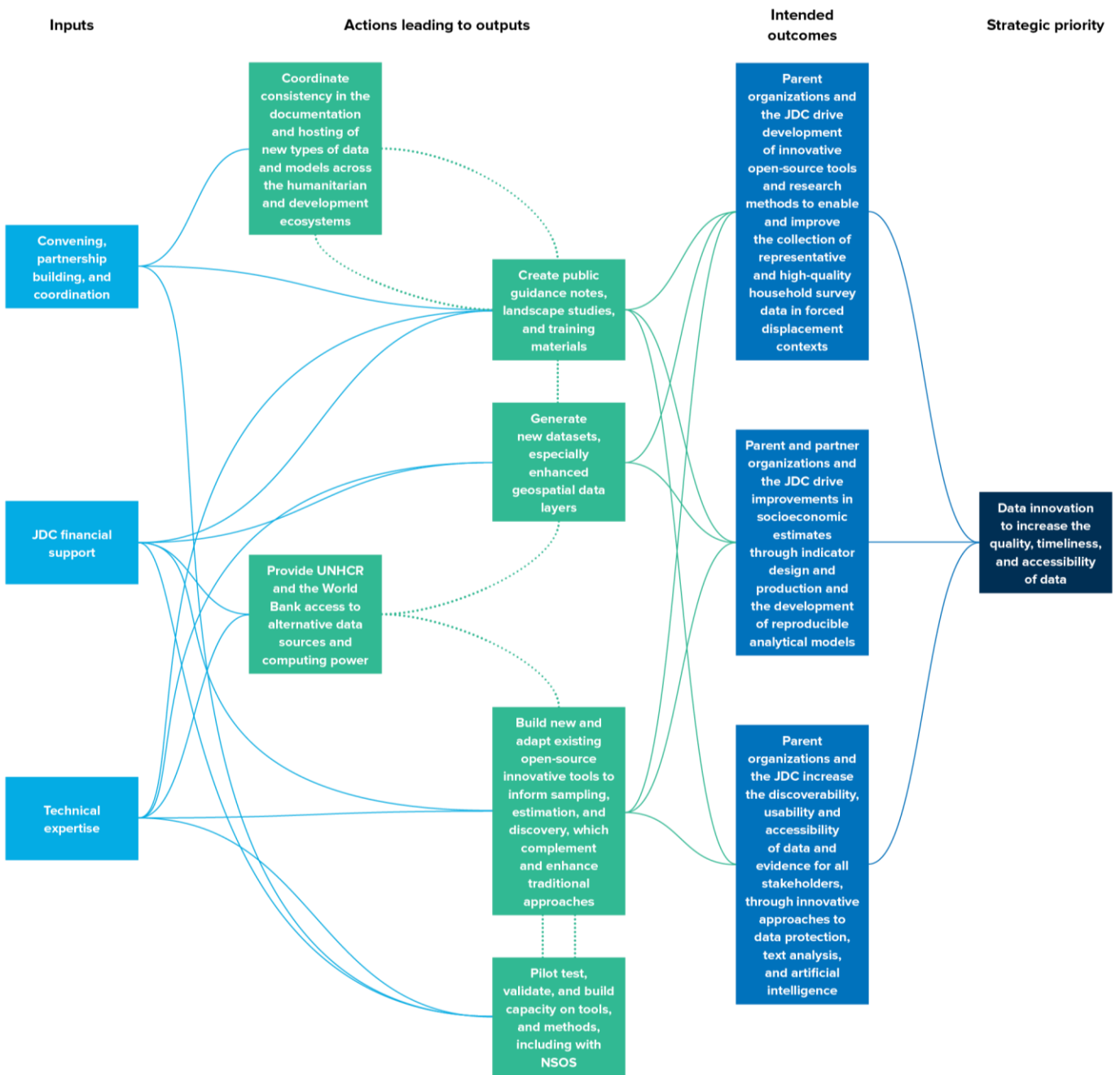
Strategic Priority I: Systematic inclusion in national statistics



