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<p>Key results:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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. <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>	File No.	24/20200																					
	Country	Global																					
	Responsible Unit	HUMCIV																					
	Sector	Multi-sector																					
	Partners	World Bank																					
		<i>DKK million</i>																					
	Commitment	2024	2025	2026	2027																		
	Projected disbursement	25	25	25	25																		
	Duration	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	NO																					
	Relevant SDGs	<table border="1"> <tr> <td> No Poverty</td> <td> No Hunger</td> <td> Good Health, Wellbeing</td> <td> Quality Education</td> <td> Gender Equality</td> <td> Clean Water, Sanitation</td> </tr> <tr> <td> Affordable Clean Energy</td> <td> Decent Jobs, Econ. Growth</td> <td> Industry, Innovation, Infrastructure</td> <td> Reduced Inequalities</td> <td> Sustainable Cities, Communities</td> <td> Responsible Consumption & Production</td> </tr> <tr> <td> Climate Action</td> <td> Life below Water</td> <td> Life on Land</td> <td> Peace & Justice, strong inst.</td> <td> Partnerships for Goals</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>					 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
 No Poverty	 No Hunger	 Good Health, Wellbeing	 Quality Education	 Gender Equality	 Clean Water, Sanitation																		
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Strategic objectives

Contribute to the ability of stakeholders to make timely and evidence-informed decisions to improve the lives of displacement-affected people.

Justification for choice of partner

The JDC is a unique actor in the data space leveraging competencies and strengths from UNHCR and the World Bank.

Summary:

Core contribution to JDC based on their 2024-2027 strategic plan.

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

Budget (engagement as defined in FMI):

Total	DKK 100
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PROJECT DOCUMENT

Draft

Denmark's support to the WB-UNHCR Joint Data Center 2024-2027

360 No. 24/12200

TABLE OF CONTENT

1. Introduction	4
2. Programme context	4
Lessons learned and justification of support	5
JDC Implementation modalities	6
3. Project Objective	7
4. Theory of Change and Scope of the JDC	8
4.1 General Theory of Change	8
4.2 Theory of Change per Strategic Priority	9
4.2.1 Strategic Priority I - Systematic inclusion in national statistics	9
4.2.2 Strategic Priority II - Targeted production of high-quality data and timely analysis to inform policy and programs	11
4.2.3 Strategic Priority III - Data innovation to increase the quality, timeliness, and accessibility of data	13
4.2.4 Strategic Priority IV – Operationalize data and evidence to strengthen solutions to forced displacement	15
5. Results framework and monitoring	17
5.1. Results Framework	17
5.2 Monitoring and Evaluation of JDC's project portfolio	19
6. Inputs/Budget	20
7. Institutional and Management Arrangements	21
9. Risk Management	23
10. Closure & sustainability	25
Annex 1: Context analysis	Error! Bookmark not defined.
Annex 2: Partner Assessment	Error! Bookmark not defined.
Annex 3: Theory of Change	Error! Bookmark not defined.
Annex 4: Risk analysis matrix	Error! Bookmark not defined.
Annex 7: Communications	Error! Bookmark not defined.
Annex 8: Process Action Plan (PAP)	Error! Bookmark not defined.

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 2017 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 data, while also bringing in the World Bank's analytical expertise and experience helping national governments improve its statistical capacity. The Center is housed at the UN city in Copenhagen. 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 into a joint initiative. Denmark is thereby 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.

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 results are made widely available.

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.

The vision of the WB-UNHCR Joint Data Center is aligned with priorities in the Danish development cooperation contributes, i.e. to building just and resilient societies that counter poverty and inequality. Leaving no-one behind and inclusive development are fundamental aspects of this vision which is delivered through partnerships across the humanitarian, development, peace nexus. 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".

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.

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 have 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. INTPA has committed new funds to JDC in 2024 and negotiations are ongoing for additional funding for 2025 and beyond. The Hilton Foundation have signalled renewed support of the program as of 2025. In addition, further fundraising for the JDC Strategy 2024-2027 has started with support from the World Bank and UNHCR, and initial discussions with key partners for funding are promising and will continue to be deepened over the next few weeks.

