COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF COHERENCE ACTIVITY:

Uganda versus Ecuador

AN Information Centric Approach to Humanitarian Relief and Development Coherence

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July 2020

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1. Executive Summary

By the completion of country specific analyses of policies and strategic planning in response to protracted refugee crises we have pursued the development of strategic metrics and analyses of commonalities and difference in refugee response approaches between Uganda and Ecuador.

Our first order comparative analysis between Uganda and Ecuador reflects on major differences in approaching humanitarian response to refugee crisis. Long-term planning within Uganda is already at hand with the implementation of CRRF under the leadership of GOU. Meanwhile Ecuador is battling Venezuelan crisis on regional level as an emergency response and putting off long-term planning for protracted crisis. As identified by Regional Refugee Response Plan, integration and sustainable development are yet not a priority within Ecuador. Venezuelan refugees are still struggling with basic needs and as a result emergency response is prioritized over development planning and funding mechanisms which focus on emergency needs of incoming refugees. Since 2018, with a substantial need for emergency response within Ecuador, UNHCR has shifted its operational priorities from 'responsible disengagement' and gradual hand-over of responsibilities to state institutions, to expanding operations to provide emergency assistance and shelter. However, community-based integration must be initiated to combat issues such as xenophobia, lack of schooling for children, and peaceful coexistence. As a result, the Ecuadorian government may need more international support to lay out strategic

frameworks for integrating refugees within host communities. Although support from UNHCR and IOM is a major resource in response to the Venezuelan crisis, international development support within Ecuador is not substantial. Considering Ecuador's relatively higher GDP compared to Uganda, international impact can lead to better implementation of global refugee and migrant policies resulting in a fair distribution of resources that would benefit both migrants and their host communities.

To understand the financial barriers and policy constraints to coherence, we have compared the general economy environment in each country including the humanitarian and development budgetary activities for past and onward response to the socio-economic integration of refugees within host countries. This comparison will be facilitated through an investigation of coherence practices in response to the current protracted crises in both Uganda and Ecuador. We hypothesize that international assistance to protracted crises plays a significant role in Uganda's progressive integration and coordination program. However, lack of adequate funding and coordination support from international actors to the Ecuadorian government may be the hindering factor in achieving sustainable development goals through refugee integration.

In summary, we will generate insight to humanitarian and development coherence through the following:

1. General I/NGO and governmental structures with which humanitarian efforts might collaborate,
2. Available data sources and global indices that would benefit coherent decision making.
3. Donor funding mechanisms that would impact the national institution's ability in addressing both humanitarian and development practices.
4. Spatial analyses of development programs located at the vicinity of a humanitarian crisis,
5. Gender Inclusion programming

We will conclude our findings with a set of policy and strategic metrics that are either generalizable or highly dependent on the context of crises.

2. Introduction

The comparative case study between two refugee hosting countries of Uganda and Ecuador will link national coherence policies and strategic to concrete metrics for strategic coherence. Through comparative analyses across countries, the derived insights provide the basis for more impactful policies. Also, identifying metrics at strategic levels enables both identification of new opportunities for coherence and humanitarian programs to implement coherence more effectively.

Our research generally investigates 'How can strategic and operational coherence metrics together identify and support new opportunities and best practices for coherence collaboration?' through comprehensive national case studies of Uganda and Ecuador. These two countries fulfil our requirement of providing conditions favorable to coherence. The inter-country analysis helped us to assess the impact of key variables of national income, aid dependency, approaches to humanitarian coordination, and policies related to forced migration. Moreover, the effects of donor activities, the spatial distribution of development and humanitarian programs, and gender inclusion programming are identified as influential variable in enhancing coherence. Our analysis of these key variables is presented in this report across 5 chapters:

1) General policy environment: Presenting country specific approaches to coordination coherence and strategies that can be globalized to improve coherence.

2) Global socio-economic indices for both Ecuador and Uganda: Presenting key political, economic, and social indices that must be accounted for when evaluating the success of coherence programming within a refugee hosting country.

3) International financial dependencies traced through donor funding mechanisms: Different patterns of financial dependencies in each refugee hosting country can impact inter-sectoral coherence between humanitarian and development programs. Moreover, country's' socio-economic capacities can reflect on government stability, refugee/host parity, and readiness for responding to refugee crises. In this chapter, we will present national socio-economic capacities and the impact of international donor behavior on national coherence programming.

4) Spatial distribution of aid and development programs: Coherence programming between humanitarian and development entities requires a fair and appropriate distribution of resource across the country s to reach all populations in need. This requires visibility of organizations, resources, projects, and progress made towards achieving goals in reducing socio-economic inequalities for both refugees and host communities. Therefore, we have conducted a special analysis of aid distribution in the vicinity of development programs to identify coherence opportunities or lack thereof in a geo-spatial perspective.

5) The impacts of gender inclusion programing on coherence: different gender inclusion approaches between humanitarian and development program may result in conflict and inefficient dissemination of empowerment programs. We have identified some of the key conflict areas that must be addressed when creating or evaluating coherence opportunities.

3. Comparative Analyses of the Political, Economic, and Social Environment.

Our analyses of the coherence policy environments in Uganda and Ecuador were based on secondary sources, including international and governmental policy documents and frameworks, national reports, coordination body documents, and websites and portals. For Uganda, the analysis relied on 24 documents, including UNHCR evaluation and progress reports, a national development plan, the national CRRF road map, UNHCR strategic policy frameworks, working group meeting minutes, sectoral working group terms of reference, sectoral policies and response plans, a ministerial policy statement, UNDP reports, and progress reports of the World Bank Group and REACH. For Ecuador, we analyzed 42 sampled documents in both English and Spanish. These documents include international laws, regional frameworks and response plans, national strategic plans, strategic and operational reports. From these documents we have generated country specific analysis of policy coherence opportunities and gaps that have implications for strategic metrics. Here we will present a comparative analysis of coherence opportunities and gaps in order to identify key coherence variables and evaluate the generalizability of coherence metrics on a global scale.

2.2. Comparison of the Political and Economic Environment

The two country's income differences, Uganda low-income and Ecuador upper middle income, create an interesting comparison (OECD/DAC's, 2018). Crises in Middle Income Countries report notes that in 2017, 51% of humanitarian funds requested by the UN were earmarked for middle income countries. Despite their relative wealth, ongoing development challenges create special circumstances for relief/development coherence as compared to low income countries. Yet, the aid dependency differences mean the development programs into which coherence humanitarian operations connect, will differ significantly.

Beyond income, Uganda and Ecuador have notable difference in policies. Uganda and Ecuador provide important contrasts in the numbers of persons of concern in each, as well as

differences in legal frameworks and official coherence programs. For example, Latin America is relatively new to forced migration coordination and has enacted an innovative coherence framework based on areas, in a regional level, rather than sectors. Ecuador presents an interesting case for coherence as a significant transit country. The mobility of its refugees affects programming, likely creating challenges for coherence. We consider this aspect of the Ecuadorian case interesting as it highlights mobility patterns often underexplored in forced migration. On the other hand, Uganda is known globally as a model refugee hosting country, with several official coherence programs. Yet, in a comparison of the two countries' potential for integrating refugees into social safety net programs, a 'graduation metric,' Ecuador was deemed to have a more favorable legal and regulatory framework (UNHCR 2018).

The inter-country analysis also integrates similarities reflected in control variables, including government stability and refugee/host community parity. Uganda and Ecuador both enjoy government stability, facilitating coherence policy formulation and participation. Government stability also facilitates security, enabling research on sub-national coherence projects, as well as national level coordination bodies. As a second control variable, refugee/host community parity refers to similarities in wealth, languages and cultures. For coherence, refugees who have significantly different levels of wealth, speak different languages, or are culturally dissimilar to the host community, create challenges for aligning with and integrating into development programs. We will expand on governments' socio-economic stability and refugee/host parity in chapter 5.

2.3. Comparison of Policy Environment

While Uganda and Ecuador each are dealing with both long-term and recent refugee crises, with migrant arriving from multiple countries, there are significant differences in their approaches to coherence. The differences can be characterized primarily by (1) an emphasis on national versus regional refugee response, (2) the role of the government in the national response, and (3) differences in political and economic factors that influence embrace of different international frameworks.

International donors and organizations such as UNHCR and IOM have focused on creating a regional response to the Venezuelan situation. Regional programs provide better outcomes for coherence between international humanitarian efforts and government development programs; however, regional programs do not necessarily ensure national-level coherence and efficient refugee programming. As pointed out in the CRRF, the leadership of national governments can result in more effective and efficient coherence between humanitarian programs and national development activities. In Uganda, UNHCR is working hand in hand with the national government Office of the Prime Minister (OPM) to distribute resources for integrating refugee programs with those of host communities. Uganda's CRRF program specifically asks the national government and UNHCR to address the needs of both populations. This is very different from how the international community has addressed the Venezuelan situation in Ecuador. In Ecuador, UNHCR has specifically taken the lead through the Inter-Agency Coordination Platform and GTRM. While GTRM is responsible to coordinate between UNHCR activities and government ministries, it is only focused on short- and long-term livelihoods of Venezuelans by using international humanitarian funds. The lack of contribution to the host community has hindered the socio-economic inclusion of refugees and therefore may lead to inefficiencies in aid distribution, which reinforces humanitarian and development aid silos.

These strategic differences impact the relationship of national governments with international organizations and their willingness to collaborate. As a case in point, the adoption of international refugee policies improves national inter-governmental ministerial coherence such as in Uganda. Ugandan inter-sectoral refugee response plans have been drafted which may facilitate coherence. This characteristic can be expanded to other refugee hosting countries as well. But it may require more international support to create necessary resources to facilitate inter-governmental and multi-stakeholder coherence. Although Ecuador's national policies are in line with the international SDGs, the adoption of CRRF and recognition of refugees are hindered due to country's socio-economic challenges. Ecuador has not acknowledged refugees within its national programs and inter-ministerial response plans are not drafted to address refugee issues. Therefore, international humanitarian programs and aid are particular to

refugees and have not expanded to coherence programs. Ecuadorian government may need more international assistant to develop resources to lead refugee integration programs.

