



Venezuelan Migration and the Urban Food Scene in Quito

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Sweet & Coffee

COMPARTIR
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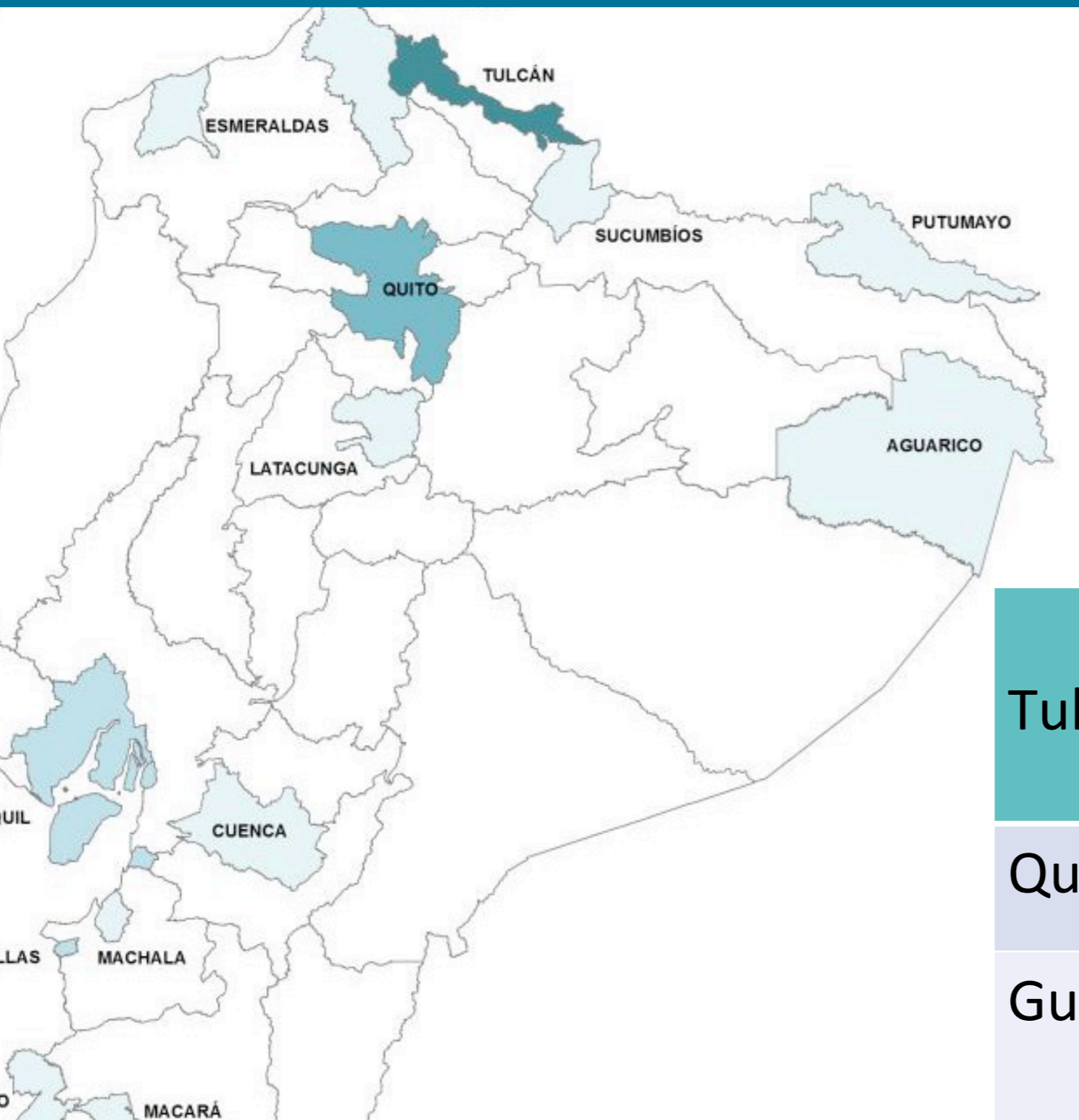
Intro