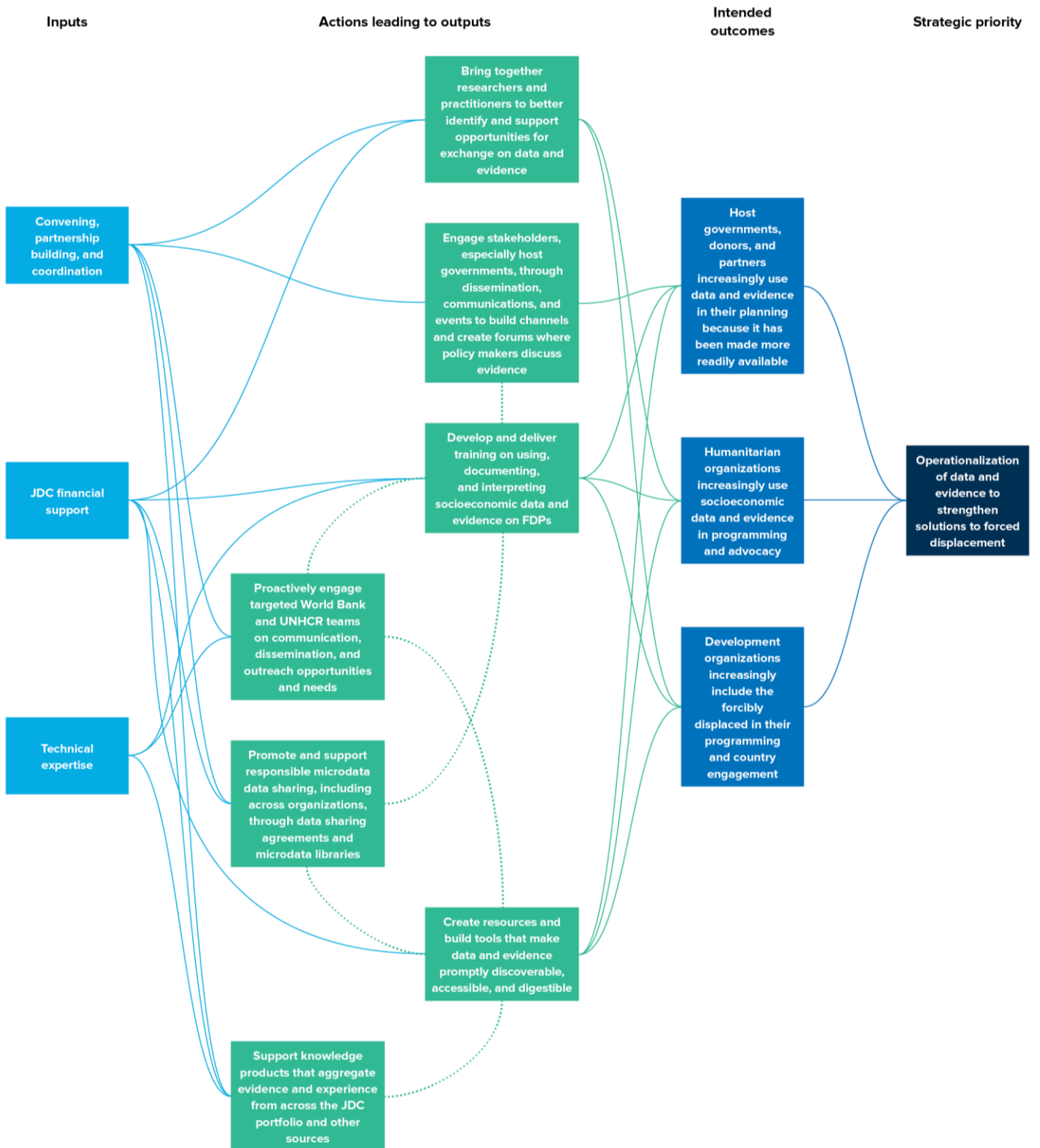
Strategic Priority II: Targeted production of high-quality data and timely analysis to inform policy and programs



Strategic Priority III: Data innovation to increase the quality, timeliness, and accessibility of data



Strategic Priority IV: Operationalize data and evidence to strengthen solutions to forced displacement



Annex 4: Detailed Budget

4.1 Indicative budget for the JDC Multi Donor Trust Fund 2024-2027 (World Bank, TF073253)

This indicative budget regards the Danish contribution solely as it pertains to the World Bank Trust Fund. The budget assumes that funds available for programming totals USD 17,7 million, which includes funds currently available to commit under TF073253 (as of April 2024), and the funds associated with this program document, expected to be formalized during 2024.