International resources also facilitate better information practices and data-based decision making. National governments should include coherence metrics in addition to measures of effective governance, poverty, socio-economic parities between affected populations and host communities, and technology infrastructure for strategic decision making during protracted refugee crises. Moreover, better data reporting practices could help to geo map humanitarian and development projects across the country for more accurate needs analysis. We have included these practices as part of the proposed strategic metrics that can be globalized or generalized across different refugee hosting countries; only if sufficient resources for information sharing and management exists. We must acknowledge that supporting coherence on a national level and across general policies would help donors to make more informed decisions in funding based on country's demands.

Our national policies analysis of refugee response has led us to extract strategic coherence metrics which is presented in chapter 7. These metrics are presented per the country of which these policies were studies. Some metrics are a result of existing good practices which we have tagged as "in place". "Aspirational" metrics however present programs or activities that could further enhance coherence in multiple strategic dimensions but may not be currently practiced. Aspirational metrics are extracted from existing national or international capacities, or what we would assume can be achievable. If a metric is only achievable in a certain country or context, we have tagged it as "localized". Most of the metrics however are considered "generalizable" as they reflect on existing global capacities and have been tested in multiple countries (e.g. CRRF which has been implemented in Uganda, Ethiopia, Kenya, and Rwanda).

4. Data Resources and Global Socio-Economic Indices

Coherence requires collaboration between humanitarian and development programs, the latter of which are typically led by government agencies. Consequently, the success of coherence initiatives is likely to depend on the independent effectiveness of each. While the effectiveness of humanitarian organizations and operations vary to some degree, a greater level of variance is likely seen between governments. Therefore, measures of government effectiveness are a likely coherence predictor and should be included in a coherence index. Global and country-specific indices are available that would better inform decision making for coherence practices. The Migration Governance Index (MGI), corruption indices, Humanitarian Development Indices, Gender Development Indices, among others are examples that should be considered for incorporation. We will briefly go over some of the indices that would inform coherence practices prior to implementations.

4.1. USAID IDEA

USAID provides IDEA, an interactive tool to access indices for countries on their social and economic development and resilience[1]. IDEA is a hub that brings together available indices to be accessible through one single platform. This hub of indices can be an easy access for all policy makers and decision makers. It is important to ensure all stakeholders, especially government officials are on board with these indices as true representation of their governing system. Otherwise the use of these indices will not be promoted and may create unwanted backlash that could work against coherence with national governments. In line with the Sustainable Development Goals and the Comprehensive Refugee Response Plan, the national government is

[1] https://idea.usaid.gov/cd/ecuador?comparisonGroup=region

on the lead in bringing humanitarian and development practices together. It is therefore important to make sure these indices are accepted and used as reliable resources.

These indices would reflect on countries available resources, capabilities, disputes and complications, and so on. Country dashboards are accessible through IDEA, specifying general country information such as income group, region, population, development assistance, language, and land size. But more importantly, specific country indices versus other countries in the region, the world, or among similar income countries are accessible. Below, we have identified some of the most relevant indices to coherence practices for all stakeholders including humanitarian and development I/NGOs, donors, and national governments.

These indices are broken down from their relevant theme. After identifying the most relevant indices, we present country specific information and exact scores for Ecuador and Uganda[2]. This comparison would better reflect on commonalities and context specific attributes. This case study perspective can be extended in future application of indices in decision making for coherence.

4.1.1. Democracy, Human rights, and Governance

Corruption Perceptions Index: Sourced from Transparency International[3], the Corruption Perceptions Index (CPI) is known to be the leading global indicator of public sector corruption. This constructed index allows for comparison of scores from one year to the next. This index is measured from the perception of experts and business-people and presents a score between the ranges of 0-100, with 100 being highly clean and 0 as highly corrupt. It also offers country's rank from the 180 available countries.

[2] Country specific profiles can be accessed through an interactive platform or downloaded through https://idea.usaid.gov/analytical-products#tab-country-profiles

[3] https://www.transparency.org/en/

Rule of Law Index (RLI): The open government factor measures the openness of government defined by the extend to which a government shares information, empowers people with tools to hold the government accountable, and fosters citizen participation in public policy deliberations. This factor measures whether basic laws and information of legal rights are publicized and evaluates the quality of information published by the government. This index is scored from the range of 0-1 which higher means a higher rule of law. This measure is very relevant to establishing coherence when relying on government data, information practices, and accessibility of data.

Government Effectiveness Index: The GEI indicator reflects perceptions of the quality of public services, the quality of the civil service and the degree of its independence from political pressures, the quality of policy formulation and implementation, and the credibility of the government's commitment to such policies[4]. Values range from -2.5 to 2.5, with higher values corresponding to better governance outcomes. This is an important indicator as it can affect refugee assistance and integration program and its acceptance/ engagement from the host community.

4.1.2. Information and Communication Technology (ICT)

Mobile Connectivity Index: The MCI rates 163 countries on how advanced their mobile internet ecosystem is. This score is expressed within a range from 0-100. The higher the score, the better mobile connectivity. GSMA claims that this index is made up of four enablers, representing the key determinants of mobile internet access and usage: infrastructure,

[4] Can be directly retrieved from The World Bank Group https://govdata360.worldbank.org/indicators/h1c9d2797?country=BRA&indicator=388&viz=line_chart&years=1996,2018#table-link

affordability, content and services, and consumer readiness[5]. this is important for data collection and report practices.

Inclusive Internet Index: Similar to the MCI, the Inclusive Internet Index could inform strategies regarding information sharing among communities and I/NGOs in addition to need for infrastructure. Coherence practices are highly dependent on access to information, data collection, sharing progress report, and eventually facilitating coherence between programs that bring together refugee groups and host communities. This Index can also be incorporated when choosing communication modalities, report cycles, financial distributions, expectations and so on.

The overall Index score based on the scores of the Availability, Affordability, Relevance and Readiness categories[6]. Availability examines the quality and breadth of available infrastructure required for access and levels of Internet usage. Affordability examines the cost of access relative to income and the level of competition in the Internet marketplace. Relevance examines the existence and extent of local language content and relevant content. And Readiness examines the capacity to access the Internet, including skills, cultural acceptance, and supporting policy. The Inclusive Internet Index platform provides measures for each if these indicators per country and provides an inclusive index ranks countries from 0-100. It also provides a simulated scaled score from 0-100, where 100 indicates the strongest environment for the adoption and productive use of the internet.

4.2.Forced Migration Prediction

Forced migration prediction tools can facilitate early warning mechanisms which in turn, can improve early coherence between humanitarian and development activities. Our stand-alone

[5] The Mobile Connectivity Index is developed by GSMA https://www.mobileconnectivityindex.com/

[6] https://theinclusiveinternet.eiu.com/explore/countries/performance

report on existing forced migration prediction tools presents an ongoing effort by UNHCR to develop computer models to predict drivers of forced migration and the demographics of migrants to help policy makers create the best response strategy[7]. Although projects such as Project Jetson[8] or World Vision's early-warning tool[9] pose potential to be incorporated in coherence activities, they are yet far from practical adoption since they are in early research and experiment phase.

Computational models are often used to predict global migration trends (Bijak, 2006 &2010) or predict drivers of forced migration (Edwards, 2008; Boano et al., 2012; Singh et al., 2019). However, environmental drivers off forced migration are more commonly studied (Bengtsson et al., 2010 & 2011; Chen et al., 2017& 2018) compared to socio-political and economic drivers. Prediction tools are often used in the context of environmental drivers of forced migration (such as climate change) due to the rich data available on geological changes and its effects on the socio-economic well-being of populations (Feng and Kreuger, 2010; Bronen, 2010). Yet computational models predicting armed conflict and refugee influxes are in preliminary phase of experiments to test their reliability and validity (Edwards, 2008; Singh et al., 2019). Predicting economic, political, and armed conflict as drivers of forced migration is more tenuous in that they can happen abruptly, or they can have varying effects. Moreover, data regarding countries' socio-political circumstances are scarce and the models created from the data are highly contextual; making it difficult to create a generalizable model. Although tracking longitudinal changes in countries' socio-political and economic circumstances can help prepare for future crises, the lack of accessible data, complexity of circumstances, and the unpredictability of certain incidents has prevented the development of a generalizable forced migration prediction tool in this realm. As a result, currently the effects of forced migration prediction on coherence activities are less than

[7] Available at http://site.psu.edu/coherence4rd Accessed October 2020

[8] Project Jetson http://jetson.unhcr.org/ Accessed October 2020

[9] The World Vision Early Warning Tool http://wvwv.world/dashboard/early-warning-tool.php Access October 2020

expected. However, it is important for stakeholders (governments and organizations) to adopt these tools responsibly and assist in its development for future application.

4.3.Case of Ecuador

A quick look on Ecuador's dashboard indicates the country as upper middle income with a population of 18 million. Ecuador's Net ODA from all donors in year 2019 was $369m. 93% of Ecuadorians speak Castilian Spanish. We will break down the country specific indices through its sectoral themes and will provide country scores and its comparison to its average regional scores.

4.3.1. Economy

Ecuador's annual GDP growth is 0.05 percent, below regional average of 1.03 percent. Ecuador's infinitesimal annual growth seemingly present an economic struggle especially when compared to its neighboring countries. With a $6.2k GDP per capita, Ecuador still remains lower than the regional average of $9.5k. Ecuador's GINI index in year 2018 was reported 45.4 from the World Bank Group. 4.6% of which is held by the lowest 20 percent. Ecuador's poverty headcount ratio at $3.20 a day is reported 9.7 percent and at $1.90 a day is 3.3 percent. Complemented with the country's 1 percent poverty gap ratio at $1.90 a day. These numbers may not mean much unless compared to clear circumstances or in our case, to Uganda's economy.

4.3.2. Democracy, Human Rights, and Governance

Ecuador's Corruption Perceptions Index is reported 38 out of 100 which is below the medium. This implies Ecuador's government is perceived fairly corrupt but compared to its regional countries, it stays within the average 39.8. More importantly, the Rule of Law Index which present the open government factor is reported 0.5, meaning the government is not considered open in information sharing and does not allow for full accountability in its public policies. Very similar to its regional average of 0.53. Government Effectiveness Index is reported as -0.26 which is not a positive representation of government in implementing policies.

4.3.3. Information and Communication Technologies

Ecuador's ICT inclusivity and mobile connectivity is overall considered positively high worldwide. It scores 70.6 out of 100 in its Inclusive Internet Index which is slightly higher than its regional average 65.9. Ecuador's Mobile Connectivity Index is 61.5 also slightly higher than its regional average of 60.3. As Ecuador is closing the ICT regional gap, it may present a factor towards regional coherence in implementing information practices across humanitarian and development programs.

