

Investment Grant Document

Socio-economic integration of Venezuelan migrants into their host communities and Peruvians in vulnerability

I. Basic Information for IGR

▪ Country/Region:	PERU
▪ TC Name:	Supporting Peru's institutional capacity for the social and economic integration of migrants through one-stop-shop models. Migracentros.
▪ TC Number:	PE-G1012
▪ Team Leader/Members:	Zegarra Azcui, Francisco (SCL/MIG) Team Leader; Bocarejo Suescun, Diana (SCL/GDI) Alternate Team Leader; Adela Davalos (SCL/MIG); Andara Chacon, Freddy Antonio (VPC/FMP); Barbosa Taves De Gouvea, Heleno (ORP/REM); Cuba Valdivia, Abel Armando (VPC/FMP); Greco, Maria Sofia (LEG/SGO); Mendoza Centellas, Mariana Beatriz (ORP/GCM); Sara Vila Saintetienne (LEG/SGO); Sobral De Elia, Mariana (SCL/MIG); Giovanna Tipan
▪ Taxonomy:	Client Support
▪ Operation Supported by the TC:	.
▪ Date of TC Abstract authorization:	N/A
▪ Beneficiary:	Government of Perú
▪ Executing Agency and contact name:	Centro De Informacion Y Educacion Para La Prevencion Del Abuso De Drogas (CEDRO)
▪ Donors providing funding:	Canada Cooperation Framework(CCF)
▪ IDB Funding Requested:	US\$670,316.00
▪ Local counterpart funding, if any:	US\$0
▪ Disbursement period (which includes Execution period):	24 months
▪ Required start date:	April 2023
▪ Types of consultants:	Individuals and Firms
▪ Prepared by Unit:	SCL/MIG-Migration Unit
▪ Unit of Disbursement Responsibility:	SCL/MIG-Migration UnitSCL/MIG
▪ TC included in Country Strategy (y/n):	Yes
▪ TC included in CPD (y/n):	Yes
▪ Alignment to the Update to the Institutional Strategy 2010-2020:	Gender equality; Institutional capacity and rule of law; Social inclusion and equality

II. Objectives and Justification.

2.1 The objective of this project is to contribute to strengthening the operational capacity of the Peruvian State to bring social and protection services closer to respond to the growing challenges and opportunities generated by migration, reception, return, and integration of the population in a situation of human mobility¹. The specific objectives are: i) provide comprehensive care through the implementation of spaces for

¹ With a view to generating roots and the design of a personalized route that considers the risks of irregular emigration/re-emigration in the Americas

reception, integration, protection and administrative support services, called Migracentros in Lima², through the implementation of a route of inclusion and social cohesion for the population in a situation of human mobility, especially Venezuelans, with differentiated attention for vulnerable populations with emphasis on women; ii) improve efficiency in the delivery of migration services for the local community and foreigners, especially Venezuelans.

- 2.2 **The human mobility context.** Migration occurs for various reasons; however, the lack of opportunities is presented as the first cause of emigration, which is why it is one of the main factors to consider when designing a comprehensive migration policy. Between 2016 and 2022 there has been an exponential growth of the migratory flow from Venezuela to Peru with residential purposes; according to R4V, more than 1.49 million people migrated to Peru. In addition, there are approximately 240,000 foreigners of other nationalities. Likewise, according to official figures, there is a flow of between 6 and 10 million people in international mobility per year that accounts for Peruvians leaving the territory and foreigners entering it.
- 2.3 Even though more than 1.49 million Venezuelans have settled in Peru, only 636 thousand are in a precarious regular migratory status³, which allows us to infer that approximately 843 thousand Venezuelans are in an irregular migratory situation.
- 2.4 Peru, with a focus on human rights, has been implementing public policy actions to favor migratory regularization, considering the particularities of the Venezuelan flow, which gave way to temporary instruments such as the PTP (Temporary Permit to Stay - 2017/2018) and the CPP (Spanish acronym: Carnét de Permiso Temporal de Permanencia) (2021/2023). Likewise, Peru has implemented policies to enable the transition from the PTP to the Resident Special Migrant Status (SRS) for the beneficiaries of the PTP.
- 2.5 Of the more than 490,000 PTPs that were granted until 2020, only 251,333 have effectively passed to SRS (Special Migratory Quality Resident), leaving a significant number of migrants who remain irregularly or those who have left Peru through irregular routes, exposed to the risk of trafficking for sexual or labor exploitation or to continue having an irregular status and associated risks in other countries. Additionally, the number of migrants entering irregularly has increased after the adoption of extraordinary measures, such as border closures by COVID19.
- 2.6 The reestablishment of administrative procedures in June 2021 by the National Superintendence of Migration (SNM) and the activation in July 2021 of the CPP, has put pressure on a system with an exceeded installed capacity at the national level, causing significant delays and revealing the existing gaps in the attention to both nationals and foreigners in the country. A first alert arose regarding the installed capacity of the National Superintendence of Migration, gathered in thirteen Zonal Headquarters at the Peruvian level, which is insufficient to respond to the demand of attention required by nationals and foreigners.