Budget components	Note	CY2024	CY2025	CY2026	CY2027	Total
Operational budget						
Work program allocations	1	1,000,000	8,000,000	2,100,000	500,000	11,600,000
Program implementation and coordination	2	750,000	800,000	800,000	800,000	3,150,000
Sub-total		1,750,000	8,800,000	2,900,000	1,300,000	14,750,000
Administrative budget						
Management and administration	3	700,000	750,000	750,000	750,000	2,950,000
Sub-total		700,000	750,000	750,000	750,000	2,950,000
Total		2,450,000	9,550,000	3,650,000	2,050,000	17,700,000

Note 1. Work program allocations are intended to fund implementation of new multi-year activities, implemented by UNHCR and World Bank task teams, and solicited and selected through the Call for Expression of Interest or seizing opportunities through the Rolling Window. The Call for Expression of Interest specifies a set of eligibility and selection criteria in accordance with the JDC Strategy for 2024-2027, against which activities are selected for approval by the JDC Management Committee per the governance arrangements stipulated in the Charter. The criteria are applied to respond to context-specific needs in humanitarian-development processes and to ensure technical qualities of the data that allow for comparisons in socioeconomic variables between population groups and disaggregation by demographic characteristics. Opportunities will be identified, considering impact and timing, operational relevance, data gaps (population group, geography, theme, and longitudinal data), demand (from parent organizations, governments, and other stakeholders), constraints (resources, political will), and sustainability of investments. Where possible, the JDC will pursue a situational approach involving multiple countries affected by forced displacement—host, origin, and transit countries.

Note 2. Program implementation, coordination and M&E budget is intended to cover activities associated with the provision of technical assistance, strategic, implementation & coordination support from JDC's technical team to World Bank and UNHCR task teams. It also includes funding for activities planned to be implemented by JDC's technical team under each of the work areas, including resources associated with national institutional capacity building, discoverability and use of data and evidence as well as for the monitoring and evaluation of the activities. This allocation will also support the activities aimed at building bridges between World Bank and UNHCR teams, and between other institutions engaged in data on forcibly displaced, whether globally or locally. The allocation finances staff cost of the JDC senior economists, senior data scientist and

short-term consultants, as well as other expenses and travel associated with program implementation support.

Note 3. Management and administration budget covers: (i) staff costs including salaries and benefits for the JDC management and administrative staff; (ii) cost of consultants such as for knowledge management, partnership building, financial, communication and digital support; (iii) staff and consultant travel; and (iv) other expenses including overheads, office maintenance and recurring costs, contractual services such as editing, graphic design, publishing and printing, office supplies, furnishings and equipment. Examples of functions funded by the management and administration budget include inter alia governance arrangements and related meetings; planning and executing work plans and budgets; managing communications and conducting outreach; and reporting to donors and stakeholders on progress.

Note on indirect costs. The Administration Agreement between the donor and the World Bank refers to indirect costs as the “Indirect Rate”, defined as a percentage of personnel costs (Staff costs, Extended Term Consultants/Temporary costs and Short-Term Consultants/Temporary Costs) for Bank Executed trust funds. At the date when the JDC MDTF Administration Arrangement was signed, the Indirect Rate was 17%, and it continues to apply to the JDC TF. The current rate is available at the *Development Partner Center* website, as such rate may be revised from time to time by the Bank and applied to this Trust Fund, in accordance with its policies and procedures.

4.2 Work program allocations per Strategic Priority

This indicative budget regards the Danish contribution solely as it pertains to the World Bank Trust Fund. The relative composition of the work program budget and the timing of allocations are highly dependent on JDCs Call for Expression of Interest (CfEoI) and opportunities arising and financed through the rolling window and are subject to change. The CfEoI will take place during spring of 2024 and will generate activity proposals for selection, while the rolling window activities are ongoing. The JDC Management Committee approves the selection of activities.

Budget components	Note	CY2024	CY2025	CY2026	CY2027	Total
Work program allocations per Strategic Priority						
Priority I - Systematic inclusion in national statistics	4	320,000	2,560,000	672,000	160,000	3,712,000
Priority II – Targeted production of high-quality data and timely analysis to inform policy and programs	5	360,000	2,880,000	756,000	180,000	4,176,000
Priority III – Data innovation to increase the quality, timeliness, and accessibility of data	6	160,000	1,280,000	336,000	80,000	1,856,000
Priority IV - Operationalize data and evidence to strengthen solutions to forced displacement	7	160,000	1,280,000	336,000	80,000	1,856,000
Total		1,000,000	8,000,000	2,100,000	500,000	11,600,000

Note 4. Allocations are made to World Bank task teams and other expertise within the World Bank (in collaboration with the UNHCR and other partners) to support implementation of national surveys, censuses, and strategies implemented by National Statistical Systems that include forcibly displaced and stateless populations.