4.4.Case of Uganda

A quick look on Uganda's dashboard indicates the country as lower income with a population of 46 million. Uganda's Net ODA from all donors in year 2019 was $1.9b. Uganda's official language is English, and it is taught in schools. We will break down the country specific indices through its sectoral themes and will provide country scores and its comparison to its average regional scores.

4.4.1. Economy:

Uganda's annual GDP growth is 6.51 percent, above the regional average of 3.14 percent. Uganda's annual growth seemingly present a positive economic growth especially when compared to its neighboring countries. With a $777 GDP per capita, Uganda is generally a lower income country with a drastic difference when compared to the $2.4k regional number. Uganda's GINI index in year 2016 was reported 42.8 from the World Bank Group. 6.1% of which is held by the lowest 20 percent. Uganda's poverty headcount ratio at $3.20 a day is reported 69.9 percent and at $1.90 a day is 41.7 percent. Complemented with the country's 13.2 percent poverty gap ratio at $1.90 a day.

4.4.2. Democracy, Human Rights, and Governance:

Uganda's Corruption Perceptions Index is reported 28 out of 100 which is below the medium. This implies the government is perceived corrupt staying within the regional average score 32.2.

The Rule of Law Index which present the open government factor is reported 0.4, meaning the government is not considered open in information sharing and does not allow for full accountability in its public policies. Very similar to its regional average of 0.42. Government Effectiveness Index is reported as -0.61 which is a negative representation of government in implementing policies.

4.4.3. Information and Communication Technologies:

Uganda's ICT inclusivity and mobile connectivity is average overall but mandates more work to close the gap with international resources. Comparing this score to Uganda's global competitiveness index, 29.4/100, it cannot be expected from Uganda to achieve connectivity goals soon. Uganda's Mobile Connectivity Index is 40 out of 100, slightly higher than its regional average of 38.3. Uganda's large population, poverty and low income, and lower GDP per capita may hinder the adoption of mobile networks and technologies by its people. Therefore, there may yet remain hinderances in applying technological services in coherence practices.

4.5.Comparative Analysis and Implications for Coherence

USAID IDEA country dashboards provides comprehensive information on country's sectoral performance. Each country can be compared against regional, same income, or other world countries. In our analysis, we are comparing Uganda- a lower income country- to Ecuador, a country which is categorized as upper middle income. However, the success of a country's sectoral profile may or may not be a direct indicator of its success in coherence practices. We will shed light on our perspective in this section as we will provide exact scores for each relevant indicator. [I think you should incorporate Revi's gender analysis here…bringing together the country scores she reported on the various metrics. You can copy paste the text describing the metrics]

Table 1 Summary of 2019 scores for relevant indices adapted from USAID IDEA.

Country	CPI score	CPI Rank	RLI scor	GEI Score	MCI Score	Inclusive Internet Index Score
Uganda	28/100	137/180	0.4	-0.61	40/100	49.6/100
Ecuador	38/100	93/180	0.5	-0.26	61.5/100	70.6/100

An Understanding of the logistics, resources, and the political economy of refugee hosting countries may inform the effectiveness or obstacles facing coherence. In our first level comparative analysis of Uganda and Ecuador's sectoral and governing performance we can identify factors or variables that effect situated responses during protracted refugee crisis. Some of these factors are population, country's income, GDP per capita, poverty, and technological accessibility. We encourage humanitarian and development actors to consider these factors among others to evaluate the probability of coherence and integration of refugee among their host communities in respect to social, political, and economic environment of both host countries and their refugees.

Based on country information and the regional comparison, we argue that it is not only a host country's available resources, but the parity between the socio-economic status of the host country and the refugees that would affect coherence. Uganda's larger populations, lower GDP per capita, and lower access to internet and technological services may demand more international resources for both development and humanitarian aid. The increase in international financial support would enhance access to resources for both refugees and host communities which in fact, based on the World Bank Report[10], has increased the livelihood of both communities and has shown enhanced satisfaction. While economic integration of the

[10]informing the refugee policy response in Uganda https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/71582

communities may be easier to measure, social factors are often measured through xenophobic reports and the host community's hospitality. We propose socio-economic disparities within the region may result in xenophobic behaviors towards refugees that come from poorer countries.

Comparing Uganda's socio-economic status to its region, we can recognize a smaller gap and as a result, a socio-economic parity between Ugandan citizens and the incoming refugees. This may potentially reduce xenophobic behaviors that arise from socio-economic disparities. Uganda shares similar poverty headcount ratio and poverty gap with its neighboring countries. On the other hand, Ecuador seems to show lower poverty rates compared to its regional average. These economic dynamics has implications when accounting for integration of refugees and host communities. More than financial competition, xenophobia may be a result of a financial and cultural gap between Venezuelan refugee and the Ecuadorian host communities. We propose to account for the trend in reports of xenophobia to be compared with migration trends from Venezuela. Assuming wealthier Venezuelans have left the country earlier, xenophobic behaviors may have emerged as poorer Venezuelans entered Ecuador more recently. These correlations can help policy makers and organizations to account of the parities when considering integration practices.

5. Donor Activity

To understand the financial barriers and policy constraints to coherence, compared the general economy environment in each country; including the humanitarian and development budgetary activities for past and onward response to the socio-economic integration of refugees within host countries. This comparison was facilitated through an investigation of Official Development Funds and recorded Humanitarian Aid received by our target countries: Uganda and Ecuador. We had hypothesized that international assistance to protracted crises plays a significant role in Uganda's progressive integration and coordination program. However, lack of adequate funding and coordination support from international actors to the Ecuadorian government may be the hindering factor in achieving sustainable development goals through refugee integration.

Although we were unable to track funds allocated to protracted crises, we were able to confirm that international development assistance enables coherence between humanitarian and development actors. In this report we have generated insight to coherence through donor funding mechanisms and their impact on state institution's ability in coordinating between humanitarian and development practices. First, we reflect separately on each countries' international funding streams. Then we provide a comparative analysis to interpret the situation in respect to coherence practices. Our results are in line with the New Work Declaration for Refugees and Migrants in that relief and development coherence mandates international support to host governments to better integrate refugees within their development programs. However, it is important to facilitate policy coherence across donors and ensure shared objectives.

5.1.Resources and Data Accessibility

The OCHA Financial Tracking Service (FTS) provides donor information for humanitarian aid for countries in need. Using FTS data set we can compare donor activity and distribution of humanitarian funds across Uganda and Ecuador over the years up to 2021. However, data prior to 2017-2018 is not considered reliable due to under-reporting. The data from this service can be filtered to show donor type and individual flows from donors to destination organizations. The individual flows show the source and destination of funds. We used this data set to identify and compare humanitarian donor activities between Uganda and Ecuador. Any variation in source or destination across different sectors can potentially reflect on lack of coherence activity between NGO's, Government Donors, and other Inter-Government organizations. In other words. this data set can also provide insight to how funds are implemented through difference sectors.

The data from FTS is compared to other data sets retrieved from OECD on geographical distribution of Official Development Assistance (ODA) from Development Assistance Committee (DAC) countries. OECD has provided ODA information reflecting on distributed international funds up to 2017. OECD has also created an interactive website which visualizes ODA commitments, countries' Gross National Incomes (GNI), and sector specific distributions of

Bilateral ODAs from 2016 to 2018. Cross analyzing data from FTS to OECD allowed us to compare the allocated funds to development versus humanitarian programs and their distribution across sectors. The comparative analysis of donor activities can later on be used to reflect on why certain policies are in effect and the extent to which development programs have embraced humanitarian assistance in each country.

5.2.Ecuador:

International Development Funds: In 2018, 27 DAC countries and multilateral donors such as the EU, IBRd, the Regional Development Banks, and UN Agencies have contributed a total of 1.6 billion dollars in ODA towards Ecuador. Ecuador's Gross National Income (GNI) in 2018 is recorded as 6120 dollars per capita, resulting in to a 0.4 Net ODA per NGI[11]. The Net ODA/GNI indicates that Ecuador's national income is higher than its received international development aid (see table 1). Based on OECD, the EU is the major donor with over 122 million dollars in donations over 2018. Not surprising, the United States governments is not so active in development programs due to USAID's limited activities in Ecuador since 2014[12]. USAID's lack of presence in Ecuador can be a result of the interworking of multiple factors. One could be recent internal political criticism against United States' development assistance and the request to cut off 1/3 of its international aid budget[13]. Other factors such as Ecuador's more stable Economy in the past did not ask for more extensive foreign aid for its development program. Only recently

[11] OECD Aid at a Glance https://public.tableau.com/views/AidAtAGlance/DACmembers?:embed=y&:display_count=no?&:showVizHome=no#1

[12] In spring 2020, USAID has initiated a three-year program in Ecuador https://www.woccu.org/programs/current_programs/peru_ecuador

[13] https://www.cfr.org/backgrounder/how-does-us-spend-its-foreign-aid

with Ecuador's worsening economy and the exacerbation of Venezuelan Situation USAID may be resuming its efforts in Ecuador.

Based on OECD reports, 19% of Bilateral ODA funds are allocated towards humanitarian purposes. Figure 4 demonstrates how Bilateral ODA is prioritized across different sectors. Most important to us, multi- sectoral purposes only contain 4% of total funds. Unfortunately, we are unable to track the distribution of Other Official Flows (OOF) and private funds across sectors.

