



Joint Data Center on Forced Displacement Results Framework **2025**

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Acronyms

ACG	Afghanistan Coordination Group
ADU	Afghanistan Development Update
ANSADE	National Agency for Statistics and Demographic and Economic Analysis
ARRNA	Afghan Returnees Rapid Needs Assessment
BBS	Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics
CAR	Central African Republic
CAS	Central Administration of Statistics
DHS	Demographic and Health Survey
DWRAP	Dataset of World Refugee and Asylum Policies
EDAM5	5e Enquête Djiboutienne auprès des Ménages pour les Indicateurs Sociaux
EGRIS	Expert Group on Refugee, Internally Displaced Persons and Statelessness Statistics
EHCVM	Enquête Harmonisée sur le Conditions de Vie des Ménages
ENAHO	Encuesta Nacional de Hogares
ENPOVE	Encuesta Nacional sobre la Población Venezolana en Perú
EPHPM	Encuesta Permanente de Hogares de Propósitos Múltiples
FCV	Fragile and conflict-affected
FDP	Forcibly Displaced Person
FDS	Forced Displacement Survey
GRF	Global Refugee Forum
HBS	Household Budget Survey
HLCS	Household Living Conditions Survey
IDB	Inter-American Development Bank
IDPs	Internally Displaced Persons
ILO	International Labour Organization
INEI	Peru National Institute of Statistics and Informatics
INSTAT	Institut National de la Statistique
INS	Institut National de la Statistique
IOF	Integrated Household Budget Survey
JDC	Joint Data Center on Forced Displacement
KNBS	Kenya National Bureau of Statistics
LFS	Labor Force Survey
LLMs	Large Language Models
MICS	Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey
NBS	National Bureau of Statistics
NDP IV	Fourth National Development Plan
NSDS	National Strategies for the Development of Statistics
NSO	National Statistical Office
OLC	Open Learning Campus
PRA	Prevention and Resilience Allocation
RRA	Risk and Resilience Assessments
SEA	Socio-Economic Assessment
SP	Strategic Priorities
UNHCR	United Nations Refugee Agency
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNWDF	United Nations World Data Forum

Executive Summary

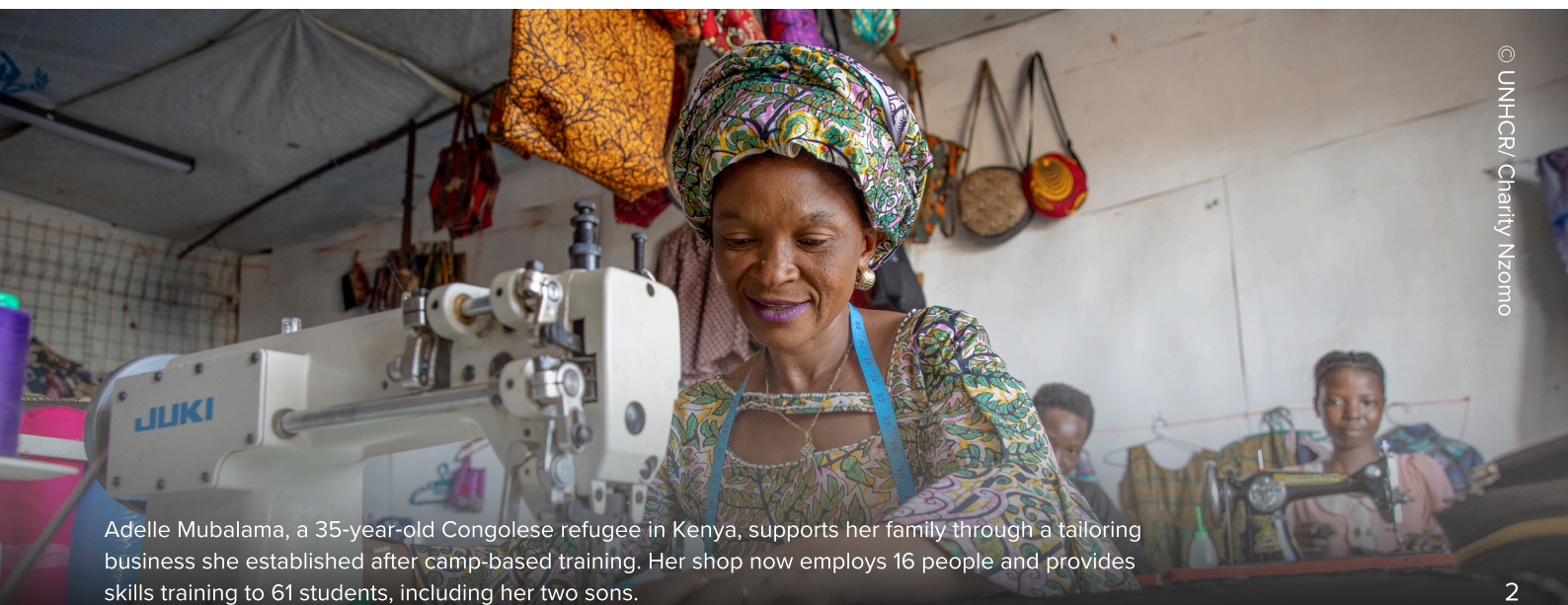
This is the World Bank–UNHCR Joint Data Center on Forced Displacement’s (JDC) second year of delivering against the JDC Strategy 2024-2027—a year that advanced the work in some areas, tested it in others, and offered lessons to be carried forward. The Results Framework tracks that journey across four Strategic Priorities (SPs), measuring progress candidly and identifying the risks that could slow delivery. The overall picture in 2025 is one of real gains in a genuinely difficult operating environment. Progress has not been uniform, it rarely is in this field, but across the most foundational parts of the strategy, the JDC moved forward in ways that matter.

The clearest gains came in statistical inclusion. Eleven countries received support to count forcibly displaced populations (FDPs) as part of national systems—not as a parallel exercise, but as a core part of how those countries understand their own populations.

The share of JDC country activities achieving this kind of systemic integration rose from 57 to 72 percent in a single year. That is not a small shift. It reflects a change in how this work is being positioned, and increasingly, how it is being received and institutionalized.

On microdata publication and open-source tool development, 2025 was a quieter year. Both areas are deliberately backloaded in the strategy as multi-year survey cycles and tool development timelines and do not compress easily but the cumulative figures mean the next two years will need to deliver at a higher rate.

The foundations are in place; the question is whether the financing and operational conditions will allow the JDC to build on them. A 2026 Midterm Review is underway to take stock of progress, stress-test the pipeline, and refine priorities where needed.



Adelle Mubalama, a 35-year-old Congolese refugee in Kenya, supports her family through a tailoring business she established after camp-based training. Her shop now employs 16 people and provides skills training to 61 students, including her two sons.



Syrian refugee children spending fun time with their friends after school in Azraq Camp, Jordan.

In numbers, 2025 looked like this:

- **Statistical inclusion accelerated:** Eleven national surveys, censuses, or statistical strategies that include forcibly displaced or stateless populations, bringing the four-year cumulative to 16 of a target of 21. Engagement increasingly focuses on national statistical office (NSO)-led, multi-topic national surveys.
- **Capacity building expanded:** Eight additional national statistical systems received hands-on support bringing the four-year cumulative to 10 of a target of 14. This includes support for survey design, testing, and implementation in fragile and conflict-affected (FCV) settings.
- **Analytics on stronger footing:** Thirteen briefs/papers/reports delivered across multiple countries alongside global methodological output, bringing the four-year cumulative to 22 of a target of 50; pipelines are steady and aligned with operational demand.
- **Microdata made public from multi-year workflows:** Five socioeconomic microdata sets published in 2025, bringing the four-year cumulative to eight of a target of 40, with acceleration expected as survey and curation cycles mature.
- **Data innovation backloaded:** No new open-source tools released publicly in 2025. However, field-testing and research guidance advanced, including work on large language models (LLMs)/synthetic data, and a microdata curation handbook.
- **Use of data increased:** More governments proactively engaged; and JDC-supported data informed additional UNHCR and World Bank diagnostics and operations. Public platforms surpassed 4,300 users as content expanded.
- **Risks remained:** JDC operated amid tightening external financing, partner capacity constraints, and political-operational challenges in fragile settings. In response, it intensified donor engagement and emphasized disciplined delivery, portfolio diversification, and contingency planning.

Annual Results against Output and Outcome Indicators

I. Systematic Inclusion in National Statistics

At its core, the JDC helps ensure that forcibly displaced people (FDPs) and stateless persons appear in the official data that shape policy and programming in countries affected by forced displacement. In 2025, that work gained meaningful traction for those forcibly displaced; even as the contexts in which it takes place remained difficult and unpredictable. Simultaneously, incorporating stateless people into national statistics continued to be a slow process.

Indicator 1.1: A total of 32 JDC-supported national surveys, censuses, and strategies implemented by national statistical systems that include forcibly displaced and stateless populations

Baseline (2020-23)	Target (2024-27)	2024 Result	2025 Result	2025 Results Description	2024-2025 progress against
11	21	5	11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • South Sudan Household Budget Survey (HBS) • Yemen Household Budget Survey (HBS) • Niger Enquête Harmonisée sur le Conditions de Vie des Ménages (EHCVM) • Burkina Faso Enquête Harmonisée sur le Conditions de Vie des Ménages (EHCVM) • Mali Enquête Harmonisée sur le Conditions de Vie des Ménages (EHCVM) • Bangladesh Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) • Mauritania Labour Force Survey (LFS) • Mozambique Household Budget Survey (IOF 2025) • Kenya Integrated Household Budget Survey (HBS) • Mali Household Living Conditions Survey (HLCS) • Djibouti 5e Enquête Djiboutienne auprès des Ménages pour les Indicateurs Sociaux (EDAM5) 	76%

