THE JOINT DATA CENTER KNOWLEDGE AGENDA

CONCEPT NOTE

Prepared for the JDC's Strategic Advisory Council 2022

CONTEXT AND STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

"Data and analysis illuminate the needs and capacities of forcibly displaced persons, and their impact on host communities. They provide the foundation for designing effective programmes, assessing their impact over time, and measuring progress towards solutions"[1]

Introduction

There has been a sharp increase in quantitative research on forced displacement over the last ten years.[2] The so-called "Syrian refugee crisis" of 2015, which attracted widespread academic and media attention, the record number of the forcibly displaced around the word, the drive towards new evidence from dedicated programs (such as the Building the Evidence on Forced Displacement research partnership) and publications (such as the forthcoming World Bank World Development Report 2023), and the availability of new, but limited, socioeconomic data are all reasons behind this.[3]

The growth in available evidence enriches the debate on forced displacement. At the same time, it stimulates the emergence of two sets of questions:

1. Despite the upsurge in available data and evidence, major gaps still exist in our knowledge of forced displacement. These are identifiable from a geographical, thematic, and population perspective. The lack of data still impedes the production of solid research in several regions, including some that are heavily affected by displacement crises. Some of the countries in the Sahel region are examples of underrepresented areas in the evidence landscape. Similarly, some displaced populations would benefit from more attention from the research community: Stateless people and displaced children are two of these groups. How can we identify and close

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[1] People Forced to Flee, 2022, UNHCR and Oxford University Press; p. 304.

[2] See Verme, P, and K Schuettler. 2021. "The Impact of Forced Displacement on Host Communities: A Review of the Empirical Literature in Economics." *Journal of Development Economics*, 21; and Dionigi, F, and D Tabasso. 2022. "Academic Trends in Forced Displacement." University of Bristol School of Sociology, Politics and International Studies. University of Bristol

[3] Examples of available socioeconomic data can be found in the Microdata Libraires hosted by the World Bank and UNHCR.

these gaps? How can we direct new activities towards areas which can be harder to research because they lack funds, facilities, or available data?

2. Even in those areas where data and evidence are relatively abundant, research risks being confined within the boundaries of academia. How can we make this body of knowledge operationally relevant? What can be done to translate research findings into actionable policy? How can we stimulate the production of research with a strong policy angle? And how can we use research to improve the living conditions of the forcibly displaced and their host communities?

The activities proposed in this Concept Note, which form the new Joint Data Center Knowledge Agenda, aim to address the need to identify and fill knowledge gaps, and to strengthen the link between research and operations.

Since its inception in 2019, the Joint Data Center (JDC) has dedicated many of its activities to filling data and evidence gaps (the "substantive gap" and the "coverage gap" in the language of the Joint Data Center Strategy, Box 1). The JDC did this by funding and supporting data collection exercises and analytical efforts, as well as engaging with National Statistical Offices and other partners to facilitate the inclusion of the forcibly displaced in censuses and national statistical surveys.

Nonetheless, the persistence of these gaps calls for new, innovative, instruments, that complement existing ones. Some of the activities presented in this Concept Note—the data and evidence gap maps, the marketplace for researchers and practitioners, and the knowledge papers—aim to address these knowledge gaps. With these tools, the Center aims to stimulate more efficient and agile knowledge production that focuses on those themes, regions and populations that have limited research thus far.

Among its multiple roles, the JDC acts as a research catalyst, strengthening the connections between policymakers, practitioners, and researchers. The importance of this role cannot be underestimated: "...clear evidence on the impact of interventions helps to ensure programmes are efficient and effective".[4] The activities proposed to bridge the gap between policy and research (such as the marketplace, knowledge papers, or training activities) will build on this experience, while paving the way for new collaborations and opportunities that operationalize research and evidence on forced displacement.

In addition to presenting the Knowledge Agenda, this Concept Note attempts to build a coherent framework in which these activities complement and reinforce each other while being directly linked to existing projects of the JDC or its parent institutions. Thus, the Knowledge Agenda intends to serve the current and future needs of the JDC by converting the wealth of information in its portfolio into robust, operationally actionable knowledge, and by guiding its decisions on how to prioritize the generation of additional data, information and knowledge. However, the Agenda also aspires to be useful to humanitarian and development partners who generate or leverage socioeconomic microdata and evidence on forcibly displaced populations and their hosts.