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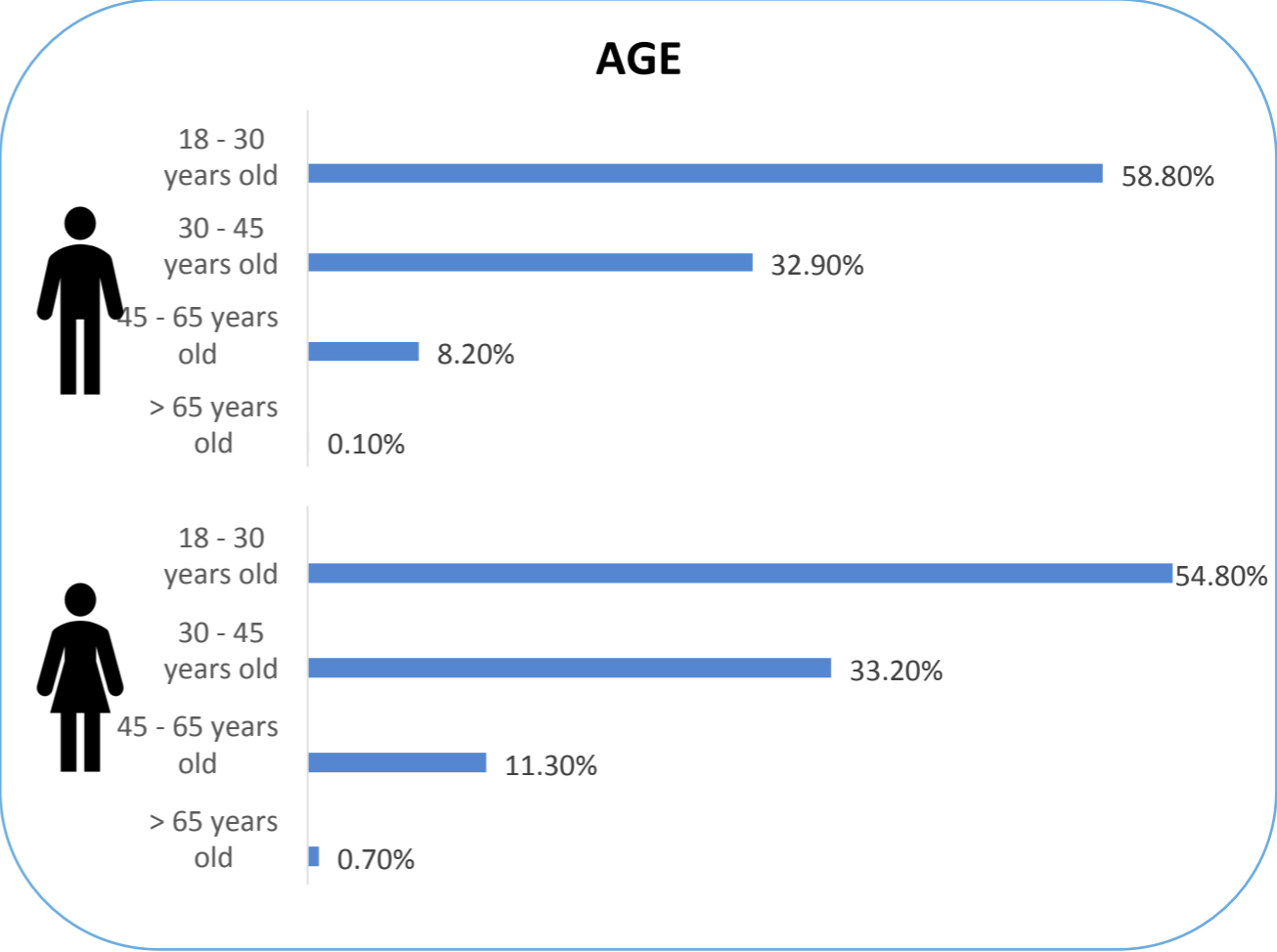
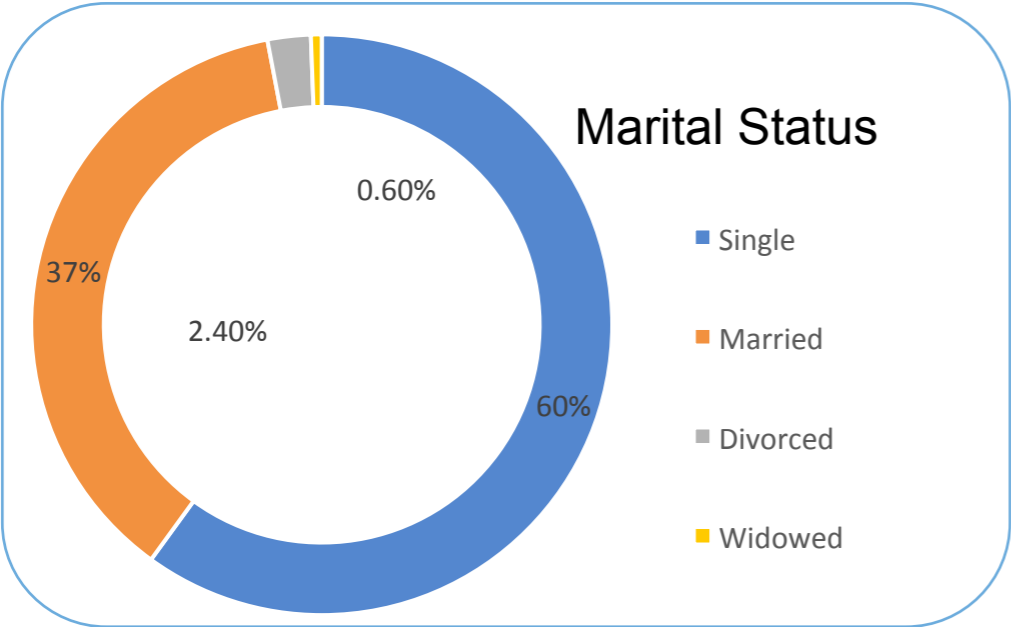
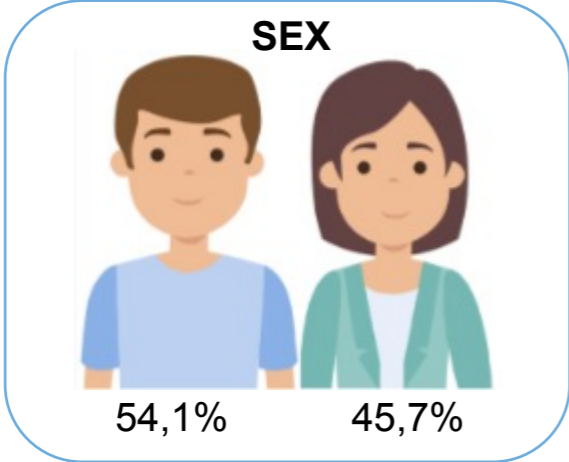
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Main ports of Entry 2018