² The city with the largest number of Venezuelans in the world, outside of Venezuela, and which concentrates about 77% of the migrants of Venezuelan origin in Peru.

³ First, because most of them are beneficiaries of the Special Resident status, which has an exceptional character and is not admitted for the Permanent Resident status, and the others are in a temporary permit that imposes the change of migratory status.

- 2.7 In parallel, civil society organizations, with the support of International Cooperation, have developed actions to accompany the migrant population to access regularization and integration processes. It should also be noted that instances of dialogue and feedback have been generated between the authorities and implementing entities. CEDRO has been articulating alongside, and for more than thirty years with *Cancillería* through the *Mesa De Trabajo Intersectorial para la Gestión Migratoria* (MTIGM), Ministry of Social Inclusion and Development (MIDIS – with the mandatory task to articulate with 14 ministries) with the Ministry of Internal Affairs and the Interpol (PNP) and the National Superintendence of Migration (SNM), a key actors, and Ministry of Women, City Council of Lima Metropolitana and other twelve local governments and count, to promote permanent solutions in the inclusion of migrants and refugees in policy making. In addition, the organization has been working together with the National Confederation of Private Entrepreneurial Institutions (CONFIEP), The Pan American Development Foundation (PADF) with the contribution of the Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (BPRM) in the assistance of certificating safe workplaces for minoritarian groups in Perú including migrants and refugees. On the other hand, CEDRO also has been collaborating with Veneactiva and ILO, in the Interunion Migrants Workers Plan, with the four working Unions in the country, to promote the consideration of migrants and refugees' rights as part of the working force.
- 2.8 **Regarding gender-based violence (GBV), the current situation and trends are concerning.** According to the Rapid Gender Analysis (RGA) of Peru ([Care 2020](#)), 16.4% (16.6% women, 15.9% men) of the migrants surveyed reported having suffered some type of abuse during their trip from Venezuela to Peru. Of this group, 18.5% of women and 16.9% of men reported having suffered mistreatment because of their nationality, 15.5% of women and 20.3% of men have been assaulted or robbed, 5% of women and 6% of men suffered psychological violence, 2% of women and 1.7% of men suffered physical violence, and 0.8% of women and 2% of men have been victims of extortion. In addition, 15.7% of the migrants surveyed reported having suffered some type of violence. Of this total, 17% corresponded to women and 13% to men. Psychological violence has been the predominant type of violence, 13% of women and 9% of men have experienced it, 4.5% of women and 5% of men have suffered physical violence. The data provided by the ENPOVE show a high incidence of verbal violence against migrants, marked by insults, threats, and shows of contempt. Men received this type of mistreatment mainly from strangers (78% men, 70% women), while women suffered verbal mistreatment from their employers (22% women, 16% men). Suffering mistreatment due to nationality is strongly gendered. It should be noted that the perception of the Venezuelan population has been strongly influenced by the images transmitted through the media, especially social networks, in the form of fake news and is marked by prejudices and stereotypes about migrant men and women. According to a study prepared by IDEHPUCP, Venezuelan men and women are perceived as concerned about their body image, as "flirtatious", and women are seen as "liberal", showing a hyper sexualized image of Venezuelan women that puts them openly at risk of being assaulted and/or harassed.
- 2.9 **Violence by Sexual Orientation towards Venezuelan migrants and refugees.** The RGA also reports, that, regarding their sexual orientation, 94.1% of the migrants surveyed stated that they were heterosexual (95% of women and 92.4% of men), 2.4% stated that they were homosexual (1.7% of women and 4% of men) and 1.7% stated that they were bisexual (1.5% of women and 2% of men). In relative terms, people who declared themselves homosexual and bisexual represent 4.1% of the total. However, this group is susceptible to greater risks of suffering aggressions or acts of

