

# ECUADOR

## Situation Report – June 2019



- Due to the implementation of new migratory requirements in Peru, peaks of entries and exits of Venezuelans were observed from 11<sup>th</sup> to 16<sup>th</sup> June; reaching 8,100 entries registered on 14<sup>th</sup> June at the northern border and more than 6,300 exits registered at the Huaquillas border.
- During this period, GTRM members activated contingency actions to respond to the emergency.
- Starting from 15<sup>th</sup> June, the daily average (approx. 2,700) of entries remained steady.
- **141,878 people assisted in total** <sup>1-2</sup>
- **99,606 people received humanitarian assistance.**
- **39,795 people received protection assistance.**
- **2,477 people were assisted on economic, social and cultural inclusion.**
- **34% of people assisted were women and 40% children and adolescents.**
- **1,314 public servers were trained on human rights, human mobility, access to refugee status and child protection.**

## OPERACIONAL CONTEXT

New migratory measures were implemented by the Government of Peru, starting from 15<sup>th</sup> June and established the requirement for Venezuelan nationals to present a humanitarian visa to enter Peru. This development increased numbers of Venezuelans entering and transiting through Ecuador before the entry into force of these new measures. While the daily average of entries of Venezuelan nationals in Ecuador registered in June was of 2,700 people; on the days preceding 15<sup>th</sup> June, a significant increase of entries and exits was registered, with a peak of 8,100 entries registered at the northern border (Rumichaca and San Miguel) on 14<sup>th</sup> June, and more than 6,000 exits registered at the southern border (Huaquillas).

Due to the emergency, GTRM members activated contingency plans in order to increase presence and response and to contribute to the Ecuadorian Government's response in border areas. Additional resources were provided to shorten the waiting time at the migration check points, also to supply enough drinking water and food, increase options for shelter, and strengthen health assistance. Binational cooperation with Peruvian humanitarian teams were crucial to identify and refer vulnerable profiles.

Starting from the week of 17<sup>th</sup> to 23<sup>rd</sup> June 2019, the influx of refugees and migrants from Venezuela arriving to Ecuador came back to the levels observed before this development. During that week, in Huaquillas (border with Peru), refugees and migrants from Venezuelan who were not admitted to Peruvian territory returned to the Ecuadorian border office, where GTRM partners monitored and assisted individual cases, including through referrals to the Peruvian Consulate in Machala city, for the conduct of humanitarian visa proceedings. Nonetheless, it was noticed that many Venezuelans that were denied regular entry decided to continue their journey to the south through unofficial crossing points.

<sup>1</sup> The quantitative data measures direct assistance and does not include information or advocacy activities. The numbers displayed correspond to people assisted and not to other metrics (e.g. institutions assisted, shelters).

<sup>2</sup> The numbers of persons assisted reflect direct and individual assistance interventions. These figures may, however, include people who have been assisted several times through different interventions.

## RESPONSE OVERVIEW

### Area of Intervention 1: Direct emergency assistance

- **99,606** people assisted in June 2019, **70%** of the total assistances registered.<sup>3</sup>
- **32%** were **women**, **23% men** and **45%** were **children and adolescents**.
- **43,412** people received **food security** assistance for the first time
- **3,844** families were benefited through supplies to improve **water quality** and **17 WASH services** were established or improved at the borders.
- **5,026** people assisted with **multipurpose cash transfers**.

### WASH | Emergency Shelter | Non-Food Items (NFI)

During June, GTRM members implemented several initiatives to respond to the sudden increase in refugees and migrants from Venezuela arriving to Ecuador. For example, provision of drinking-water was arranged, including the delivery of 2,500-liter water tanks and the installation of mobile showers for men, to support the four existing showers used by women and children at the southern border, specifically in Huaquillas. The rehabilitation of sanitary batteries at the border area of Rumichaca, which included sinks and toilets for boys and girls, also a 50,000-liter septic system was installed in the same location.

Likewise, both in the southern and northern borders, resting areas were strengthened, as well as capacities for accommodation in transit centers, hotels and shelters. Additional spaces for vulnerable groups were arranged, through payment of lodging and household items, as well as installing temporary resting spaces on the southern border. The number of buses for humanitarian transportation, that mobilize daily from the northern border to the border office in Peru, was also increased. Finally, the delivery of kits to “caminantes” was also strengthened; as well as clothing kits and baby kits as part of the emergency response in Rumichaca.