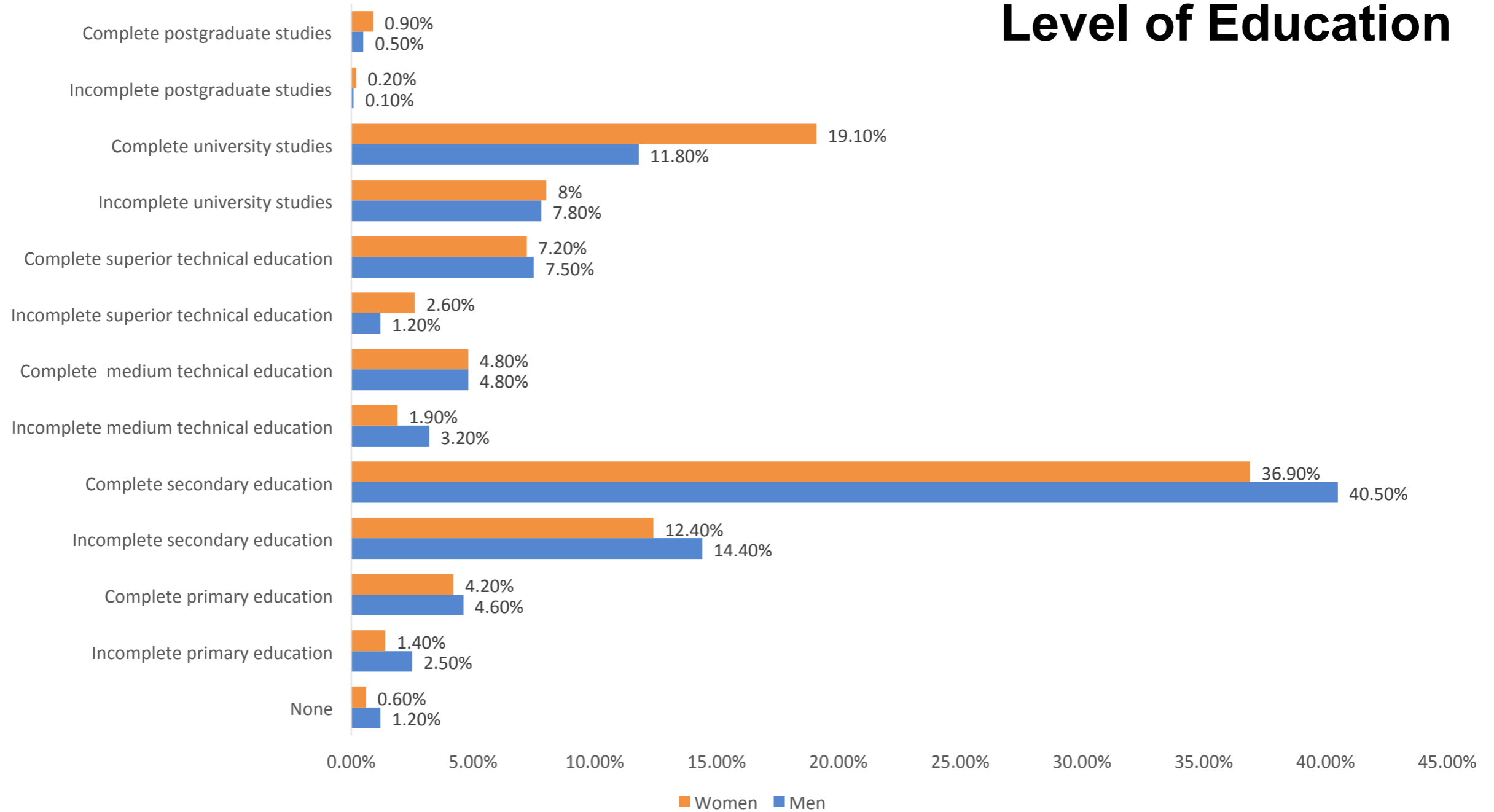


Tulcán	997,819
Quito	663,393
Guayaquil	433,842

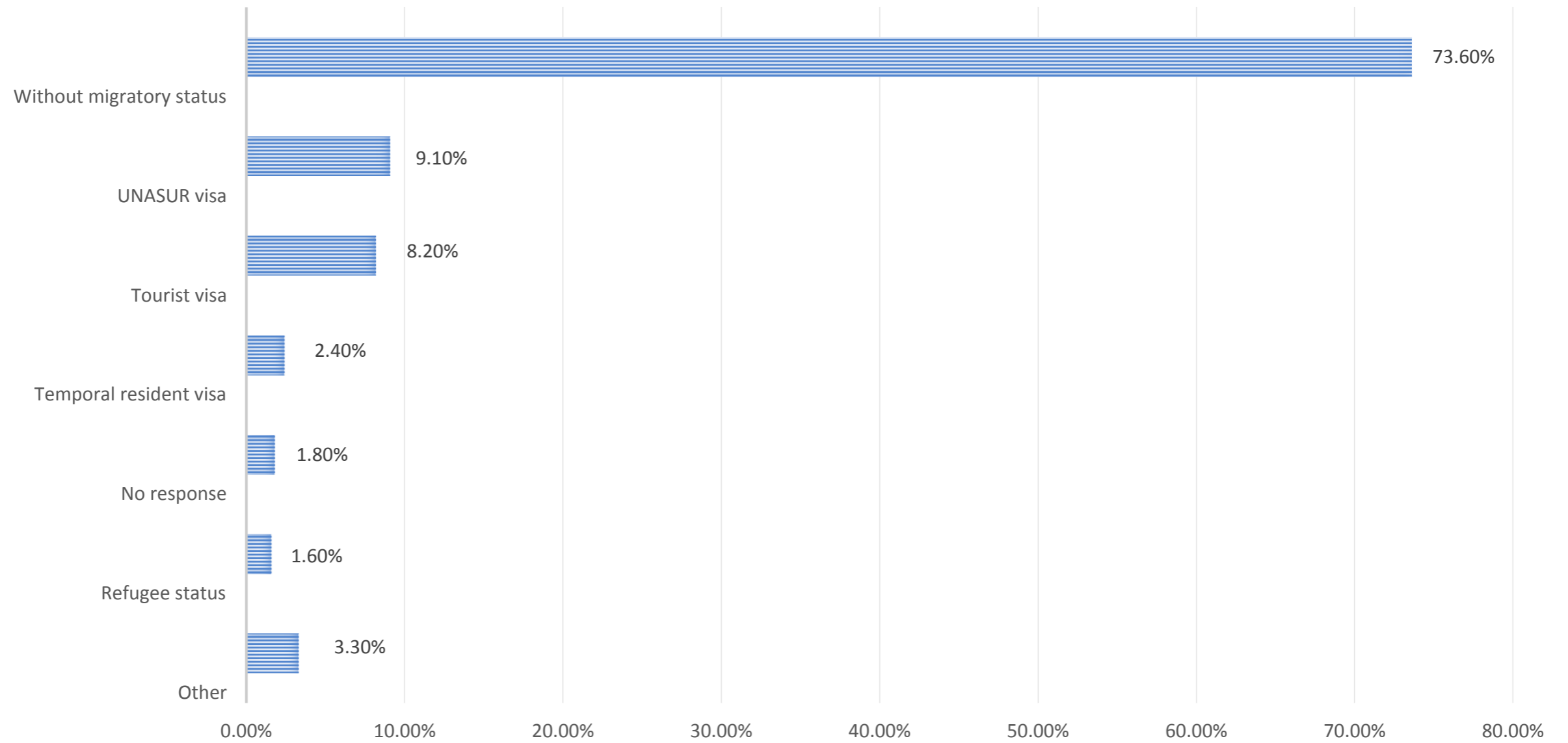