International Humanitarian Funds: Humanitarian aid is a very small fraction of Ecuador's total ODA. The humanitarian funds received by Ecuador is majorly targeted towards the Venezuelan population. In 2019, Ecuador received about 62 Million dollars for the Venezuelan situation. This is less than 19% of Bilateral ODA to Ecuador and a smaller fraction of its total ODA from all multilateral and bilateral donors – 4% of total Net ODA. By the end of 2019, the population of Venezuelans residing in Ecuador is recorded as 650 thousand by UNHCR. Based on these reports we calculated the Net Humanitarian Assistance per Refugee to be 95.38 US dollars per person

Table 1 Aid Distribution across humanitarian and development programs from bilateral and multilateral donors to Uganda and Ecuador (by the Author)

Aid Type	Humanitarian Aid Tracking Service					Official Development Assistance				
Source	OCHA Financial Tracking Service 2019			OECD Aid at a glance 2018	ODA Geographic distribution of ODA 2017	OECD Aid at a glance 2018			Geographic distribution of ODA 2017	
Break-down Per Country	Net Total Aid Received	Refugee Population in need	Aid per Recorded Refugee	Hum. Aid Assistance Received	Hum. Aid Assistance Received	Net Total ODA received	Gross National Income per capita	Net ODA/GNI	Net Total ODA received	Gross National Income
Uganda	231.8 m dollars	1.3 million people	178.3 dollars	504.4 m dollars	327.7 m dollars	1940.0 m dollars	620.0 dollars	7.3	2119.5 m dollars	600 dollars
Ecuador	62.3 m dollars	650 thousand people	95.8 dollars	75.2 m dollars	70.1 m dollars	396.3 m dollars	6120 dollars	0.4	1507.2 m dollars	5890 dollars

Humanitarian Donors: 11 national governments, 2 international NGOs, pooled funds form central emergency funds, 2 UN Agencies, and the EU are the recorded donors who have majorly contributed to the WFP, UN Agencies, IOM, and International Organizations such as HIAS and CARE. A detailed overview of fund distributions can be seen in figure 5 and 6. More than 80% of all contributions to the Venezuelan Situation to Ecuador are purposed as multi-sector or multi-

purpose followed by emergency response purposes. Figure 1 demonstrates that food security, emergency shelter, coordination, and multi-sector health are top recipients of aid. However, we are unaware how multi-sector funds are allocated from the data and whether they similarly prioritize certain emergency sectors over development and long-term programs.

Country Analysis: US is a major humanitarian donor to Ecuador's response to the Venezuelan Crisis. On the other hand, EU is reported as the major donor for development programs. For coherence practices, we ask what mutual objectives are laid out for donors to cover multi-sector purposes in achieving social cohesion and integrating refugee programs within national state's development plans? The humanitarian aid is majorly purposed as multi-sectoral response and has separate allocated funds for coordination across sectors. However, development programs are more granular in that they are more targeted toward specific sectors and there is no reported information on funds for coordination practices.

These objective differences may cause disruptions in coherence due to the possibility that humanitarian and development programs may rarely overlap (OECD Policy Coherence). Or in that the humanitarian sector has taken over coordinating across all sectors for long-term planning. Although we need to further investigate how multi-sector aid is specifically purposed, we hypothesize it could either facilitate of hinder coherence if depending on how it is well-purposed across humanitarian and development programs. We use the list of major donors and recipients to further narrow down our coherence investigations in interviews. The total number of recipients of humanitarian aid within Ecuador are limited and major donations are targeted to the World Food Program, UNHCR, IOM, HIAS, and CARE. We can use this information to further narrow down our investigation in practice.

Figure 1 Top 10 Humanitarian Donors to Ecuador 2019, USD Million (Visualized by Author, Adapted from OCHA FTS Data)

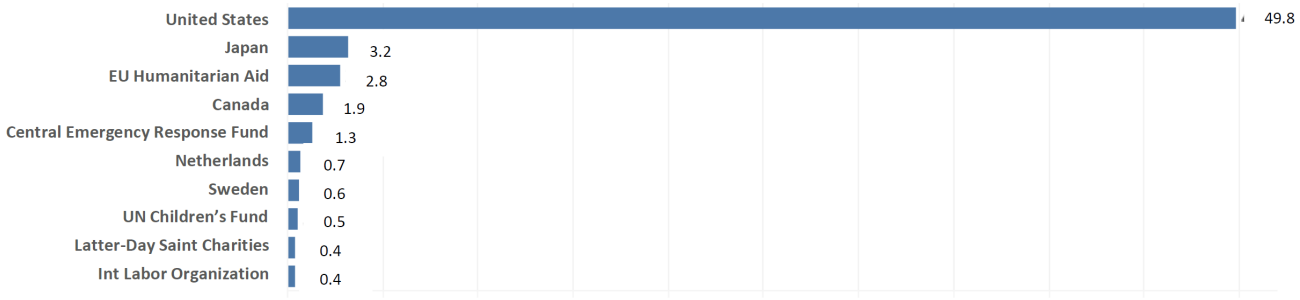


Figure 2 Top 10 Donors of Gross ODA for Ecuador, 2017-2018 Average, USD million

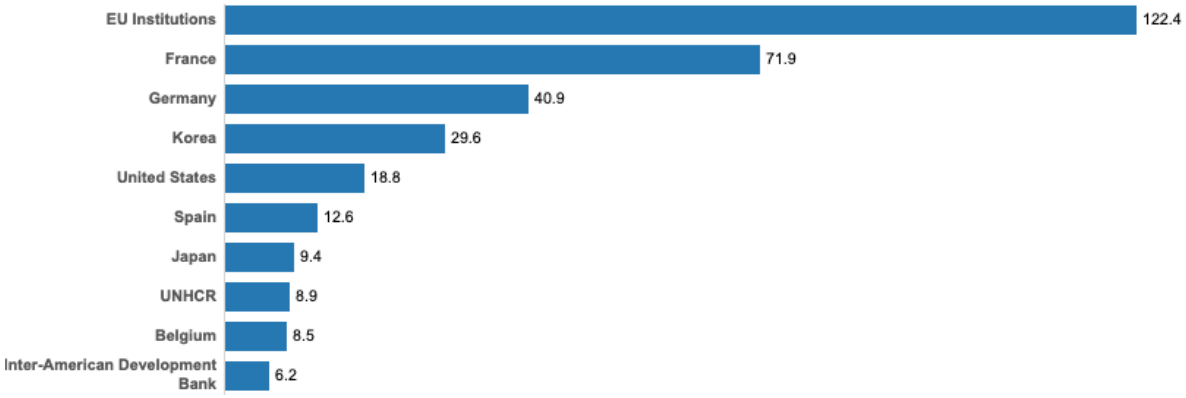


Figure 3 Bilateral Humanitarian Contributions to Ecuador by Sector 2019 (Visualized by Author, Adapted from OCHA FTS Data)

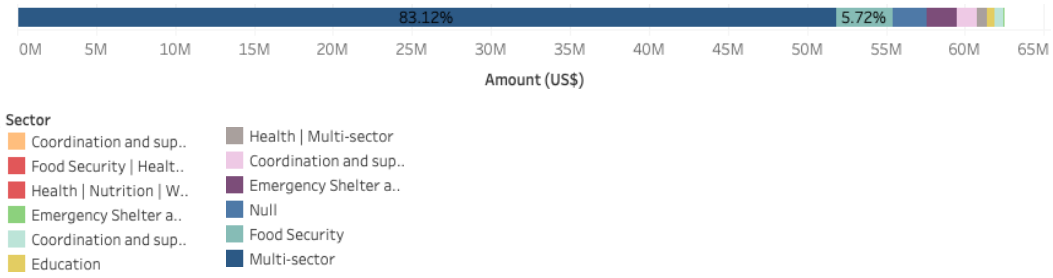


Figure 4 Bilateral ODA by Sector for Ecuador, 2017-2018 average (OECD, DAC)

Figure 5 Major Recipients of Humanitarian Aid for Ecuador in 2019 from FTS data (visualized by Author)