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[4] People Forced to Flee, 2022, UNHCR and Oxford University Press; p. 239.

Why a Joint Data Center Knowledge Agenda?

The work of the JDC lends itself to the creation of "knowledge" on forced displacement. We see data and evidence as necessary inputs in the process of knowledge generation, and we interpret knowledge as the result of a broad set of products, analyses, and activities that foster our understanding of forced displacement. These products include the data collection and data analysis activities currently funded and supported by the Center, and the JDC's papers, Quarterly Digests, and Research Conferences.

As the JDC completes its third year of operational work, a need to structure and categorize the creation of this knowledge has emerged to ensure it fits the purposes of the Center and meets the expectations from our parent institutions, donors, and other members of our Management Committee. The JDC's portfolio has grown to include more than fifty activities in some thirty countries. Many, if not all, of these activities include a knowledge component that can contribute to the JDC's effort to build novel evidence on forced displacement. The Joint Data Center Knowledge Agenda would set a path for developing knowledge that builds on the existing portfolio of the Center's activities and complements other efforts at UNHCR, the World Bank, and operational and academic partners. Moreover, insights gained from the activities proposed in the Agenda can help the JDC shape its work programs to better respond to current and anticipated needs in identifying and filling knowledge gaps.

As the portfolio of activities grows and the JDC receives requests to engage in new projects from World Bank and UNHCR teams (and beyond), two factors need to be considered as to how these activities can contribute to the Knowledge Agenda:

1. In designing an activity included within the Agenda, as well as in monitoring its development, it will be crucial to verify its coherence with the objectives stated in the Joint Data Center Strategy (see Box 1). In this respect, the Agenda should reinforce the role of the JDC as a knowledge catalyst; this should be achieved without spreading the knowledge over too many dimensions, and keeping the focus on topics that are at the core of JDC's workstreams.

2. The Knowledge Agenda should be developed with a forward-looking approach, to inform future JDC investments, and to help orient the second mandate of the Center (2024-2028).

Central to the Agenda is the role of partnership. Convening collaborative efforts and establishing partnerships with relevant stakeholders has always been the modus operandi of the JDC (itself the result of a partnership).[5] Whenever possible and appropriate, and respecting the managerial rules of the JDC's and its parent institutions, many of the activities presented in this Concept Note will be designed, developed and implemented with partners. Besides the World Bank and UNHCR, these collaborations can include academic institutions, other international organizations, governments (including national statistical offices), NGOs and think tanks.

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[5] See also the Joint Data Center Annual Report 2019-2020.

This Concept Note outlines a programmatic package with four sets of activities ("pillars") that will form the Knowledge Agenda:

1. Data and evidence mapping exercises.

2. Development of a "marketplace" for researchers and practitioners.

3. Knowledge papers that present, aggregate and synergize evidence from the work in the JDC's second objective;[6] and

4. Technical training and capacity building modules in collaboration with both parent institutions and other partners.

Box 1 – The Knowledge Agenda and the Joint Data Center Strategy

The JDC Strategy for 2021-2023 describes how the Center prioritizes its engagement so that it improves the protection and well-being of populations affected by forced displacement through better data and evidence. By outlining the key strategic objectives, expected results for 2021 to 2023, and the modus operandi to achieve these results, the strategy provides a comprehensive picture of how the Joint Data Center works towards a step-change in the quantity, quality, availability, and use of socioeconomic data and evidence on forced displacement. The Strategy positions the Center in its wider ecosystem stressing operational relevance, meaningful partnerships, and the avoidance of duplication.

The Knowledge Agenda provides a decisive contribution towards the realization of at least three objectives in the JDC's Strategy:

- Filling the *coverage gap* and the *substantive gap,* or lack of data or analysis on key population groups, geographic areas, socioeconomic welfare, or time dimensions. The mapping exercises, the marketplace and the knowledge papers are parts of the JDC's attempt to stimulate more analysis on forced displacement; specific attention will be devoted to those populations, themes, and geographic areas that are not core to current evidence-production.

- Reinforcing the *convening role* of the Center. The marketplace, the knowledge papers and the training activities are elements of the Agenda through which the JDC aims to facilitate and strengthen fruitful collaborations between researchers, policy makers, practitioners and other forced displacement actors whose activities can benefit from a wider application of evidence.