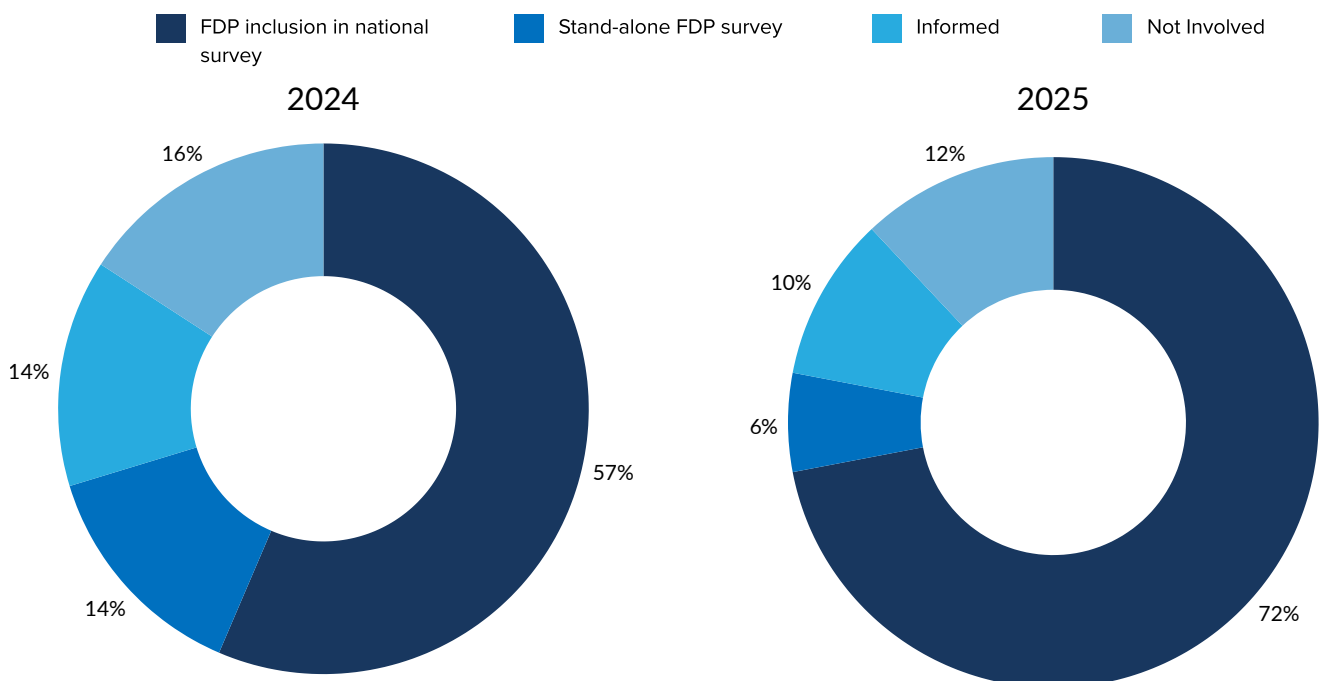
In 2025, the JDC provided technical and financial support to include FDPs in national surveys in South Sudan, Yemen, Niger, Burkina Faso, Mali, Bangladesh, Mauritania, Mozambique, Kenya, and Djibouti. The surveys were implemented by NSOs with support from the World Bank, UNHCR, and other partners, including UNICEF and ILO. Data collection was completed for five surveys in 2025 with another six expected to be finalized by mid-2026.

This reflects a substantial acceleration and increase, with results to date accounting for 76 percent of the 2027 target. With the current work program, the JDC remains on track to meet the 2027 target for this indicator.

Overall, this is a solid position that reflects sustained country-level engagement even in some of the world's most challenging operating environments.

More telling than the count is how this work is being carried out. In 2025, 72 percent of JDC country-level survey activities integrated FDPs into wider national surveys, up from 57 percent in 2024. That shift, from parallel data collection toward genuine systemic inclusion, is one of the more encouraging trends in this year's results. It suggests the JDC's approach is taking hold. Sustaining that momentum will require ongoing effort, partnerships, and political will that goes beyond any single survey cycle, but the direction is right (please see figure 1, on progress on NSO engagement progress).

Figure 1. National Statistical Office Involvement in Surveys and Censuses



The results in 2025 for this indicator pertain only to surveys, as no entry points emerged to support the development of National Strategies for the Development of Statistics (NSDS). Nonetheless, the JDC will continue to monitor and explore such opportunities. As noted in the JDC Risk Registry, NSDS and similar action plans are typically developed every 5–10 years and therefore can only be leveraged as opportunities arise within the JDC’s four-year strategy.

To help identify and act on opportunities, the JDC works closely with its parent organizations and continues to collaborate closely with the Expert Group on Refugee, Internally Displaced Persons and Statelessness Statistics (EGRISS), as well as with other partner networks where NSOs are active. The JDC also leverages its role as co-convenor of the Global Compact for Refugees Multistakeholder Pledge on Inclusion in National Statistical Systems and Surveys, which generated more than [100 pledges](#) at the Global Refugee Forum (GRF) in December 2023, with over half submitted by states.

The JDC continues to observe repeated instances of statistical inclusion following earlier investments, indicating more systematic approaches and sustained engagement by NSOs. In Honduras, following JDC’s support for the inclusion of internally displaced persons (IDPs) in the Encuesta Permanente de Hogares de Propósitos Múltiples (EPHPM) 2024, IDPs are now included in the 2025 round—without additional JDC funding. A similar pattern is emerging in the Central African Republic (CAR), where forcibly displaced and stateless persons are included in the census and forthcoming Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS), following JDC’s support for the inclusion of IDPs in the CAR EHCVM of 2021.

In July 2025, as part of this project, UNHCR in CAR, together with EGRISS, organized a workshop to train the NSO and humanitarian partners on the application of international statistical recommendations for collecting data on displaced populations. The JDC harnessed regional statistical expertise to drive peer-to-peer learning, reinforcing the sustainability of technical assistance through south-south engagement. This builds on earlier JDC support and capacity building to include IDPs in the 2021 National Poverty Survey.



Indicator 1.2: A Total of 29 national statistical systems with increased capacity to produce or strategize around data on the forcibly displaced and stateless, applying international statistical standards

Baseline (2020-23)	Target (2024-27)	2024 Result	2025 Result	2025 Results Description	2024-2025 progress against target (2024 - 27)
15	14	2	8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • South Sudan National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) • Yemen Central Statistical Organization • Niger Institut National de la Statistique (INS) • Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) • Mauritania National Agency for Statistics and Demographic and Economic Analysis (ANSADE) • National Institute of Statistics of Mozambique • Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS) • Mali Institut National de la Statistique (INSTAT) 	71%

In 2025, the JDC supported eight additional national statistical systems to strengthen their capacity to produce data on FDPs applying international statistical standards. This support focused on integrating FDPs into national surveys including the South Sudan Household Budget Survey (HBS), Yemen HBS, Niger Enquête Harmonisée sur le Conditions de Vie des Ménages (Harmonized Survey on Household Living Conditions, EHCVM), Mali EHCVM and Harmonized Living Conditions Survey (HLCS), Bangladesh MICS, Mauritania Labour Force Survey (LFS), Mozambique HBS/IOF2025, and Kenya HBS.¹

Overall, this represents significant and accelerated progress toward this indicator, with 71 percent of the 2024–27 target reached at the midpoint of the Strategy period. This strengthens governments’ capacity to compare outcomes across population groups and identify disparities, providing a clearer basis for government policy and planning and humanitarian programming in the context of protracted displacement.

[1] As noted under Indicator 1.1, the JDC also supported national surveys that include FDPs in Djibouti and Burkina Faso. However, these are not counted toward this indicator as they are already included in the Results Framework baseline.

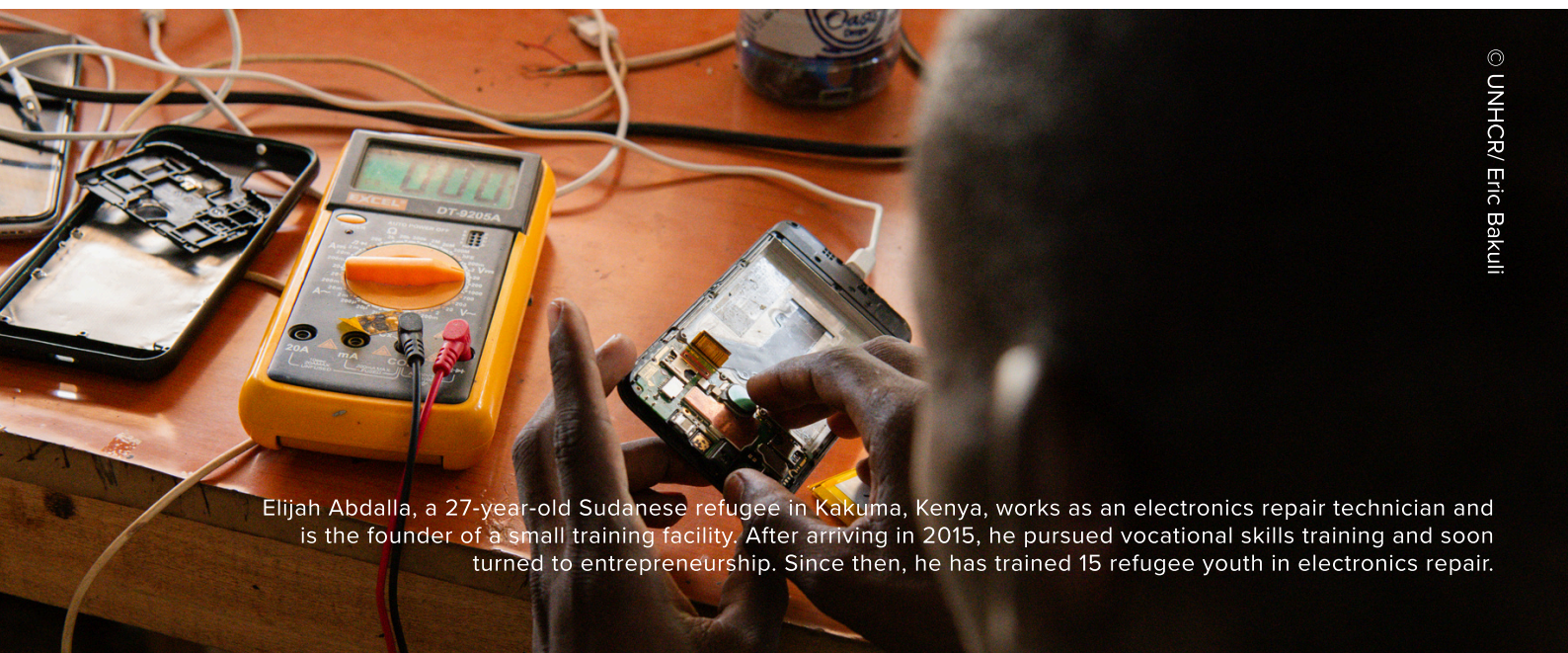
To prepare for upcoming surveys, JDC experts provided in-person technical assistance to refine survey questions and strengthen data quality. In July 2025, JDC supported the testing and refinement of questions to identify IDPs and IDP returnees in the forthcoming JDC-supported HBS in Mozambique, implemented by the National Institute of Statistics. Focus group discussions and individual cognitive interviews with displaced communities helped improve the identification module to be applied across the national sample.