violence such as threats and harassment. The vulnerability to sexual and gender-based violence faced by the LGBTBI population is expressed in the figures provided by the first virtual survey for LGBTBI people conducted by INEI in 2017, which are as follows: 84.9% suffered shouting, threats and harassment, 26.2% were forced to change their appearance, 17.9% were expelled or denied entry to public places, 17.7% were victims of sexual violence and 15.2% did not have their gender identification respected. This survey targeted vulnerable minority groups residing in the country, who are considered hidden populations because 56.5% are afraid to express their sexual orientation and/or gender identity.

- 2.10 **Awareness and implementation of the Care Pathway in cases of violence.** In Peru there are protocols for attending to victims of violence, there are services provided by the Ministry of Women, including the 100 line, which allows to report cases 24 hours a day 365 days a year, and the Women's Emergency Centers (WEC) that provide legal orientation, legal defense and psychological counseling to women and other members of the family group. However, the knowledge of and access to support systems for cases of violence is limited.
- 2.11 According to a study carried out by the United Nations Population Fund ([UNFPA, 2022](#)) in the case of the WEC, the limitations resulting from the reduction of personnel is probably the most important challenge to be addressed. However, there is a perception among other members of the protection network managing GBV cases that the WEC are simply "processing" protection measures, an assertion that weakens the position of the WEC as articulators with the health and judicial services as stipulated in the joint protocols. From the information gathered, it was found that there is very little knowledge of the WEC and that in any case they prefer to go to the police station if they must file a GBV complaint. In police stations, the situation can be even more difficult, because not only is there a lack of knowledge of the protocols, but there is also a lack of understanding of how GBV affects women. It has been observed that in police establishments there is little empathy for the victims and there are no privacy conditions for the attention, which means an aggression to the people who denounce. Additionally, the time required to complete the complaint process and obtain protection measures, and sentences, when necessary, is long, which, according to the operators of the prosecutor's offices, leads to the withdrawal of the accusations. The main reason for this delay is the procedural burden of the family prosecutor's offices, which are the ones that handle GBV cases.
- 2.12 Approximately 4.4% of the total cases of femicide according to the Ministry of Women's Affairs and Vulnerable Populations (MIMP as its Spanish acronym), constituting the most significant representation suffered by foreign women, after Ecuadorian and Dominican women who represent 1%. This figure has been increasing from the 2.7% it represented in 2018. In the same line of ideas, the Peruvian police reported on October 05, 2022, that so far this year rescued more than half a thousand Venezuelan women, some of them minors, in various operations against human trafficking. In this context, and to guarantee protection channels, migration regularity serves as an opening tool to generate a sense of belonging in the host community as well as to guarantee the incorporation of foreigners into national protection systems that include access to health and psycho-emotional support. In addition, the promotion of access to migration rights and services will be guaranteed throughout the process, with emphasis on those related to violence against women and family members.
- 2.13 **Lack of knowledge about services and lack of care centers for the migrant and refugee population have become the two major barriers to facilitate access to**

protection services. To address this challenge, the MIGRACENTROS⁴ project is proposed. They serve to advance a public policy oriented to achieving lasting solutions for migrants, implemented through a proposed a model in which the public sector, the private sector, civil society and international cooperation make a temporary and specific effort to ensure the necessary conditions to progressively achieve lasting and sustainable solutions, within the framework of legislative decree [DL1350](#).

