

# ECUADOR



PEOPLE IN NEED (PIN)

896.6 K



PEOPLE TARGETED

523.5 K



PEOPLE REACHED

270.6 K

## AGE AND GENDER DISAGGREGATION



37.4%



31.2%

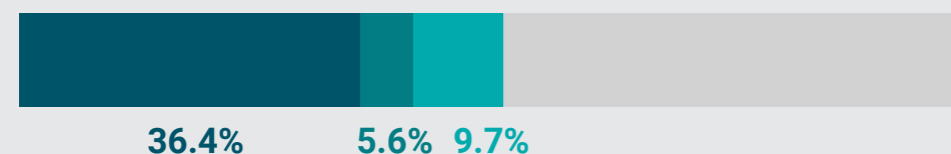


16.5%



14.9%

## PERCENTAGE OF PEOPLE REACHED BY POPULATION TYPES



■ In-destination ■ In-transit ■ Affected host communities



TOTAL REQUIREMENTS

\$300.92 M



BUDGET RECEIVED\*

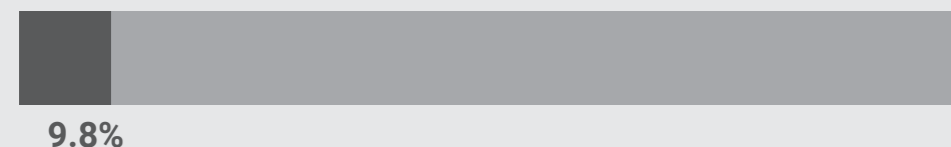
\$29.46 M



UNMET

\$271.46 M

## PERCENTAGE OF BUDGET RECEIVED



REPORTING PARTNERS

38



IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS\*\*

79

(INCLUDING 4 REFUGEE AND MIGRANT-LED ORGANIZATIONS)



DONORS

12

## KEY FIGURES BY SECTOR

	👤	👤👤	👤*	%	📊	💰**	💰↑	%
📖 EDUCATION	133.5 K	41.3 K	30.9%	📊	\$18.93 M	\$1.36 M	7.2%	📊
🌾 FOOD SECURITY	290.2 K	158.0 K	54.5%	📊	\$67.13 M	\$5.10 M	7.6%	📊
🏥 HEALTH	210.9 K	33.5 K	15.9%	📊	\$24.86 M	\$2.23 M	9.0%	📊
🚌 HUMANITARIAN TRANSPORTATION	14.1 K	8.4 K	59.3%	📊	\$612.8 K	\$86.8 K	14.2%	📊
🔄 INTEGRATION	213.8 K	53.7 K	25.1%	📊	\$53.97 M	\$3.97 M	7.4%	📊
👤 NUTRITION	8.6 K	767	8.9%	📊	\$3.16 M	\$55.9 K	1.8%	📊
👤 PROTECTION	434.7 K	113.9 K	26.2%	📊	\$44.05 M	\$851.0 K	1.9%	📊
👤 CHILD PROTECTION	52.6 K	15.0 K	28.5%	📊	\$12.64 M	\$2.79 M	22.1%	📊
👤 GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE (GBV)	133.0 K	21.2 K	15.9%	📊	\$12.66 M	\$4.53 M	35.8%	📊
👤 HUMAN TRAFFICKING AND SMUGGLING	920	120	13.0%	📊	\$2.55 M	\$63.5 K	2.5%	📊
🏠 SHELTER	241.1 K	39.0 K	16.2%	📊	\$18.29 M	\$2.21 M	12.1%	📊
🚰 WASH	221.5 K	62.8 K	28.4%	📊	\$6.27 M	\$852.7 K	13.6%	📊
📷 MULTIPURPOSE CASH ASSISTANCE (MPC)	108.4 K	24.8 K	22.9%	📊	\$24.17 M	\$1.95 M	8.1%	📊

\* Funding information as reported to the Financial Tracking Service (FTS) as of 1 April 2024. This data is based on partners' voluntary reporting of contributions and may not accurately represent all funds attributed to the RMRP response. Unmarked funds from donors may also not be reported to FTS with a sector or country designation at the time of receipt by RMRP partners.

\*\* This includes RMRP appealing partners that are also implementing activities, as well as implementing partners that are not appealing partners. For this reason, it is recommended to quote partner figures separately and not sum the number of partners, as this would double-count implementing partners that are also reporting activities.

Funds reported for activities implemented under common services or reported for various activities falling under multiple sectors (not disaggregated) are not reflected in the above infographic. For more information about the funding of the RMRP please refer to this [link](#).