Similarly, for the forthcoming JDC-supported EHCVM in CAR, JDC supported cognitive testing of the IDP identification module, which revealed potential gaps in the existing EHCVM questionnaire.

JDC's technical assistance informed improvements to IDP identification modules for both the EHCVM and the Mozambique HBS and contributes to ongoing work under the EGRIS Technical Subgroup work to refine international statistical standards.

In the Americas region, JDC participated in a workshop organized by the Inter-American Development Bank's (IDB) migration unit in June 2025 in Santiago de Chile on improving the inclusion of refugees and international migrants in household surveys in Latin America. The workshop brought together five NSOs² participating in the ongoing IDB project, as well as ILO, UNHCR, and the World Bank, and is expected to support more consistent inclusion and identification of refugees and international migrants in national surveys across the region.

[2] Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Peru, and the Dominican Republic.



Elijah Abdalla, a 27-year-old Sudanese refugee in Kakuma, Kenya, works as an electronics repair technician and is the founder of a small training facility. After arriving in 2015, he pursued vocational skills training and soon turned to entrepreneurship. Since then, he has trained 15 refugee youth in electronics repair.

II. Targeted Production of High-Quality Data and Timely Analysis to Inform Policy and Programs

Indicator 2.1: A total of 79 JDC-supported high-quality socioeconomic microdata sets on affected populations produced and made publicly available

Baseline (2020-23)	Target (2024-27)	2024 Result	2025 Result	2025 Results Description	2024-2025 progress against target (2024 - 27)
39	40	3	5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sudan Welfare Monitoring Survey • Honduras Encuesta Permanente de Hogares de Propósitos Múltiples (EPHPM) • Pakistan FDS • Moldova Socio-Economic Assessment (SEA) • Peru national household survey (ENAHQ) 	20%

In 2025, the JDC supported 35 surveys at different stages of implementation. Among these, five high-quality socioeconomic microdata sets on affected populations were published, covering Sudan, Honduras, Pakistan, Moldova, and Peru.

While this reflects a modest increase from 2024, the number of published datasets remains relatively low, accounting for only 20 percent of the 2024–27 target to date. This reflects the multi-year nature of the work program. Around two-thirds of activities commenced in 2024-2025 and time is required for data processing and publication.

As a result, outputs under this indicator are expected to accelerate substantially over the next two years. At the same time, delivery increasingly depends on external partners, particularly, as the JDC invests more in integrating displacement into national survey systems.

Through this indicator, the JDC aims to deliver the data required for operational (policy and program) opportunities on time. Efforts under SP-II are complemented by parallel investments in data innovation under SP-III to improve the timeliness and accessibility of data, helping ensure its operational relevance.

Indicator 2.2: A total of 104 JDC-supported briefs, papers, and reports that generate new analytical insights and include recommendations, where appropriate, produced and made publicly available

Baseline (2020-23)	Target (2024-27)	2024 Result	2025 Result	2025 Results Description	2024-2025 progress against target (2024 - 27)
54	50	9	13	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Afghanistan: Rebuilding lives: How return duration shapes income generation and reintegration dynamics for Afghan returnees • Sudan: Policy Note - Sudan's Crisis: Navigating Disparities, Resilience, and Recovery for Refugees, IDPs, and Host Communities • EGRISS Methodological Paper 4 on defining the comparator population for refugee and IDP statistics • Cameroon: Cartographie du camp des refugies de Minawao et les autres sites des refugies du Cameroun • Uganda: National Household Survey Report • Lebanon: Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey Statistical Snapshot • Malawi: Demographic and Health Survey (MDHS) Key Indicators Report • Ethiopia: Host Environments and Welfare of In-Camp Refugees : Evidence from Ethiopia • Pakistan: Pakistan Forced Displacement Survey (FDS) Report • Burkina Faso: Enquete Socioeconomique et de protection des personnes deplacees internes et des communautes hotes en 2024 • Moldova: Brief on analysis of refugee economic inclusion • Peru Pobreza monetaria de la poblacion venezolana en las ciudades de estudio • Uganda Refugee Health Status Report 	44%



Women farmers from both the refugee and host communities cultivate fields near Iridimi refugee settlement, eastern Chad, as part of a local agriculture initiative that is essential for strengthening self reliance.


In 2025, the JDC supported the production and publication of 13 briefs, papers, and reports generating new analytical insights, and where relevant, policy recommendations. This includes 12 country-level outputs from Afghanistan, Sudan, Cameroon, Uganda, Lebanon, Malawi, Ethiopia, Pakistan, Burkina Faso, Moldova, Peru, as well as one global report.

- Through JDC’s support to strengthen UNHCR’s capacity for socioeconomic research, the study “[Rebuilding lives: How return duration shapes income generation and reintegration dynamics for Afghan returnees](#)” was published. Co-authored by a JDC supported economist, the study examines how the duration of return influences socioeconomic reintegration among Afghan returnees from Pakistan. The paper offers evidence-based recommendations for sustainable reintegration and underscores the need for targeted, area-based interventions that combine immediate humanitarian support with structural investments in local labor markets, essential services, and community-based protection.
- With support from the JDC, the World Bank and UNHCR, the Sudan Welfare Monitoring Survey expanded its coverage to systematically include refugee populations for the first time. A [Policy Note](#) on the findings was published in early 2026 through the Sudan Regional Crisis Development Action Platform, and the [microdata](#) have been made publicly available through the World Bank and UNHCR microdata libraries. This evidence can be used by partners to prioritize assistance in a highly fragile context.
- The JDC also supported the publication of the [EGRIS methodology paper 4 on defining the comparator population for refugee and IDP statistics](#). The paper addresses a critical gap in inclusive statistics by establishing a standardized approach to defining “comparator populations”—the non-displaced groups against which refugee and IDP outcomes are measured. Statistically defining the comparator population improves the harmonization of displacement statistics and enables better evidence-driven policies around reintegration and durable solutions, both of which require comparative analysis or benchmarking against a population who is not displaced.

- In Cameroon, results from the JDC-supported [mapping of the Minawao refugee camp and other refugee sites in Cameroon](#) were published and are expected to inform upcoming needs assessments. This work also supported preparations for the General Population and Housing Census which, for the first time, included refugee sites.
- In Uganda, the Uganda Bureau of Statistics released the [Uganda National Household Survey Report 2025](#), featuring a dedicated chapter on refugees and host communities. With JDC support, refugees were systematically included in the survey, which provides nationally representative evidence on education, livelihoods, and socioeconomic conditions among refugees and host communities.
- In Lebanon, the [Lebanon Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey Statistical Snapshot](#) report was released, providing estimates for many indicators about children and women in Lebanon, including disaggregation for a Syrian refugee camp.

The snapshot report, along with the main report, will be useful to government bodies and organizations working to improve the situation of women, girls, and boys in the country.

- In Malawi, results from the Malawi Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) were published through a [Key Indicators Report](#). With JDC support, the NSO integrated the Dzaleka refugee camp into this core national survey program, enabling nationally comparable analysis of health, demographic, and living conditions and strengthening the government's ability to monitor outcomes and inform inclusive national planning.
- The policy research working paper on "[Host Environments and Welfare of In-Camp Refugees: Evidence from Ethiopia](#)" was published with JDC's support and co-authorship. The analysis highlights significant welfare gaps between in-camp refugees and host populations and underscores the importance of economic inclusion and access to employment opportunities beyond camps as pathways to self-reliance for in-camp refugees.



Seven-year-old Melissa Agnes is a student in Gado-Badzéré, Cameroon, where refugee children attend school with local students.



Mamounata Ouédraogo, an internally displaced woman living with her six children in the Wayalgouhin site near Kaya, Burkina Faso, works on the rendering of a Vouté Nubiennne house.

- Findings emphasize the need to remove barriers to formal employment opportunities outside camps to improve the welfare of in-camp refugees.
- In Pakistan, first results from the [UNHCR Forced Displacement Survey \(FDS\)](#), were published, providing comparable socioeconomic insights into the living conditions of Afghan refugees and host communities. The findings show that both groups face significant vulnerabilities and remain among the most marginalized within a wider national context, while continuing to contribute to local economies. By providing comparable evidence on poverty, livelihoods, and access to services, the survey strengthens the evidence for policy and planning, supporting a more consistent understanding of socioeconomic conditions.³
 - In Burkina Faso, results from the Project 21 socioeconomic module were published through the [Enquête socioéconomique et de protection des personnes déplacées internes et des communautés hôtes \(ESEP-PDI\)](#) report. Conducted by the National Institute of Statistics and Demography (INSD), the study is one of the first to provide representative socioeconomic estimates for IDPs and to analyze protection-related information together with socioeconomic data within a national report. The report's findings underscore the urgent need for policies and operations to shift from short-term humanitarian relief toward integrated, longer-term interventions that strengthen social protection systems, expand educational access, and build economic resilience among displaced populations and their host communities.

[3] Also part of the UNHCR Forced Displacement Survey (FDS) program, the Zambia FDS [Report](#) and microdata were released. While data production for these surveys cannot be directly attributed to JDC support, the survey benefited from JDC's broader role in the methodological development and maturation of the FDS program.

- In Moldova, findings from the Socioeconomic Assessment of refugees and host communities were presented in September 2025, in a brief on the analysis of refugee economic inclusion, to the Inclusion and Solutions Working Group in Moldova. The [analysis](#) highlighted barriers to refugee employment, including language constraints and childcare responsibilities, and informed the 2025-2026 Moldova Refugee Response Plan while opening discussions on economic inclusion.
- In Peru, the JDC supported the National Statistical Institute of Peru to expand the national household survey to include Venezuelan populations. A [first report](#) on the survey findings, released [in December 2025](#) alongside the [microdata](#), analyzes poverty dynamics among Venezuelans compared with the broader population, giving policymakers a clearer view of what socioeconomic integration requires in practice.
- Finally, in September 2025, following the JDC-supported inclusion of refugees in the 2022 Uganda Demographic and Health Survey (UDHS), the Uganda Bureau of Statistics released the [Uganda Refugee Health Status Report](#) providing an in-depth analysis of health outcomes among refugees intended to guide policy development and further analytical work.