- 2.14 For this purpose, an inter-institutional cooperation agreement was signed on October 4, 2022, between the National Superintendence of Migration, REAL PLAZA S.R.L. (InterCorp Group) and CEDRO (Centro de Información y Educación para la Prevención del Abuso de Drogas as in spanish) with the purpose of providing a 360° attention scheme of Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration. To this end, the following services have been considered: issuance of passports, enrollment and biometric data collection, reports, issuance of alien cards and temporary permits, and the provision of services to the migrant and host community in terms of socio-productive, cultural protection, and integration.
- 2.15 The project intends to support protection, integration and participation for the migrant and host community, especially women and children. It has a multisectoral and multilevel approach, coordinating various stakeholders such as the Ministry of Labor, the Ministry of Women's Affairs, the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Inclusion, Education, Health and Social Inclusion, local and regional governments as well as CONFIEP, Regional Chambers of Commerce and Trade Unions, with whom CEDRO already has agreements and articulated strategies for referral and articulation, within the framework of the programs already implemented such as *Chance para Sumar*, *Valiosos*, *Venemprende*, *Con mis Documentos en Regla* and *El Balón no tiene Fronteras*. The Ministry of Development and Social Inclusion will be the main promoter of the project, together with CEDRO as the implementer, to measure the impact on the vulnerable.
- 2.16 Therefore, the Government of Peru and the National Superintendency of Migrations have requested a non-reimbursable investment grant to enhance access of migrants and host community members, especially women and children, to social services and economic opportunities in Peru by strengthening the capacities of public services providers through models that will facilitate access to the services and facilitate access to information of the available services. The beneficiaries will be migrants in Lima, especially women and children, and vulnerable host community members.
- 2.17 **Justification.** This project focuses on increasing, improving and making effective the operational capacity and the comprehensiveness of the approach of the National Superintendency of Migration to respond to the aggregate demand of migratory flows between 2016 and 2020 with a view to leading them along the path to lasting solutions through the creation of spaces that, together with the migration authority, private enterprise and civil society, will bring immigration services closer to the migrant and refugee population, as well as to the Peruvian population that has returned and intends to emigrate and needs to carry out immigration procedures. Additionally, the intention is that, once the migratory status of the migrant and refugee population, mainly of Venezuelan nationality in Peru, has been regularized, they can ensure the route for their integration in the host community, through the design and accompaniment of a

⁴ Are physical spaces for the integration of migrants and their host communities to raise awareness of safe and orderly migration processes for those who intending to emigrate and support those who have immigrated to Peru

personalized route to achieve permanent migratory quality with the referral to complementary projects of socio-productive insertion, thus promoting access to healthy lifestyles and legal livelihoods with a view to covering gaps in the country and economic dynamization.

