

ECUADOR

Figure Analysis – Displacement Related to Conflict and Violence

CONTEXT

This is the first year IDMC has recorded displacement triggered by conflict in Ecuador. This comes as a result of increased activity by armed groups from Colombia. After the Colombian peace agreement and demobilisation of the FARC, dissident groups as well as other groups have been fighting for the control of Nariño and other areas of Colombia. Nariño borders with Ecuador and has the highest percentage of hectares of coca cultivation in Colombia.¹ A desire to control production and extraction routes has led criminal groups to extend their operations into Ecuador. Clashes between these groups and Ecuador’s military, as well as threats by drug trafficking groups have triggered more than 400 displacements inside Ecuador.

New displacements	Total number of IDPs	Partial or unverified solutions	
		Number of IDPs who have made partial progress towards a durable solution	Number of IDPs whose progress towards durable solutions cannot be verified
420	No data available	420	No data available

(1 January – 31 December 2018)

This corresponds to new instances of internal displacement having occurred in 2018.

This corresponds to the total number of individuals living in internal displacement as of 31 December 2018.

This corresponds to the number of IDPs whom our data providers have identified as having returned, resettled or locally integrated in 2018 and for whom the evidence obtained by IDMC suggests that progress toward durable solutions is only partial given their living conditions. In a few instances this number may refer to movements rather than people.

This corresponds to the number of IDPs whom our data providers have identified as having returned, resettled or locally integrated in 2018 but for whom there is no available evidence to corroborate progress toward durable solutions. In a few instances this number may refer to movements rather than people.

NEW DISPLACEMENTS

This corresponds to new instances of internal displacement having occurred in 2018.

Sources and methodologies

IDMC's estimate for all categories in this report are based on the information compiled and registered by the local Risk Management Unit (Servicio Nacional de Gestion de Riesgos y Emergencias or SNGRE). These figures are disaggregated by location of origin and include a reference to the number of families displaced. They refer to one displacement event which took place in the northern border region of Esmeraldas from February to May 2018. The people displaced were able to return to their homes.

Main caveats and monitoring challenges

IDMC has not received an explanation of the methods used by the SNGRE to record people as displaced. As of reporting, IDMC has also not been able to determine whether Esmeraldas was the only area covered or whether additional border regions were also assessed but no displacement was detected or verified there.

IDMC figure and rationale

IDMC uses the figure provided by the government and collected by the SNGRE.

Significant changes from last year

This is the first year IDMC has reported on displacement triggered by conflict in Ecuador. The novelty of the phenomenon in the country means few mechanisms were in place to recognise and accurately monitor new displacements.

NUMBER OF IDPS WHO HAVE MADE PARTIAL PROGRESS TOWARDS A DURABLE SOLUTION

This corresponds to the number of IDPs whom our data providers have identified as having returned, resettled or locally integrated in 2018 and for whom the evidence obtained by IDMC suggests that progress toward durable solutions is only partial given their living conditions. In a few instances this number may refer to movements rather than people.

Sources and methodologies

IDMC's estimate is based on the information recorded by the local Risk Management Unit (Servicio Nacional de Gestion de Riesgos y Emergencias or SNGRE).

Main caveats and monitoring challenges

Security conditions improved after the military and the police deployed forces in the region to counterbalance the armed groups presence. IDMC has not received explanation of how the government of Ecuador and the SNGRE have monitored the return of displaced people, and therefore it considers the reported returns partial solutions.

IDMC figure and rationale

IDMC uses the figure provided by the government and collected by the SNGRE.

Significant changes from last year

This is the first year IDMC has reported on displacement triggered by conflict in Ecuador. The novelty of the phenomenon means that fewer mechanisms are in place to monitor displacements and returns.

CONFIDENCE ASSESSMENT

The Confidence Assessment provides an at-a-glance overview of the comprehensiveness of the data available regarding displacement associated with conflict for each country. It describes the methodologies used, frequency of reporting, data disaggregation and geographical coverage. Here two key metrics are analysed: the new displacements and the total number of IDPs.

Displacement metric	New displacements
Reporting units	People, households
Methodology	Key informants
Geographical disaggregation	Admin 2 or more
Geographical coverage	Partial coverage
Frequency of reporting	Once a year
Disaggregation on sex	No
Disaggregation on age	No
Data triangulation	Good triangulation
Data on settlement elsewhere	No
Data on returns	Yes
Data on local integration	No
Data on cross border movements	No
Data on deaths	No
Data on births	No

For any additional questions please email: data@idmc.ch

For the full country profile on Ecuador please visit:
<http://www.internal-displacement.org/countries/ecuador>

¹ UNODC, "[Colombia. Monitoreo de territorios afectados por cultivos ilícitos 2017](#)", September 2018