- Forging new *partnerships*. The JDC envisions that the vast majority of Knowledge Agenda activities will be conducted in collaboration with partners, as is already the case for many JDC projects. Through the marketplace, the Center will also foster new partnerships outside the Center and new collaborative efforts with the ultimate goals of benefitting those forcibly displaced.

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[6] From the JDC Strategy, the second strategic objective is to "Produce quality socioeconomic microdata and analysis at sub-national, national, and regional levels to inform and improve policy processes and response."

ACTIVITIES

1. Data and Evidence Maps

At present, the JDC funds and supports data collection efforts and analyses in about thirty countries. This list changes over time, and the JDC regularly evaluates the expansion of its portfolio based on inputs from its parent institutions and other stakeholders. When deciding whether to support any activity, the first questions that need to be answered are "Is this needed? How does it help the forcibly displaced? Does it close a knowledge and/or operational gap? Is it new and/or innovative? Does it duplicate something that is already available?"

These questions guide the decision-making process of any actor who is about to embark in a data-related project. Answering them requires a deep knowledge of the existing data and analytical resources in the country or region of interest. A catalogue of these resources would provide the JDC with a useful tool to assess how appropriate certain funding requests are. Perhaps more importantly, it would provide researchers and practitioners with an instrument to help them in closing data and evidence gaps on forced displacement, and donors with a starting point from which to decide if funding should be allocated to a data collection or an analytical piece.

To help address these needs, the Center aims to develop two mapping tools:[7]

- The **Data Mapping** tool will be a web-based user interface that represents country-specific socioeconomic microdata on forcibly displaced populations found in microdata libraries (MDLs) from the World Bank and UNHCR and beyond —including but not limited to data collection supported by the JDC.

  This will not be an exercise in data curation and the tool will not host data; rather, the exercise will catalog a searchable list of datasets on those forcibly displaced and will provide links to the sites and libraries where the data is housed. Initially, this will be done by mining the tags in the Application Programming Interfaces (APIs) of the World Bank and UNHCR MDLs. The JDC team will work in close coordination with teams from the MDLs to improve functionality of the tool and ensure complementarity in efforts between the teams. Information on standard metadata will be collected and grouped at the country level, noting which modules and welfare domains were included in the data collection instrument. The tool will also include filters for data quality (including sampling strategy, availability of weights, and modality).

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[7] In the development of these tools, the Joint Data Center can refer to numerous existing platforms. These can be seen as starting points in terms of design of the tools, and can also be the sources of inputs for content material. As examples of these platforms, it is worth mentioning here the mapping exercises conducted by 3ie (e.g., Moore, N, Lane, C, Storhaug, I, Franich, A, Rolker, H, Furgeson, J, Sparling, T and Snilstveit, B. 2021. The effects of food systems interventions on food security and nutrition outcomes in low- and middle-income countries, 3ie Evidence Gap Map Report 16. New Delhi: International Initiative for Impact Evaluation (3ie). Available at: https://doi.org/10.23846/EGM016), CEDIL (see "Development impact evaluations in Pakistan: A country evaluation map"), and the Campbell Collaboration (for example UNICEF Innocenti – Campbell collaboration Mega-Map on Child Well-being Interventions in LMIC's); and the data and evidence repositories Datahub for Field Experiments in Economics and Public Policy featuring IPA and J-PAL contributions, and the Humanitarian Data Exchange.

- **Evidence Mapping** tools will also be implemented in a web-based interface as an intervention-by-outcome table that positions available causal evidence, and rigorous descriptive evidence on "what works" to improve the welfare of the forcibly displaced and their hosts. The map metadata will also have filters and tags for population of concern and geography. The mapping will be a multidimensional array of high-quality experimental or quasi-experimental impact evaluations or systematic reviews/meta-analyses. One key advantage of this over a typical literature review is the systematic, documented nature of the search, which improves both reproducibility and the ability to make strong claims of comprehensiveness.

The creation, maintenance, and periodic updates of these comprehensive compilations of both data and evidence on forced displacement will rely heavily on activities that the JDC already supports as well as other initiative from its parent institutions. The in-country data collection activities conducted by World Bank and UNHCR, whose data is currently hosted on the MDLs, are a starting point to fill the gaps in the data map. Similarly, the analytical projects supported by the JDC (and the scoping exercises that typically take place in the initial phases of such projects), together with the JDC's Literature Review Database, offer a relevant knowledge basis for the evidence mapping exercise.