- 2.18 The project includes, in addition to the conditioning of 02 spaces located in 01 departments, in the different shopping centers belonging to business groups in the country, with the main emphasis on the regions with the highest concentration of migrants in Peru: a strong focus on gender, child-friendliness and the adaptation of infrastructure and services for people with disabilities. The low levels of access to health, including sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR) and social protection services are linked to the lack of knowledge of the rights, services, and care centers by those who require them.
- 2.19 **Lesson learned.** The operation benefits from lessons learned from technical cooperation RG-T3543 Strengthening of Regional Capacity for Integration and Social Inclusion of Migrant Populations. From the research developed on the delivery of services through one-stop-shop concepts, and from the service delivery prototyping projects in Barranquilla and Bucaramanga, in the *Centros Intégrate*, and in the municipality of Manta, Ecuador, with the *Patronato*, specifically: i) although the concepts of service delivery models can be applied to various and diverse service delivery models, they must be grounded in the reality and context of the territory; ii) The integration of migrants is based on the respect and application of the international instruments available for this purpose, and of global development frameworks that provide guidelines for migration management and governance. All the above is nurtured by local, regional, and international agreements, commitments and treaties that ensure compliance to guarantee the rights of migrants in the countries of arrival in an unrestricted manner, and iii) The one-stop-shop modality can be a response to the dispersion of services. The consolidation in one point of attention or entry to the system helps to reduce the time and cost of procedures, and facilitate the physical, technological, and other types of access that fragmentation creates, so that the potential user of the services can obtain information or access them more easily. This makes it necessary for the one stop shop to produce a degree of collaboration or even integration of tasks, procedures, and systems among the providers of the services offered there.
- 2.20 **Strategic Alignment.** The TC is consistent with the updated Institutional Strategy (UIS) (AB-3190-2) and is aligned with the **development challenges**: (i) social inclusion and equality by promoting equal access by the migrant population to social services and economic opportunities. It is also aligned with the **cross-cutting themes**: (ii) **Gender Equality**, by applying a gender- and age-differentiated approach, and providing services that address gender-based violence, trafficking, and smuggling. Likewise, appropriate training plans are proposed so that the care circuit addresses in a timely manner the risks identified in cases of unaccompanied children and adolescents, immigrant women, local women with the intention of migrating, and activates prevention and response protocols in coordination with state entities and/or partners. (iii) **Institutional Capacity and Rule of Law** by strengthening the institutional capacity of the National Superintendence of Migration, promoting the modernization of administrative processes and services to provide social and public services. The non-reimbursable technical cooperation is also aligned with the IDB Group Country Strategy with Peru 2022-2026 (GN-3110-1) under the strategic objective of improving the conditions of social inclusion. Additionally, the program will

contribute to the Corporate Results Framework (CRF) 2020-2023 (GN-2727-12) through the beneficiary indicators of initiatives supporting migrant and host populations, employment initiatives, and countries with strengthened gender equality and diversity policy frameworks.

- 2.21 It is also consistent with the following Bank sector frameworks: (i) Migration (GN-3021); (ii) Labor (GN-2741-12); and (iii) Gender and Diversity (GN-2800-8) by enabling access to information that increases knowledge and communication of the intersection between gender and migration issues and directly supporting the implementation of care and protection pathways of the rights of priority groups, with a special emphasis on migrants and women.

III. Description of activities/components and budget

- 3.1 The objective of this project is to contribute to the strengthening of the Peruvian State's operational capacity to bring social and protection services closer to respond to the growing challenges and opportunities generated by migration, reception, return and integration of the population in a situation of human mobility. The specific objectives are: i) provide comprehensive care through the implementation of spaces for reception, integration, protection and administrative support services, called Migracentros in Lima⁵, through the implementation of a route of inclusion and social cohesion for the population in a situation of human mobility, especially Venezuelans, with differentiated attention for vulnerable populations with emphasis on women; ii) Improve efficiency in the delivery of migration services for the local community and foreigners, especially Venezuelans
- 3.2 To provide a complete response to migrants and refugees' needs, and to have a more accurate approach to what we can present in our negotiations with the policy makers, CEDRO has a partnership (since 2019) with a Venezuelan-led technical organization (Veneactiva) that work with us identifying beneficiaries, promoting the interventions, and generating a fluid interchange of perspectives about the barriers that limit migrants and refugees in the access to their rights and the knowledge about their duties. Services as the Contact Center (080080212 – a free service from migrants to migrants) and the WhatsApp bot service are two of the key tools that Veneactiva provides to CEDRO. Also, by working alongside Veneactiva, we are establishing straight bonds with the Venezuelan community in Peru and contributing with the empowering of a migrant and refugee grassroot organization. In addition, Veneactiva leads now the Coordination of Peru in the Venezuela Coalition (a network with more than 100 RMLOS in 22 countries) and is founder of the Pansocial Migrants, Refugees and Returning of Peru with more than 20 MRR organizations.
- 3.3 **Component I (BID/CCF: US\$203,541). Adequacy of physical spaces for the operation of the Migracentros.** The following activities will be carried out to implement this component:
- 3.3.1 Conduct a technical study with a universal design perspective, to fit out the physical spaces of the Migracentros, respecting all the norms and regulations necessary for the creation of safe environments for all people, considering universal design.