GTRM partners evaluated, at the local level, the assistance delivered in the first two weeks of the June emergency through a validation process with international experts. Recommendations were generated for emergency assistance such as: establishment of communication channels on security issues, minimum conditions at emergency shelters (where assistance is provided directly or indirectly), information points and individual attention for refugees and migrants, coordination with state entities to define responsibilities, and verification of security measures at border crossings points.

### Food Security

In June, food assistance was increased (food kits/purchase vouchers and hot food rations) to Venezuelan nationals at the northern and southern borders due to the contingency situation. In June, food kits delivery increased in 15%, reaching 43,412 kits distributed, from which 48,45% were delivered to children and adolescents. In Huaquillas, the use of the border office’s food warehouse was arranged to stock perishable food; which was also equipped with air conditioning.

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<sup>3</sup> Total numbers of humanitarian assistance include new and recurrent people (long-term programmes) assisted on food security, hence it reflects people that have been assisted on previous months.

Finally, 45,059 Venezuelan settled in Ecuador were assisted with food vouchers in 10 provinces nationwide. The delivery of food vouchers increased in 14,5%, during June.

## Health & Nutrition

GTRM partners delivered health equipment, supplies and tools to the Ministry of Public Health (MSP) at the northern and southern borders. Within the contingency situation, the MSP, in coordination with several GTRM partners strengthened the vaccination point for children in Rumichaca. Also, in coordination with the Health District, dignity kits were distributed to vulnerable women and young women, as well as information material on Sexual and Reproductive Health; and gender-based violence prevention. In Huaquillas, MSP in coordination with GTRM partners established a contingency plan that included: a doctor for vulnerable population; fumigation of the border office to prevent vectors; eight doctors and one obstetrician; and one mobile unit located behind the border office. An increase on vaccination (four points) and first aid services (two nurses, basic health equipment, medicines, health supplies and hygiene kits) was also reported. Moreover, support staff on mental health care was deployed.

In June, nutritional assistance for children from 6 months to 5/6 years old was done, evaluating 1,082 children to which nutritional supplements were delivered in order to prevent malnutrition. Within these children, 16 of them were found with severe malnutrition and were referred to specialized health services of the MSP in Rumichaca and San Miguel. Likewise, support was given to the MSP through the set-up of a tent for the provision of medical assistance and nutritional evaluations at the border office, benefiting Venezuelan children.

## Access to information

During June, 13,336 people received information about migratory procedures and access to asylum at different locations throughout the country, especially at the border cities of Tulcán, Lago Agrio and Huaquillas. Informative group sessions were performed for recently arrived refugee and migrant population; as well as individual orientation and follow-up of specific cases. Also, 36,576 people attended protection talks on how to protect their children and themselves during their journey and received an information brochure about rights and risk prevention, with a focus on child protection. Moreover, an information instructive was delivered for Venezuelan arriving at the Information Stand of the Guayaquil Land Terminal.

Free WIFI service is still being provided to people arriving at the border crossing points. As for June, 1,866 people benefited from this service in Huaquillas (39 girls and 58 boys, as well as 659 women and 1,110 men); and 3,214 people in Tulcán (67 girls and 135 boys, as well as 1,173 women and 1,839 men).

A new round of the Displacement Tracking Matrix for was carried out at border crossing, more than 2,200 Venezuelan nationals (1,355 men and 899 women) were interviewed. Main vulnerable profiles were identified: pregnant women (6.4% of the total of interviewed women), seniors that belong to a travel group (0.9% of the interviewed), minors accompany the 25.5% of the interviewed, 9% of the interviewed population stated to have a chronic medical condition or/and a disability.

The following needs and problems were identified regarding the Venezuelan population during their migration route: 69.3% expressed having troubles to provide enough food for more than 2 days, 47% indicated to have suffered from a certain type of discrimination in Ecuador regarding their nationality. However, greater problems were shown at the borders, both north and south, where 56.3% and 63.1% respectively, stated to have difficulties to get food for the day.

Other needs that were reported are: lack of support for income generation, as well as legal assistance and documentation assistance. Moreover, at the northern border, people indicated they also needed medical care.

## Area of Intervention 2: Protection

- **39,795** people assisted in June 2019, **37.1%** of the total assistances registered.
- **36%** were **women**, **32% men** and **32%** were **children and adolescents**
- **36,157 people** received orientation on the access to **migratory regularization procedures** and **access to asylum**

During the contingency situation, protection services and assistances were activated immediately, especially regarding migration procedures, access to asylum and referral pathways.