This represents continued progression toward this indicator, with 44 percent of the 2024–2027 target reached. With the expected contributions of the current work program, the JDC remains on track to reach the 2027 target.



Fabiola Romero, 53, a Venezuelan psychologist and women’s rights advocate, arrived in Peru in 2018. She now works to support refugee and migrant women through workshops, community activities, and psychosocial services.

III. Data Innovation to Increase the Quality, Timeliness, and Accessibility of Data

Indicator 3.1: Nine JDC-supported innovative open-source tools or applications are developed to improve the quality, timeliness, and discovery of microdata collected in forced displacement contexts

Baseline (2020-23)	Target (2024-27)	2024 Result	2025 Result	2025 Results Description	2024-2025 progress against target (2024 - 27)
3	6	2	N/A		33%

The JDC's innovation agenda reflects an ambitious and transformative part of the strategy, and 2025 was a year of deliberate, foundational investment. Building tools that are genuinely fit for purpose in fragile, low-connectivity, and data-sparse environments requires rigor, patience, and a commitment to getting it right for the practitioners who depend on them. The groundwork laid this year, through field-testing, methodology development, and research, represents exactly the kind of careful preparation that sets the stage for durable, high-impact results. With this foundation now in place, 2026 and 2027 are well-positioned to deliver on the full promise of the data innovation agenda.

This is reflected in outputs in 2025. While new tools and applications were developed and tested, none were released publicly from the JDC portfolio. Based on the current pipeline of activities adopted in 2024 and 2025, the JDC remains on track to meet the target for Indicator 3.1 at the end of the Strategy period.

Progress is also evident in the implementation of three innovative workstreams, launched in 2024, led by the World Bank and UNHCR. These include exploring the use of LLMs and synthetic data to track references to displacement in policy documents, reports, and operational plans, providing insights into how evidence is taken up and where gaps remain;

research on transfer learning methods to adapt existing machine learning models to forced displacement contexts to fill temporal and geographic coverage gaps in data on refugees and host communities; and the development of imputation models to strengthen survey-based welfare indicators for FDPs.

To support this work, teams engaged with partners through technical advisory groups, communities of practice, and presentations at international conferences. Outputs from these workstreams are expected to be published in 2026.

Following the Call for Expression of Interest in 2025, the JDC’s data innovation portfolio expanded with five new activities that will deliver open-source tools or applications to improve the quality, timeliness, and accessibility of microdata in forced displacement contexts.

Planned outputs from these activities include:

- A real-time and AI-powered dashboard predicting refugee flows into Uganda
- Tools to strengthen survey design, geo-enhancement, and the responsible dissemination of geospatial forced displacement survey data
- Approaches for detecting shelters in satellite imagery, developed through a JDC-convened collaboration between UNHCR, the UN Secretary General’s Innovation Lab, and Google.

As noted in the Risk Registry, this work requires careful management of expectations given its innovative and exploratory nature. The JDC will continue to work proactively to identify and support priority areas under SP-III, recognizing that these investments strengthen outcomes across the broader portfolio.

Indicator 3.2: JDC-supported innovative tools and methodologies are applied and used in 14 forced displacement contexts, working with NSOs when appropriate

Baseline (2020-23)	Target (2024-27)	2024 Result	2025 Result	2025 Results Description	2024-2025 progress against target (2024 - 27)
4	10	2	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Innovative sampling method applied in South Sudan FDS (experimental returnee sample) • Applied transfer learning model in South Sudan (northern camp populations) 	40%

In 2025, the JDC supported the application of innovative methodologies and tools in two additional forced displacement contexts in South Sudan. First, an innovative sampling approach was used to construct an experimental sample of refugee returnee households in Magwi County, Eastern Equatoria, with findings presented in a [thematic brief](#). The JDC provided technical support to UNHCR, combining key-informant interview data on the number of returnees in different areas with Google Open Buildings data to undertake cost-effective mini-listings to construct a representative sampling frame. Second, transfer learning methods were tested using satellite imagery and data from refugee camps in the northern states of Unity and Upper Nile, as well as from host communities in other states. This generated important evidence on the feasibility of applying models trained on national DHS samples to refugee settings, enabling more timely estimation of socioeconomic indicators between survey rounds.

Assuming successful delivery of the current SP-III activities under the work program, the JDC expects to meet its target for Indicator 3.2 by the end of the strategy period.

Looking ahead, these approaches are expected to be applied in additional displacement contexts, including Cameroon and Zambia. New activities introduced in 2025 are designed to link tool development with practical implementation and dissemination at country and/or regional levels.

Indicator 3.3: A total of 14 JDC-supported research and guidance notes are published on innovative approaches to improving the quality, timeliness, and discovery of microdata

Baseline (2020-23)	Target (2024-27)	2024 Result	2025 Result	2025 Results Description	2024-2025 progress against target (2024 - 27)
4	10	1	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UNHCR Microdata Curation Handbook - 2025 Large Language Models and Synthetic Data for Monitoring Dataset Mentions in Research Papers 	30%

In 2025, two JDC-supported research and guidance notes were published on innovative approaches to improving the quality, timeliness, and discovery of microdata:

- The UNHCR Global Data Service published the [Microdata Curation Handbook 2025](#), a technical guide for curating and disseminating personal microdata of FDPs. The Handbook sets out best practices for data quality assurance and preparation, anonymization, disclosure risk assessment, and metadata development. These approaches have been developed and refined through research and practice since the establishment of the UNHCR Microdata Library in 2020 and are now being made publicly available serving the international and national data community.
- The JDC-supported paper '[Large Language Models and Synthetic Data for Monitoring Dataset Mentions in Research Papers](#)' was also published. It presents a machine learning framework to detect dataset mentions across research domains by using LLMs, synthetic data, and a two-stage fine-tuning process. The framework supports more scalable monitoring of dataset usage, enhancing transparency and supporting researchers, donors, and policymakers in identifying data gaps and strengthening data accessibility for informed decision-making. This work was presented at the International Conference on Learning Representations and contributes to the JDC's initiative under the Commit to Data campaign launched at the United Nations World Data Forum (UNWDF).

With the addition of new activities under the 2025 Call for Expression of Interest, the JDC expects to meet its target for research and guidance outputs by the end of the Strategy period. Planned deliverables include operational guidance notes and published work on AI predictive models for refugee flows, geo-enhancement tools to strengthen survey design, and the application of an AI-based voice biomarker screening in refugee settings.

A notable and emergent risk to SP-III delivery is the funding constraints within UNHCR which affect innovation and exploratory workstreams. The JDC is monitoring these risks closely, leaning in and supporting where possible, while working with partners to strengthen the sustainability of JDC-supported data innovation efforts within UNHCR.

Olena, a refugee from Ukraine, works as a social worker to support refugees in Moldova.

IV. Operationalize Data and Evidence to Strengthen Solutions to Forced Displacement

Indicator 4.1: Governments in 15 countries proactively engage on JDC-supported socioeconomic data and evidence

Baseline (2020-23)	Target (2024-27)	2024 Result	2025 Result	2025 Results Description	2024-2025 progress against target (2024 - 27)
0	15	8	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lebanon policy dialogue based on Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS6) Moldova policy dialogue based on Socioeconomic Assessment of Refugees Uganda policy dialogue based on DHS and NHS <p>(*Peru policy dialogue based on ENAHO)</p>	73%

Producing data is one task. Ensuring it actually shapes decisions and action—in government ministries, in UNHCR response plans, in World Bank country programs—is another, and often more challenging. On this front, the JDC's 2025 results are encouraging, with several indicators showing strong cumulative progress

In 2025, governments in three new countries drew on JDC-supported data and evidence, including to inform refugee responses and national development planning:

- In **Lebanon**, the Central Administration of Statistics (CAS), in partnership with UNICEF, [launched](#) the subnational results of the 2023 Lebanon Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS6). The survey, supported by the JDC, provides nationally comparable data to monitor disparities across population groups and inform government planning, humanitarian programming, and policy dialogue in the context of protracted displacement.
- In the **Republic of Moldova**, the JDC-supported Socioeconomic Assessment of Refugees and Host Communities continued to inform policy dialogue, including through the Inclusion and Solutions Working Group.

The analysis, drawing on UNDP qualitative data and Labour Force Survey data from the National Bureau of Statistics, identified barriers to refugee employment and helped guide response planning, while opening discussions on how to improve the economic inclusion of refugees.

- In Uganda, JDC investments enabled the inclusion of refugees in the Demographic and Health Survey 2022 and the National Household Survey 2023/2024. Data from these surveys have strengthened the government's ability to monitor socioeconomic outcomes and inform policy dialogue, national planning, and development programming, including the [Fourth National Development Plan \(NDP IV\) 2025-2030](#).

In Peru, the National Institute of Statistics and Informatics (INEI) [officially launched](#) findings from the first report on monetary poverty among the Venezuelan population, based on the Encuesta Nacional de Hogares (ENAHOG).