## Situation

In 2023, Ecuador faced socio-political instability and an increase in violence, as well as natural disasters, all amidst an economy still recovering from the COVID-19 pandemic. This presented challenges for integrating and protecting the nearly 500K refugees and migrants in the country and created operational obstacles for response actors.

In May, the former President Guillermo Lasso dissolved the National Assembly and called for new elections, which were held in October. Following a presidential campaign marred by high levels of violence (including the assassination of one main candidate), newly-elected President Daniel Noboa prioritized responding to the growing insecurity in the country. Ecuador was one of the most violent countries in Latin America during 2023, recording more than [40 violent deaths per 100,000 inhabitants](#), an increase of approximately 64.9% compared to 2022. Increased instability also resulted in heightened levels of xenophobia against refugee and migrant populations.

This context prompted internal movements among refugees and migrants, as well as increased departures from the country, particularly north towards the United States. Population movements reflected trends observed since 2022, with growing northward movements (including a decrease in entries from Colombia; an increase in entries from Peru; a decrease in exits to the south; and an increase in exits to the north).

The national Registration and Regularization Process initiated in 2022 for the Venezuelan population in an irregular situation continued in 2023: at the end of the year, more than 201.7K people had received a certificate of temporary stay, 87.7K a Temporary Exceptional Residency Visa (VIRTE) and 72.3K a national identity card.

## Response

More than 80 partners delivered assistance to 270.6K people in need in 122 municipalities of the country, primarily in Quito, Guayaquil, and Manta, as well as border areas including Tulcán, Huaquillas and Sucumbios. Food security (158.0K people reached),

protection (including for GBV and child protection, with 150.1K people reached) and WASH (62.8K) sectors reached the greatest number of refugees and migrants during the course of the year.

**Protection** activities included support to increase the government's capacity to implement the Registration and Regularization Process and to expand access for eligible Venezuelan refugees and migrants. Partners of the National R4V Platform in Ecuador (GTRM) mobilized brigades to offer legal and administrative advice and provided CVA to cover documentation costs for registration to obtain a certificate of temporary stay and a VIRTE visa and identity card (a process that will end in April 2024). Community-based protection mechanisms were strengthened, particularly in response to the security situation, where partners adjusted security protocols to improve protection provided to local leaders. Similarly, **child protection** partners coordinated with government authorities to implement a Special Protocol for Registration and Regularization of Unaccompanied Children and Adolescents, which identified more than 1,000 unaccompanied and/or separated children, 730 of whom obtained a VIRTE visa. Actions to **prevent gender-based violence, human trafficking and smuggling** provided case-by-case assistance and strengthened 14 safe spaces for GBV survivors. A total of 3,009 public officials were trained in the identification and prosecution of GBV, human trafficking and smuggling of migrants.

The **Health Sector** response reached 33.5K people with medicines, support for health interventions, access to contraceptives, and mental, sexual and reproductive health. Partners strengthened the public health system by supporting regular vaccination campaigns for children and addressing COVID-19.

41.3K refugees and migrants received support with **education** during 2023. Partners strengthened the capacities of the Ministry of National Education with initiatives promoting access to the school system through active searches for out-of-school children, increasing school permanence with academic leveling activities and promoting holistic education.

The **Integration Sector** developed and launched a [Technical Guide for Entrepreneurship Support](#), to help organizations which create, develop, strengthen and finance business initiatives of the refugee

and migrant population in Ecuador. The methodology mainstreams a market approach for people living in poverty and refugees and migrants, and takes an intersectional approach to gender, environmental impact and human mobility.

**WASH and Shelter** activities articulated a strategic response to both refugees and migrants and people affected by natural disasters, in actions coordinated through both the GTRM/R4V framework and the UN Country Team. Partners provided technical support to the Secretary of Risk Management (SGR) through trainings for officials as well as contingency plans at the national and local levels.

Finally, the **Food Security** Sector reached more than 158K people with assistance, while the **Cash Working Group** developed market monitoring procedures, a targeting criteria survey and an indicative security protocol for the delivery of CVA (which was a key assistance modality for food security and several other sectoral responses).

In addition, the national GTRM promoted localization of the response through trainings in resource mobilization for civil society, refugee- and migrant-led organizations and local NGOs, reaching 24 partners, and produced a practical guide for the diversification of funding sources.

## Lessons Learned

GTRM partners faced an increasingly challenging operational environment in 2023, characterized by a complex security context; in response, four out of ten local GTRMs generated contingency plans together with local governments, a good practice that will be replicated further in 2024. The impacts of the *El Niño* weather phenomenon underscored the need for inter-institutional collaboration through other coordination mechanisms, to respond to both mixed movements and environmental emergencies.