⁵ The city with the largest number of Venezuelans in the world, outside of Venezuela, and which concentrates about 77% of the migrants of Venezuelan origin in Peru.

- 3.3.2 Implementation of the plan and functional design of the spaces based on the technical study and contemplating all the areas of services for the population considering the necessary adaptations for the inclusion of people with physical disabilities⁶.
- 3.3.3 Support the development of Venmetrik document management software that facilitates the inclusion of impact indicators in the lives of beneficiaries, measuring the direct effect in terms of income, coverage of basic services and access to rights in an aggregate manner and the potential impact on mitigating the risks of migration and/or re-emigration⁷.
- 3.3.4 Design and Elaboration of the processes linked to the protocol for the derivation of tasks and activities carried out at the Migracentros.
- 3.3.5 Creation of audiovisual products that promotes the services offered in the Migracentros, the articulation between the public and private sectors, civil society and international cooperation and, promotes what we have denominated *Ruta de Arraigo* as a benefit for socioeconomic development and social inclusion of immigrants in the country

3.4 Component II. (BID/CCF US\$249,592). Strengthen the capacities of the technical teams that will provide services at the Migracentros.

- 3.4.1 Design a process flow manual that allows the interoperability of the quadripartite alliance: public sector, private sector, civil society, and international cooperation for the timely and efficient provision of social services to be offered in the Migracentros.
- 3.4.2 Design care routes and protocols for the protection of the rights of the population in human mobility that attends the Migracentros.
- 3.4.3 Generate process manuals and instructions for accompaniment with a differentiated approach and considering the characteristics of the population to be accompanied. The objective is to generate an integral attention through the formation of profiles that will support the implementation of the pilot, which are:
 - a. Migration Officers:** Personnel who report directly to the SNM, trained in current regulations, updated directives and with a marked focus on rights to provide adequate service to those administered.
 - b. Specialist in Migration Processes:** is the professional specialized in the procedures and generation of personalized routes in migration matters which considers the specific characteristics of the profile determining what would be the options of the passage from the migratory quality of departure and how it can reach the permanent quality / nationalization.
 - c. Gender Specialist:** this is the professional who would provide migration counseling with a gender approach, also providing access to programs and projects aimed at migrant women, nationals, or returnees, and with knowledge of the routes and protocols in case of gender-based violence and trafficking.

⁶ Real Plaza is the owner of the physical space and they granted CEDRO and *Migraciones Perú*, the use and assignment of the physical space for the operation of *Migracentros*.

⁷ The acquisition of scalable technological equipment that allows the work of the personnel that attends the population for enrollment, biometric data collection and printing of documents (CPP, CE, etc.) will be carried out with the support of GIZ.

- d. **Specialist in Socioeconomic Integration:** professional with a focus on livelihoods, knowledge of the mechanisms for the recognition of titles and legal exercise of the profession or trade. As well as the processes for the formalization of enterprises and access to financing.
 - e. **Referral Specialist:** Professional enclave of the services provided by the Peruvian State and subnational governments to bring the various programs of the Peruvian State in terms of protection, employment, health, education, among others.
 - f. **Professional specialized in sign language:** Each Migracentro shall have, at least two days a week with a specialist in sign language, to serve the population with special needs.
- 3.4.4 Conducting training workshops for technical teams on information regarding immigration status, services offered by the Peruvian State and by CEDRO, and their respective referral processes.
- 3.4.5 Pilot interventions implemented through Migracentros⁸. The pilot will consist of providing information, referral, and care services in the center itself, through the selection, hiring, training and management of personnel, both for the area of migration, as well as for socioeconomic integration services and differential care and protection. Considering the challenges of having a differentiated attention for vulnerable populations, people with disabilities, and attention in several languages. Likewise, the pilot will contemplate the operation of the systems, the systematization of information, and the delivery of documentation that is necessary and possible according to regulations, such as foreigner's cards, passports, among others.
- 3.5 **Component III: (BID/CCF: US\$20,000). Promote processes of economic and financial inclusion of the population in human mobility, with special attention to women.** The following activities will be carried out to implement this component:
 - 3.5.1 Design and implement the employability and entrepreneurship route, with the purpose of labor inclusion of people in a situation of human mobility, with emphasis on women incorporating all territorial actors.
 - 3.5.2 Create, in alliance with private companies, a job bank to match the needs of the contractors with the job offer of immigrants and national professionals.
 - 3.5.3 Promote negotiation processes with financial entities to create specific products and services for people in human mobility that meet their needs: transactions, payments, savings, credit, and insurance.
- 3.6 **Component IV: (BID/CCF US\$46,277). Contribute to the construction and advocacy of public policies for the promotion and protection of the rights of people in human mobility in Peru.** This component will execute an evaluation design to be defined, to generate evidence to develop a public policy model.
- 3.7 **Administrative costs and financial audits (BID/CCF: US\$117.391).** Activities will be financed to contract financial audits and assume the project unit costs.