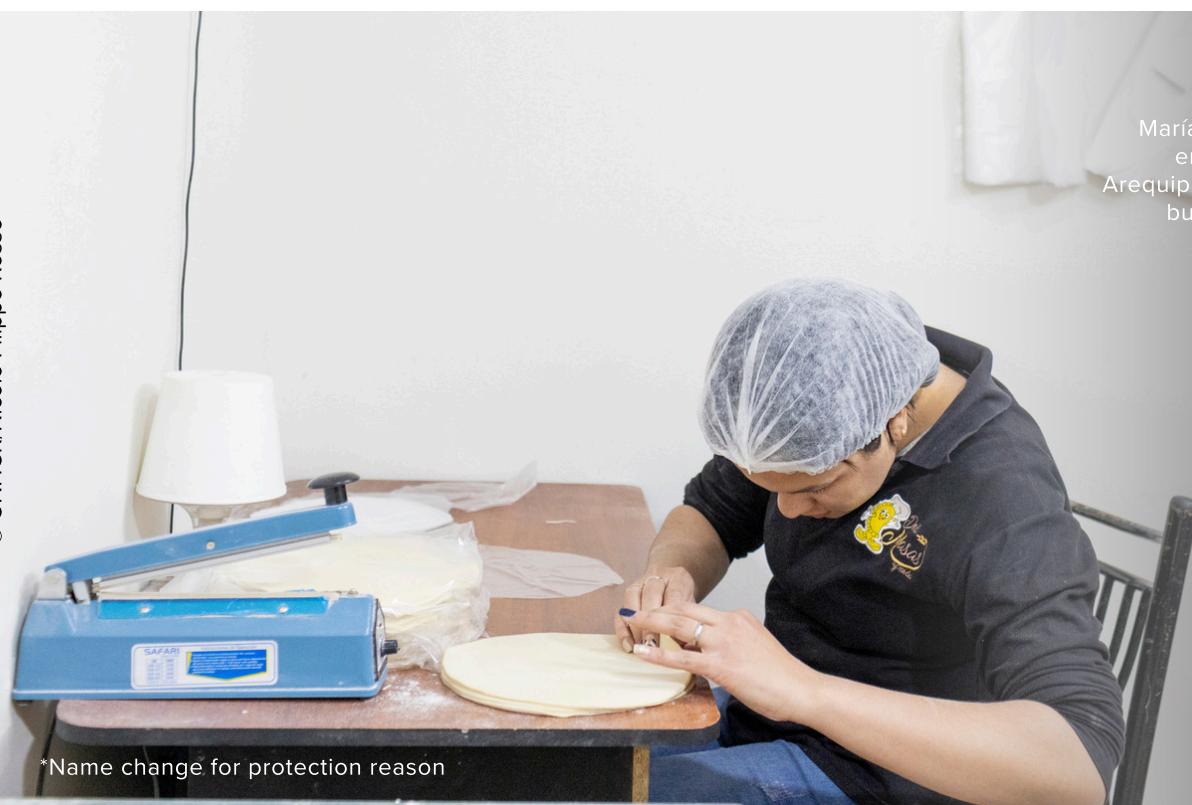
Nikuze Rachel after collecting water in her neighbourhood in Rubondo, Nakivale refugee settlement in Uganda.

These findings are contributing to strategic discussions among government and development partners about what socioeconomic integration requires in practice.⁴

At mid-term, the JDC has reached 73 percent of its 2027 target for indicator 4.1, a truly strong result on one of the most difficult metrics to shift. Government engagement requires trust, time, and relevance to decision-makers' immediate needs, none of which can be manufactured quickly, and the cumulative progress to date reflects the depth of investment the JDC has made in country-level relationships.

The relatively lower result in 2025 reflects a transitional year: fewer activities reached completion compared to 2024, which benefitted from the pipeline carried over from the 2021–2023 work program, and communications capacity was constrained by a staffing gap. Both conditions have since been addressed. The JDC strengthened its communications function in early 2026 with the recruitment of a Senior Communications Officer, supported by a Communications Intern, to drive strategic dissemination across the portfolio. As the 2024–2027 work program continues to mature, results under 4.1 are expected to accelerate through 2026 and 2027, building on the solid foundation already established.

[4] The result does not add to the count under 4.1 as Peru was reported for policy dialogue informed by the Encuesta Nacional sobre la Población Venezolana en Perú (ENPOVE) in 2024.



María*, 33, a Venezuelan entrepreneur living in Arequipa, Peru, runs a small but growing pre-made dough business.

*Name change for protection reason

Indicator 4.2: Six JDC-supported public platforms and portals to facilitate the exchange of data, evidence, and opportunities to generate evidence that reach 10,000 users per year

Baseline (2020-23)	Target (2024-27)	2024 Result	2025 Result	2025 Results Description	2024-2025 progress against target (2024 - 27)
0	6 (10,000 users)	4 (875 users)	N/A (4,337 users)	No new platforms were published in 2025. However, investments continued in platform development/maintenance and dissemination	67%

The JDC is committed to enhance the accessibility and utilization of data and evidence in addressing strategic policy questions and operations in forced displacement contexts. In the first year of strategy implementation, four public platforms were launched to facilitate the exchange of data and evidence: the Forced Displacement Microdata Atlas; the Evidence on Forced Displacement e-learning course on World Bank Open Learning Campus (OLC); the Dataset of World Refugee and Asylum Policies (DWRAP); and the Questionnaire Finder.

While no new platforms were published in 2025, the existing platforms continued to expand their reach. Together, these platforms reached 4,337 users in 2025, representing a significant increase in the user base and a positive trajectory toward the target of 10,000 users by 2027. Building on the strong result in 2024, and the anticipated launch of two additional platforms in 2026-2027, the JDC remains on track to meet its target for indicator 4.2.

At the same time, investments continued in platform development, maintenance, and dissemination:

- In collaboration with UNHCR's Global Data Service, the JDC advanced the development of the Integrated Platform on Aggregate Statistics, including the transformation of UNHCR's Refugee Data Finder. Originally focused on population figures, the platform is being expanded to integrate socioeconomic indicators on well-being and living conditions. This enhancement will enable governments and development partners to access more comprehensive data on needs and vulnerabilities, supporting evidence-informed planning and sustainable responses. The platform was [soft launched](#) at the Global Refugee Forum (GRF) Progress Review in Geneva, with a full public launch planned for 2026.

- The JDC advanced development of the Marketplace on Forced Displacement Research, an online platform designed to connect policy and operational evidence needs with research expertise. To inform its development, the JDC, in collaboration with the International Institute of Humanitarian Law, convened a workshop in September 2025. Policymakers from Armenia, Bangladesh, Brazil, Chad, Côte d’Ivoire, Ethiopia, Ghana, and Zambia met with researchers from leading institutions to discuss priority evidence needs and opportunities for collaboration. Insights from this exchange are informing the platform’s development, with a launch planned for 2026.
- The JDC also supported an update to the Forced Displacement Microdata Atlas, expanding access to microdata on FDPs through collaboration with the World Bank and UNHCR Microdata Libraries. The platform was updated with data from a systematic review conducted in 2024, which identified 314 publicly accessible datasets containing representative samples of refugees and/or IDPs—an increase of 42 percent since 2022.

Indicator 4.3: A total of 11 UNHCR response plans, project documents, and strategies are informed by JDC-supported data, evidence, and activities

Baseline (2020-23)	Target (2024-27)	2024 Result	2025 Result	2025 Results Description	2024-2025 progress against target (2024 - 27)
1	10	4	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNHCR Peru multi-year planning • Uganda Country Refugee Response Plan 2026-2030 • UNHCR Malaysia Multi-Year Strategy 2025-2027 • Moldova Inclusion and Solutions Working Group agenda 	80%

In 2025, JDC-supported data and evidence informed four UNHCR response plans, project documents, and strategies. This result supports UNHCR's role as a catalyst for structural change and convener of strategic partnerships behind government leadership, contributing to sustainable responses to forced displacement.

- In **Peru**, JDC supported the National Statistical Institute of Peru to expand the national household survey to the Venezuelan population in the country. A [first report](#) on the survey findings, which analyzes poverty dynamics among Venezuelans compared to nationals, was [launched in December 2025](#) alongside the [microdata](#). These findings are already informing UNHCR's multi-year planning exercise preparation and contributing to discussions among partners on economic inclusion for Venezuelan refugees and migrants. A second analytical report from the data, providing further detail on the living conditions of Venezuelans in Peru, is expected in the first half of 2026.
- In **Uganda**, the Bureau of Statistics released the Uganda National Household Survey Report 2025, which includes a dedicated chapter on refugees and host communities. With JDC support, refugees were systematically included in the country's core household survey, generating nationally representative evidence on education, livelihoods, and socioeconomic conditions among refugees and host communities. These data are already informing the Inter-Agency Uganda Country Refugee Response Plan 2026-2030, led by the Office of the Prime Minister (OPM), the Ministry of Local Government, and UNHCR, in collaboration with partners.
- In **Malaysia**, the JDC supported the collection and analysis of the Hosts and Refugees in the Malaysian Economy (HARMONY) Survey—the first systematic and detailed survey comparing refugee and host community households in the country. Conducted through a collaboration between UNHCR and the World Bank, the survey generates comprehensive data on refugees' human capital, skills, working conditions, and economic well-being as informal workers in Malaysia. By providing comparative economic data on refugees and host communities, the HARMONY Survey strengthens the evidence base for policy dialogue and supports efforts to identify pathways to improve refugees' access to productive and decent work. The survey directly fed into the UNHCR Malaysia Multi-Year Strategy 2025-2027 and provided the evidence base required to reinforce UNHCR's approach in supporting the Government towards the development of a national asylum framework. Moreover, the survey fed into the development of key considerations on Access to Legal Work presented to the Government. It also reinforced UNHCR's position on the importance of ensuring adequate transitional measures are in place and that refugees are still able to access crucial protection and essential services in concurrence with ongoing work at a policy level.

- In September 2025, the results of the Socioeconomic Assessment of refugees and host communities in **Moldova** were presented in a [brief on the analysis of refugee economic inclusion](#) to the [Inclusion and Solutions Working Group](#) including government, UNHCR, and relevant humanitarian and development partners. The analysis identified key barriers to refugee employment, including language constraints and childcare responsibilities. The findings, based on the [microdata](#) published in 2025, were strengthened by combining survey data with additional qualitative data collected by UNDP in coordination with UNHCR, as well as data published by the Moldova National Bureau of Statistics. These findings have informed national and partner-supported development programming, particularly the Inclusion and Solutions Working Group agenda.

This reflects a broader shift across both UNHCR and the World Bank toward more sustainable, government-led, and development-oriented approaches. Data is central to this shift—supporting efforts to reduce long-term aid dependency and advance socioeconomic inclusion and economic opportunity.

The JDC’s work is fully aligned with these priorities, and the growing momentum is expected to further strengthen results under this indicator and across the wider work program.

As a result, JDC-supported data and analysis are becoming more visible across UN reporting, partner platforms, and development platforms—early signs that evidence is beginning to shape decisions more consistently across humanitarian and development systems.

The JDC’s work is increasingly focused not just on producing data, but on ensuring it is used. As a result, JDC-supported evidence and data are beginning to inform how governments, partners, UNHCR, and World Bank teams plan responses, shape policy, and guide implementation.



