

## Review draft review

### Description of results identified by care pathways Humanitarian Assistance Program CARE Ecuador

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#### Route Promotion of changes in social norms

##### Result NS1:

**Outreach:** Migrant and refugee women victims of gender-based violence have shown personal changes as a result of the psychological assistance provided by CARE and through coordination with other partner organizations that have provided them with the means to support themselves and their families and break out of the cycle of violence.

**Contribution:** Through the psychological assistance implemented by PAH, there are behavioral changes in migrant and refugee women who have suffered gender-based violence (*"Before, I was a person who had a lot of anger stored up. My husband mistreated me.....CARE helped me to have more self-esteem" "My life now is free of violence and exploitation. In addition, I learned that emigrating is a right we all have"*). In a complementary way, and with the support of partner organizations such as COOPI, migrant women have been able to make a livelihood for themselves and their children.

##### Result NS2:

**Scope:** The spaces for reflection and training in the sensitization workshops on "new masculinities" have reinforced changes in social norms linked to the relations of subordination of women to men and the dominant hetero-normative paradigm **Contribution:** Spaces for reflection and training, such as the sensitization workshops on "new masculinities" developed by CARE in some PAH projects (GAC and AFD), complemented by the economic and cultural reality in Ecuador regarding the need for work by women from popular sectors, have strengthened more equitable visions in the male-female relationship (*"...Besides, we all have to help at home with the children, we have to help each other (...) When I arrived here in Ecuador, survival is different. Here women work. That reality that we lived and the workshop made us change a lot. My wife, in fact, worked more than me"*), and of recognition and acceptance of other gender diversities (*"There is no difference that a man wears a skirt or earrings.... we have to value people as they are; regardless of the sex of the people.... we must be what we are"*).

##### Result NS3:

**Scope:** Migrant and refugee women, victims of gender-based violence, have evidenced changes in their behaviors and practices thanks to a self-valorization and loss of fear to believe in themselves, which has allowed them to leave the circles of violence. The increase in

self-confidence has allowed them to resume their life projects and undertake micro-enterprises to support their families. Similarly, they have brought about changes in their relationships with their family and community environment. In some cases, they have accepted the sexual diversity of their family members, are more tolerant and live with LGBTIQ+ people, recognizing, respecting and valuing them. In other cases, having left the circles of violence and having strengthened their self-esteem and self-confidence to continue their lives has earned them recognition and respect from their family and community environments. These changes are the product of a combination of cash transfers and psychological assistance provided by CARE.

**Contribution:** Through the psychological assistance implemented by the PAH, there are behavioral changes in migrant and refugee women who have suffered gender-based violence (*"At one point in my life I was down because of my partner's abuse, I thought the world was falling apart... the therapy helped me a lot to believe in myself, to love myself as I am and move forward..."*). *"I am a victim of violence by armed groups in Colombia..., they killed my family and I fled... here I did not know anyone and I had to sell candy to survive, but Ecuadorian people discriminated against me and that broke me, I started to scream... therapy has allowed me to leave fear behind, to know that I have rights, now I can relate to people in Ecuador without feeling bad."* *"The economic help, the psychological support, have been of great help in overcoming the loss of my son."* *"I am a survivor of sexual abuse; with the support of the psychologist I have been able to overcome...before I wanted to commit suicide, now I am better, I no longer collapse..."*. *"I suffered from abuse and that man ran me out of the house, I lived in an abandoned school with my daughters...the help helped me to move forward with my daughters."* *"I have a daughter who is a lesbian and when I found out about her sexual orientation I assaulted her..., the therapies have helped me to accept my daughter as she is, value her and respect her."* *"I used to keep quiet out of fear or so they wouldn't find out..., the workshops helped me heal open wounds."* *"I am no longer afraid, it allowed me to get out of the circle of violence."* *"... my life changed a lot, I felt that I no longer trusted myself... the psychological support gave me strength..., I thought I was going to hit the streets with my children..., with the economic help I got ahead with my business"* (Manta Focus Group).

*"When I arrived in Ecuador, CARE gave me psychological and economic help, which stabilized me a lot...and I was able to become an entrepreneur. "I have participated in entrepreneurship workshops and with the economic help..., we have felt secure."* *"For those of us who followed the entrepreneurship course and graduated, it helped us to be provided with economic assistance to start our business"* (Focus Group Ibarra).

#### Result NS4:

**Scope:** Women survivors of gender-based violence, both in the host community and in human mobility, perceive changes in their capacity for agency. The training processes have allowed them to meet and develop bonds of support and accompaniment among women. Sorority has increased their self-esteem and their desire to eradicate sexist practices and gender-based violence. These changes respond to training processes and spaces for the exchange of realities among women from different countries that have been promoted by CARE's PHA.

**Contribution:** The workshops allow the meeting of women with similar life stories, with testimonies of gender violence, which has allowed them to create support networks and with the capacity building provided by the Project they have been able to make changes in the way they relate to their family, with their partner. Putting an end to violence within the family (*"Accepting myself as I am and learning to put myself in another place just as I am.... I have learned with CARE about sisterhood among women, to accompany each other, to heal and support each other... I have learned to know my rights and understand that we should not put up with abuse, not be silent, not resign ourselves..."*) *"I am alone in this country, thanks to the workshops I have met many women, now that I know them they are like my family"* *"In the workshops we meet other women, it gives you a sense of companionship, you meet other people...with those who*

*I felt that I was liberated, I was calmer" "In the workshop we got to know each other, we became friends with other women, we got to know their testimonies. That strengthens us as a person, one opens oneself generously, is willing to lend a hand to those who need it." "When we meet it is as if we have known each other for years, that helps us to strengthen us as women, to value ourselves as women, to have dignity, to continue growing as a person... to have a relationship of respect in the couple." "Knowing the story of so many women makes you family to all of them. Seeing the reality of so many women who suffer makes you change the way you think, the way you feel, the way you value life..., it changed my way of understanding life and relating to other people." "It changed my place in the community, now one helps and shares testimonies of pain so that women lose their fear and do not accept the reality of the pain of mistreatment..., accompanying women survivors of violence. I have also achieved changes at home; before I used to work my backside off, now we all share the household activities" (Ibarra Focus Group).*

#### Result NS5:

**Scope:** Women survivors of gender-based violence perceive that changes in their capacity for agency to last over time require individual strength, the achievement of norms and policies at different levels of management that support these changes; but women's empowerment is also needed to preserve these achievements, to be vigilant that the changes are applied and instrumentalized in concrete services that guarantee women's rights. In this sense, CARE has contributed to the strengthening of women to work in networks and build a cross-border agenda that standardizes procedures and establishes referral and counter-referral mechanisms between the competent entities of both countries (Colombia and Ecuador).