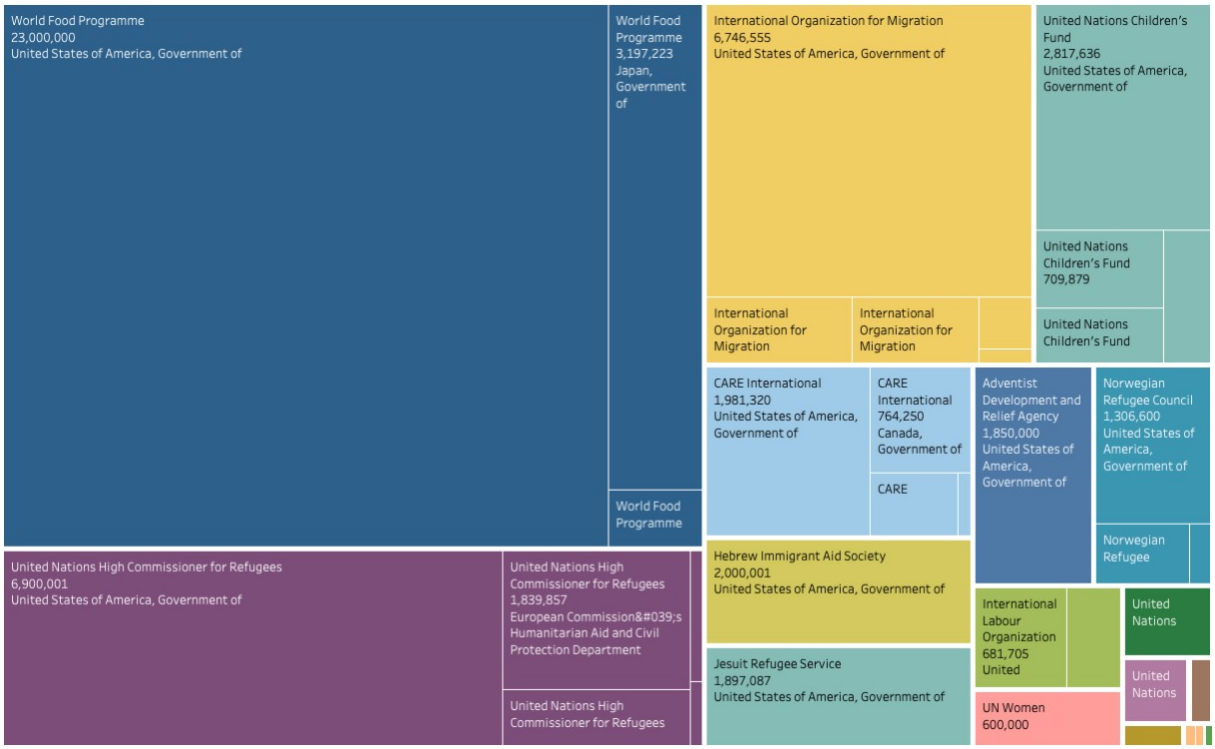
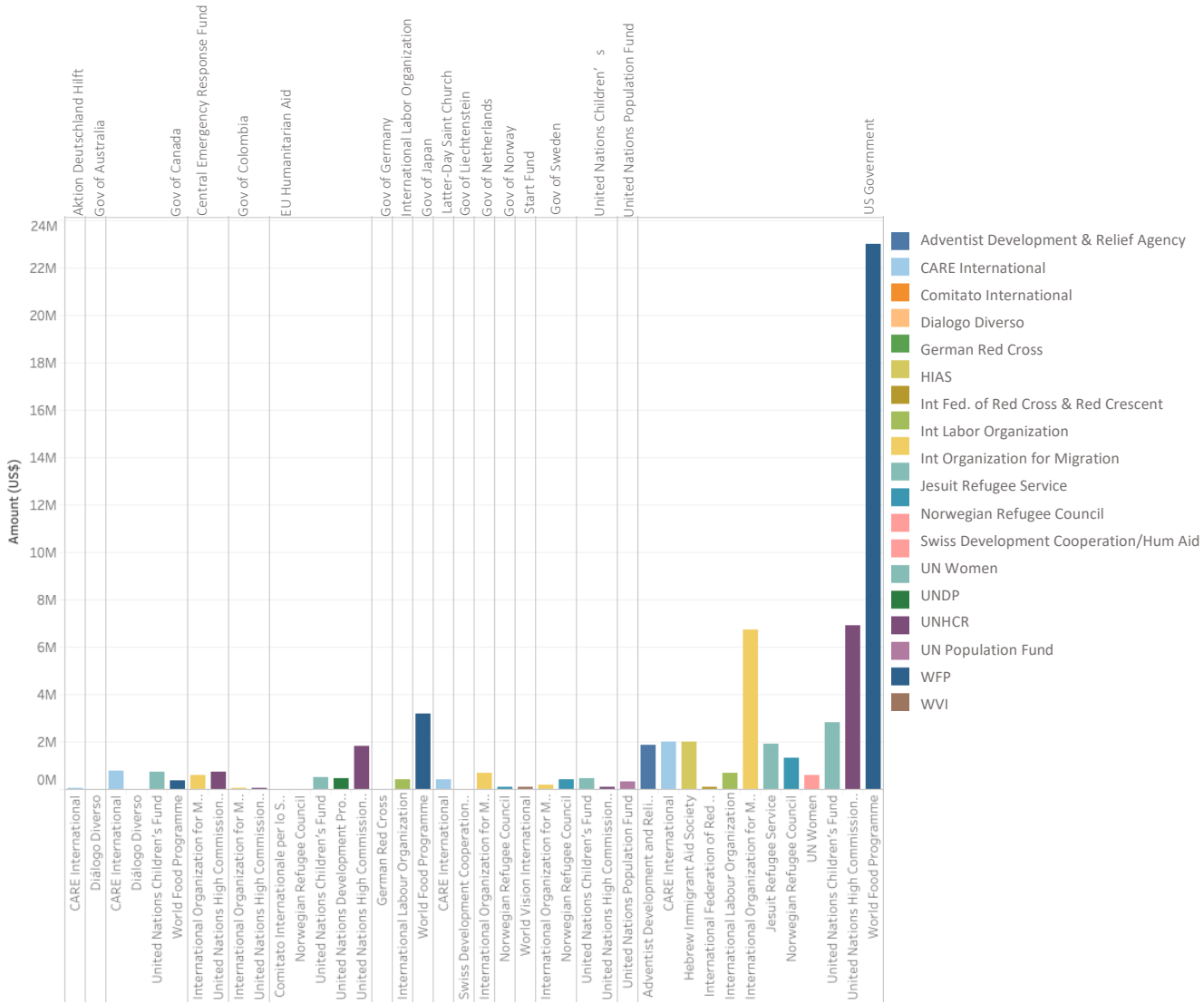


Figure 6 Humanitarian Aid Individual Flows from Donors to Recipients for Ecuador 2019 data from FTS (visualized by Author)



5.3.Uganda:

International Development Funds: In 2018, 35 DAC countries and multilateral donors such as the EU, IDA, the Regional Development Banks, and UN Agencies have contributed a total of 2.2 billion dollars in ODA towards Uganda. Uganda's Gross National Income (GNI) in 2018 is recorded as 620 dollars, resulting in to a 7.3 Net ODA per NGI. The Net ODA/GNI indicates that Uganda's

international assistance for development is 7 times higher than its national income (see table 1). Based on OECD, United States is the major donor with over 629 million donations over 2018. The top ten ODA donors are presented in figure x. 26% of overall Bilateral ODAs are purposed towards humanitarian aid. Figure x demonstrates how Bilateral ODA is prioritized across different sectors in Uganda. Most important to us, multi-sectoral purposes only contain 4% of total funds and there are no reports on specific funds for coordination practices. Unfortunately, we are unable to track the distribution of Other Official Flows (OOF) and private funds across sectors.

International Humanitarian Funds: In 2019, Uganda has received 231.8 million dollars of humanitarian aid from over 30 governments, international NGOs, and inter-governmental agencies. The humanitarian contributions are distributed across more than 35 multilateral organizations and NGOs. ACT Alliance and CARE are two of the major NGOs working in Uganda. A detailed distribution of funds can be seen in figures x and y. On average, humanitarian aid towards Uganda is a 26% fraction of its Bilateral ODA funds and 15% of its total development funds. The humanitarian funds in Uganda are granularly purposed in that only 10% of all funds are multi-sectoral. Health, Food, and Education are some of the top funded sectors. Coordination programs contain only a small fraction of total funds (2.5 million). Figure x demonstrates a detailed distribution of funds across all sectors.

The refugee population in Uganda is 1.35 million, reported in UNHCR global focus 2018. Based on these reports, we calculated the Net Humanitarian Aid per recorded refugee to be 171.7 dollars.

Country Analysis: Not surprising, humanitarian aid is a fraction of development assistance to Uganda. However, ODA seems to be filling the gap of Humanitarian Aid and vice versa; for example, health is not a priority in humanitarian services however, development program has allocated 40 percent of its funds for health promotion. Sadly, Education has not received proper attention from either development of humanitarian programs. Almost of half of humanitarian assistance covers food assistance. With Health and Food Security being prioritized over other sectors, protection, WASH, and social integration have been somewhat overlooked. Moreover,

lack of multi-sector funds may limit the re-allocation of funds when needed. Therefore, most sectors need to use the available earmarked funds to create sustainable solutions for integrating refugees within the socio-economic structure of Uganda.

Figure x Top 10 Humanitarian Donors to Uganda2019, USD Million (Visualized by Author, Adapted from OCHA FTS Data)

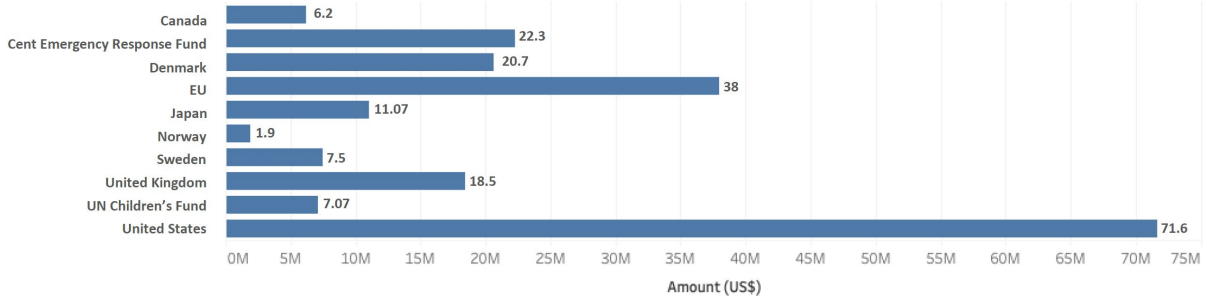


Figure x Top 10 Donors of Gross ODA for Uganda, 2017-2018 Average, USD million

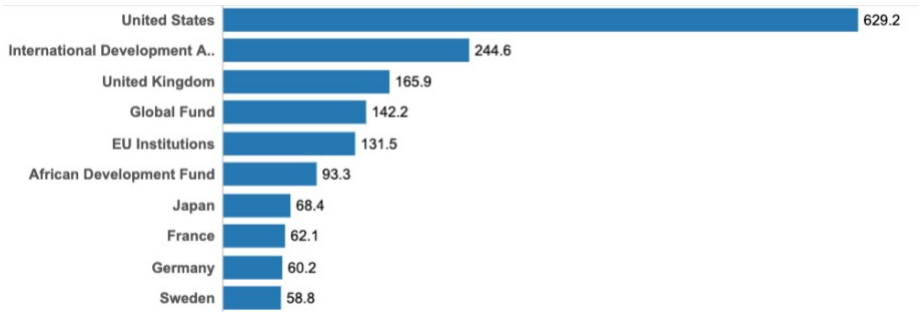


Figure x Bilateral Humanitarian Contributions to Uganda by Sector 2019 (Visualized by Author, Adapted from OCHA FTS Data)

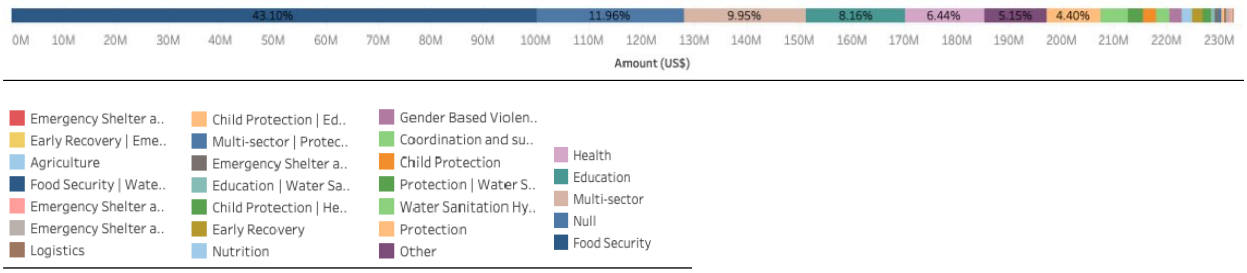


Figure x Bilateral ODA by Sector for Uganda, 2017-2018 average (OECD, DAC)