Venezuelan Migration to Ecuador



Level of Education



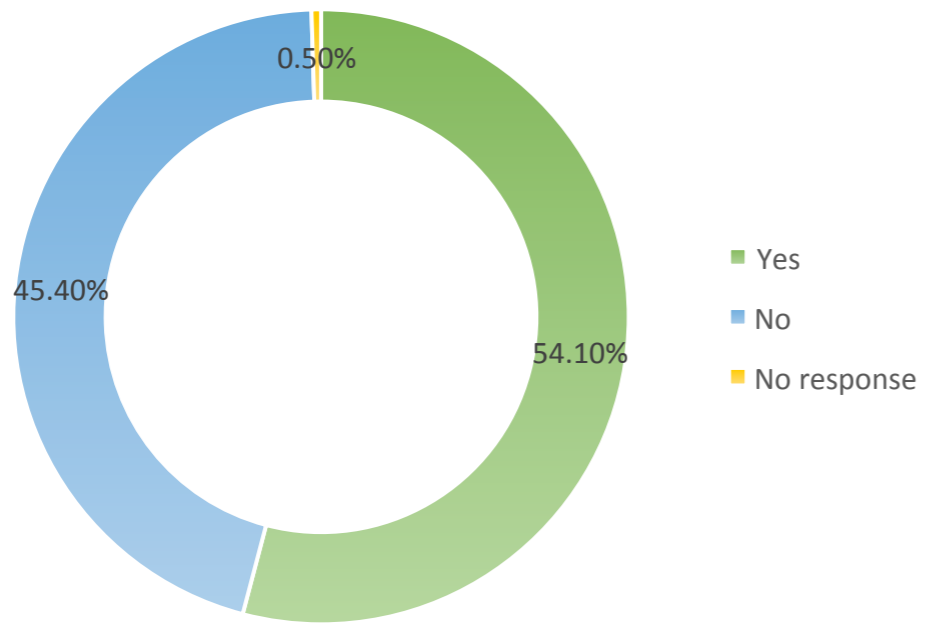
Migratory status in Ecuador