**Contribution:** The bi-national exchange spaces has allowed the construction of networks, the definition of a Transboundary Agenda and the establishment of forms of community monitoring (*"The changes will be sustained if we remain strong and do not fall in with bad people again... the institutions are also important to help sustain change." "The changes can be sustained over time if we continue to strengthen the circles of sisterhood, we will always need other people to lift us up.... what we learn must be transferred to the community. What we learn must be transferred to our family environments, to our circles of friends" "It is not only important that there is a norm, that it is written on paper, that helps, but the most important thing is to be vigilant so that what is written is implemented, for this we must be united, be vigilant..., the women leaders in emergency, we act together and we advocate so that what is written is complied with, we are vigilant of compliance... We must be organized to ensure that our rights are respected, we must be communicated, active and vigilant" "Do not neglect unity, be organized to enforce the rules that protect our rights" "The strengthening of support networks is essential to ensure the changes we have achieved in our self-esteem and to believe in ourselves again to transform our lives" "To remain united in the different activities we develop, we are strong, brave, solidary women..., we want to live better".*

#### Result NS6:

**Scope:** People in human mobility have been able to integrate socially and economically, which allows the Ecuadorian population to change their perception of Venezuelan migrants living in Ecuador. The training events promoted by CARE together with other entities have contributed to the construction of a culture of integration.

**Contribution:** CARE, through its agents of change and strategic partners, promotes actions that allow the generation of fairs, advice for entrepreneurship, and monetary transfers that contribute to the integration of people in a situation of human mobility.

economically and socially to the host community (*"Through the workshops, the Project makes us feel accompanied, strengthens us and helps us understand that the migrant population is neither more nor less... migrants had to leave our country abruptly and the migratory journey, these circumstances leave sequels in our lives, so it is very important to know that there are people open to listen and make our stories are no longer heavy..."*). *"...the work of the institutions has helped the Ecuadorian population to see that not all people in human mobility are bad, we do not come to invade..., we have a mentality of honor, we are good people, we want to earn a place by doing things well, respecting the rules, the institutions..."* *"...we are a community that needs each other... to know that we can help to dynamize the economy, generate employment for Ecuadorians in Venezuelan people's enterprises... it is generating bonds of brotherhood..."*. *"We are creating the Ecuadorian-Venezuelan culture, cultures are integrating..., which is forcing us to create a new integrationist culture..."*. *"The entrepreneurship workshops are not only for Venezuelan people, Ecuadorian people also participate, these initiatives bring us together, they articulate us, together we try to achieve a future..."*) (Group interview with Venezuelan people participating in the Transgender Project).

#### Strengthening of systems

##### Result FS1:

**Scope:** COOPI is an international cooperation organization that, as a result of the coordination and training work developed with CARE in Guayaquil, has strengthened its organizational capacity for the care of migrant children and adolescents and its comprehensive care services for gender violence.

**Contribution:** CARE has carried out coordination and training activities with COOPI's technical staff on issues related to the protection of the rights of migrant children and adolescents and gender-based violence (GBV). COOPI's services have been strengthened with respect to the attention to migrant children and adolescents for the regularization and acquisition of identity cards; COOPI has also transferred to its users information on prevention, attention and reparation of gender-based violence.

##### FS2 result:

**Scope:** In the context of repressed cases of attention to the migrant and refugee population due to the closure of borders in Ecuador and neighboring countries as a result of the health pandemic (March 2020-May 2022); CARE has collaborated with the Huaquillas Cantonal Board for the Protection of Rights (southern border of Ecuador), and other public and private humanitarian and social assistance organizations, to improve responses to violations of the rights of the migrant and refugee population.

**Contribution:** CARE has provided equipment and material (Gesell camera); support and technical follow-up for the operation of Technical Committees in the canton of Huaquillas through action plans<sup>1</sup> and training for officials of the Cantonal Council and Board for the Protection of Rights. The work developed by CARE has meant a response in the prevention and treatment of cases of violation of the rights of the migrant and refugee population, and

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<sup>1</sup> The Technical Committees are spaces for inter-institutional coordination to address specific issues such as the eradication of child labor, protection of children and adolescents, GBV, human mobility, etc.

in the definition of strategies of the canton to address in a coordinated manner situations that affect and violate the rights of the population in conditions of human mobility and reception.

FS3 result:

**Scope:** In a context of deterioration of the country's post-pandemic medical institutions, CARE's intervention in strengthening access to health services and the quality of medical care has made it possible to serve a significant percentage of the migrant and refugee population.

**Contribution:** CARE has improved the equipment and supplies of health centers, such as the one in the canton of Huaquillas on the southern border of Ecuador; it has supported, through payment in previously qualified laboratories, the availability of tests for adolescents and the population in human mobility, especially for HIV and antigens; and it has carried out training processes for health center staff on gender-based violence and sexual and reproductive health. This has strengthened the gynecology and obstetrics clinic and improved medical diagnoses that allow intervention with greater certainty, improved general care for the migrant population of pregnant women and GLBTI people, and a tolerant and humane treatment based on the recognition of their rights (*"Of the 2,000 to 2,500 visits that this center makes monthly to the local population, between 10 and 30% of this total corresponds to the population in human mobility"*).

Social Accountability Promotion Route

Result FS4/BCS1/IPP1:  
Inclusive Market Implementation Route

**Scope:** Since 2018, the Latin American Platform of Sex Workers, PLAPTERS, was strengthened by CARE in its capacity for attention, analysis, and detection of needs of the target population **Public Policy Advocacy Route** through the intervention of this and other social actors in the generation of local public policies for the prevention of gender-based violence.

**Contribution:** CARE has strengthened PLAPTERS and, through this organization, the population it serves, especially in sexual and reproductive health and protection issues (prevention and care of HIV AIDS cases, psychological support and legal assistance to people who require these services and who are referred by this organization to CARE). As part of PLAPTERS' organizational strengthening process, it has carried out, together with CARE, several studies based on the Rapid Gender Analysis (RGA) methodology, which has allowed it to dimension specific problems related to migrant population and sex workers (2018), migrant women and GLBTI population (2022) and another study on sex workers is planned; as well as to identify the demands of these social sectors (*"All this helps us to better detect and update the needs of these population groups"*). CARE has supported the positioning of the need to denaturalize violence and develop an analysis and political discourse that resulted in the formulation of the Huaquillas Ordinance on Prevention of Gender Violence (*"...joint work and with the construction of the Women's Movement of El Oro, the municipality, the Secretariat of Human Rights, UNHCR, IOM, COOPI and other organizations. All of this was the work of the Human Rights and Migration Technical Committee"*).