The JDC will also collaborate with several colleagues, who have already collected relevant information within certain regions and countries. For example, many of the UNHCR economists, some of whom are funded by the JDC, conduct scoping exercises of the existing data and evidence that are already available in the country where they are based. An example of such an exercise, which refers to data availability in Bangladesh, is provided in Annex 1. As the number of UNHCR country economists grows, these exercises (and similar ones conducted by World Bank economists) can be consolidated into our mapping tools. The Knowledge Agenda, therefore, will offer a virtual space in which the results from these efforts can be made available.

2. A marketplace to facilitate responsive research

One of the roles envisioned for (and to some extent, played by) the JDC, is that of facilitator between researchers and practitioners. This has been done with the double purpose of making research more operationally relevant for policy makers; and stimulating practitioners to welcome inputs and evidence originating from research efforts. The Center's Research Conferences, webinars, and other initiatives such as the Primer on Research Activities, have aided in the pursuit of these objectives. Nonetheless, collaborations are often missing due to a lack of coordination. During the last Research Conference, the JDC distributed a questionnaire to all participants to gather information on their work and their views on which threads of research are the most policy relevant. The answers to that questionnaire indicated overlaps in terms of interest in specific populations (e.g., IDPs), themes (such as cash transfers), or geography (for example, Latin America). Yet, the answers also indicated that these common interests did not translate into working partnerships.

Information on operational needs and researchers' interests can be elicited through several modes. One of the aims of the Knowledge Agenda is to systematize such efforts by developing

a web portal dedicated to collecting the results of similar questionnaires and to provide an interactive space for all interested actors for signaling operational needs or research interests and proposing 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](#)). The resulting webpage would be organized by geography, population of concern, and policy areas so as to facilitate collaborative opportunities between researchers and practitioners based on common aims, interests or geographical areas.

3. Knowledge papers

Since its inception, the JDC has produced several documents that disseminate academic knowledge, present meta-knowledge, stimulate new research and knowledge creation, or present new evidence directly linked to the JDC's activities or on themes core to the JDC's mission. These documents have taken two forms: JDC papers (that present original evidence) and JDC Quarterly Digests (that summarize knowledge on specific themes). These products have covered several topics, from COVID-19 to the long-term effects of forced displacement, to gender issues, to attitudes towards refugees, among others.

This pillar of the Knowledge Agenda aims to provide a framework within which the JDC can continue conceptualizing and producing these publications. In this respect, this activity aims to link the Knowledge Agenda with some of the dissemination activities that the Center has already implemented over the last three years. Specifically, it aims to give a vehicle for the development of knowledge papers produced by the JDC leveraging the results from the multiple activities in its portfolio, including the data collection and the (descriptive, prescriptive and predictive) studies it supports, and related work.

The selection of topics for these knowledge papers should be informed by the Center's familiarity with data and evidence derived from the execution of the JDC's own work program and its position at the intersection of humanitarian and development work for displaced populations and their hosts. The exact topics will be determined by the JDC's secretariat, considering:

- the lack of attention on a particular research subject, geographical area, or population group—leveraging the results from the data and evidence mapping exercises above.

- availability of a consistent body of knowledge on a specific research subject, geographical area, or population group, which can be summarized, presented, and disseminated in a compact document.

- solicitations by host governments or the JDC's Strategic Advisory Council.

- opportunities to complement research conducted by colleagues at the World Bank, UNHCR and other partners; and to process and analyze evidence originating from different sources on topics connected with JDC's activities.

- areas of inquiry emerging from the JDC Research Conference or other dissemination events; and

- indications from the interactions observed in the marketplace described in the previous section.

4. Training opportunities

The knowledge produced through the JDC activities, as well as other projects conducted by UNHCR or the World Bank, constitutes a stock of data, evidence and experience that can be employed to building capacity around policy making on forced displacement. At the same time, academics from highly renowned institutions have displayed increasing interest in the work of the Center (and forced displacement more generally). This offers an opportunity to collaborate with universities and other institutions to design new training modules on the socioeconomic dimension of forced displacement. These modules, which could heavily rely on data collections supported by the JDC and the capital of knowledge harbored in both UNHCR and the World Bank, can be tailored to meet the needs of different audiences, such as:

- UNHCR officers, senior officers and representatives.

- World Bank task team leaders and managers.

- Officers of other international institutions, national and local governments, private entities operating on forced displacement issues.

- Scholars, researchers and practitioners in host countries and countries of origin.

- Academic students around the world.