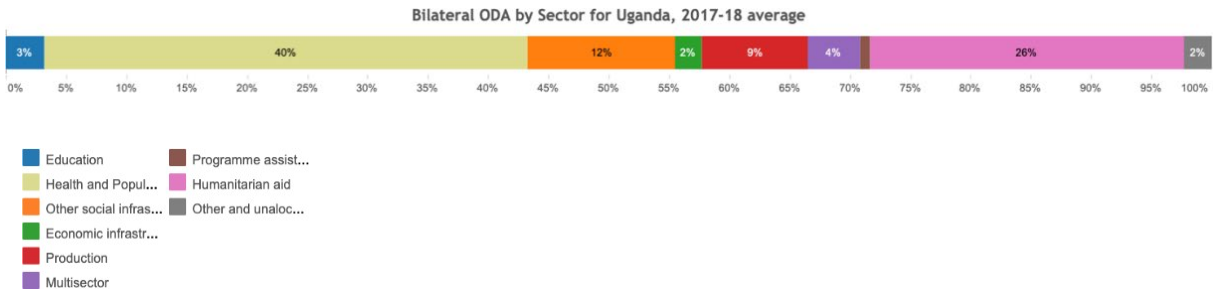
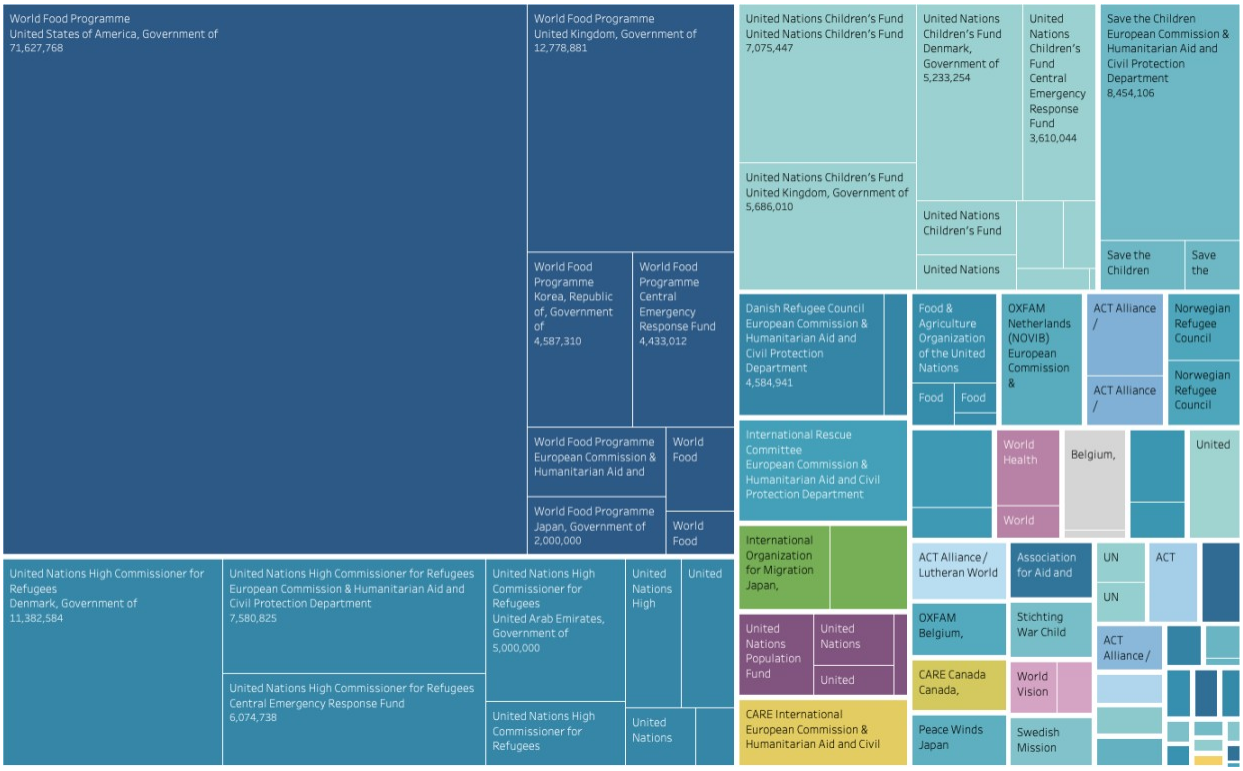


Figure x Major Recipients of Humanitarian Aid for Uganda in 2019 from FTS data (visualized by Author)



5.4.Comparative Analysis of Donor Activities:

Funding Streams: There are contextual differences between the two cases of Uganda and Ecuador. In Ecuador, multi-sector funds create the opportunity for flexible funding across sectors, and therefore coherence with the more earmarked development funds based on needs and assessments. Humanitarian aid in Uganda on the other hand are specifically earmarked and used in certain sectors, causing tremendous underfunding within sectors such as education. This under

funding is in line with the data presented in Uganda's Refugee Response Plan 2020. As discussed earlier, Uganda receives more humanitarian aid per refugee however its inefficient funding mechanism may hinder coherence between sectors. While Ecuador receives less humanitarian assistance per refugee, its multi-sectoral allocation may lead to more efficiency. These hypotheses shall be better explored through interviews and comparative analysis with countries' policies.

International ODA: Compared to Ecuador, Uganda receives higher amounts of international development assistance. In reference to our analysis of Uganda's national policies, we believe this international support may be a reason to the country's more established coordination structure to integrate refugees within its national programs and sectoral response plans. Although we acknowledge that this may not be a hard proof to the efficacy of coherence activities. As demonstrated in our policy analysis, Ecuador has rarely incorporated the humanitarian response to the Venezuelan Situation within its national program. This may be correlated to lack of international pressure to the government on extending national services to refugees and migrants. UNHCR as the major coordinating entity in Ecuador has to work with the country's limited resources that are limited to emergency response against long-term services to refugees and migrant.

Data Accessibility: Reports on development programs are overall less accessible compared to humanitarian data. Although major development donors are consisted of bilateral donors, almost half of the funds come from other multilateral funds including international organizations and NGOs. Unfortunately accessing this information is a daunting task. The foreignaid.gov is an example of a US based website that provides information on all funding streams from the US government to certain countries for transparency. It would be helpful for all governments including Uganda and Ecuador to establish similar platforms to reflect on ODA receipts. However, we are yet unable to identify such platforms.

OCHA has created the FTS to bring together all reported data for humanitarian purposes and their individual flows from source donors to destination organizations, their sectoral purposes,

and the amount of aid. The FTS is updated on a monthly basis which is much faster than the accessible development funding flows. Similar to FTS, development programs should be incentivized to report on contribution and their individual geographic and sectoral flows.

6. Spatial Distribution of Humanitarian and Development Programs

Spatial proximity of humanitarian and development offices, refugee centers and host communities, information centers, among others, would facilitate effective communication and collaboration practices between humanitarian and development programs. Further, more granular data on the spatial distribution of *projects* can help track ongoing progress, needs, and available resources for efficient delivery of aid to both host communities and refugees. We have identified platforms that provide information regarding the distribution of projects and program offices. This will help to inform the spatial analyses of development programs located at the vicinity of a humanitarian crisis. We have specifically focused on the two country case studies in order to understand the availability of data per country. Mapping of projects throughout the country and providing public access to reports on ongoing projects would facilitate needs analysis and therefore could shift a supply driven model to one that prioritized demand and lack of resources.

6.1.Spatial Project Mapping Platforms

UNHCR Global Focus[14] provides an interactive map that locates refugee settlements, refugee centers, UNHCR country offices, field offices, sub-offices, refugee urban locations, IDP centers, etc. (figure x). In mid-2020, data on this platform was up to date. As a UNHCR operational platform, it does not provide information regarding other UN programs, nor does it have project-specific information regarding the goals, budget, implementor, or donors.

[14] UNHCR Global Focus https://reporting.unhcr.org/, Accessed July 2020

UNDP Transparency Portal [15] is an interactive map and provides access to country profiles that locate all UNDP development projects across countries, their budgets, expenses, donors, and general progress. The projects are also broken down based on the Sustainable Development Goals. The platform allows users to specify an SDG goal , the donor, and the specific projects. Unfortunately, migration and refugee programs are not specifically visible in this platform, however a user can view the broader SDG #9, in which they are embedded. Data in this platform is recently updated in 2020.

The International Aid Transparency Initiative (IAIT)[16] hosts an interactive platform named d-portal.org, currently in beta version. The Initiative encourages organizations to report project information and their progress towards specific outcomes. Aid reporters are given the freedom to be selective regarding the information being reported. Therefore, not all projects have been location tagged and, more importantly, not all projects are reported since it is merely a voluntary self-report system. The platform provides an effective filtering system through which aid in certain recipient countries can be accessed by sector group, activity status, and publisher. The data is visualized through an interactive map of project locations, their budgets, type of finance, donor, type of donor, and project length. Unfortunately, no recent data on refugee programs were found in Ecuador or Uganda, demonstrating a lack of reporting to these platforms.

InterAction NGO Aid Map[17] InterAction's NGO Aid Map aims to increase the amount of publicly available data on international development and humanitarian response by providing detailed project information through interactive maps and data visualizations. Their platform provides location data on reported NGO active projects. The data published here is registered in IATI and has a quality check to ensure the accuracy, completeness, comprehensiveness, and

[15] UNDP Transparency Portal https://open.undp.org/, Accessed July 2020

[16] The international Aid Transparency Initiative, https://iatistandard.org/en/ Accessed July 2020

[17] InterAction's NGO Aid Map https://www.ngoaidmap.org/ Accessed July 2020

timeliness of the data. The location tracking of projects in InterAction is more granular and specific compared to those in IATI (e.g. only 23% of reported projects in Uganda in IATI have location tags). However, IATI is more comprehensive in that it includes past and present projects in all sectors and programs. InterAction is nonetheless a better option to access and download information regarding active projects in an organized and comprehensible format. More importantly, InterAction specifically targets humanitarian aid as a sector but IAIT is more focused on development programs and does not provide a specific sectoral option for humanitarian aid.