Result FS5/ IPP2:

**Scope:** CARE has promoted, within the framework of the PRM Project, designed in 2020 and implemented since September 2021, the improvement of the organizational and intervention capacity of the organization "Proyecto Transgénero" with trans, migrant, refugee and gender-diverse people, which also translates into the intervention of this organization in the demand for public policies at the national level favorable to the rights of the population in a situation of human mobility.

**Contribution:** CARE, through the Multisectoral Protection Response Project (PRM), which includes the formation of a consortium of NGOs for its implementation, has strengthened the organizational capacity of the group "Proyecto Transgénero" in the care and relief<sup>2</sup> of trans, migrant and refugee people and of sex-gender diversity and in situations of vulnerability. This strengthening can be evidenced in the following aspects: (1) users and institutions with which this organization works have information on rights that they should demand; (2) creative use of information and social communication technologies for the elaboration and delivery of messages and generation of events to bring together migrant and host population such as fairs for the promotion of entrepreneurship; (3) institutions such as the Public Prosecutor's Office, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Human Mobility have been trained in a methodology, adapted within the framework of PRM, called "gender sensitive" and aimed at sensitizing technicians and the population in the knowledge and exercise of their rights; (4) increase in the management and administration of the organization's economic resources ("*....our budget before the implementation of this initiative was about 50 thousand dollars a year. Now, with this project, we have about 300 thousand this year*"); (5) developed with CARE and other organizations, an advocacy process in the National Assembly to achieve favorable responses to the rights and identity of migrants and refugees for their regularization in the country; and (5) participation, together with other organizations, for the Constitutional Court to declare the unconstitutionality of the Reforms to the Organic Law on Human Mobility that came into force in the first quarter of 2021, in the middle of the health pandemic and just a week before the first round of elections for the appointment of the President.

Result FS6/IPP3/IMI1:

**Scope:** CARE has promoted, within the framework of the PRM Project, designed in 2020 and implemented since September 2021, the improvement of the organizational and intervention capacity of the Fundación Mujer y Mujer with GLBTIQ+ women and women who have suffered gender-based violence (GBV), and in access to health services, emergency shelter, livelihoods and promotion of product fairs. This improvement of the foundation's capacity also translates into the demand for public policies at the local level favorable to the rights of the population in a situation of human mobility and shelter for the protection of informal labor.

**Contribution:** CARE, through the Multisectoral Protection Response Project (PRM), has strengthened Fundación Mujer y Mujer's organizational and intervention capacity with GLBTIQ+ women and women who have suffered gender-based violence (GBV), and in accessing health services, emergency shelter, livelihoods through savings banks and promotion of product fairs. The changes that CARE has influenced in the Fundación Mujer y Mujer are

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<sup>2</sup> For this organization, it is not a matter of providing "assistance" but of contributing to the "relief" of people in situations of extreme vulnerability. According to this precision, this term would imply an approach that makes empathy with people its starting point for guaranteeing rights.

could be mentioned in the following aspects: (1) strengthening of the organization to carry out a more personalized attention to the groups with which it works; (2) improvement of the proposals around *"La Casa de la Diversidad, which is almost a house of welcome"*, which was strengthened through the project *"and which constitutes a protection mechanism for LGBTI people in human mobility (...)"*; (3) participation in the Migrants and Refugees Working Group (GTRM); (4) The foundation has been able to respond to the increase in *"...demand for services such as legal assistance for the acquisition of passports, medical attention and shelters. This response we have had has allowed us to save and change lives at the same time..."*; (5) participation in the formulation of an Ordinance to regulate self-employment in the city of Guayaquil in which issues such as the identification of informal people, through a census, and guarantee of public spaces so they can work without violence and persecution by local authorities are addressed; (6) *"Another issue in which we can observe important changes influenced by CARE has been the work we carry out with the LGBTIQ+ population that is in the prisons of Guayas. For this we have had support and coordination with the Ombudsman's Office"*; (7) *"The other issue is the savings banks, which tries to make people who need to make small savings to cover part of their needs. FUNDER has provided advice and accompaniment and the entrepreneurship fairs..... people save 2 dollars a week and it is working well..."*

Route Supporting social movements and civil society organizations.

#### Result FS7/ MS1/IPP4:

**Scope:** CARE collaborated, with other organizations, in the emergence of RODDNA in July 2020, and has accompanied it since then in its organizational strengthening and national advocacy capacity.

**Contribution:** In July 2020, CARE, together with other organizations and collectives, such as the National Union of Domestic Workers and related organizations (UNTHA), promoted the creation of the Network of Organizations for the Defense of the Rights of Children and Adolescents (RODDNA, Red de Organizaciones por la Defensa de los Derechos de la Niñez y la Adolescencia). CARE, *"... has been an ally of RODDNA supporting our process (...) in 2020 it supported the consultation we carried out with 20.000 children and adolescents on the law of reforms to the Organic Code for the Integral Protection of Children and Adolescents (COPINNA); from there, several issues emerged and an Agenda of demands on health, education, sex education, protection (...) In 2021 in the presidential elections, we worked with candidates for the Assembly and a candidate for the Presidency to commit their support to the Agenda "Vote for Children", and to approve the reforms to COPINNA. In the second round, a survey of 23,000 children and adolescents was carried out, "Guaguas a votar", which collected demands of the agenda (...) Among other things, these demands refer to migrant children and adolescents, peoples and nationalities, and adolescents in conflict with the law. In 2021, also in the framework of the Rapid Gender Analysis (ARG) study, the RODDNA participated in the feedback of the study, especially on the issue of the eradication of child labor in the home of girls and adolescents which, according to the study, increased in the pandemic. In parallel, a cycle of training in communication was also carried out, which included the use of the internet and social networks (...) in April of this year, a National RODDNA Meeting was held in Cuenca. All of this was supported by CARE (...) so the changes have been: to strengthen our organization, to help us make RODDNA's work known and to concretize the participation of children and adolescents so that they can be the executors of their own proposals"*.

#### Result FS8/MS2/IPP5:

**Scope:** The Transgender Project, an organization that forms a Consortium with other organizations to implement the Multisectoral Protection Response Project (PRM), has been able to leverage its years of experience in policy advocacy.

public in several reform proposals such as the Civil Registry Law aimed at achieving the recognition of rights to the sex-gender identity of migrants and trans refugees and others self-classified as non-binary gender, as it was achieved in 2016 when this possibility was opened for people of Ecuadorian nationality, and to the Organic Law of Human Mobility to include rights of trans migrants.