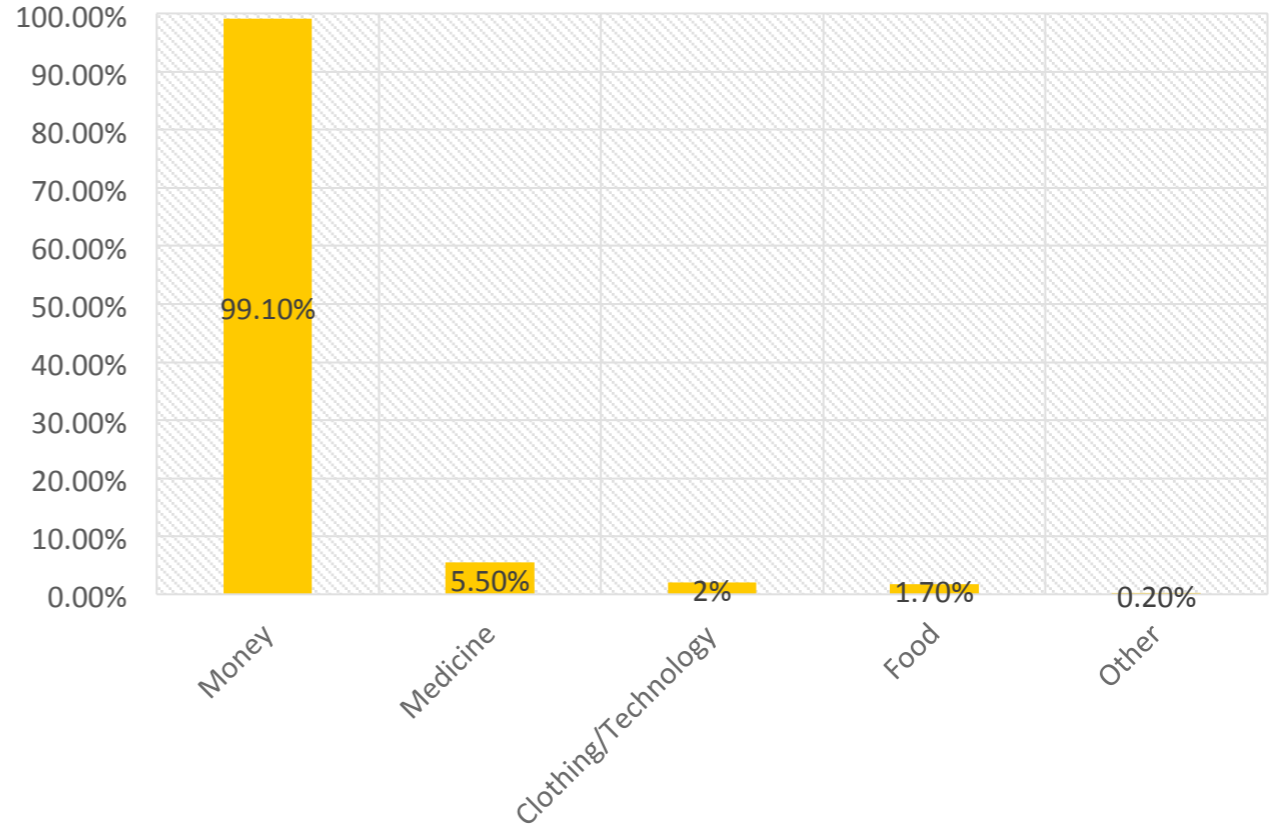
IOM, 2019

Remittances and economic dependents

Are you sending any resources to Venezuela?