6.2.Analysis of Spatial Project Mapping Platforms for Coherence Activities

Finding NGO data is very cumbersome, as they need to directly report their activities and if not coded in a standard way, understanding progress becomes difficult. Donor information requirements for audits are divergent, creating challenges for operational coherence. Although platforms developed by international inter-governmental organizations such as the UN are more reliable, they do not provide access to NGO or community-level activities. As a result, smaller operational-level projects and programs remain unrecognized and may hinder coherence between all parties and stakeholders. Existing information platforms on NGO activities often combine available self-reported data from NGOs, which may not be the full picture due to different organizational priorities, policies, or even lack of on the ground access to online reporting tools. Also, mandating location tags can be useful. As reported in IAIT, only a fraction of reported projects include location information. The given freedom on reporting practices hinders efficient coherence when searching for the spatial distribution of projects across a recipient country. Moreover, these platforms must ensure the comprehensive quality of their data to facilitate their use across both humanitarian and development programs.

The divide between humanitarian and development programs is even more explicitly visible through the divide of information platforms that are tailored towards specific programs, than presenting joint efforts. Neither of the existing platforms provide tags for collaborative activities. For example, the CRRF working group or the R4V platform provide tags to find reports on coordination activities between governments and international organizations. This feature can

be extended to the NGO platforms, international and national development programs, and the ODA distributions.

7. Coherence in Gender Inclusion Programming

Women are often considered the designated beneficiaries of empowerment programs designed by NGOs that are determined to address gender marginalization. Yet, women in refugee communities have a tenuous and often-conflicting experience. These experiences are marked by increased gender-based violence (GBV) due to male dis-empowerment. These conflicting dynamics leads to a new gender and power gradient among the sexes, where empowerment is localized to certain relief and development projects yet countered by higher levels of GBV in other geographies, such as the "home." As a result, it is more realistic to argue that effective gender programming requires deep cultural change, which often requires longer timeframes that exceed the jurisdiction of humanitarian programs. Yet understanding gaps and challenges facing the gender inclusions and equality programs across both humanitarian and development programs is necessary to plan for coherence in gender programming.

7.1.Cultural Conflict

Often excessive requirements for gender inclusions within development programs are in conflict with the cultural and sociological norms of either refugee or host communities. For example, the non-binary conceptualizations of gender within development programs may conflict with the cultural realities of refugee population. As a result, one can argue that the development indicators of gender inclusion may not only be conflicting, but also excessive because they are not so much of a priority need among the refugee population. Therefore, to ensure coherence both development and humanitarian organizations should develop appropriate gender inclusion indicators that value empowerment based on the community's aspirations in opposed to introducing outside values (e.g. western non-binary gender values).

7.2.Conflict of Priorities and Goals

The complexity of gender inclusions and programming has resulted in specific sector level programming in oppose to system level policy making. Across development and humanitarian domains, gender is prioritized in specific sectoral working groups; for example, gender programming within development programs is often associated with education and changing social norms. On the other hand, in humanitarian response, priorities lie within ensuring protection for the vulnerable populations, especially refugee women. These differing objectives and organizational goals can hinder achieving coherence for gender programming on policy and system levels.

Moreover, the role of refugee women is defined differently across humanitarian versus development programs. In development programming, women are capacities and talent in that they can create communities, be resourceful, and carry their families. However, in humanitarian agenda, women are vulnerable population and in need for urgent protection against violence. Obviously, women are a high-risk population, but development programs often criticize the humanitarian agenda for seeing women as merely vulnerable and high-risk population; arguing that problematizing women will not help in elevating and empowering them. Our analysis of both Ecuador and Uganda refugee response programs confirms these gaps; indicating that different priorities across development and humanitarian programs is negatively affecting coherence in gender programming.

7.3.Program Extension

Achieving coherence across all sectors requires humanitarian and development organizations establish mutual or extended goals for gender programming. Humanitarian protection sector should establish a referral system to project refugees' household needs such as hygiene, education, and livelihood programs onto development programs. Some current efforts in Ecuador show potential for these extensions. For example, the relationship between Cash Based Interventions (CBI) and SGBV is research in Ecuador as part of the wider socioeconomic support

program; also known as the Graduation Approach (GA)[18]. Cash transfers were found to have a protective influence, in addition to facilitating women's independence and empowerment through exercising decision-making in the household. Often associated with development aid, CBIs pose potential in facilitating coherence for gender programing with humanitarian protection programs. The regional Support Space[19] program in Ecuador also provides opportunities for coherence for gender programming. Support Spaces function beyond the Venezuelan response to support all refugees, migrants, returnees, persons at risk of statelessness, host communities, among others. Following a network model across the region, Support Spaces strengthen coordination across UN, NGOs, the Civil Society and government officials for a harmonized regional response by using two major platforms: ProgresV4 and ActivityInfo. Of course, underreporting and lack of reliable and sufficient data is always a hinderance for coherence programming. This again must be prioritized across both humanitarian and development programs to not only normalize GBV reporting from vulnerable populations, but also develop systematic methods to report ongoing humanitarian and development programs addressing the needs of populations and providing a better image of existing gaps and problem areas.

[18] Cash Assistance and The Prevention, Mitigation, and Response to Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (SGBV) https://www.unhcr.org/5d5edad97.pdf, Accessed September 2020

[19] Support Spaces or "espacios de apoyo (EA)" are physical locations distributed across Ecuador and the region to provide updated information and immediate standardized packages for food security and protection across persons in need (PIN).

8. Strategic Coherence Metrics

Goals of metrics: parsimony, not overly burdensome [provide a time estimate], easily defined, do not incentivize undesirable behaviors (such as excessive numbers of meetings). Who is the audience? Who would report on these metrics? For instance, it might the national response coordinator oversees all of these metrics and they delegate certain ones to appropriate staff. We also have aspirational metrics. In our language a data portal is a reporting entity where organizations upload data for sharing. In contrast, a platform is a platform for analysis and sharing results. R4V is a platform that is fed from (likely) a data portal.

Uganda					
Objective	*1*	*Creating National and Sectoral Coherence Governance*			
Outcome	*1.1*	*Coherence from Centralized Governance across all stakeholders in integrating refugees with host communities*			
	1.2	*Coherence from De-centralized Governance across sectoral ministries, organizations, district level governments, and so on.*			
			Percentage	***Aspirational** or **in place**?*	***Generalizable** or **localized**?*
Metrics	*1.1.1 #1*	*The national government has adopted international policies and refugee response plans such as the Comprehensive Refugee Response Plan (CRRF)*	*x/1*	*In place*	*Generalizable*
	1.1.2 #2	*There is a leading entity to facilitate coordination among sectoral working groups (e.g. the CRRF Steering Group).*	*x/1*	*In place*	*Generalizable*
	1.1.3 #3	*There is an established unit within a national governmental body (ministry) for refugee management.*	*x/1*	*In place*	*Generalizable*
	1.1.4	*National commitment and accountability is reflected by publishing online reports and*	*(x# documents*	*Aspirational*	*Generalizable*

	#4	*making policy documents accessible for all working groups.*	*) / (x# of working groups)*		
	1.1.5 #5	*National development plans explicitly incorporate sectoral refugee response plans and reports.*	*(x# sectoral programs addressed in NDP)/ (x# sectors)*	*In place*	*Generalizable*
	1.1.6 #6	*All stakeholder groups involved in humanitarian and development coherence are identified (e.g. national and district government, community reps, I/NGOs, UN, etc.)*	*x/1*	*In place*	*Generalizable*
	1.1.7 #7	*National actors meet with all stakeholders and representatives (e.g. sectoral representatives, NGOs, UN representative, district governments, etc.)*	*#representatives in national meetings/ #stakeholders*	*In place*	*Generalizable*
	1.1.8 #8	*Refugee and host community integrated response plans are informed by prior national and district level development plans.*	*x/1*	*Aspirational*	*Localized*
	1.2.1 #9	*There are integrated sectoral response plans for working groups such as Education, Health, WASH, Protection, etc.*	*(# integrated sectoral response plans)/ (x# sectors)*	*In place*	*Generalizable*
	1.2.2 #10	*Sectoral meetings indicate awareness of outcomes from other working groups to create inter-sectoral coordination. Metrics include references to other groups' meeting minutes, attendance by other groups' members for verbal updates, etc.*	*(x# of inter-sectoral references in meeting minutes)/ (x# meeting minutes)*	*Aspirational*	*Generalizable*
	1.2.3	*International organizations (e.g. UN, the W.B.G, etc.) are supporting national government*	*Whether there are*	*In place*	*Generalizable*

	#11	*entities in creating strategic and operational plans in responding to refugee crises and development challenges.*	*published strategic and operational frameworks in support of the host government – x/1*		
Objective	*2*	*Creating Coherence through Data Visibility to support coordination.*			
Outcome	*2.1*	*Ensuring visibility of funded projects and activities by sharing general information across organizations, donors, and national government authorities.*			
	2.2	*Evidence-Based Decision Making for early Engagement of Humanitarian and Development Government and I/NGO Programs*			
	2.3	*Coherence between both humanitarian and development donors are facilitated through the decentralized and centralized governance.*			
			Percentage	***Aspirational** or **in place**?*	***Generalizable** or **localized**?*
Metrics	*2.1.1* *#13*	*Create a public national database of humanitarian and development projects.*	*Existence of database – x/1*	*Aspirational*	*Generalizable*
	2.1.2 *#14*	*Mechanisms for auditing refugee registration numbers and locations are established for successful planning.*	*x/1*	*In place*	*Generalizable*
	2.1.3 *#15*	*Standardized data collection and sharing methods across humanitarian actors are established and implemented.*	*x/1*	*Aspirational*	*Generalizable*
	2.1.4 *#16*	*Coordinated humanitarian actors collaborate with government.*	*x/1*	*In place*	*Generalizable*
	2.1.5	*The national government has established a national coherence data portal to link data from*	*x/1*	*Aspirational*	*Generalizable*