**Contribution:** The Multisectoral Protection Response (PRM) Project, implemented by CARE and other organizations that make up a Consortium since September 2021, has worked hand in hand with migrant and refugee people for the recognition and promotion of their rights, including the trans movement, and articulating claims with approaches from the feminist movement. This is the case of the Transgender project, one of the organizations that make up the Consortium, which has made progress in legislative reform proposals aimed at strengthening the agenda of sex-diverse people, extending the recognition of identity rights achieved in 2016 in Ecuador to trans migrants and other people self-classified as non-binary gender. Likewise, new articles have been proposed in the Human Mobility Law to include rights of trans migrants in order to recognize the gender identity they practice.

Also, in the context of the PRM, the Transgender Project has carried out actions to guarantee emergency housing, access to medicines and specialized medical assistance to alleviate the situation of migrants and refugees belonging to GLBTIQ+ groups. In this sense, the coordination established with public and private providers such as "Pichincha Humana" (Decentralized Autonomous Government of the Province of Pichincha) and Carlos Mosquera Foundation has been key".

*"On the other hand, we also work in the PRM in emerging measures for housing, access to medicines and specialized medical assistance. For this, Pichincha Humana, of the Provincial Council of Pichincha, has been important, which is a health provider for the use of laboratories, STI and HIV testing; also the Carlos Mosquera Foundation has been key in this sense....with them and with other providers we carry out sensitization processes to target gender sensitive issues, equality and inclusion."*

Result NS7/FS9/MS3/IPP6:

**Scope:** CARE has strategically promoted the articulation and coordination with the organization "Alas de Colibrí" in the projects "Crossing Borders" and "Multisectoral Protection Response (PRM)". "Alas de Colibrí" has successfully transferred approaches, methodologies and experiences of public policy advocacy in these projects to strengthen processes of prevention of gender-based violence, human trafficking, sexual and reproductive health and child protection affecting migrant and refugee populations. These issues resulted in the formulation of the Cross-Border Agenda that includes the territories of the province of Carchi in Ecuador and the Department of Nariño in Colombia.

**Contribution:** Based on the experience gained in the "Crossing Borders" Project, which involved, among other issues, the implementation of the "women's therapeutic circles" approach that sought to have an impact on the suffering caused by various dimensions of violence and migratory mourning to which migrant and refugee women were exposed, the organization "Alas de Colibrí" has reinforced this strategy within the framework of the PRM with the proposal "leaders in emergency" in Tulcán, in the northern part of the Ecuadorian border, aimed at training community leaders in the prevention of gender-based violence, human trafficking, sexual and reproductive health, and child protection. These issues were materialized in the formulation of a cross-border agenda (Carchi Province -Ecuador- and Nariño Department -Colombia).

*"This has also meant the recognition of women's leadership, which is concretized in the human rights approach ..... This is how the Transboundary Agenda was built and presented to local authorities of the two countries (Nariño in Colombia and Tulcán in Ecuador) in December 2021, which has facilitated assistance processes and the construction of public policy. An interesting aspect of this process is the creation of Monitoring Committees to evaluate the progress made in public policies".*

The strategies implemented consist of the creation of meeting, exchange and participation spaces for the Venezuelan population, including counseling (legal, psychological and protection) and training, which aims "...to build and rebuild the links of the social fabric between the Venezuelan and Ecuadorian population...this has reduced xenophobia and has improved integration, creating a network of links between populations...".

Another important aspect has been the process of child protection, through training in 4 modules (human mobility, gender-based violence, human trafficking and technical regulations derived from the MIES) to strengthen the protection system. In February and March 2022, with the support of the Human Rights Secretariat, this experience was extended in Sucumbíos, Ibarra and Carchi to train 300 political lieutenants, police stations and intendancies so that they can learn about, detect and apply protection measures on gender-based violence. With the support of the Universidad Indoamericana, these 4 modules were developed, modifying the fourth module for a better understanding of how to apply these protection measures.

Another finding consists of an effort to put into operation, at the local and provincial level in Carchi and Sucumbíos, the national strategies of the National Plan against Human Trafficking, establishing for this purpose Inter-institutional Committees in each province with the participation of public institutions such as the Ministry of Government, MIES, Ministry of Health, Prosecutor's Office, Ministry of Labor, Police, Judiciary Council and social organizations, Ministry of Health, Prosecutor's Office, Ministry of Labor, Police, Judiciary Council and social organizations, in order to define an Annual Provincial Operational Plan and identify actions to address human trafficking from prevention, strengthening governance, protection and coordination and prosecution of cases.

In the advocacy process, officials from the Venezuelan Consulate were also able to visit the territory (in Carchi) for the first time to take note of the risks and protection needs of the population in a situation of human mobility. This effort was carried out in coordination with the GTRM.

*"On the other hand, we have worked, together with other organizations, to identify unconstitutionality in the reforms of the Organic Law of Human Mobility, as well as in Decree 436 of regularization issued by the national government. We are analyzing the impacts they may have on the rights of the migrant and refugee population in Ecuador. We participate there together with the organizations of the Consortium that make up the PRM and also with GTRM and other organizations such as Alianza Migrante. In this line of advocacy, we have collaborated in the formulation of ordinances on gender-based violence in Ibarra, human trafficking in Pimampiro and Lago Agrio, and in the canton of Montúfar to regulate sex work, aiming at empowering community leaders and communities so that they are the ones who do political advocacy once the project is completed...".*

Result FS10/MS4/IPP7:

**Scope:** CARE Ecuador has contributed to the projects that make up the PAH, strategies to develop public policies with a human rights approach and to empower stakeholders.

social participation. The central concern underlying these contributions is how to contribute to the realization of this organization's Theory of Change. These two dimensions, *"... at the local level, has meant that we offer local authorities support, through agreements with different GADs, to collaborate in the formulation of ordinances in Ibarra, Otavalo, Riobamba, Latacunga, Cayambe and Quito to address the issue of prevention of gender-based violence, while developing responses to the issue of human mobility, with a perspective that integrates both people and groups of Venezuelan and Colombian origin, but also Ecuadorian people who have returned to the country"*. The idea is to support organizational processes for the exercise of rights.

**Importance:** In this line, in the first quarter of 2021, with the support of other organizations such as the Scalabrinian Mission, the Jesuit Refugee Service, Alas de Colibrí, Universidad Andina Simón Bolívar and others (there are 35 organizations), the Migrant Alliance was established. *"This Alliance-which is actually a space for coordination and includes several organizations of Venezuelan, Colombian and Ecuadorian migrants-we have implemented a process of rapprochement with national authorities to define a common agenda that has identified proposals for public policies and advocacy to strengthen the rights of Ecuadorian returnees, Colombian refugees and migrants"*.