Indicator 4.4: A total of 12 World Bank Country Engagement Notes, Project Appraisals, and diagnostics are informed by JDC-supported data and evidence

Baseline (2020-23)	Target (2024-27)	2024 Result	2025 Result	2025 Results Description	2024-2025 progress against target (2024 - 27)
2	10	5	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stabilization and Recovery in Eastern DRC (P175834) • DR Congo Emergency Equity and System Strengthening in Education (P172341) • DRC Girls Learning and Empowerment Project (P178684) • Afghanistan Development Update 2025 	90%

In 2025, JDC-supported data informed four additional World Bank Country Engagement Notes, Project Appraisals, and diagnostics that are driving actionable change in the context of forced displacement - representing displaced people who are more likely to be counted, understood, and served because this work happened.

In the eastern DRC, JDC and partner investments in 2020-2023 supported the establishment of a Crisis Observatory, which routinely collected data on FDPs and host communities while building local capacity. By 2025, data from the Observatory were informing the design and implementation of three national development programs:

By 2025, data from the Observatory were informing the design and implementation of three national development programs:

- Stabilization and Recovery in Eastern DRC (P175834)
- DR Congo Emergency Equity and System Strengthening in Education (P172341)
- DRC Girls Learning and Empowerment Project (P178684)

One of these programs, the Emergency Equity and System Strengthening in Education Project (P172341), co-financed by the DRC Government and the International Development Association, aims to ensure that all children—regardless of displacement status—can access free primary education in selected provinces. It includes targeted outreach and consultation strategies to reach forcibly displaced children and their families, alongside other vulnerable groups. The DRC hosts close to 1 million refugees and asylum seekers and close to 7 million IDPs,⁵ most of whom are concentrated in conflict-affected eastern provinces covered by the project. The abolition of school fees is intended to benefit displaced children alongside nationals, since informal co-payments have historically been a key barrier to enrolment for both groups.

Additionally, in Afghanistan, data from the JDC-supported Afghan Returnees Rapid Needs Assessment (ARRNA) 2023-2024, informed a dedicated section on Afghan returnees in the Afghanistan Development Update (ADU), published in 2025. This analysis, presented at the Afghanistan Coordination Group (ACG) meetings in October 2025, highlighted the scale of demographic pressures linked to large-scale returns.

It showed that population growth is outpacing economic growth, with per capita income expected to fall by 4 percent, to levels seen two decades ago. While many returnees will need immediate support, others may offer skills and capital acquired abroad to the domestic market. These knowledge products are core to inform World Bank partnerships and effective delivery on the ground, including approaches to enable private sector job creation and more access to finance.

Taken together, these examples show how JDC-supported data are informing World Bank diagnostics, operations, and policy dialogue. More broadly the JDC continues to support the use of data in World Bank operations by ensuring new activities are aligned with country priorities and operational needs and are informed and endorsed by country management during the identification and conceptualizing of new activities, while also offering strategic communications support throughout implementation. The JDC actively promotes forced displacement in strategic dialogue with the World Bank and other multilateral development banks and supports the inclusion of FDPs in ongoing survey work, program design, and financial instruments.

[5] [UNHCR 2026](#)

© UNHCR/ Eric Bakuli

Muhigirwa Balyahamwabo, a refugee tailor from the Democratic Republic of the Congo, is at work at his sewing machine in Kakuma, Kenya, where tailoring provides his main source of income.

What Could Slow the Work: Risks and Mitigations

The JDC has never operated in stable conditions. But the risk environment in 2025 was extraordinary, and the remainder of the strategy period will require deliberate attention to several compounding pressures.

Financing is tighter than expected. External funding constraints materialized earlier and more sharply than anticipated. The ability to sustain the microdata pipeline and the innovation agenda through 2026–27 is directly tied to how these resolve. Diversifying the donor base and making the case clearly for return on investment are necessary; but neither is quick nor certain.

Partner capacity has limits that JDC support cannot overcome. National Statistical Offices in fragile settings are doing difficult work under significant institutional strain. JDC engagement can build capacity over time, but delivery timelines need to remain honest about what overstretched counterparts can realistically absorb and sustain.

International organizations' capacity in the field has been dramatically reduced. This restricts the ability of UNHCR and other international organizations to support governments, build relationships, and implement activities.

While JDC continues to provide hands-on support and exercise its convening power, it cannot fully bridge these gaps on its own. Therefore, fostering closer collaboration and mainstreaming data efforts in forced displacement is essential.

Political and security volatility disrupts fieldwork. Survey operations in South Sudan, Yemen, the Sahel, and other fragile contexts face interruptions that planning cannot always anticipate. The appropriate response is not to plan as if those risks don't exist, but to build flexibility into workplans and be transparent in reporting when disruptions occur.

The innovation pipeline is at risk. Tool development requires sustained, focused technical effort. If financing pressures lead to cuts in technical staffing or time, the 2026–27 release targets (already demanding) become very difficult to meet. This is perhaps the area of sharpest risk in the remainder of the strategy period.

Looking Ahead


The JDC enters 2026 with genuine momentum and real challenges in roughly equal measure. Statistical inclusion, government engagement, World Bank operationalization, and UNHCR's data transformation are areas of demonstrated strength, the kind that take years to build and that increasingly set the JDC apart as a credible, trusted partner in the forced displacement data landscape. On microdata, open-source tools, and research guidance, there is real work ahead, and the Mid-Term Review in Q2 2026 is the right moment to have an honest conversation about pace, pipeline, and priorities.

That conversation will also take place against a backdrop of real strategic opportunity. UNHCR's new High Commissioner has set a clear goal: to halve the number of refugees in protracted situations who remain dependent on humanitarian assistance over the next decade. Achieving that demands sustained, evidence-based understanding of who those refugees are, what holds them back, and what pathways to self-reliance are within reach.

At the same time, the World Bank Group's refreshed approach to fragility and conflict-affected settings signals a shift toward earlier, more proactive engagement in the very contexts where displacement is most acute - and where the demand for timely, high-quality data will only grow.

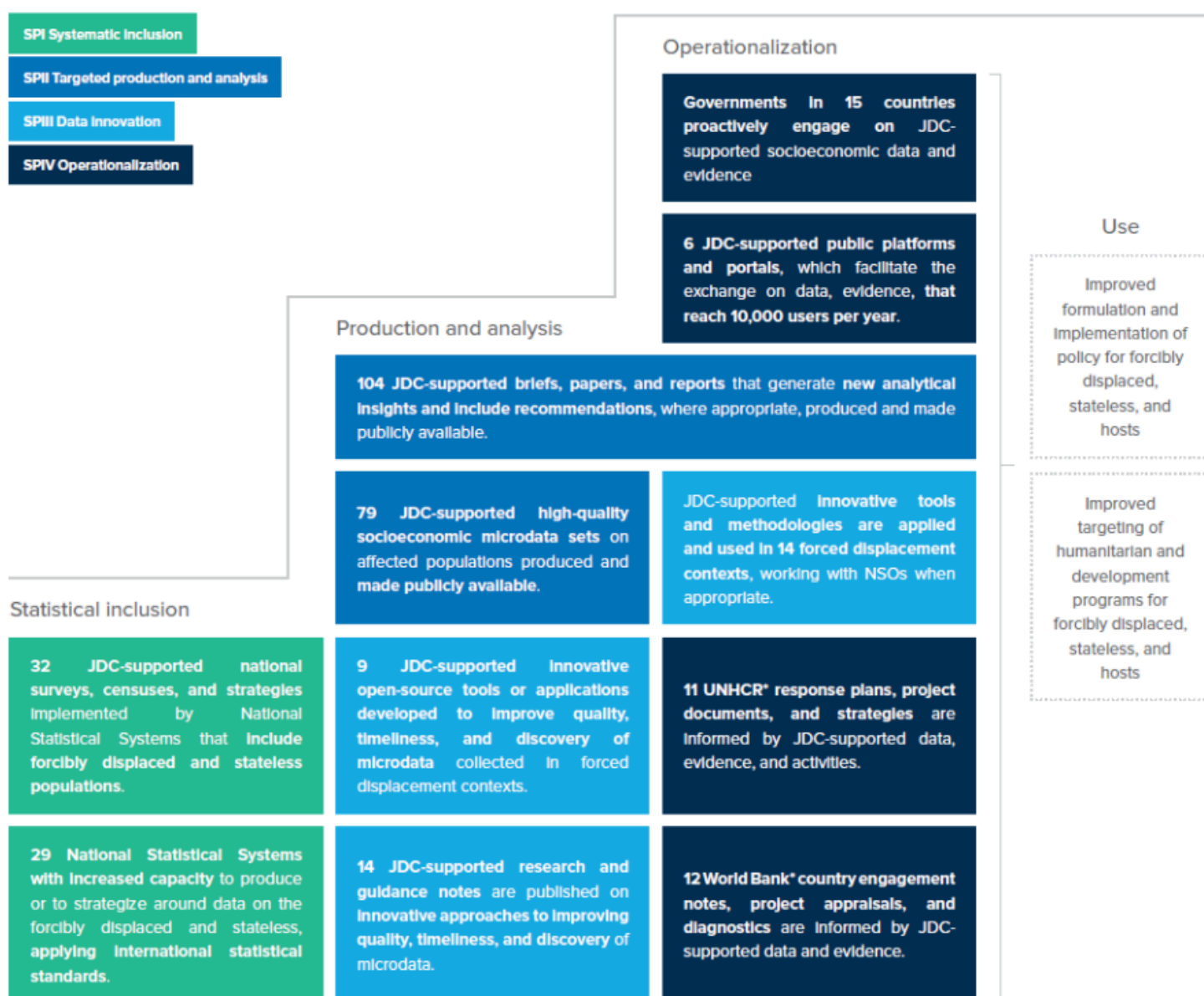
The results from 2025 speak for themselves. Eleven countries supported. Eight statistical systems strengthened. Four World Bank programs informed. These are not abstract outputs, they represent displaced and stateless people who are more likely to be counted, understood, and served because this work happened.

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Sameera Ali, a refugee living in Iridimi camp, Chad, takes part in a rain-fed agriculture project that brings together women from both the refugee and host communities

Appendix A. Results Framework 2024–2027



*While we assume uptake among a range of humanitarian and development actors, reporting will be limited to the UNHCR and the World Bank.