Each of these groups could benefit from specific training, while bringing their own expertise, contributing to the development of a wide network of data-savvy researchers and practitioners on forced displacement. Table 1 presents a brief summary of the objectives and characteristics of the training envisioned for each of the groups above. Annex 2 provides a more detailed example of how such training could be structured at an executive level. The draft program in Annex 2 is provided for illustrative purposes only.

Table 1 - Types of training and objectives

Type of Engagement	Target Audience	Delivery Mode	Training Focus	Final Objectives
Institutional	UNHCR officers, senior officers and representatives	Executive training	Socioeconomic data	Master use and relevance of socioeconomic data in forced displacement contexts
Institutional	World Bank task team leaders and managers	Executive training	Forced displacement issues	Applying technical skills and adapting development approaches in humanitarian contexts
Institutional / Individual	Civil servants, professionals in international institutions and private entities	Executive training	Socioeconomic data for forced displacement	Train professionals able to use data for targeting, programming and policy actions in forced displacement contexts
Individual	Scholars, researchers and practitioners in host countries and countries of origin	Academic level workshops and summer schools	Socioeconomic data	Train data-savvy researchers on opportunities in countries more heavily affected by forced displacement
Individual	Academic students	Academic module (Master level)	Socioeconomic data for forced displacement	Push young researchers towards applying quantitative skills in the study of forced displacement issues

DELIVERABLES AND TIMELINE

As outlined in the previous section, the Knowledge Agenda is articulated across four main activities, each of which will produce a set of deliverables. The deliverables associated with the Knowledge Agenda will cover a variety of topics and means of distribution, including maps, online platforms and training modules, as well as more traditional knowledge products, such as papers and literature reviews, as listed below.

1. Data and evidence mapping exercises: online platforms cataloguing data and evidence gaps with interactive tools (in either map or matrix format).

2. Marketplace for researchers and practitioners: online platform for researchers and practitioners to explore joint interests/needs in research. The platform will also devote space to interaction and the exchange of information, lessons learned and best practices.

3. Knowledge dissemination papers: JDC papers, JDC Quarterly Digests, commissioned papers/reports.

4. Technical training and capacity building: training modules for different audiences, in collaboration with academic institutions, World Bank, UNHCR, and local and national entities.

It is expected that the development and implementation of the activities in the Knowledge Agenda, as presented in this Concept Note, will take place over several years, stretching into the second mandate of the JDC. For illustrative purposes, and to provide an indication of the deadlines and management of the activities, we present a tentative Gantt Chart for the year 2023 in Annex 3, which focuses on a few sub-activities included in each of the four "pillars" of the Agenda.

OBJECTIVES

The activities highlighted in this note have two main goals:

1. To provide tools that identify and help to fill data and evidence gaps in forced displacement; and

2. To strengthen the links between researchers and practitioners, by making research more operationally relevant, and facilitating interaction and increasing the likelihood of working partnerships.

Overall, these two aims can be summarized in one global objective, namely to facilitate the design, adoption and implementation of evidence-based policies and programs for displaced populations and host communities. This aligns with the mission of the JDC to enhance the ability of stakeholders to make timely and evidence-informed decisions that can improve the lives of affected people.

To obtain this result, the Knowledge Agenda proposes activities that cover a broad spectrum but include: the identification of knowledge gaps; the creation of new opportunities for filling these gaps; the creation of new knowledge and the improved dissemination of existing knowledge in response to the gaps; and the consolidation, formalization, and targeted

dissemination of knowledge in training courses. This last element will also lead to new capacities around the creation and management of quantitative evidence on forced displacement.

IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

The implementation of the activities within the Knowledge Agenda assumes a constant collaboration between the JDC staff responsible for the Agenda, and the multiple partners involved in its development. These partners include: academic institutions, especially in relation to the training activities and the publication of new knowledge papers; research centers, think tanks and research funding bodies, with a specific but not exclusive reference to the gap maps and the marketplace; national statistical offices, local and national governments, in relation to the gap maps, as well as the marketplace; international institutions and NGOs, potentially for each of the four pillars of the Agenda.

Within these collaborations, the JDC will act as a coordinator to encourage the coherence of the Agenda and its components, the timely implementation of the Agenda items, the quality of the delivered products, and the prompt dissemination of results.