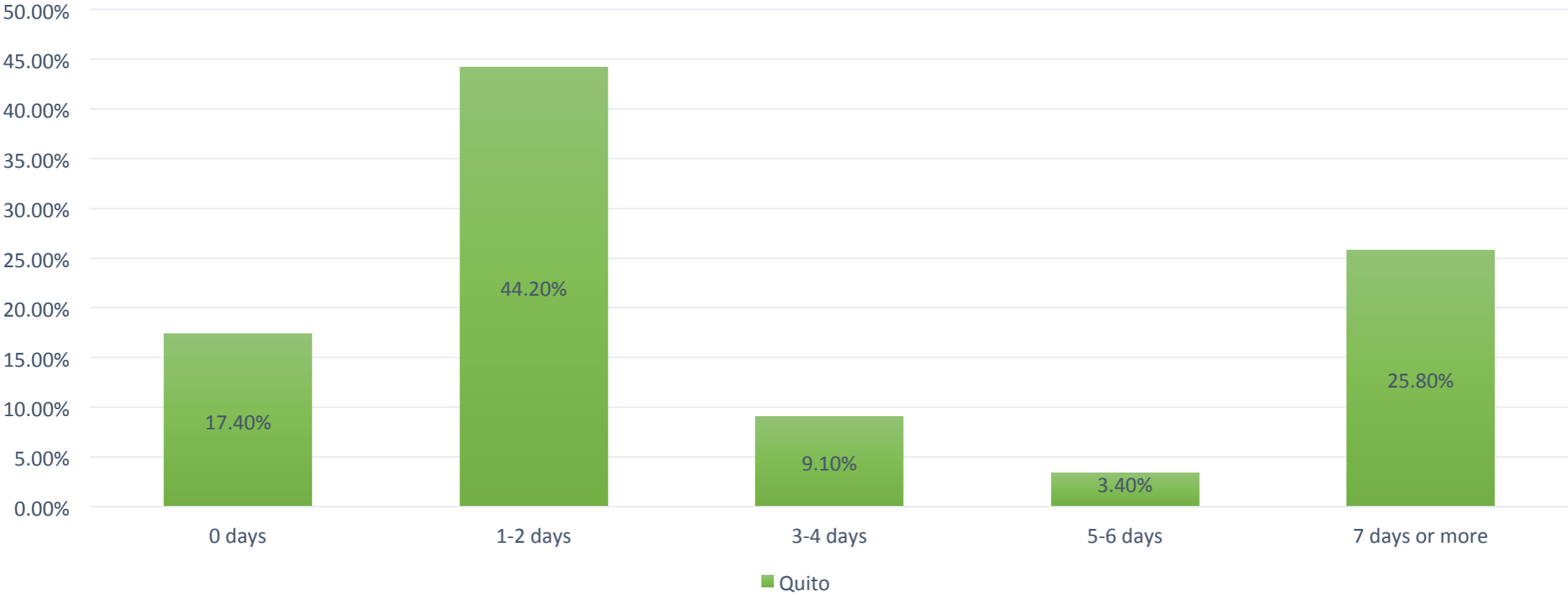


What type of resources do you send?



Food security

For how many days do you have the resources to buy food?