Note 5. Allocations are made to World Bank task teams and other expertise within the World Bank (in collaboration with the UNHCR and other partners) to support production of: a) high-quality socioeconomic

microdata sets on affected populations produced and made publicly available; and b) briefs, papers, and reports that generate new analytical insights.

Note 6. Allocations are made to World Bank task teams and other expertise within the World Bank (in collaboration with the UNHCR and other partners) for the: a) development of innovative open-source tools or applications to improve quality, timeliness, and discovery of microdata collected in forced displacement contexts; b) testing and application of tools in displacement contexts; and c) research on innovative approaches to improving quality, timeliness, and discovery of microdata.

Note 7. Allocations are made to World Bank task teams and other expertise within the World Bank (in collaboration with the UNHCR and other partners) for the: a) development of public platforms and portals, which facilitate the exchange on data and evidence; b) technical cross-support to UNHCR microdata library; c) development and delivery of training on using, documenting, and interpreting socioeconomic data and evidence on those forcibly displaced; and d) knowledge sharing and dissemination of evidence.

Annex 5: Risk analysis matrix

Risk Factor	Likelihood	Impact	Risk response
Contextual			
Fragile country situation: The internal situation in a country may aggravate or deteriorate to the point that an activity is delayed or cannot be implemented.	Likely	Major	The eligibility of activities should include a political and security assessment of the situation by key stakeholders in the country to inform them of the feasibility of implementation. Positive assessments should always anticipate alternative options and measures, including the possibility for delay or modification of activities in an unforeseen negative turn of events.

Lack of political will: Change of government interest or demand after the inception of an activity may cause failure in implementation or loss of operational relevance.	Likely	Major	Activities should be developed based on a clear analysis of demand and opportunity, in consultation with the host government and key stakeholders in the country.
Programmatic			
Data protection breaches: Data of particularly vulnerable populations such as refugees, IDPs, and stateless persons is insufficiently protected in data sharing, data collection, preparation, and implementation.	Likely	Minor	Consistently implement data sharing agreements guided by the global Framework Data Sharing Agreement between the World Bank and UNHCR. Implement good practices from data curation and anonymization workstreams from the UNHCR Microdata Library and methodologies developed by the World Bank and UNHCR.
Data becomes obsolete or irrelevant: Discrepancy between the time needed to produce data and analysis and the urgency of the data required for operational (or policy and program) opportunities.	Likely	Minor	Invest in innovation that can enable updated socioeconomic indicator estimates between surveys. Invest in analytical and communications support to produce briefs (or other just-in-time analysis) in anticipation of final reports. Conduct careful feasibility and implementation assessments of potential activities. Ensure strong planning and accountability on delivery timeline.
Missed opportunities (specific to Strategic Priority I): The JDC miss chances for statistical inclusion in countries and contexts if UNHCR and the World Bank are not perceived as sufficiently engaged in this area. If UNHCR and the World Bank are not linked in these discussions, the JDC may not be aware of places in which it could work.			The JDC should engage directly with its established partner network to learn about and identify opportunities for national statistical inclusion. For example, engagement in EGRIS provides access to 57 national statistical offices and regional statistical actors, many representing countries with internal displacement, stateless persons, and hosting refugees.
Institutional			
Lack of resources: The JDC may not be able to mobilise a critical			Proactive mobilisation of additional donors and partners