Appendix B. Aggregate-Level Results

Indicator	Baseline (2020-23)	Target (2024-27)	2024 Results	2024 Results Descriptions	2025 Result	2025 Results Descriptions	2024-25 Progress against Target (2024-27)
1.1: A total of 32 JDC-supported national surveys, censuses, and strategies implemented by national statistical systems that include forcibly displaced and stateless populations	11	21	5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Peru ENAHO (NHS) Uganda NHS Malawi DHS Malawi IHS DRC HLCS 	11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> South Sudan Household Budget Survey (HBS) Yemen Household budget Survey (HBS) Niger Enquête Harmonisée sur le Conditions de Vie des Ménages (EHCVM) Burkina Faso Enquête Harmonisée sur le Conditions de Vie des Ménages (EHCVM) Mali Enquête Harmonisée sur le Conditions de Vie des Ménages (EHCVM) Bangladesh Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) Mauritania Labor Force Survey (LFS) Mozambique Household Budget Survey (IOF 2025) Kenya Integrated Household Budget Survey (HBS) Mali Household Living Conditions Survey (HLCS) Djibouti 5e Enquête Djiboutienne auprès des Ménages pour les Indicateurs Sociaux (EDAM5) 	76%

RESULTS FRAMEWORK REPORT 2025

Indicator	Baseline (2020 -23)	Target (2024 -27)	2024 Results	2024 Results Descriptions	2025 Result	2025 Results Descriptions	2024-25 Progress against Target (2024-27)
1.2: A total of 29 national statistical systems with increased capacity to produce or strategize around data on the forcibly displaced and stateless, applying international statistical standards	15	14	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Malawi NSO Bureau Central de Recensement et des Etudes Population (BUCREP) 	8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> South Sudan National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) Yemen Central Statistical Organization Niger Institut National de la Statistique (INS) Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) Mauritania National Agency for Statistics and Demographic and Economic Analysis (ANSADE) National Institute of Statistics of Mozambique Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS) Mali Institut National de la Statistique (INSTAT) 	71%
2.1: A total of 79 JDC-supported high-quality socioeconomic microdata sets on affected populations produced and made publicly available	39	40	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ethiopia SESRE South Sudan FDS DWRAP 	5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sudan Welfare Monitoring Survey Honduras Encuesta Permanente de Hogares de Propósitos Múltiples (EPHPM) Pakistan FDS Moldova Socio-Economic Assessment (SEA) Peru national household survey (ENAHQ) 	20%
2.2: A total of 104 JDC-supported briefs, papers, and reports that generate new analytical insights and include recommendations, where appropriate, produced and made publicly available	54	50	9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> "Capturing Priority SDG Indicators in Refugee, Internal Displacement and Statelessness Contexts" (EGRIS methodology paper) JDC Digest, November 2024 	13	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Afghanistan: Rebuilding lives: How return duration shapes income generation and reintegration dynamics for Afghan returnees Sudan: Policy Note - Sudan's Crisis: Navigating Disparities, Resilience, and Recovery for Refugees, IDPs, and Host Communities 	44%

RESULTS FRAMEWORK REPORT 2025

Indicator	Baseline (2020-23)	Target (2024-27)	2024 Results	2024 Results Descriptions	2025 Result	2025 Results Descriptions	2024-25 Progress against Target (2024-27)
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • JDC Digest, March 2024 • South Sudan: South Sudan Forced Displacement Survey (FDS) report • Venezuelans in Chile, Colombia, Ecuador and Peru: A Development Opportunity • Ethiopia: SESRE report • Afghanistan: Afghanistan Rapid Assessment on the Returnee Crisis • Jordan: Publication: A Triple Win: Fiscal and Welfare Benefits of Economic Participation by Syrian Refugees in Jordan • Mexico: Brief on "Violence-Driven Displacement in Mexico: Why Including Internally Displaced Persons in National Statistics Is Necessary to Inform a Protection-Based Response" 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EGRIS Methodological Paper 4 on defining the comparator population for refugee and IDP statistics • Cameroon: Cartographie du camp des refugies de Minawao et les autres sites des refugies du Cameroun • Uganda: National Household Survey Report • Lebanon: Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey Statistical Snapshot • Malawi: Demographic and Health Survey (MDHS) Key Indicators Report • Ethiopia: Host Environments and Welfare of In-Camp Refugees: Evidence from Ethiopia • Pakistan: Pakistan Forced Displacement Survey (FDS) Report • Burkina Faso: Enquete Socioeconomique et de protection des personnes deplacees internes et des communautes hotes en 2024 • Moldova: Brief on analysis of refugee economic inclusion • Peru Pobreza Monetaria de la Población Venezolana en las Ciudades de Estudio • Uganda Refugee Health Status Report 	

RESULTS FRAMEWORK REPORT 2025

Indicator	Baseline (2020-23)	Target (2024-27)	2024 Results	2024 Results Descriptions	2025 Result	2025 Results Descriptions	2024-25 Progress against Target (2024-27)
3.1: Nine JDC-supported innovative open-source tools or applications are developed to improve the quality, timeliness, and discovery of microdata collected in forced displacement contexts	3	6	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Questionnaire Finder Open Buildings Tools (UNHCR Geodata Extractor and Open Buildings Explorer) 	N/A		33%
3.2: JDC-supported innovative tools and methodologies are applied and used in 14 forced displacement contexts, working with NSOs when appropriate	4	10	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Innovative sampling method applied in Pakistan FDS Innovative sampling method applied in Cameroon FDS 	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Innovative sampling method applied in South Sudan FDS Applied transfer learning model in South Sudan (northern camp populations) 	40%
3.3: A total of 14 JDC-supported research and guidance notes are published on innovative approaches to improving the quality, timeliness, and discovery of microdata	4	10	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DWRAP "Technical Guide" 	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UNHCR Microdata Curation Handbook - 2025 Large Language Models and Synthetic Data for Monitoring Dataset Mentions in Research Papers 	30%
4.1: Governments in 15 countries proactively engage on JDC-supported socioeconomic data and evidence	0	15	8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ethiopia policy dialogue based on SESRE Bangladesh policy dialogue based on the Cox's Bazar Panel Survey (CBPS) Peru policy dialogue based on Survey on Venezuelans in Peru (Encuesta Nacional sobre la Población Venezolana en Perú; ENPOVE) 	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lebanon policy dialogue based on Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS6) Moldova policy dialogue based on Socioeconomic Assessment of Refugees Uganda policy dialogue based on DHS and NHS 	73%

RESULTS FRAMEWORK REPORT 2025

Indicator	Baseline (2020-23)	Target (2024-27)	2024 Results	2024 Results Descriptions	2025 Result	2025 Results Descriptions	2024-25 Progress against Target (2024-27)
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chile policy dialogue based on Encuesta Nacional de Migración 2022 Colombia policy dialogue based on Encuesta Pulso de la Migración Jordan policy dialogue based on Vulnerability Assessment Framework (VAF)/Livelihoods Vulnerability Assessment Protocol (LVAP) Central African Republic policy dialogue based on the EHCVM and Poverty Assessment Burundi policy dialogue based on analysis of Burundi Refugee Socioeconomic Survey 	N/A		
<p>4.2: Six JDC-supported public platforms and portals to facilitate the exchange of data, evidence, and opportunities to generate evidence that reach 10,000 users per year</p>	0	6 (10,000 users)	4 (875 users)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Forced Displacement Microdata Atlas Evidence on Forced Displacement e-learning course on World Bank Open Learning Campus (OLC) DWRAP platform Questionnaire Finder 	N/A (4337 users)	No new platforms were published in 2025, however continued investments in platform development/maintenance and dissemination	67%

RESULTS FRAMEWORK REPORT 2025

Indicator	Baseline (2020-23)	Target (2024-27)	2024 Results	2024 Results Descriptions	2025 Result	2025 Results Descriptions	2024-25 Progress against Target (2024-27)
4.3: A total of 11 UNHCR response plans, project documents, and strategies are informed by JDC-supported data, evidence, and activities	1	10	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Libya cash-assistance targeting 2025–2026 Moldova Refugee Response Plan (Ukraine situation) UNHCR Urban Strategy and Livelihood Programming in Peru UNHCR’s strategic and operational approach in South Sudan 	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UNHCR Peru multi-year planning Uganda Country Refugee Response Plan 2026-2030 UNHCR Malaysia Multi-Year Strategy 2025-2027 Moldova Inclusion and Solutions Working Group agenda 	80%
4.4: A total of 12 World Bank Country Engagement Notes, Project Appraisals, and diagnostics are informed by JDC-supported data and evidence	2	10	5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inclusive Services and Opportunities for Host Communities and Displaced Rohingya People (P500727) Host and Rohingya Enhancement of Lives through a Multi-Sectoral Approach (P501274) Burundi Additional Financing to the EAC Regional Statistics Program for Results (P181404) Yemen Poverty and Equity Assessment 2024 Lebanon Poverty and Equity Assessment 2024 	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stabilization and Recovery in Eastern DRC (P175834) DR Congo Emergency Equity and System Strengthening in Education (P172341) DRC Girls Learning and Empowerment Project (P178684) Afghanistan Development Update 2025 	90%

Appendix C. Indicator Definitions and Methodology

Results Framework indicator	Definitions/how to measure
<p>1.1: A total of 32 JDC-supported national surveys, censuses, and strategies implemented by national statistical systems that include forcibly displaced and stateless populations</p>	<p>“National surveys” refers to nationally representative surveys that aim to capture the full population. (In case of caveats related to the specific operation/country, these should be narrated [e.g., host population]).</p> <p>“National statistical systems” includes the NSO but also other national entities collecting official statistics.</p> <p>In terms of timing, an inclusion survey can be counted as soon as data collection has started, which is arguably when FDPs have been included in the survey, and the risk of nondelivery is reduced to an acceptable level. In terms of strategy development, the item will be counted when the strategy is finalized and ready for implementation. In the interim, we narrate the convening, consultation and technical assistance that could contribute to National Strategies for the Development of Statistics (NSDS) development.</p> <p>Includes those surveys tagged as “Inclusion of FDPs in wider national NSO survey.”</p>
<p>1.2: A total of 29 national statistical systems with increased capacity to produce or strategize around data on the forcibly displaced and stateless, applying international statistical standards</p>	<p>“National statistical systems” includes the NSO but also other national entities collecting official statistics.</p> <p>“National statistical systems with increased capacity” refers to all national entities that have</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • implemented a JDC-supported survey or census (both SP-I and SP-II); • developed a strategy for development of statistics or similar plan with the support of JDC/EGRISS; or • received on-demand country-specific training offered by EGRISS to improve official statistics on forced displacement/statelessness (the country-specific trainings will be counted depending on the level of intensity, on par with [a] and [b]). <p>While EGRISS is supporting regional-level generic trainings, these should not be counted.</p> <p>In terms of timing, we follow that specified under Indicator 1.1.</p> <p>Includes those activities tagged as "Inclusion/Identification of FDPs but run primarily by census bureau (with NSO support)" and "NSO stand-alone survey of FDPs" and "Inclusion of FDPs in wider national NSO survey"</p>