Lessons learned and justification of support

Over the past four years, the JDC has successfully operationalized its strategic vision for 2019-2023 and established key partnerships. It has produced concrete outcomes from its technical and financial investments across four original strategic objectives: (i) strengthening systems and standards, (ii) producing data and analysis, (iii) enhancing safe and responsible data access, and (iv) building evidence and sharing knowledge.

Important deliverables and highlights from this period include 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 has 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.

Support to the next phase for the JDC's work, through the WB, 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, by supporting a platform for collaboration between two large 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;
- Inform JDC decisions on its programme of work across geography and thematic areas enabling alignment of 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 MC.

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);

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).

- **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.

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.

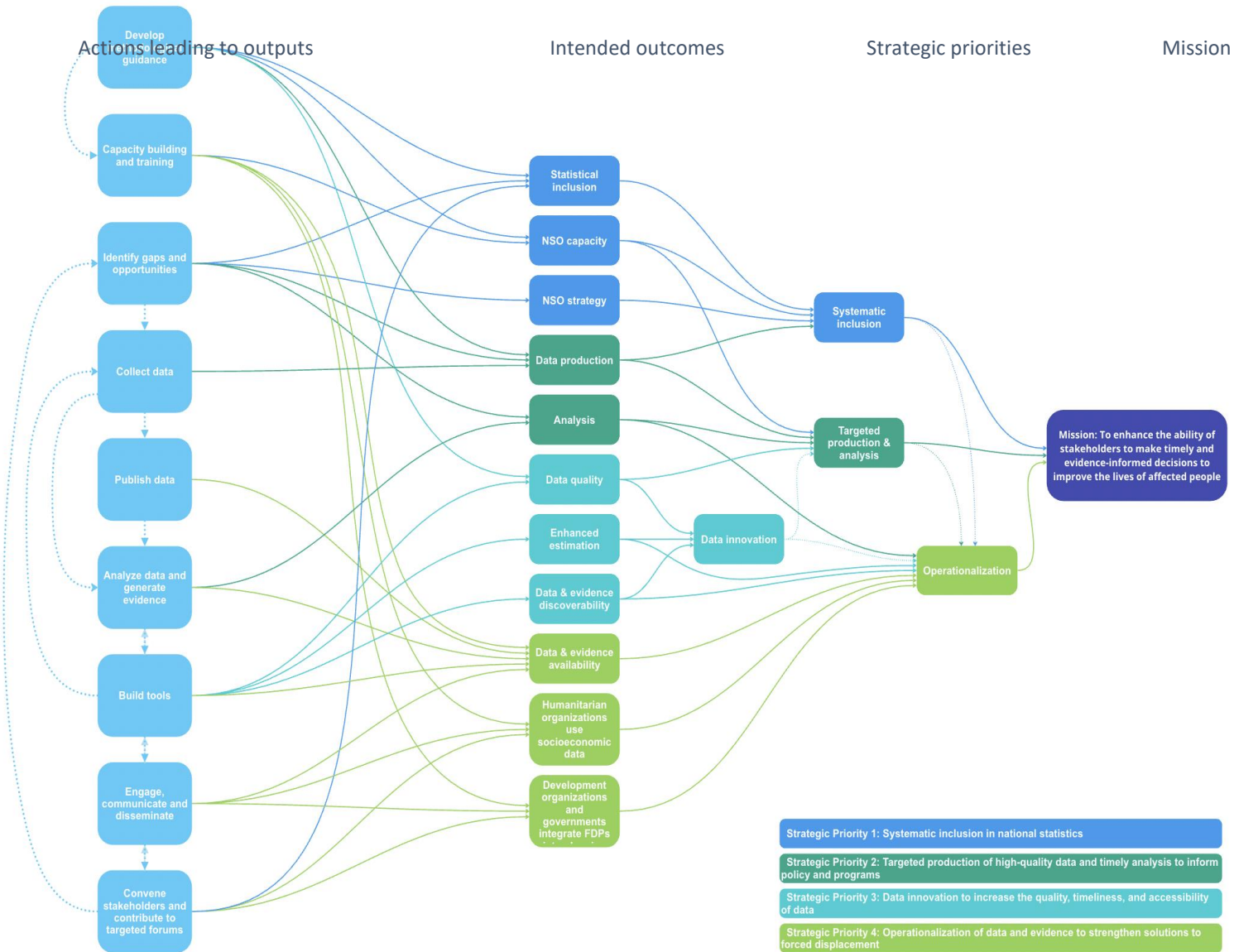
3. Project Objective

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.**

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

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

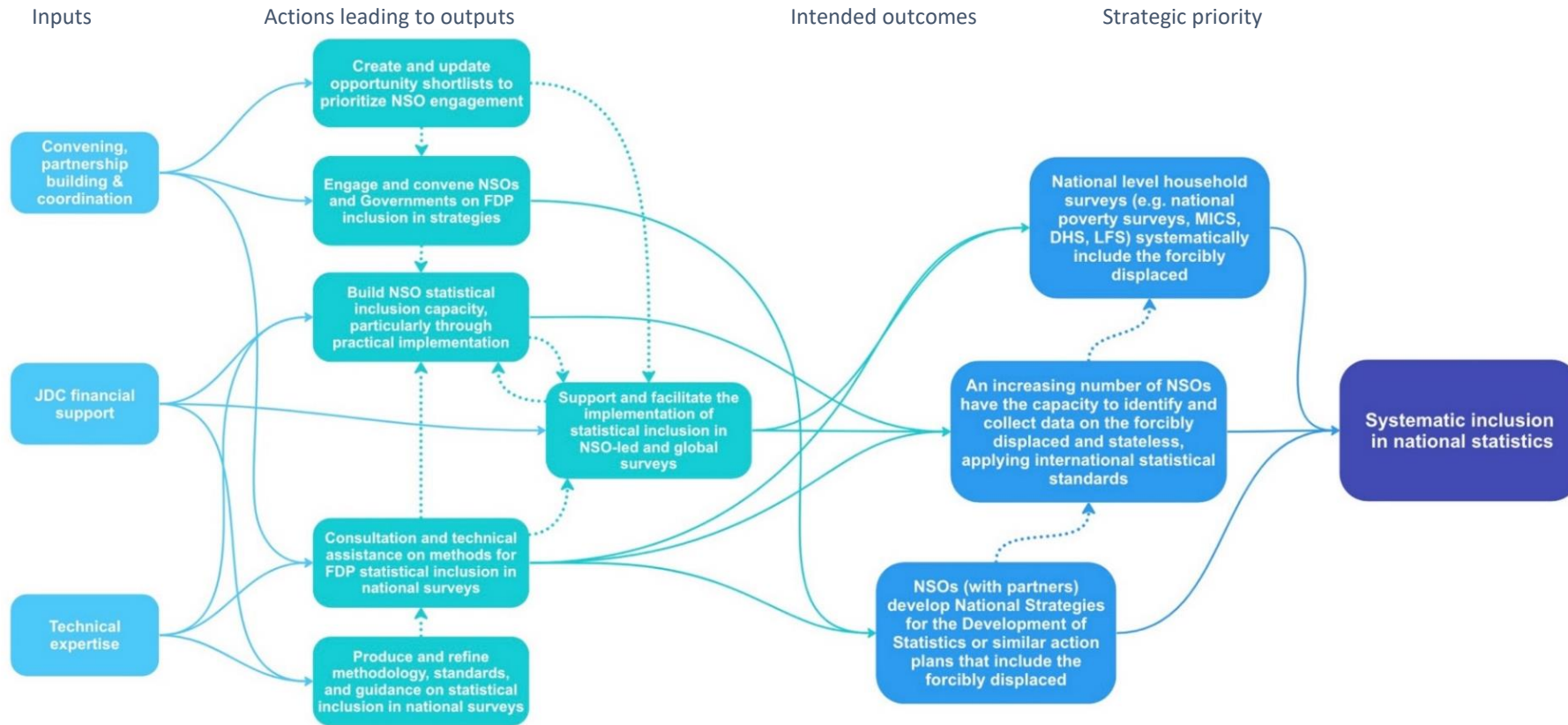
- Proper identification and representation in regular national-level household surveys allows for nationally owned socioeconomic data of refugees, IDPs, and stateless persons⁴ that is comparable with the host population and over time.
- It is possible to build and retain technical capacity and NSO leadership 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.

⁴ 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.

Strategic Priority I – Theory of Change



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.