Moreover, the JDC will lead the design and preparation of specific items. For example, several aspects of the preparation of the gap maps, such as the coordination with UNHCR economists, will be managed directly by staff at the JDC. Similarly, the Center will conduct activities to stimulate use of the marketplace platform by researchers and practitioners.

Conversely, it can be expected that the JDC will seek to collaborate with partners for the delivery of certain activities, such as the preparation and launch of the online platforms, the design and launch of the training modules, the drafting of specific Digests and papers, and the provision of data and information to include in the marketplace platform. The JDC will support the process of design, development and implementation of most of the activities.

ENGAGEMENT WITH PARTNERS

Successful implementation of each of the four pillars described in this document is predicated upon direct collaboration with multiple partners. Effective management of partner collaborations will be instrumental to the successful implementation of the JDC's Knowledge Agenda.

Indicatively, collaboration with World Bank and UNHCR will span across the Agenda. Input from, and the active participation of, colleagues from the JDC's two parent institutions will be critical in shaping the activities.

Subject to procurement approval, other envisioned partnerships will include universities, research centers and think tanks; multilateral agencies; national statistical offices; NGOs; funding initiatives; national and local governments (see also section "Implementation Arrangements").

RISKS

Table 2 - Risks and proposed mitigations strategies

Risk	Likelihood	Severity of impact	Mitigation strategy
Lack of coordination across different components and actors	High	Medium	Strong leading role by the JDC, in coordinating the activities and supervising the development of the whole Agenda.
Duplication of efforts and products	High	High	Active communication with parent institutions, partners, and JDC's focal points.
Contracting delays	High	Medium	Early communication with procurement and finance offices. Dedicated conversations with partners in advance of any activity to assess and foresee contractual difficulties.
Delays in implementation of activities	High	Medium	Constant communication with implementing partners, flexibility in establishing deadlines, use previous experience to foresee potential stumbling blocks.
Lack of resources	Medium	High	Quality assurance process, involvement of country actors, and prompt dissemination of results to support donors' interest and engagement
Lack of engagement by designed partners	Low	Medium	Regular meetings with partners to discuss delays or inactivity periods and remove any obstacles towards a more efficient partnership

ANNEX 1

Example of data scoping exercise to be included in a data gap map – Available datasets in Bangladesh

Extract from a scoping file prepared by Mr. Masud Rahman, UNHCR Economist – Bangladesh Office, who collected the information and compiled the file.

Sector	Title	Organization (or Authors)	Data Collected on (latest)	Rounds comp lete	Methodology Notes	Collection Method	Unit	Strata	Geogr. Disaggregation	Type of Info Collected	MDL?	Data URL	Report URL
Site Management	Cox's Bazar District - Refugee Camp Structure/ Shelter/ Infrastructure Footprints	UNOSAT/ REACH/ IOM	Apr-21	2	Digitization of previously collected drone footage by IOM	Remote sensing	Facilities	Refugee	Comprehensive mapping	Digitized map of infrastructure	Not applicable/ not shareable	https://data.humdata.org/dataset/banglade sh-refugee-camp-structure-footprint-march-2020	
Energy/ Environment	Energy Monitoring Framework Survey	UNHCR	2020	2	Beneficiary Survey conducted at least twice at Baseline and Endline of the project with the same group of sample beneficiaries.	In person	Household	Refugee	Camp	The scope includes: HH characteristics, cookware and kitchen performance, fuel, and lighting. Topics include: food security, environment, access to	Catalogued	https://microdata.unhcr.org/index.php/catalog/526/study-description	
Livelihood	Livelihoods Programme Monitoring Beneficiary Survey	UNHCR	2020	3	Sampling was conducted by Bangladesh operation. At least 100 randomly selected beneficiaries for each project. A total of 881 surveys for the latest round. Representativeness of sub-groups (gender, camp, etc.) should be kept as much as possible. Baseline and endline beneficiaries should be the same	In person	Household	Refugee and Host	Camp + Union	General information on beneficiary. Access to agriculture production enabled and enhanced. Access to self-employment/ business facilitated. Access to wage employment facilitated.	Catalogued	https://microdata.unhcr.org/index.php/catalog/539	
Multi-sectoral	Cox's Bazar Panel Survey (CBPS)	Yale University/ World Bank/ GAGE/ IPA	Aug-19	1	The sample is representative of three strata: i) residents of the refugee camps, ii) host communities within 15km of refugee camps, iii) host communities further than 15km from refugee camps. Samples were selected via a multistage procedure that selected small geographic areas as PSUs, listed each PSU, and then drew households from that listing. A sub-set of the same sample was also administered two additional questionnaires: 1 for an adolescent member in the household (core respondent) and 1 for their adult female caretaker.	In person	Both HH and Ind.	Refugee and Host	Camp + Union	Household: Household Roster, Housing Characteristics, Food Security, Consumption, Assistance, Assets, Anthropometrics. Individual: Labor Market, Labor Market History, Migration History, Use of Health Services, Crime and Conflict, Trauma and Mental Health using the Patient Health Questionnaire 9 (PHQ-9) and Harvard Trauma Questionnaire (HTQ)	Catalogued	https://dataverse.harvard.edu/dataset.xhtml?persistentId=doi:10.7910/DVN/V614VB	