Thus, work has been done in several aspects. In the first place, we have contributed with responses from this space in the review and study of some limitations and unconstitutionality of the Regulation of the Human Mobility Law, which was issued in February 2022; as well as in relation to the Reforms to the Human Mobility Law. Secondly, the Regularization Decree recently established by the government has been reviewed, developing relevant analyses on the gaps and proposals to guarantee the rights of the migrant and refugee population in Ecuador *"... generating spaces for conversation and working groups with the Vice-Ministry of Human Mobility"*, which has meant a recognition of Alianza Migrante as one of the valid interlocutors to address rights issues with national government authorities. Thirdly, this coordination space of Alianza Migrante has received proposals and requests from international organizations such as the IACHR and the United Nations Human Rights Rapporteurship, for the preparation of reports on the situation of people in human mobility in Ecuador (February and May 2019). Fourth, efforts have been made to articulate proposals for joint work on human rights and migration with other organizations such as the Human Rights Committee, installed in the city of Guayaquil. Also, with the organization 'Crea tu espacio,' which works in Azuay, to address issues of human trafficking and rights. Fifth, in the framework of the Global Migration Review Forum, organized by the United Nations in New York City, held between May 16 and 20, 2022, CARE participated, although in coordination with the Migrant Alliance, since this is not a legal and formal entity, in the review of progress and compliance with 23 objectives established by the Forum. *"In this meeting, three civil society organizations from Ecuador were previously qualified by the United Nations: Misión Escalabriniana, CARE and Diálogo Diverso, which works with GLBTIQ+ population."*

Despite these important contributions developed by CARE in support of Alianza Migrante, a limitation/weakness is evident that should be overcome in the near future: *"I believe that we have not articulated as civil society organizations in the South American region to address political advocacy and organizational strengthening of migrant, refugee and other actors working to position and realize the human rights of these groups and population.....similar to the experience in Central America where the Regional Network of Civil Organizations for Migration (RROCM).... operates, there is a weakness of CARE as a global organization to advocate on human mobility issues...as there is on other issues such as gender, for example....."*

## Inclusive Markets Implementation Route

### IMI2 result:

**Scope:** CARE has implemented a set of mechanisms to strengthen creative and solidarity markets such as direct monetary transfers, vouchers for basic necessities, payment for rented rooms or rooms in hotels and inns to cover the emerging needs of people in human mobility, used to guarantee the rights of migrants and refugees and host communities in vulnerable situations.

**Contribution:** CARE, through its PAH projects, has stimulated the operation of local inclusive markets aimed at guaranteeing the rights of migrants and refugees while contributing to the economic reactivation of the lodging and food sector. To this end, it has implemented a mechanism of monetary transfers to hotels and inns, previously qualified, in exchange for providing accommodation and food, for a maximum of 4 days, to a list of people referred by CARE and duly registered by the establishment. *"This has been very important, because people who come walking for days and sometimes even weeks and months can rest, eat in a safe place to continue their migratory journey to other countries (...) CARE's help with the migrant population and with us, who are tour operators, has been fundamental. Take into account that we are coming from 2 years of paralyzed activities due to COVID; everything was at a standstill. This mechanism has allowed commerce to flow... the injection of resources in the last month for this hotel meant US\$4,000".*

### IMI3 result:

**Scope:** Accommodation providers have been sensitized to host and welcome people in human mobility that the PAH refers after doing a case management analysis to assess that they have temporary accommodation needs. The owners of temporary shelters are sensitive to the situation of families living on the street, especially families traveling with children. They are kind, respectful and considerate of people referred by CARE. The program selects business owners who see an opportunity for business and commercial development with the incorporation of inclusive approaches for people in a situation of human mobility.

**Contribution:** The Project makes a selection of ventures that offer temporary accommodation and that meet certain eligibility conditions established by the Project. The owner of the accommodation and its staff receive information and induction talks on human mobility and how to have a care approach that recognizes the situation of vulnerability of the person in human mobility.

*"The Hostel Coral offers lodging services to people in street conditions... You have to be human... I have this attitude of help because I also have relatives who migrated to Venezuela, they have helped me a lot. So, now I have to help, that's what I have in my head... With CARE we have reached an agreement: I receive migrants in the hostel and the institution is responsible for paying for the days of accommodation... In my case, to serve migrants in a lesser way I have participated in seminars provided by CARE to learn how to serve refugees..., to know how to provide care based on respect, without discrimination, without aggression... For me the presence of migrants has become an opportunity. At the hostel I have had clients in the middle of the pandemic, when others*

*hotels had nothing, I was fully booked. In my case, the presence of migrants has allowed me to get out of debt... I have spoken with other hostels, I explain to them that migrants are human beings and we have to help them so that they are not on the street, with small children..., I explain to them that migrants do not have enough money to pay a month in advance, that we have to be more flexible. I told them that they should not be suspicious... I also talked to the neighbors, because some of them are upset that families are staying in the hostel and not only people. I explain to them that families need our help, entire families living on the street, with children, that's not right..." (Manager, Hostal Coral, city of Manta).*

IMI4 result:

**Scope:** Medicine providers have been sensitized to deliver medicine to people in human mobility referred by the PAH after conducting a case management analysis and assessing medical treatment needs. Pharmacy owners and their dependents collaborate to cover the medical needs of the population in human mobility.

**Contribution:** The Project makes a selection of pharmaceutical ventures that meet certain previously established eligibility conditions. The owner of the pharmacy and its staff receive information and induction talks on the rights of people in a situation of human mobility and how to serve them.

*"I was a migrant myself and I know the needs of people who migrate. This makes us sensitive to the pain of people who migrate. Precisely, this knowledge allowed us to seek the link with the Project for the delivery of medicine to migrants; because before, as a pharmacy we helped migrants with discounts, but we could not deliver "free" medicine to people who have no relatives, who are alone... As a pharmacy we have tried to offer discounts and offers (combos) for people in human mobility... when we do sexual and reproductive health campaigns we have managed to get the supplier to deliver discounts. In the campaigns we do not charge 12% VAT, as a pharmacy we absorb this value... The relationship with the Project has allowed us to have an economic growth by making volume purchases, the product is acquired at a lower price and with more convenient payment methods..., we have made agreements with other pharmacies to expand coverage to different points in the city... The project has also allowed us to have greater knowledge of products that were not known before and that we have now incorporated into the stock of products that we offer to the public" (administrator of Farmacias San Pedro, Quito).*

*"The relationship with the project has allowed us to offer our pharmacy services to the migrant population and has allowed the corporation to grow economically. We have created days of promotions, affiliated clients, whether nationals or foreigners, who are interested in being part of the savings club with people who have a continuous medicine plan or who use a medicine for life. When they are groups of people, the corporation manages with Business Cards, this card allows them to have access to cheaper medicines" (Farmacias Plaza employee, city of Ibarra).*

IMI5 result:

**Scope:** The Transgender Project, through the SIGMA Project, contributes to capacity building of small entrepreneurs and the implementation of fairs, which allow entrepreneurs to promote their products and interact with suppliers and potential buyers. The fairs are spaces that make visible the contribution to the local economy made by people in a situation of human mobility. This effort by migrants and refugees contributes to the host communities' appreciation and recognition of the spirit and

The project strengthens the skills of entrepreneurs, their contribution to the local economy, the dynamization of the economy and the generation of jobs. The project strengthens capacities through workshops and complementary services for entrepreneurs who participate in the fairs.