Personal Security and discrimination

Have you received a job offer in Ecuador?	79% No
Since you left Venezuela, have you worked without receiving a payment?	27% Yes
Do you feel safe in this place?	88% Yes
During your travel, have you been arrested against your will?	5% Yes
During your journey to Ecuador, did you experience any form of violence?	10% Yes
During your journey, have you experienced any type of discrimination?	56% Yes
Type of discrimination?	97% Nationality, 3% Others

Needs Assessment by OIM- UN

Information about Support needed	
Priority 1	Income/job creation
Priority 2	Assistance with paperwork concerning their migratory status in Ecuador
Priority 3	Food


Have you received any kind of institutional assistance during your stay in Ecuador?	93% No
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Venezuelan Migration in Quito


IOM, 2018

Respondents: 396

Sex	Men	Women	Others
	260	136	4

Age	18-30 years old	30-45 years old	45-65 years old	>65 years old
	235	136	29	0

Education level	None	Primary Education	Secondary Education	Technical Education	University Studies	Postgraduate Studies
	1%	3%	52%	17%	27%	1%

Marital Status	Single	Married	Divorced	Widowed
	66%	32%	2%	1%

Travel to Ecuador

Traveled Alone	62% Yes
Have you had any difficulty while traveling?	24% Yes
Major Difficulties	Lack of financial resources, insecurity/robberies
Average Travel Costs	Between \$100-\$500 USD
Main mode of transportation	Bus

Final destination	Ecuador	Peru	Argentina	Chile	Other country
	85%	7%	1%	4%	3%

Employment Status in Venezuela prior to travel

Employment status in Venezuela			
Employed	Unemployed	Retired	Student/Volunteer
78%	14%	0%	8%


Do you have economic dependants?	75% Yes
Country in which their economic dependents live	87% Venezuela 12% Ecuador 1% Other


Employment Situation in Ecuador

Employment status in Ecuador			
Employed/ Self employed	Unemployed	Retired	Student/Volunteer
71%	29%	0%	0%

Average monthly income in Ecuador	93% less than \$386 USD
Are you sending any resources to your country?	70% Yes
Type of resources sent	Money, medicine

Health

Health Insurance	Public health insurance	Private health insurance	Private and public insurance	No insurance	No response
	6%	5%	2%	88%	0%


Medical Conditions	Chronic condition	Motor and/or sensory	Mental	No medical condition	No response
	4%	3%	0%	94%	0%

Requires daily medication

90% No

Food security

Did you have enough money to buy food last week?	33% No
Strategies to obtain food	45% reduced portions, 31% obtained donated food, 11% spent savings, 13% others

For how many days do you have the resources to buy food?	0 days	1-2 days	3-6 days	>7 days
	12%	31%	32%	25%



The urban food scene

Elige tu arepa



*De
Arepa*

methodology

Methods

Observations in eight neighbourhoods in Quito

Semi-structured interviews

food truck consumers (30)

food truck owners and including managers (12)

Employees (18)

Data analysis

- Atlas Ti

Discourse analysis



Background

Findings

- Food truck owners, workers and consumers co-construct of these cosmopolitan spaces and aesthetic
- Class, ethnicity and gender are horizontally differentiated through cultural and economic capital
- Performative aspects of the food truck scene limit participation: who can participate and how they participate
- Migration in Quito has changed: Hyperinflation makes it increasingly difficult for Venezuelans to invest and participate in these urban spaces

The aesthetics of the food truck scene



”I like coming here because I can try a food from a different nationality each time I come here” (Karen, 41)

“Eventually I hope to try all of the different foods here” (Samuel 42).

I researched carefully for hours and hours on websites in other countries and I saw this wooden crate approach and also how we could make this work for a big space. We thought too that we wanted to make it an attractive place for pet owners, so we made an area in the middle for people to bring pets (Maya 44, food truck manager).

Migration and Cosmopolitanism





Intersections
of Class,
Ethnicity,
Gender and
Culture

Hierarchies of Cosmopolitanism?

- “We have come here and often we get jobs over Ecuadorians because we have a greater commitment to customer service. Our style in Venezuela is different to Ecuador. We welcome people to consume with us and they feel happy and they come back again. We have even brought Arepas to Quito, just a year ago, people hardly knew what they were (Vicente, 36)

Ecuador as a transitional country

“I am not sure how long I will stay. We are planning to the States, there are more options there for my family, or maybe Peru, but for now this is a nice option, it pays the bills and lets me use my creative skills” (Fredo, 32).

Migration and notions of creativity



Exclusions





From food trucks to food carts



Conclusions