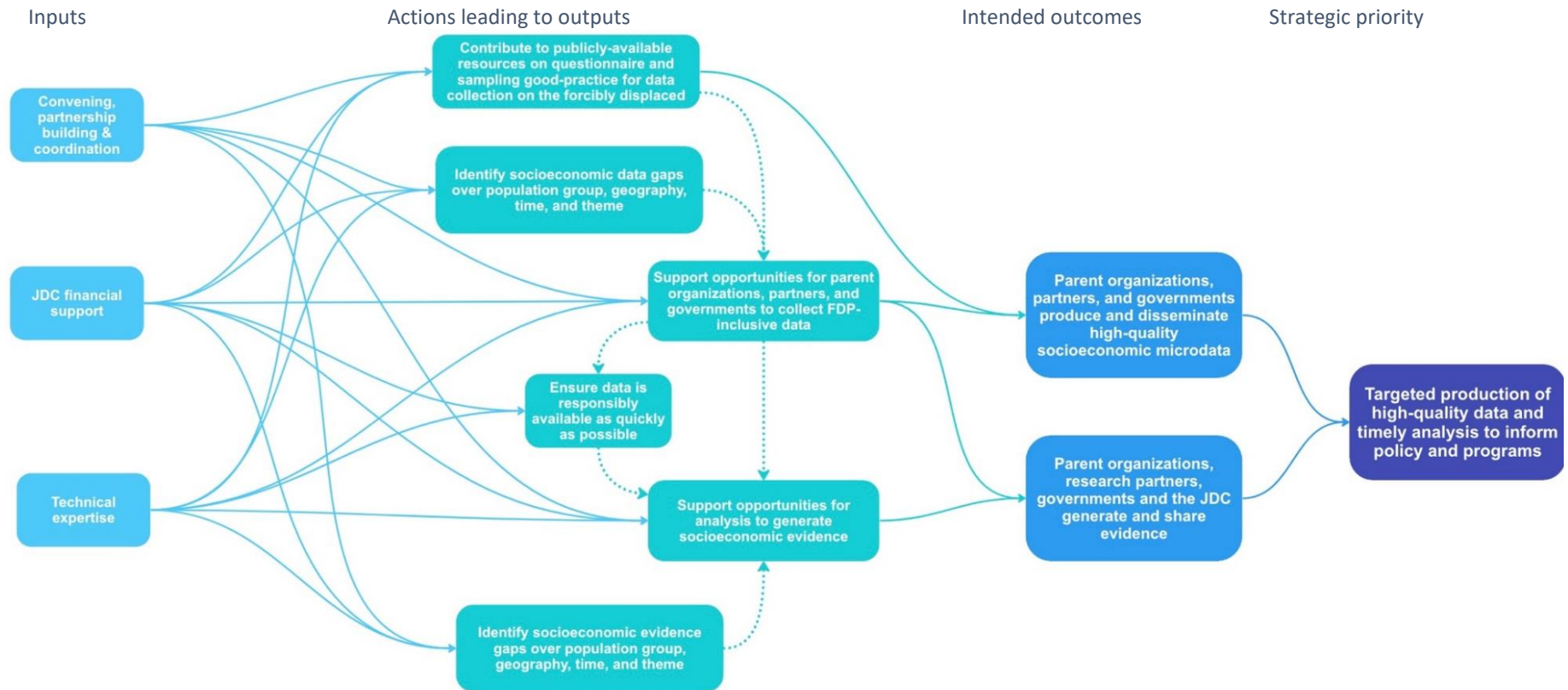
Assumption

- 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.

Strategic Priority II – Theory of Change



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.