	#17	*government sectoral development projects to those of the UN and NGO humanitarian projects.*			
	2.1.7 #18	*A technical working group (e.g. CRRF Technical Working Group) exists to create and maintain the data portal on a timely manner.*	*x/1*	*In place*	*Generalizable*
	2.1.8 #19	*The national data portal creates visibility towards the work of the knowledge management team, as part of the CRRF working group.*	*x/1*	*Aspirational*	*Generalizable*
	2.1.9 #20	*The national data portal transparently manages shared access for all stakeholders including donors, international organizations, sectoral working groups, national ministries, district level governments, and community level workers.*	*Visible policy*	*Aspirational*	*Generalizable*
	2.2.1 #21	*A coordinating entity such as the CRRF Secretariat, has established a separate and independent data platform/website to report on progress made towards coherence between national authorities and humanitarian actors.*	*x/1*	*Aspirational*	*Generalizable*
	2.2.2 #22	*The CRRF secretariat publishes the coherence metrics for the visibility of coherent action.*	*x/1*	*Aspirational*	*Generalizable*
	2.2.3 #23	*Data-based prediction tools are incorporated to prepare for refugee influxes and inform donor requirements and development planners.*	*x/1*	*Aspirational*	*Generalizable*
	2.2.4 #24	*Development planners use data-based decision making to prepare for long-term assistance of refugees.*	*x/1*	*Aspirational*	*Generalizable*
	2.2.5 #25	*Data-based decision-making and predictive tools are used by national governments (such as the national planning authority) to optimize aid and development investments in the long-run*	*x/1*	*Aspirational*	*Generalizable*
	2.3.2 #26	*The national government facilitates coordination among official development aid*	*x/1*	*In place*	*Localized*

		and humanitarian donations from I/NGOS and national governments.			
	2.3.3 #27	*Location data tags are reported and visualized using a map-based representation to show project information with respectful donations (both development and humanitarian) across the country.*	*x/1*	*Aspirational*	*Generalizable*
Objective	*3*	*National policies are in accord with the Global Compact for Refugees and Migrants.*			
Outcome	*3.1*	*Refugees and migrants are recognized and integrated within national development programs.*			
			Percentage	***Aspirational or in place?***	***Generalizable or localized?***
Metrics	*3.1.1 #28*	*National Development reports and fiscal reports provide symmetry with emergency response programs to refugee crises.*	*x/1*	*Aspirational*	*Generalizable*
	3.1.2 #29	*Development and humanitarian programs facilitate the economic resilience of refugees and host communities through integrated programs.*	*x/1*	*In place*	*Generalizable*
	3.1.3 #30	*Information regarding integration programs and policies are publicized through community centers and are accessible to both refugees and host communities.*	*x/1*	*Aspirational*	*Generalizable*
Objective	*4*	*Increasing gender inclusion, safety, and agency.*			
Outcome	*4.1*	*Identifying specific empowerment and service gaps between refugee and host communities as a basis for joint programming in both female communities.*			
			Percentage	***Aspirational or in place?***	***Generalizable or localized?***

Metrics	*4.1.1 #31*	*The country census data is disaggregated by gender.*	*x/1*	*Aspirational*	*Generalizable*
	4.1.2 #32	*The refugee census data is disaggregated by gender.*	*x/1*	*Aspirational*	*Generalizable*
	4.1.3 #33	*A national ministry exists to function on matters of gender equality.*	*x/1*	*In place*	*Generalizable*
	4.1.4 #34	*The ministry responsible for gender equality addresses issues of gender inclusions for both refugees and host communities.*	*x/1*	*Aspirational*	*Generalizable*
	4.1.5 #35	*Sector level coordination is in place to address gender specific issues and solutions across humanitarian and development programs.*	*x/1*	*Aspirational*	*Generalizable*
	4.1.6 #36	*National development program includes gender equity program for both refugees and host communities.*	*x/1*	*Aspirational*	*Generalizable*
	4.1.7 #37	*Gender inclusion and equity goals addressing booth host communities and refugees are implemented on sectoral levels.*	*x/1*	*Aspirational*	*Generalizable*
	4.1.8 #38	*The national government examines and reports on social and cultural conflicts between refugee and host community women.*	*x/1*	*Aspirational*	*Generalizable*

Ecuador					
Objective	*1*	*Implementing the Global Frameworks for Refugees and Development on Regional and National Levels*			
Outcome	*1.1*	*Facilitating inter-governmental coherence in response to regional refugee crises. Integrating development and humanitarian programs in response to refugee crisis on international, regional, and national levels.*			
	1.2	*Facilitating multilateral coherence among bilateral donors or multilateral organizations in response to regional and national refugee crises.*			
	1.3	*Facilitating intra-governmental coherence among national ministries to integrate refugees within national development programs.*			
			Percentage	***Aspirational or in place?***	***Generalizable or localized?***
Metrics	*1.1.1 #39*	*Regional coordination bodies ensure the representation of INGOs (International non-governmental organizations) for inter-governmental coordination practices.*	*x/1*	*In place*	*Localized*
	1.1.2 #40	*A regional working group exists to coordinate between organizations on regional and national levels in response to the refugee crises (e.g. GTRM)*	*x/1*	*In place*	*Localized*
	1.1.3 #41	*A regional working group exists to coordinate between humanitarian and development programs.*	*x/1*	*Aspirational*	*Localized*
	1.2.1 #42	*There is a mechanism in place to coordinate between international development and humanitarian donors*	*x/1*	*Aspirational*	*Generalizable*
	1.2.2 #43	*The national government is actively involved in the Global Forum on Migration and Development (GFMD).*	*x/1*	*In place*	*Generalizable*
	1.3.1 #44	*The national government follows regional guidelines in response to refugee and migration crises (e.g. the Quito Process)*	*x/1*	*In place*	*Generalizable*

	1.3.2 #45	*The national government has adopted international refugee response plans such as The Comprehensive Refugee Response Plan (CRRF) to integrate refugees and migrants within national development plans.*	*x/1*	*Aspirational*	*Generalizable*
	1.3.3 #46	*Intra-governmental coordination practices exist to support refugee response plans.*	*x/1*	*Aspirational*	*Generalizable*
	1.3.4 #47	*The national government has adopted international sustainable development programs (e.g. The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development **especially** the Global Compact for Refugees and Migrants)*	*x/1*	*Aspirational*	*Generalizable*
	1.3.5 #48	*The country reports on Sustainable Development Goals exists and has been reported to International Nongovernment Organizations in English*	*x/1*	*Aspirational*	*Generalizable*
	1.3.6 #49	*The national report on SDGs includes migrants, refugees, and host communities*	*x/1*	*Aspirational*	*Generalizable*
	1.3.7 #50	*There is evidence of inter-ministerial coordination within the national government in response to refugee crises.*	*x/1*	*Aspirational*	*Generalizable*
	1.3.8 #51	*There is evidence of inter-ministerial coordination within the national government to integrate humanitarian and development programs.*	*x/1*	*Aspirational*	*Generalizable*
Objective	*2*	*Establishing coordination mechanisms on regional and national levels.*			
Outcome	*2.1*	*Increasing accountability in refugee hosting countries and creating a support system within the region.*			
	2.2	*Facilitating the transition of international policies into national level governance.*			

			Percentage	Aspirational or in place?	Generalizable or localized?
Metrics	2.1.1 #52	The regional inter-agency coordination platform is established in the state government to facilitate inter-governmental coordination across refugee hosting countries in the region.	x/1	In place	Localized
	2.1.2 #53	The state government ministries have established coordination working groups to work with the regional coordination platform.	x/1	Aspirational	Localized
	2.2.1 #54	A national working group exist to coordinate between humanitarian and development programs to integrate refugees within host communities.	x/1	Aspirational	Generalizable
	2.2.2 #55	The national government has the resources to support coordination practices across its national ministries.	x/1	Aspirational	Generalizable
	2.2.3 #56	The national government has a MGI (Migration Governance Index) and collects information for yearly reports.	x/1	Aspirational	Generalizable
Objective	3	Enhancing Data Accessibility and Transparency.			
Outcome	3.1	Progress towards collective objectives are publicized and directly represents country's available resources and capacities.			
	3.2	Institutional activities are publicized to acknowledge refugee and migrants' rights and access to services.			
			Percentage	Aspirational or in place?	Generalizable or localized?
Metrics	3.1.1 #57	An online regional coordination platform is available for all refugee hosting countries to publish reports, activities, and progress made towards the livelihood of refugees and host communities.	x/1	In place	Generalizable

	3.1.2 #58	*Operational level coordination data are updated by weekly and accessed by policy makers and institutional bodies.*	*x/1*	*Aspirational*	*Generalizable*
	3.1.3 #59	*An online national platform exists to provide updated information regarding refugee status and integration programs.*	*x/1*	*Aspirational*	*Generalizable*
	3.1.4 #60	*Donor activities are transparent in that resource allocation and financial decisions are available to both humanitarian and development institutions.*	*x/1*	*Aspirational*	*Generalizable*
	3.1.5 #61	*Online data platforms are geo tagged for both development and humanitarian projects and their donors.*	*x/1*	*Aspirational*	*Generalizable*
	3.2.1 #62	*Information on refugee and migrants' rights and available resources are distributed both online and in person for all persons of concern.*	*x/1*	*Aspirational*	*Generalizable*
	3.2.2 #63	*A communication working group exists to deliver information to refugees and migrants.*	*x/1*	*Aspirational*	*Generalizable*
Objective	*4*	*Ensuring Governments abide by international rules to acknowledge basic legal status of refugees and asylum seekers.*			
Outcome	*4.1*	*Visibility of true needs and populations in need.*			
Metrics	*4.1.1 #64*	*Refugee applications procedures and rights are publicly available to refugees and migrants*	*x/1*	*Aspirational*	*Generalizable*
	4.1.2 #65	*Refugees and migrants are informed of their rights for health, education, work, and shelter.*	*x/1*	*Aspirational*	*Generalizable*
	4.1.3 #66	*The national government acknowledges all refugee and migrant rights to access resources*	*x/1*	*Aspirational*	*Localized*

Objective	*5*	*Increasing gender inclusion, safety, and agency.*			
	5.2	*All gender empowerment programs include both refugees and host communities.*			
			Percentage	***Aspirational or in place?***	***Generalizable or localized?***
	5.1.1 *#67*	*Specific empowerment and service gaps between refugee and host communities are identified as a basis for joint programming in both refugees and host female communities.*	*x/1*	*Aspirational*	*Generalizable*
	5.1.2 *#68*	*Community centers and safe-spaces address gender inequality issues and needs from both refugees and host communities.*	*x/1*	*In place*	*Generalizable*
	5.1.3 *#69*	*Country's national policies address issues of gender biases and SGBV for refugees, migrants, and host populations.*	*x/1*	*In place*	*Generalizable*
	5.1.4 *#70*	*Inter-ministerial programs exist to address gender inclusion for the socio-economic livelihood of both communities.*	*x/1*	*Aspirational*	*Generalizable*

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