Example of an executive training module

Draft program prepared by Prof Jad Chaaban; presented here for illustrative purposes only.

CERTIFICATE IN FORCED DISPLACEMENT STUDIES

Certificate Description:

The Forced Displacement Studies Certificate aims to develop and enhance the analytical and technical skills in the area of refugees' livelihoods and human development assessments. It provides cross-disciplinary and evidence-based executive training coursework that equips practitioners with the necessary knowledge to understand and analyze the factors that shape forced displacement.

Main objectives:

- Contribute to the uptake of evidence-based research on forced displacement among practitioners and policymakers.

- Strengthen the technical and operational capacity of public agencies responsible for refugee affairs and middle-level officials and managers working in these agencies.

- Development of training, networking and communities of practice around forced displacement studies.

- Study the key aspects of forced displacement through a low-residential, flexible mix of short courses and online course work.

Target audience:

- Migration officers / civil servants working on migration and socioeconomic assessment.

- Professionals working in International Organizations and NGOs focusing on forced displacement.

- A maximum of 45 participants per year.

Certificate issuing higher education institution:

To be determined

Main potential partners and possible roles:

- *Joint Data Center on Forced Displacement (JDC)*: Mobilize funding for the inception of the Certificate; Provide access to data and empirical case studies; Host meetings and seminars; Disseminate information among partner institutions and recruit potential applicants.

- *To be determined*

Format: Residential in XXX and YYY; in addition to online follow-up modules through a dedicated virtual learning environment.

Total courses: 2 required in addition to 2 electives, for a total of 4 courses.

Duration: Each course spans three days for an average of 5 hours/day of in-session training (total 15 hours/course), in addition to 15 hours of course work conducted online over 3 months. The certificate could be completed in one year.

Timeline and next steps

To be determined

ANNEX 3 – Tentative Gantt Chart for Knowledge Agenda Activities – Year 2023

Activity	2023											
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Contracting phases for partners and collaborators	X	X										
Mapping exercises of data and evidence												
Collect and consolidate evidence from MDLs	X	X	X	X	X	X	X					
Collect and consolidate evidence from UNHCR/WB colleagues	X	X	X	X	X	X	X					
Platform and digital tool design				X	X	X	X					
Platform launch							X					
Updating activities							X	X	X	X	X	X
Marketplace for researchers and practitioners												
Preparation of a beta version of the platform			X									
Questionnaires to researchers and practitioners	X	X	X	X	X							
Roadshow for potential partners and funding entities				X	X	X						
Platform design								X	X			
Platform launch									X			
Updating activities										X	X	X
Knowledge dissemination papers*												
JDC Quarterly Digest: theme identification	X			X			X			X		
JDC Quarterly Digest: drafting phase		X			X			X			X	
JDC Quarterly Digest: launch and dissemination			X			X			X			X
JDC Paper/Topical Report: theme identification and preparatory work	X	X	X	X	X			X	X			
JDC Paper/Topical Report: drafting phase						X		X	X	X		
JDC Paper/Topical Report: launch and dissemination						X						X
Technical training and capacity building*												
Executive Training: Identification of academic institutions	X	X										
Executive Training: Program design and administrative capacity building		X	X	X	X	X						
Executive Training: Content design				X	X	X	X					
Executive Training: Launch and opening of recruiting						X	X	X				
Executive Training: Course begins									X			

*The timeline of the knowledge dissemination papers may vary subject to the nature of the paper. For example, papers based on harmonized cross-country data may require longer preparation and drafting periods than those based on data from a single country or without a country comparison component. ** Purely indicative timeline for a training module based on the assumption that the module content and main target audience have already been agreed upon.*