**Contribution:** The project promotes actions to strengthen the fairs, establish savings banks with the people who participate in this activity; in addition to complementing with sexual and reproductive health services and protection for people who are victims of gender violence.

*"The fairs and our participation in them also help us to be seen by the people of the local community as good people who work, who make an effort to get ahead, we do not want to be given anything for free, we are entrepreneurs of Venezuelan people who even give work to Ecuadorian people. This helps us a lot to make ourselves known, create support networks and integrate with the community. Participating in the fairs with the Project has also allowed us to make ourselves visible so that entities such as the Municipality of the Metropolitan District of Quito invite us to participate in fairs that they promote or to strengthen our businesses... the Project has supported us so that the people we work with have access to talks on GBV, migrant resilience, legal advice for regularization" (Member of the SIGMA Project, city of Quito).*

#### IMI6 result:

**Scope:** Venezuelan women in human mobility living in the canton of Manta and grouped in the organization "Juana la Avanzadora", have managed to establish bonds of sisterhood and are motivated to implement a savings bank that allows them to develop a savings culture and access to microcredits. CARE provides advice and capacity building for the members in the management and administration of the savings bank, advice on the development of policies and regulations for the proper management of resources, as well as support in managing tensions and disagreements arising from loans, timely repayment and administration of funds.

**Contribution:** CARE has contributed to the development of financial and administrative technical capacities for the management of the savings bank, and has provided advice on the development of instruments that regulate microcredit and deposits. More people are currently involved in this initiative. The initiative has an inclusive approach that has made it possible to incorporate men and Ecuadorian nationals.

*"At the moment we are 29 Venezuelan and Ecuadorian people, 25 women and 4 men. The organization arose from the circles of reflection on the situation in Venezuela, the migratory journey; it was a sort of group therapy. We were able to develop an enormous sisterhood among the women to confront discrimination, we helped each other and took care of each other... That is how the initiative to promote the savings bank came about. From that moment on, CARE has been supporting and advising us on its implementation. That is how we started making a small contribution to set up the savings bank, to have money to help us solve any emergency that might arise along the way. We have been operating for a year and a half... unfortunately, money creates conflicts: if you didn't pay on time, if you didn't pay such and such a fine. Advice and training from CARE and other entities has helped us to have the knowledge and manage tools to process these conflicts within the organization... However, we are feeling that we have given too much attention to income generation and have left aside the raison d'être of Juana la Avanzadora. For this reason, we are now working to resume the circles of reflection and sorority..." (president of the Juana la Avanzadora Collective in the city of Manta).*

#### Result NS8/FS11/IMI7

**Outreach: Young people** between 16 and 26 years old with vulnerabilities due to poverty, human mobility, teenage pregnancy, survivors of gender-based violence. Young people increase their self-esteem and self-confidence that allows them to continue with their Life Project.

and become responsible for themselves, leaving behind circles of violence, addiction, social exclusion, and modifying stereotypes of masculinity and gender roles. This change in their behavior and the development of new skills and abilities allows them to reintegrate: educational, family, work, social. The Program, through Funder, develops soft skills and occupational training that allows them educational reinsertion, self-employment and employability. Depending on the cases, young people are referred to Consortium entities to provide psychosocial support, multipurpose cash transfers, housing, sexual and reproductive health, which are lines of action that have been adopted to provide comprehensive care that responds to the multiple needs of the vulnerable youth population.

**Contribution:** The Program through Funder **Develops soft skills** with an approximate duration of 4 months distributed in 5 modules: (a) soft skills for work (how to have a job interview, how to make a CV, labor rights); (b) soft skills for life (gender violence, leadership, resilience, xenophobia, sexual and reproductive health) in agreement with other entities; c) community service (adapting training spaces obtained in agreements with the different levels of government, visiting shelters); d) academic leveling with basic subjects, for their academic reintegration; e) entrepreneurship under the methodology "Soy Emprendedor" (I am Entrepreneur) and Youth Self-saving Groups. **Occupational training** with a certificate recognized by SETEC with a duration of 150 hours in arts and crafts (pastry making, carpentry, hospital cleaning service, production of minor species). The young people continue their technical training process in an ongoing enterprise, under the dual training modality. The program delivers the curriculum to the owner of the establishment, who is responsible for the training.

*"Many of the young people come from gangs, they are consumers, the change in behavior is the first impact that is achieved. Then they improve their financial autonomy, create their entrepreneurship, in others it causes the educational insertion of young people who are behind in school... even young people who are afraid to speak in public become leaders, they are the ones who lead the youth savings groups... they are the ones who exhibit and promote their products in co-working spaces, they promote fairs. There are other young people who have reunited with their families after being victims of discrimination because of their gender condition...the process of training in soft skills and occupational training allows them an empowerment that allows them to approach and reunite with their families. The change in behavior regarding new masculinities, gender roles, is reflected within the groups in the training process..., adolescent women and young people who leave the circles of violence, who achieve financial autonomy that allows them to have their own space without depending on their families or partners..., within the program 60% of young graduates are women..., it is also observed that young men have internalized and managed to assimilate that being men does not grant them privileges per se, there is a change in their behavior."*

*"These cases have allowed us to adapt the program... to look for physical spaces with greater security filters..., to restructure our perception of the training of young people, to know that behind each young person there is a story, a different risk, to adapt methodological guidelines so as not to revictimize. At the beginning we did not consider psychological support..., we began to look for allies to refer cases..., we have also realized that many young people do not even have enough money for a ticket, let alone a snack, this forced us to consider stipends to cover these items..., we also realized that many young mothers have no one to leave their children with and come with them to the training processes..., this requires us to implement spaces for child development and care".*

*"On the other hand, we have been consolidating a network of entities to establish a referral system that allows us to provide comprehensive support not only for their soft skills and occupational training, but also to provide them with psychological support, housing rental, sexual and reproductive health, legal advice ... also for the employment of young people in entities with which we have agreements to carry out the training, precisely, many young people, after their training process are inserted in these enterprises: bakeries, restaurants, catering ... "(Funder representative, Quito).*