In this sense, in Rumichaca arrangements for housing, food, and medicines were made for vulnerable profiles and identified cases for international protection. Likewise, an increased orientation and delivery of information activities for Venezuelan nationals about access to asylum, migratory regularization, safe transit, and the new requirements to enter Peruvian territory was reported. Following the Human Mobility Roundtable, at the San Miguel border, a contingency plan was elaborated, achieving the incorporation of additional staff for the Migration Police to help with waiting lines management at the migration checkpoints, and to include female police staff.

Regarding the response at the southern border (Huaquillas), support was provided to the Peruvian side of the Binational Border Assistance Center (CEBAF in Spanish) with several partners that deployed their teams to support humanitarian staff with vaccination tasks, orientation, migration procedures, child protection, reception of humanitarian buses and sectorial protection. In Huaquillas, an Extraordinary Human Mobility Roundtable was also activated, allowing the reorientation of the Venezuelan population that were arriving in different locations of the city; with the setting-up of two orientation points located in strategic places of the city. The strengthening of the response in the Ecuadorian-side of the CEBAF allowed some families to take a shower, receive orientation and assistance and rest. Coordination was also made with the local government to redirect humanitarian buses to the Ecuadorian CEBAF. All activities during the contingency were possible due to a significant deployment of humanitarian staff to the southern border.

Within the contingency plan elaborated by the Human Mobility Roundtable, the Migration Police sent additional personnel that included female personnel to waiting lines at migration checkpoints. Cooperation with local authorities in Huaquillas allowed the activation of the Cantonal Emergency Operations Committee (COE in Spanish), in order to distribute the responsibilities between the Government and GTRM partners as well as activate a Temporary Transitional Center (CTT in Spanish) to facilitate greater sustainability and provision of specialized services.

## Gender-based violence

In June, collaboration with local institutions continued to strengthen prevention and response GBV mechanisms. For example, GTRM partners have reported working with Boards at the parish administrative level (Juntas Parroquiales) to coordinate actions addressing the needs of Venezuelan women and their families, including individual psychological processes that allow survivors to overcome traumatic events and integrate in the host country. For this purpose, a response pathway for sexual exploitation and abuse cases has been developed and implemented especially with partners that have border presence, emphasizing the priority of assistance to the victim, maintaining confidentiality and preventing information from being processed inappropriately. Cooperation with the Office of the Ombudsman continues in order to follow up on the cases that have been referred and provide the appropriate response.

In Imbabura, GTRM members are working within the Network of Integral Protection in Cases of Domestic and Sexual Violence of Imbabura (RED VIF-GXI), in which context the Forum on Gender-based Violence was held at the Protection Council of Rights. Likewise, weekly workshops have been developed along with the “*Manos Unidas Tejiendo Progreso de Tulcán*” Shelter for women victims of gender-based violence, focused on artistic mediation. In addition, cooperation with different shelters has been strengthened to deal with specific cases of women victims of violence; similarly, with foundations that received cases of women victims of violence. On the northern border, the implementation of a safe space in San Miguel is done in coordination with the Lago Ágrío Health District and the GBV External Service “*Puerta Violeta*”.

To strengthen local capacities to prevent and respond to GBV cases, technical assistance was provided to local foundations and community leaders, which were trained on GBV prevention in the cities of Guayaquil and Duran. In addition, in Lago Agrio, training initiatives were carried out in health units, in the health assemblies of the Women Federation of Sucumbíos and in the border office of San Miguel. Trainings on VBG for humanitarian staff and health staff are maintained, socializing the “*Route of response to VBG survivors in a situation of human mobility*”.

An informational workshop was held with Venezuelan nationals arriving in Ecuador through the North and South border points on human trafficking and migrants smuggling.

## Child Protection

In June, 4,337 girls and boys at risk were referred to specialized protection services and 12,036 boys and girls received psychosocial support in child-friendly spaces. Likewise, the child-friendly space at the Rumichaca border office was strengthened during the contingency; as well as the breastfeeding space, where attention was increased to Venezuelan nursing mothers, benefiting 751 women and 770 boys and girls. Specialized shelters in Tulcán hosted unaccompanied teenagers traveling alone while awaiting the resolution of Special Procedures addressing these cases, providing a safe place to spend the night, recreational activities and socio-emotional support.