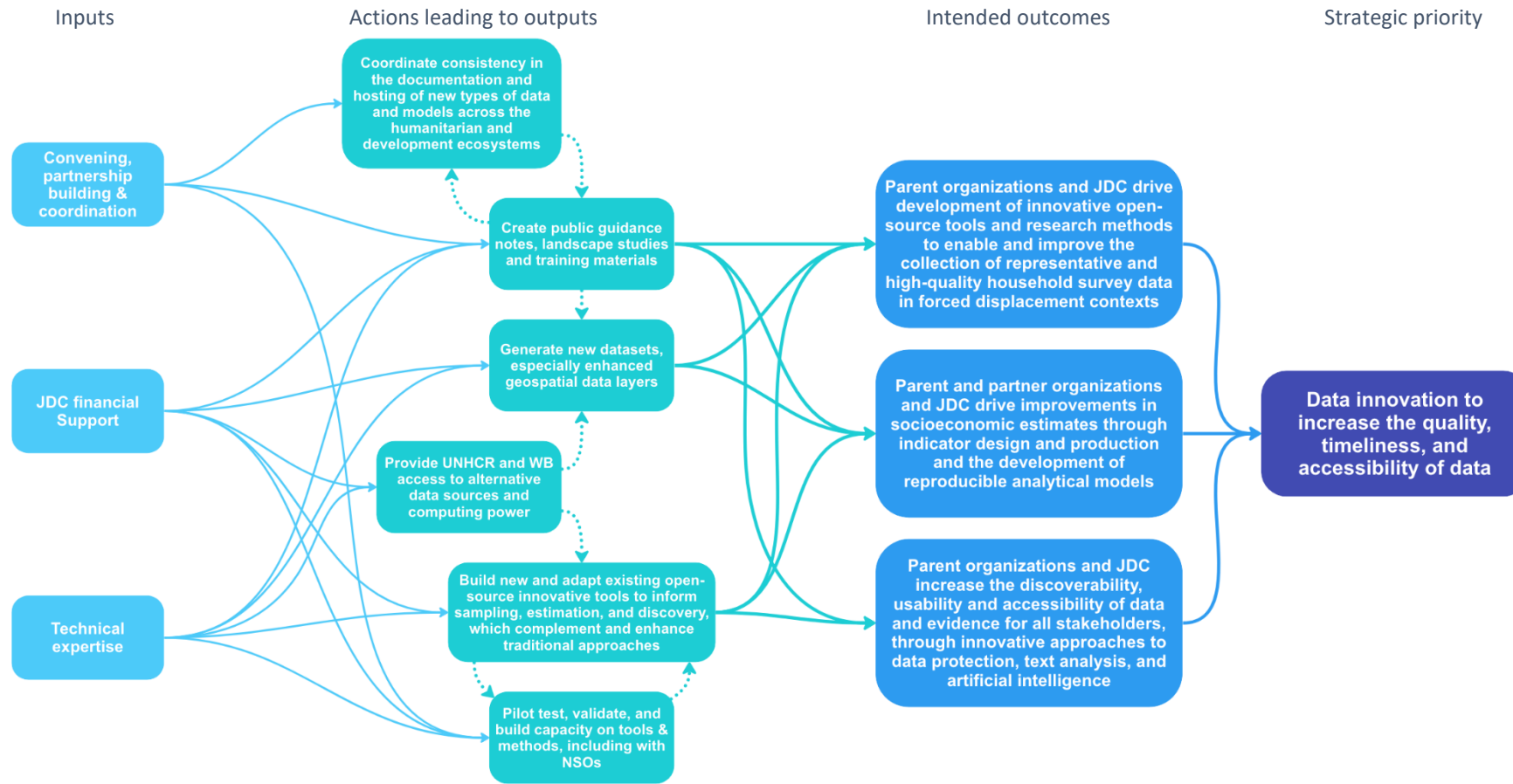
Assumptions

- 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.

Strategic Priority III – Theory of Change



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 Displacement⁵ and the Marketplace for Researchers and Practitioners⁶ 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.