**Matrix 1: Results obtained by Humanitarian Assistance Program Pathways and level and scope of impact**

RESULTS	HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE PROGRAM ROUTES and LEVEL OF IMPACT											
	Social Norms Route		Route Strengthening Systems		Route Promotion of Social Accounts		Market Implementation Route Inclusive		Route Supporting social movements and SC organizations		Public Policy Advocacy Route	
	Impact	Scope	Impact	Scope	Impact	Scope	Impact	Scope	Impact	Scope	Impact	Scope
Migrant women y refugees victims of gender violence, have evidenced personal changes as a result of the assistance psychological provided by CARE and through the coordination with other organizations members who have provided media from life for keep up with family and get out of the circle from on violence	Individual y collective	Local										

<p>The spaces of reflection and training workshops at awareness around a "new masculinities", have reinforced reinforced changes at social norms social norms linked a the relations of subordination of women in relation to men y dominant hetero-dominant paradigm regulated</p>	<p>Individual</p>	<p>Local</p>										
<p>Migrant and refugee refugees, victims of gender of gender-based violence, have evidenced changes in their behaviors and practices thanks to a and practices through self-esteem and</p>	<p>Individual and collective</p>	<p>Local</p>										

losing the fear of believing in themselves, which has helped them to allowed to leave												
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<p>the circles of violence.</p> <p>The increase in self-confidence to their life project and to take on the task of undertaking micro-enterprises to support their families. In the same way, see have brought about changes in their relationships with their family and community environment. In some cases have accepted the sexual diversity of family members, are more tolerant and live with LGBTIQ+ people with LGBTIQ+ people, recognizing, respecting and valuing them. In other</p>												
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cases, having come out of the circles of violence												
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<p>and having strengthened their self-esteem and self-confidence to continue their lives has earned them the recognition and respect of their family environment. and community.</p>												
<p>Women survivors of gender-based violence both from the community and in human mobility, they perceive changes in their capacity for agency. The processes training processes have allowed them to meet and develop and develop bonds of</p>	<p>Individual and collective</p>	<p>Local</p>										

support and accompaniment among women. Sorority has been increasing their self-esteem and their desire to eradicate												
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<p>the  a machist  practices and  gender-based  violence.</p> <p>These  changes are the  result of training  processes y  spaces at  exchange of  realities between  women</p> <p>fro  m different  countries who have  been can  be found at  promoted by  CARE's PHA.</p>												
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<p>Women survivors of of gender-based violence perceive that changes in their in their capacity agency to endure in the future. at over time require individual strength , the achievement of standards and policies at the different levels of management that support these</p>	<p>Individual and collective</p>	<p>Local/ cross- border</p>										
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<p>changes; but women's empowerment is also needed to preserve these achievements, to be vigilant these achievements, to be vigilant that they are applied and instrumentalized and instrumentalize the changes changes and instrumentalized into concrete services that guarantee women's rights. women's rights. In this sense, CARE CARE has contributed to the empowerment of women to work networking and building a Transboundary Cross-border Agenda, which standardize</p>												
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procedures, establish referral and counter- referral and counter-reference mechanisms between the entities competent from													
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<p>both countries (Colombia and Ecuador).</p>												
<p>People in human mobility have achieved social and socially and economically integrated, which has allowed the Ecuadorian population to change its perception with respect to the of migrants of Venezuelan Venezuelans living in Ecuador. The events training events that CARE promotes together with other entities have contributed to the construction of a culture of integration</p>	<p>Individual and collective</p>	<p>Local</p>										

RESULTS	HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE PROGRAM ROUTES and LEVEL OF IMPACT											
	Social Norms Route		Route Strengthening Systems		Route Promotion of Social Accounts		Market Implementation Route Inclusive		Route Supporting social movements and SC organizations		Public Policy Advocacy Route	
	Impact	Scope	Impact	Scope	Impact	Scope	Impact	Scope	Impact	Scope	Impact	Scope
COOPI is an international cooperation organization that, as a result of the coordination and training work developed with and training work developed with CARE in Guayaquil, has strengthened its organizational capacity for the care of migrant children and adolescents and for the y and its services for comprehensive attention to gender-based violence.			Collective	Local								
In the context of the backlog of cases of attention to the migrant and refugee population due to the			Collective	Local								

border closures in													
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<p>Ecuador and neighboring countries as a consequence of the sanitary pandemic (March 2020-May 2022); from economic crisis and limitations of transfers of economic resources of economic resources from the Decentralized Autonomous Decentralized Autonomous Governments -GAD- that are entitled by law, CARE CARE has collaborated with the Cantonal Board for the Protection of Rights of Huaquillas (southern border of Ecuador), and other public and private organizations of humanitarian and social assistance, in order to improve responses a violations</p>													
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m rights of the migrant and refugee population. fro												
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<p>At a context of deterioration of the country's post-pandemic medical institutions, CARE's intervention in strengthening access to health services and the quality of medical care has made it possible to serve a significant percentage of the population.</p> <p>medical services has made it possible to serve a significant percentage of the migrant of the migrant population and refugee.</p>			Collective	Local									
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RESULTS	HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE PROGRAM ROUTES and LEVEL OF IMPACT													
	Social Norms Route		Route Strengthening Systems		Route Promotion of Social Accounts		Implementation Route Inclusive Markets		Route Supporting the movements social and org. SC		Public Policy Advocacy Route			
	Impact	Scope	Impact	Scope	Impact	Scope	Impact	Scope	Impact	Scope	Impact	Scope		
Since 2018, the organization Plataforma Latinoamericana de Personas que ejercen el Trabajo Sexual, PLAPTERS, was strengthened by CARE in its capacity for attention, analysis, and detection of needs of the target population with which it works; expanding the intervention of this and other social actors in the generation of local public policies for the prevention of gender violence.			Collective	Local	Collective	Local							Collective	Local

<p>CARE has promoted, within the framework of the Project PRM Project, designed in 2020 and implemented since September 2021, the improvement of the organizational and intervention capacity of the organization "Project Transgender" with people trans, migrants and refugee women and gender diversity, which also translates into the intervention of this organization in the demand for public policies at the national level favorable to the rights of the population at situation</p>			Collective	Local							Collective	National
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<p>CARE has promoted, within the framework of the Project PRM Project, designed in 2020 and implemented since September 2021, the improvement of Fundación Mujer y Mujer's organizational and intervention capacity with GLBTIQ+ women and women who have suffered gender-based violence (GBV). gender-based violence (GBV), y in access to health services, emergency shelter, livelihoods emergency shelter, livelihoods and promotion of product fairs. This improved capacity</p>			Collective	Local			Collective	Local			Collective	Local

of the foundation also translates into requirement of public policies to													
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level level rights of the population at situation  an d reception for the protection of informal labor. pr rotection of informal labor.													
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RESULTS	HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE PROGRAM ROUTES and LEVEL OF IMPACT													
	Social Norms Route		Route Strengthening Systems		Route Promotion of Social Accounts		Implementation Route Inclusive Markets		Route Supporting the movements social and org. SC		Public Policy Advocacy Route			
	Impact	Scope	Impact	Scope	Impact	Scope	Impact	Scope	Impact	Scope	Impact	Scope		
CARE collaborated, with other organizations, in the emergence of RODDNA, in July from 2020, y has accompanied since that moment in his strengthening organizational y capacity of political incidence national			Individual Collective	National							Collective	National	Collective	National
The Project Transgender, organization that conforms a Consortium together with other organizations to run the Project Reply Multisectorial of Protection (PRM),			Individual Collective								Collective	National	Collective	National