In the border cities of Tulcán, Lago Agrio and Huaquillas support and mentoring was given to staff who conducted specialized interviews related to the *Special Attention Protocol*. Also, the Cantonal Boards for the Protection of Rights are being advised for the resolution of cases, implementation of models and personalized advice.

## LGBTI Protection

During June, services on the access to asylum and migratory services were provided to 87 LGBTI men, women and children for referral to specialized services. Specialized GTRM partners provided support and follow-up in the processes of sexual and reproductive health, as well as health follow-ups for HIV-positive cases. In June, actions were articulated with the Santo Domingo Cantonal Council for the Protection of Rights to address a case of an unaccompanied transgender adolescent, ensuring that the Transgender Women's Network receives the adolescent.

## Area of Intervention 3: Socioeconomic and cultural integration

- **2,477** people assisted in June 2019, **2%** of the total of assistances registered.
- **35%** were **women**, **27% men** and **38%** were **children and adolescents**
- **275 interventions** were done to facilitate job access and promote social cohesion
- **60** journalists **trained**

## Education

Advocacy by GTRM partners continues to promote access to education for Venezuelan children and adolescents. Dissemination of information regarding the registration process for public schools and high schools for children in a situation of human mobility was carried out, of which the first phase concluded on June 14<sup>th</sup>. Dissemination of information regarding the second phase therefore continues for families who could not achieve to register. For this purpose, referrals of children for school enrollment were sent to educational units in coordination with the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Labor. In Tulcán between June 4<sup>th</sup> and 21<sup>st</sup>, 49 family groups were referred, and for the second registration period, scheduled from August 3<sup>rd</sup> to 14<sup>th</sup>, 28 families were referred. Likewise, in Cuenca, after some outreach with the Education Districts was conducted, improved access to education for Venezuelan children was noted. This is complemented with catch-up sessions for children prior to their entry to the formal education system (such as the one carried out this month in Quito); and through home visits to follow up on cases of children who were registered. (e.g. in the city of Huaquillas).

Regarding access to daycare centers, advocacy is underway with the Ministry of Economic and Social Inclusion (MIES) for children aged from 3 to 9 years old. As an example, in Santo Domingo, a meeting was held with the District Department of MIES to support orientation and referral of children to early education service. However, there are still difficulties in accessing early-education centers (CIBV) due to lack of available space, as observed in June in Cuenca.

In June, 1,501 girls and 1,117 boys in Ibarra attended life-skills workshops and prevention of xenophobia in schools. Sensitization processes on access to education services allow Venezuelan families to be informed about their rights. It is also an opportunity to deliver printed materials for them to understand the requirements and alternatives (in case of not complying with a requirement), so that the lack of information does not constitute an impediment to school enrollment. Moreover, families who have indicated that they continue to have difficulties in accessing the education system have been accompanied to the respective education districts.

## Livelihoods

In June, several initiatives were reported by GTRM partners in terms of livelihoods, beyond the regular response.

A workshop entitled ***“The Private Company: Challenges and Opportunities for Economic Inclusion”*** was held in Cuenca, Quito and Guayaquil with the support of multiple institutions, especially the Ministry of Labor which is open to promote hiring of refugees and migrants within the private sector with the required documentation and therefore provided information on the rights of employees and employers. Workshops were attended by 18 representatives of private companies in Cuenca, 57 in Quito and 69 in Guayaquil. A toolbox containing all the necessary information for the recruitment process of refugees and migrants by private companies was delivered in this event. In addition, an acknowledgement for good economic inclusion practices was given to leading companies in these cities. In Santo Domingo, several entrepreneurship fairs were held in June with Venezuelan entrepreneurs participating.

Regarding work conducted in collaboration with different Ministries, the implementation phase of the ***“Sin Fronteras”*** programme supported by the Ministry of Labor, Ministry of Economic and Social Inclusion and GTRM partners is underway, seeking to link the private sector with partners that are immersed in processes of socio-economic integration for refugees and migrants in the country. Likewise, an open training workshop on ***“Labor Orientation and Job Search 2.0”*** and ***“Generation of Business Ideas”*** was coordinated with the Ministry of Labor and 15 Venezuelan people (7 men and 8 women) participated. Also, along with the Ministry of Agriculture planning of workshops has been made on various

topics of interest such as: raising of small animals, agriculture, organic products aimed for Ecuadorian, Colombian and Venezuelan population located in rural areas Carchi Province.