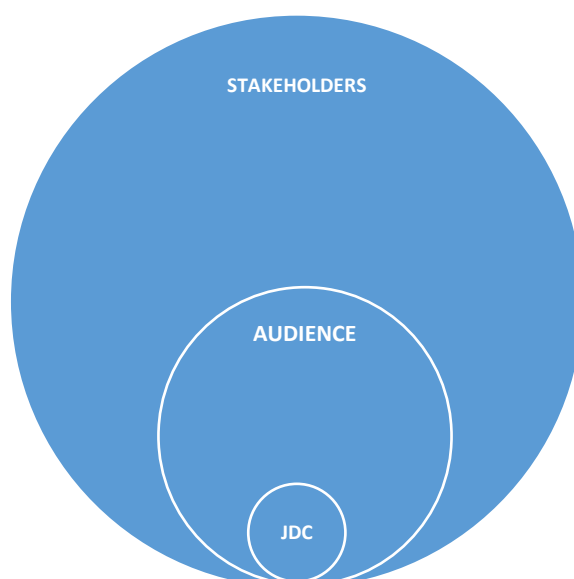
<p>mass of donors, which will create shortfalls in the budget required to achieve the strategy. This will be evident within 2024.</p>			<p>to the JDC. Through MC, ensure realistic budget planning processes, early and proactive monitoring of funds raised, and gaps. Allocate resources to communicating added value and building partnerships. If signs are that funds cannot be mobilised, UNHCR and World Bank should consider integrating secretariat in their existing functions.</p>
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Annex 6: Communications

The JDC has developed a communication plan to communicate the impact that data and analysis can have if used to shape policy and promote the discoverability and use of data and data to support timely decision-making for the people affected of forcible displacement and their hosts. The Communication plan will achieve this by: (i) Actively advising project teams on how best to communicate the data and evidence produced and incorporate communication plans at the stage of conceptualization; (ii) Creating new types of strategic engagements and channels; (iii) Increasing engagement with the private sector and civil society organizations as data users, capitalizing on their respective approaches to supporting inclusive policies and solutions; (iv) Imparting a cultural change within UNHCR and World Bank on how data on forced displacement is communicated; (v) Positioning the JDC as an authority on forced displacement data

These objectives are ambitious and will require a complex range of tactics to implement including putting greater focus on activities with most potential impact, uniformizing messaging and leveraging different channels, and adopting the ‘do less, better’ approach. In order to maximise our impact, selected JDC activities will be chosen for extensive communication applying the following filters: (1) Existing data gaps; (2) Size of the forcibly displaced population; (3) If the population is internally displaced; and (4) Potential for impact (multi-country studies, global research, data tools that are widely used).

Targeted audience will include development and host country policymakers as well as development and humanitarian practitioners. Beyond JDC’s immediate audience, is a wider group of stakeholders who have the potential to impact our work positively or negatively – particularly our parent organizations and other development and humanitarian organizations.



Annex 7: Process Action Plan (PAP)

Action/product	Deadlines	Responsible/involved units	Comment/status
The project/programme budget is inserted into the proposal for the Finance Act	Ensure that the project budget is inserted into the proposal for the Finance Act – hearing will be sent out by APD (normally in February/March)	Responsible unit	Done
Formulation, quality assurance and approval			
Forward early draft of project/programme document to ELQ for public consultation	17 days in advance of the meeting in the Programme Committee – 12. March Receive from HUMCIV/WB by 19 th , ready for ELQ 21 st .	HUMCIV	
Meeting in Danida Programme Committee	12. march	ELQ and responsible unit (HCE Katrine)	List of received responses from the consultation
Finalisation of the project/programme document	Min. 5 months prior to the Minister's approval Submitted by HUMCIV 8 th April to Dev Specialist	Responsible unit HUMCIV	Summary conclusions from the Programme Committee taken into account
Quality assurance: Appraisal	8-24 April	Development specialist from HUMCIV	An independent view must be safeguarded during appraisal
Draft Appraisal Report, including summary of conclusions and recommendations	24 April	Draft Appraisal Report presented to HUMCIV	
Final appraisal report integrating comments from responsible unit and partner	6 May 2024	Final Appraisal Report submitted to HUMCIV	
Final Project Document, annexes and appropriation cover note forwarded to ELQ/LÆRING	Min. 13 working days before meeting in Council for Development Policy (Deadline 13 May)	HUMCIV	
Presentation to the Council for Development Policy – 30. May	30 May	(HCE Katrine)	
The minister approves the project		ELQ submits the proposed project/programme together with the minutes of meeting	After Council for Development Policy meeting
Initial actions following the Minister's approval			

Register commitment(s) in MFA's financial systems within the planned quarter	After agreement(s) are signed	Responsible unit	
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Annex 8: Geographical coverage in implementation

Figure 1: Countries where the JDC have implemented activities in 2019-2023