<p>has been able to draw on his many years of experience in public policy advocacy in several countries.</p> <p>several reform proposals such as the Civil Registry Law aimed at achieving the recognition of rights to gender identity of generic migrant and refugee trans and other migrants and others self-identified as gender non-binary, as achieved in 2016 when it was opened this possibility for persons of Ecuadorian</p>												
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nationality, and to the Organic Law Orgánica of Human Mobility													
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to include transgender people's rights migrants.												
CARE has strategically articulated the coordination with the organization "Alas de Colibrí" in the projects "Crossing Borders" and "Multisectorial Response" and "Multisectorial Protection Response (PRM)". "Alas de Colibrí" has successfully moved its approach, methodologies and experiences from	Individual Collective	Local	Collective	Local					Collective	Local	Collective	Local



<p>sexual reproductive health and child protection affecting migrant populations by refugee. These themes were translated into the formulation of the Transboundary Agenda, which includes a includes the territories of the province of Carchi in Ecuador and the Department of Nariño in at Colombia.</p>												
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<p>CARE Ecuador has contributed a the projects that make up thePAH, strategies to develop public policies public policies with approach human rights approach and for empowering social actors actors for the exercise of</p>			Collective	National					Collective	National	Collective	National
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<p>the social participation. The central concern underlying a these contributions points to how to contribute to the concretization of this organization's Theory of Change. These two dimensions, <i>"... at the local level, has meant that we offer that we offer a local authorities support for, through agreements with different with different GADs, to collaborate in the formulation of ordinances in Ibarra, Otavalo, Riobamba, Latacunga, Cayambe and Quito to address</i></p>												
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<i>the issue of gender-based violence prevention. gender-based violence, at the same time that develop</i>													
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<p>responses in the area of human mobility, with of human mobility, with a a perspective that integrates both people and and groups of Venezuelan and Colombian origin, but also Ecuadorians who have returned to the country. who have returned to the country". The The idea is to support organizational processes for the exercise of the exercise of rights.</p>												
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RESULTS	HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE PROGRAM ROUTES and LEVEL OF IMPACT											
	Social Norms Route		Route Strengthening Systems		Route Promotion of Social Accounts		Implementation Route Inclusive Markets		Route Supporting the movements social and org. SC		Public Policy Advocacy Route	
	Impact	Scope	Impact	Scope	Impact	Scope	Impact	Scope	Impact	Scope	Impact	Scope
<p>CARE has put in place a set of mechanisms to strengthen creative and solidarity markets, such as direct cash transfers, vouchers for basic necessities, payment of rooms, etc. vouchers for basic necessities, room payments from rental or rooms hotel and inn rooms to cover cover emerging needs of people in human mobility, used to migrants and refugees, and the rights of communities of origin and destination.</p>							Collective	Local				



situation of vulnerability.												
<p>Suppliers providers have been sensitized to host and to accommodate and welcome people in human mobility referred by the PAH after conducting a case management analysis assess that have temporary housing needs. The people who own of temporary shelters are sensitive to the situation of families living on the street, especially families traveling with children. They are kind, respectful and considerate of the people who are in need of temporary who are referred by CARE. The</p>							Collective	Local				I

program owners	selects of													
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<p>undertakings that look at a opportunity for business and trade development with the incorporation of inclusive approaches to in clusive approaches for people in a situation of human mobility.</p>												
<p>Suppliers have been sensitized to the need for to deliver medicine a people in human mobility that the PAH refers after conducting a case management analysis and assessing treatment needs.</p> <p>treatment needs. treatment needs. The persons owning pharmacies of pharmacies y their employees collaborate</p>							Collective	Local				

to meet the needs of needs medical that has the													
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population at human mobility.													
<p>The Project Transgénero through the SIGMA Project contributes to the</p> <p>o strengthening capacity building of small entrepreneurs and the implementation of fairs</p> <p>fairs, which allow entrepreneurs to entrepreneurs to promote their their products y relate with suppliers and potential buyers. The fairs are are spaces that make visible the contribution to the local economy made by people in need of assistance. situation of human mobility. mobility. This effort by migrants</p>							Collective	Local					

and refugees contributes to the fact that communities and the host country to value and													
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<p>recognize the spirit and commitment of and commitment of entrepreneurs, their contribution to the local economy, a the dynamization of the economy and and job creation. The project strengthens the capacities through workshops and complementary services for entrepreneurs. entrepreneurs who participate in the fairs.</p>												
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<p>The women Venezuelan women in human mobility living in the Manta canton and grouped in the organization "Juana la Avanzadora", have managed to establish bonds of sorority and are motivated to implement a fund to help them to improve the quality of life of Venezuelan women in human mobility living in Manta canton. of savings that they</p>							Collective	Local				
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<p>to develop a culture of savings and access to a microcredit. CARE provides counseling and capacity building for members to manage and develop their own y administration of the savings bank, advisory services for the development of policies and y regulations for an adequate management of resources; as well as support in the management of tensions and tensions and disagreements arising from by loans, the timely repayment y the administration of the funds.</p>												
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<p><b>Young people</b> between 16 and 26 years old with vulnerabilities due to poverty, human mobility, pregnancy adolescent,</p>	<p>Individual Collective</p>	<p>Local</p>	<p>Collective</p>	<p>Local</p>			<p>Individual Collective</p>	<p>Local</p>				
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<p>survivors of gender-based violence. Young people increase their self-esteem and self-confidence, which allows them to continue with their Life Project and take responsibility for themselves, leaving behind circles of violence, addiction, social exclusion, violence against women and children. social exclusion, modify the stereotypes of masculinity and gender roles. This change in their and the development of new skills and capabilities y skills les allows reintegrati on: educational, family, work, social reintegration. The Program through Funder, develops</p>												
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soft skills and the training occupational that they													
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<p>allows for educational reintegration,</p> <p>self-employment and employability.</p> <p>Depending on the case you can visit refer Young people to entities of the Consortium to provide psychosocial support, multipurpose cash transfers, housing, sexual and reproductive health, which are lines lines of action that have been adopted to provide comprehensive care that responds to the the multiple needs of the youth population in a situation of at vulnerability.</p>												
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