Outreach with private companies for the inclusion of Venezuelan refugees and migrants is still ongoing. In the Province of Esmeraldas, a workshop for several companies involved in production/processing of palm, is being planned on labor rights and psychosocial needs of refugees and asylum-seekers, to prevent situations of xenophobia and exclusion of the Venezuelan population. In Quito, transport companies were contacted in order to know the necessary requirements both to obtain and to validate driver licenses. In Ibarra, contacts were made with the Land Terminal company to plan job fairs; in Santo Domingo, three companies were approached to facilitate contacts with individuals looking for jobs in general services and gastronomy; and in Lago Agrio similar initiatives were conducted with three potential employers in the area of hotel and commerce.

## Social Cohesion

Several activities were carried out within the **World Refugee Day** (June 20). In Tulcán, an act of acknowledgement was held for the work of 18 volunteers at the *Divino Niño Jesús* kitchen, in particular for the daily delivery of 200 lunches to people in vulnerable condition, 80% of them being Venezuelan nationals. In this same town, the film *"The Hundred-Foot Journey"* was shown to 25 refugees and asylum seekers, creating a space to reflect on the integration process, the positive aspects of cultural exchange, the opportunities that are opened by getting to know other cultures, as well as related challenges. In Quito, through four Sundays in June, a Gastronomic Festival was held, with the participation of refugee chefs and waiters, which aimed to promote the inclusion and awareness of asylum issues by showing the culinary diversity.

A meeting with Educational Units named **"Más panas, más Inclusión"** was also held in June; as an example, in Esmeraldas, meetings were held with the School Principals about the importance of carrying out activities that foster a culture of peace and support the integration of refugee and migrant children into the education system. In Ibarra, 678 teachers of schools hosting Venezuelan children received psychosocial support. However, bullying towards Venezuelan children continue to be detected. Contacts were therefore initiated with organizations promoting prevention of discrimination within local and foreign population.

In Guayaquil and Durán, a training offer was designed for Community Human Rights Defenders towards community leaders and people in need of international protection. In June, this process was convened and developed, allowing the promotion of local integration, the fight against discrimination and the promotion of community protection mechanisms for refugees and migrants from Venezuela.

Likewise, the **"Juntemos Manos hoy... mañana podrás necesitar una"** campaign continued to be broadcasted through local TV stations in Lago Agrio, Tulcan and Esmeraldas; and in national media. In the framework of this campaign, a radio spot was developed, with an average of 15 monthly broadcasts; 4 radio programs, 52 posts on Twitter and 21 posts on Facebook. An estimated range of 115,000 people was reached during this month. Also, in June several spots were made on social networks, with a total of 100 *"likes"* during the month. The **Ocupa Music Festival** was held in Imbabura to raise awareness on the people on the move issues, with an attendance of 180 people, this event sought to raise awareness through classical music, having a great reception of the public and was accompanied by an artistic scene of a chronicle of the journey of the Venezuelan migration to the country.

## Area of Intervention 4: Support to the host Government

- **1,071** public servers **trained**
- **243** public health servers **trained**

## Capacity-building initiatives

Several processes of support or strengthening of the State's capabilities, benefiting several public institutions (Public Defender's Office, the National Police, the Ministry of Economic and Social Inclusion (MIES), the Ministry of Interior, among others) were reported. In addition, capacity building with local public institutions on human mobility was reinforced, including through sensitization and training processes directed to the Presidents of Parish Governments, officials of the Prefecture Decentralized Autonomous Governments (GAD), as well as the Cantonal Protection Councils of Rights and Parish Boards, for example:

- In Ambato, Machala and Loja, a total of 68 public defenders and 81 legal staff of private lawyer's buffets were trained on protection issues related to human mobility.
- In San Lorenzo, meetings were held with the Las Peñas Parish Board (touristic beach) to identify the needs of the Venezuelan population settled in this location, the Public Defender's Office also participated.
- A workshop was held for MIES officials on best practices for the eradication of poverty within vulnerable groups in the city of Quito.
- A training was developed in Ibarra for public servers of the Natabuela Parish Health Network in the Antonio Ante city, given the increase in the Venezuelan population in the area.
- In Cuenca, 60 men and 46 women were trained on protection issues that included international protection, access to asylum and migratory regularization mechanisms, child protection and GBV.
- In Orellana Province, joint collaboration with technical staff of MIES was initiated to improve referral of cases of vulnerable people, such as children at risk and women victims of domestic violence.
- On June 19<sup>th</sup>, "*Capernaum*" film was screened at the Carchi Police School, raising awareness among future and current police officers about the situation faced by people in human mobility (91 police aspirants and 15 police officers participated).