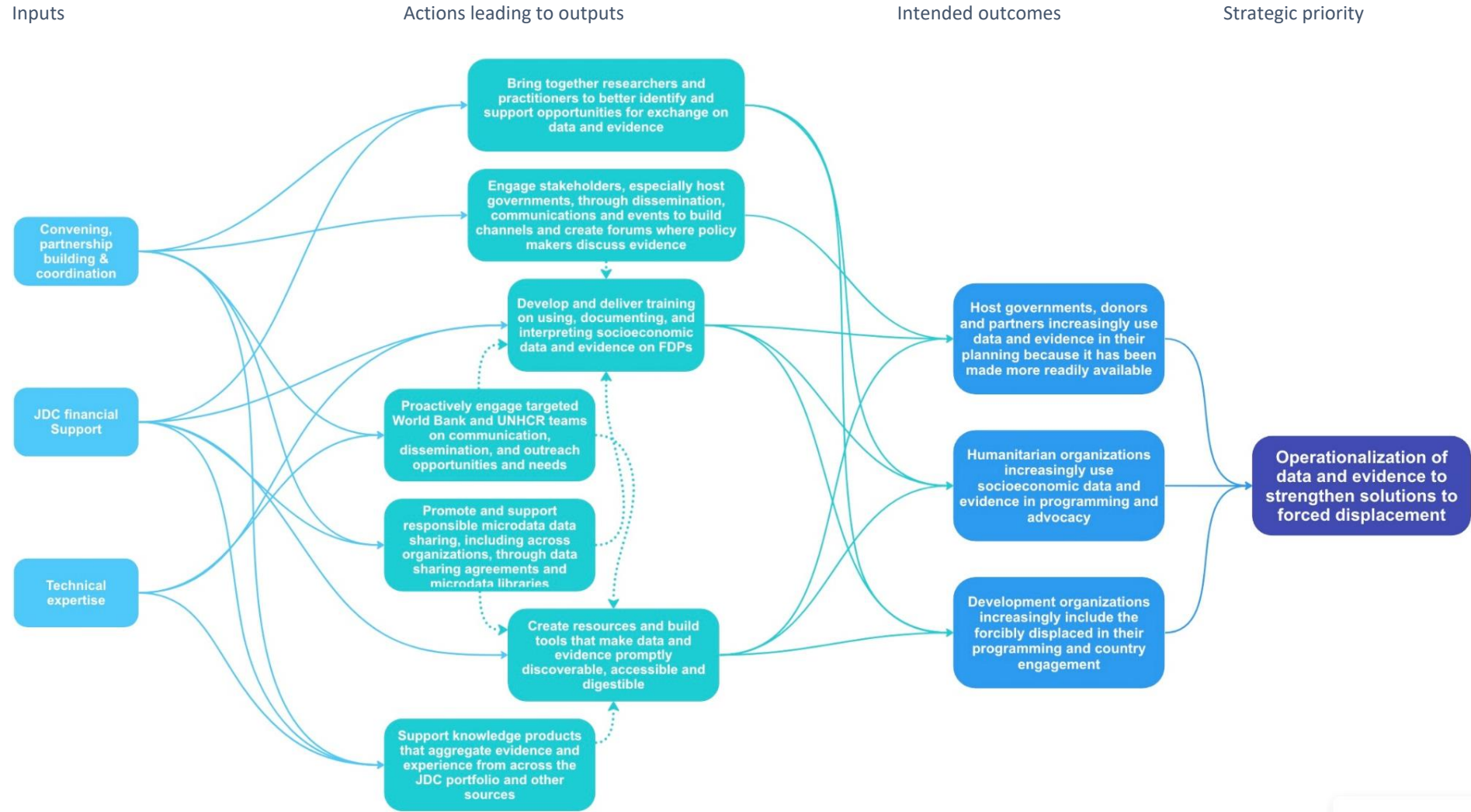
Intended outcomes

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.

⁵ 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.

⁶ 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](#)).

Strategic Priority IV – Theory of Change



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.

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

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 statistics that include the forcibly displaced. 	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
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 	2.1. X JDC-supported high-quality socioeconomic microdata sets on affected populations produced and made publicly available.	79	40

Project World Bank-UNHCR Joint Data Center on Forced Displacement				
Strategic Priority	Intended Outcomes	Outcome indicators	Target end of 2027	Baseline end of 2023
	the JDC generate and share evidence.	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 analysis, and artificial intelligence. 	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
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*

Project World Bank-UNHCR Joint Data Center on Forced Displacement				
Strategic Priority	Intended Outcomes	Outcome indicators	Target end of 2027	Baseline end of 2023
		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)	0.1. Improved formulation and implementation of policy for forcibly displaced, stateless and hosts 0.2. Improved targeting of humanitarian and development programs for forcibly displaced, stateless and hosts	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>				

5.2 Monitoring and Evaluation of JDC's project portfolio

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 to assess progress and allow for course correction.

6. Inputs/Budget

The additional Danish contribution of DKK 100 million will support four strategic priorities, outlined in chapter 1.

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 MTFD 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.

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

Historic contributions are listed below, while negotiations are underway from the same list of donors for the period of 2024-2027, covering the new JDC strategic period. Contracts are expected to be signed during Q2 and Q3 in 2024. 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, together with its core donors (DK, US and EU).

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

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 and , 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 policymakers 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 can access 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.	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 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.

10. Closure & 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.

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 the Kingdom of 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.