RESULTS FRAMEWORK REPORT 2025

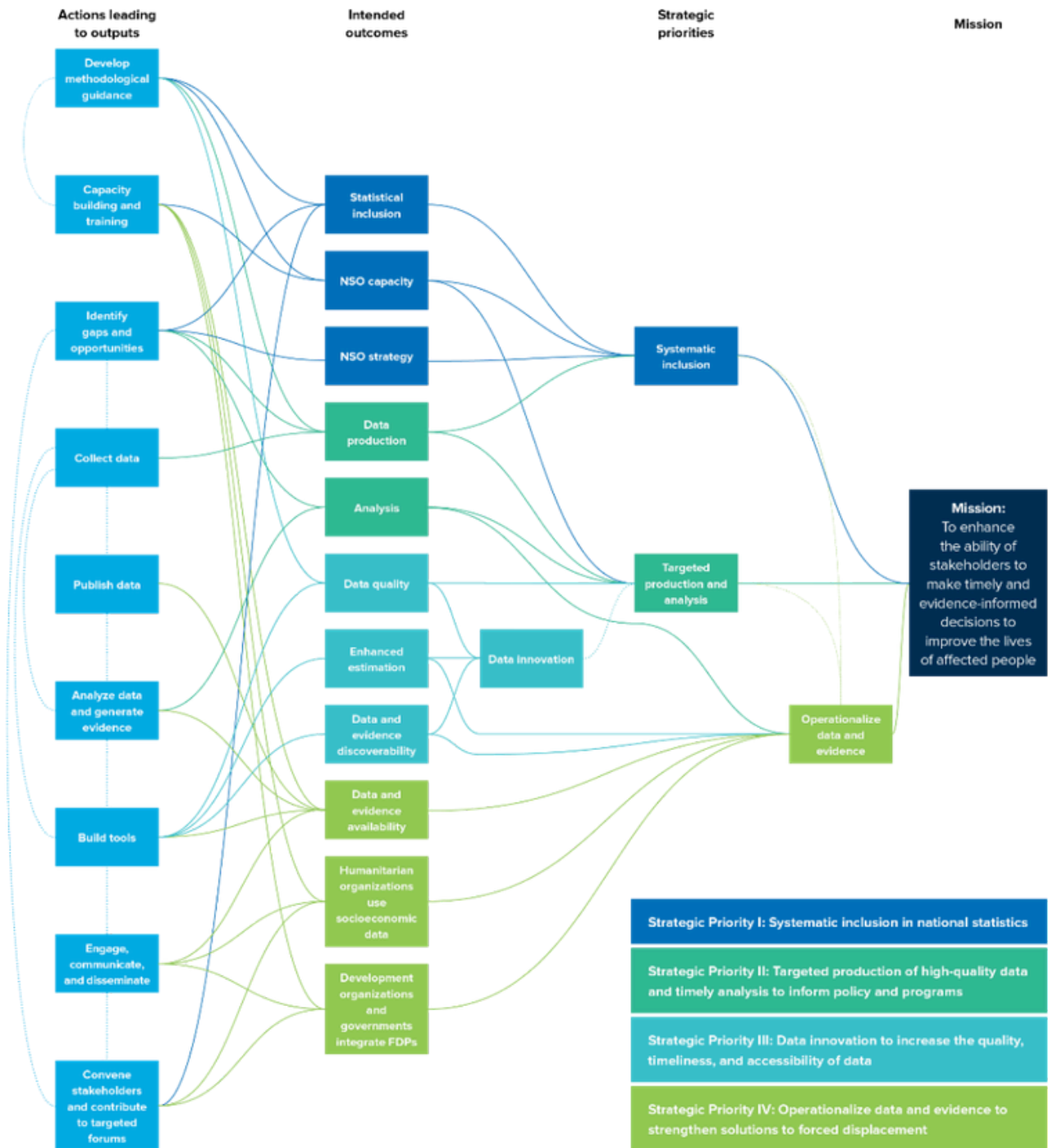
Results Framework indicator	Definitions/how to measure
<p>2.1: A total of 79 JDC-supported high-quality socioeconomic microdata sets on affected populations produced and made publicly available</p>	<p>“JDC-supported” means financial support, technical support, staff resources, and convening/coordination support. The briefs/papers and reports can be co-financed.</p> <p>All datasets produced and published with JDC support, both under SP-I and SP-II will be counted. These can be published on World Bank or UNHCR MDLs but also on other platforms, such as government data libraries. The indicator aims to complement SP-I indicators by capturing increased availability of socioeconomic microdata and the public good element.</p> <p>In cases of panel data collection, each wave counts as a “dataset.” This should help incentivize teams to curate and publish each wave as they go.</p> <p>“High-quality” means that the survey exhibits external validity (whether the data are a probability sample representative of a policy-relevant population), statistical validity (the extent to which drawn conclusions of a research study can be considered accurate and reliable from a statistical test), and construct validity (the extent to which the test or measure accurately assesses what it is supposed to).</p>
<p>2.2: A total of 104 JDC-supported briefs, papers, and reports that generate new analytical insights and include recommendations, where appropriate, produced and made publicly available</p>	<p>Analytical “briefs, papers, and reports” refers to products that generate new analytical insights of preexisting data (produced by the JDC or others) and includes recommendations where appropriate. Blogs are not counted. Methodological papers aimed at more general and global audiences are counted.</p> <p>Quality assurance mechanisms should be in place for deliverables to be counted (peer/management review as appropriate).</p> <p>Deliverables will be counted when published.</p> <p>“JDC-supported” means financial support, technical support, staff resources, and convening/coordination support. The briefs/papers and reports can be co-financed.</p>
<p>3.1: Nine JDC-supported innovative open-source tools or applications are developed to improve the quality, timeliness, and discovery of microdata collected in forced displacement contexts</p>	<p>Open-source: Free and publicly available.</p> <p>To count as “innovative,” tools should apply advanced statistics, machine learning or artificial intelligence, and/or make use of alternative data sources.</p> <p>Alternative data sources: Data sources distinct from data collected through surveys, such as satellite imagery, geospatial data (e.g., database of health facility locations), or mobile phone data.</p> <p>To count as “tools”, see check list approach below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Specific and novel function related to forced displaced either as new tools, or tools newly applied to forced displacement) - Defined user group - Disseminated to user group - Usable by user group <p>“Microdata” refers to data of individuals and households, ideally broken down by core demographic variables.</p> <p>“Forced displacement contexts” will be selected based on operational relevance; these can be subnational, national, or regional.</p>

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Results Framework indicator	Definitions/how to measure
<p>3.2: JDC-supported innovative tools and methodologies are applied and used in 14 forced displacement contexts, working with NSOs when appropriate</p>	<p>“Applied and used” refers to operational/country pilots = practical testing in the field by a country/regional operation/office or other relevant entity (e.g., in the case of non-country-specific tools), including feedback on feasibility and the ways in which data quality has been improved.</p> <p>“Forced displacement contexts” will be selected based on operational relevance; these can be subnational, national, or regional.</p>
<p>3.3: A total of 14 JDC-supported research and guidance notes are published on innovative approaches to improving the quality, timeliness, and discovery of microdata</p>	<p>Research and guidance notes can include methodological notes or annexes to reports as well as stand-alone research and guidance pieces. (Indicator 3.1 assumes that appropriate guidance is produced to enable its use; such notes will not be counted here. Guidance notes counted under Indicator 3.3 will have a broader purpose/audience).</p> <p>“Microdata” refers to data of individuals and households, ideally broken down by core demographic variables.</p>
<p>4.1: Governments in 15 countries proactively engage on JDC-supported socioeconomic data and evidence</p>	<p>“Proactively engage” refers to targeted regional- and country-level channels and forums (closed door or public) where JDC-supported data and evidence are discussed among high-level government counterparts (such as the launch event of the CAR Poverty Assessment or a closed-door dialogue between a country representative and line ministry).</p> <p>The activity lead is expected to report against relevant indicators mentioned in the Scoping Note. This expectation is particularly relevant for Indicator 4.1.</p>
<p>4.2: Six JDC-supported public platforms and portals to facilitate the exchange of data, evidence, and opportunities to generate evidence that reach 10,000 users per year</p>	<p>This refers to large-scale investments such as the Integrated Platform for Aggregate Statistics and the Marketplace, but also others. New users will be counted across the platforms through web analytics (including existing users of the Refugee Data Finder). With the current definition, we count new support to a platform in a given year (i.e., the baseline will be zero, and if we invest in, for example, the MDL, that will count). Also, users will be specific to the investment (i.e., for the Integrated Platform, users of the “indicators” subsections will be counted and not users of “population stats”).</p>
<p>4.3: A total of 11 UNHCR response plans, project documents, and strategies are informed by JDC-supported data, evidence, and activities</p>	<p>“Informed by” includes references to socioeconomic conditions for affected populations as a result of targeted efforts to serve up JDC-supported data and evidence.</p> <p>“Activities” mainly refers to training activities on the use of socioeconomic data on FDPs (broader than JDC-supported data and evidence).</p>
<p>4.4: A total of 12 World Bank Country Engagement Notes, Project Appraisals, and diagnostics are informed by JDC-supported data and evidence</p>	<p>“Informed by” includes references to socioeconomic conditions for affected populations as a result of targeted efforts to serve up JDC-supported data and evidence.</p> <p>This includes, but is not limited to, World Bank Project Appraisals, Poverty Assessments, Risk and Resilience Assessments (RRA), Prevention and Resilience Allocation (PRA) documents, Country Strategies, and so forth.</p>

Appendix D. Theory of Change

Theory of Change



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Cover photo: Ahmad Alradi, a Syrian refugee, accompanies his niece, Narjes (right), and daughter, Nour (left), to school.

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