## Coordination with the Government

In order to disseminate available data on flows of Venezuelan refugees and migrants in Ecuador, the fifth round of the Displacement Tracking Matrix was carried out in June, constituting an important input of evidence-based information to inform actions and response. The following main results were observed: 97.8% of the interviewed stated they held some type of documentation such as passport or identity card; 41.6% indicated that they have legal presence in the country by means of a tourist visa or UNASUR visa; 20.2% said they are unemployed, and 0.1% lived in beggary; 70.3% mentioned to have a health problem, 23.3% of which did not seek assistance due to lack of information to which organization to go.

There are multiple spaces for sharing information at the local level with the State institutions. During June, a meeting was held with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to analyze the situation of the Venezuelan population in Guayaquil, considering the recent requirements established by Peru, which helped to establish an important communication channel for case referral. The Livelihoods Roundtable of Lago Agrio was carried out, where a joint analysis was performed of the "*Ordinance for the development and regulation of trade and provision of services of autonomous merchants of the canton Lago Agrio*", aiming to define projects that provide fair conditions for refugees and migrants that work as street sellers. The Protection Roundtable also remains active where special protection response pathways have been defined in benefit of separate or unaccompanied children, even for those without documentation; trying to establish family

reunification processes and work on cases of stateless jointly with the Ombudsman's Office. Constant articulation is upheld between various State institutions, United Nations agencies and non-governmental organizations for an integral assistance to cases with specific needs (children, women heads of household, etc.); in addition, provision of services and information for Venezuelan nationals that arrives in the country is coordinated with State actors present in the border offices of Rumichaca and Huaquillas.

In Tulcán, the technical board on Case Analysis led by MIES continues its activities, which allows the articulation of actions between governmental and non-governmental institutions for the evaluation and development of assistance routes within the framework of child protection, with the participation of some GTRM partners. It was possible to determine and build a process management, stakeholders and referral mechanisms between involved organizations. During the contingency, meetings were held with State counterparts such as the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Interior (Migration) and MIES to update information about their presence at the border and understand the actions that are being carried out.

## GTRM COORDINATION

- Following the new migratory requirements established by the Peruvian government, an **urgent GTRM meeting was arranged to develop and disseminate a contingency plan** based on inputs of local GTRM of Tulcán, Lago Agrio and Huaquillas. An **emergency protection meeting** was also convened in which working group members identified areas that have protection gaps; aiming to have a coordinated and articulated response among partners during the emergency.
- The **Food Security** working group held a special meeting on June 20<sup>th</sup> to analyze the content of food kits that are delivered by the GTRM partners in order to move towards standardization. In addition, food alternatives were analyzed for children under 2 years old, who so far do not receive a specific food that meets their nutritional needs.
- The **cash-based interventions** working group developed and approved the variables for a mapping on CBI stakeholders and activities in Ecuador, which will allow the coordination with the other working groups that are performing cash transfers.
- The **Protection** working group carried out their first evaluation of the PSEA materials for Ecuador taking into consideration the inputs received by the different GTRM partners. The working group also developed the first draft of the *Protocol of the Interagency Community Mechanism for the Referral of Complaints of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse* for the evaluation of its members.
- The **WASH / Emergency Shelter / NFI (WEN)** working group, conducted an emergency assessment as a response to contingency due to the migration measures imposed by Peru. Among the main recommendations are: the establishment of communication channels for security matters; and the guarantee of minimum conditions for shelters (direct and indirect assistance) with information posts or personalized attention to refugees and migrants. The working group also initiated a process for the standardization of non-food items (NFI) distributed by the GTRM partners. In addition, partners are planning a response protocol for assistance in shelters.

## GTRM MEMBERS

ADRA | CARE | CSMM-PIDHDD | Dialogo Diverso | FUDELA | Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society (HIAS) | ILO | IOM | Jesuit Refugee Service Ecuador | Misión Scalabriniana | Norwegian Refugee Council | Plan International Ecuador | Red Cross

Ecuador | RET International | UNDP | UNESCO | UNFPA | UNHCR | UNICEF | UNOCHA | UNWOMEN | World Vision  
Ecuador | WFP | WHO

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