⁸ The complementary training activities, as well as personnel for the operation of the Mlgracentros, necessary for the implementation of the pilot, and that are not financed by this project will be complemented by USAID in the Migracentros that are agreed upon.

- 3.8 The Canada Cooperation Framework (CCF) expects to commit US\$670.316 to this project.

Indicative Budget

Activity/Component	Description	IDB/CCF Fund Funding	Total Financing
Component I	Adequacy of physical spaces for the operation of the Migracentros	US\$203,541	US\$203,541
Component II	Strengthen the capacities of the technical teams that will provide services at the Migracentros	US\$249.592	US\$249.592
Component III	Promote processes of economic and financial inclusion of the population in human mobility, with special attention to women	US\$20,000	US\$20,000
Component IV	Contribute to the construction and advocacy of public policies for the promotion and protection of the rights of people in human mobility in Peru	US\$46,277	US\$46,277
Costos de Administración y auditoría		US\$117.391	US\$117.391
Administrative Fee (5%)		US\$33,515	US\$33,515
Total Amount		US\$670,316	US\$670,316

Note: A parallel co-financing from USAID and GIZ has been estimated for the project, which will support similar and complementary activities in addition to those described in the components.

- 3.9 Resources of this project have been received from the Government of Canada, acting through the Department of Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development through a Letter of Contribution to Donor Account dated March 31, 2022. Such resources will be administered by the IDB as Project Specific Grants (PSG). A PSG is administered by the Bank according to the “Report on COFABS, Ad-Hocks and CLFGS and a Proposal to Unify Them as Project Specific Grants (PSGs)” (Document SC-114). As contemplated in these procedures and the abovementioned Letter of Contribution, the commitment by the Government of Canada will be established through a separate confirmation of the Donor’s intention to fund this project. The resources for this project will be administered by the Bank and the Bank will charge a non-refundable administration fee of 5% of the contribution to this project, which is identified in the budget of this project. The 5% administration fee will be charged upon the Bank’s approval of the operation and following the transfer from the General Donor Account (GDA) to the Canada Cooperation Framework Account (CCF), where the resources of this project will be administered from.

IV. Executing agency and execution structure.

- 4.1 The project will be executed by CEDRO (Centro de Información y Educación para la Prevención del Abuso de Drogas, as its acronymous in Spanish) with the no objection of the Government of Peru, through the Peruvian Agency for International Cooperation (APCI for its acronymous in Spanish), according to the consultation carried out by the

Representation of Bank in Peru ([request from the client](#)), in accordance with the guidelines and requirements established in the Technical Cooperation Policy (GN-2470-2) and in the Procedures for the Processing of Technical Cooperation Operations and Related Matters (OP-619-4). CEDRO, has been implementing programs on migration in Peru since 2019; it is a partner of the European Union, German Cooperation and GIZ, USAID, UNICEF, and IOM. They have studied more than 200,000 cases of migrants in the country, determining the main problems in terms of barriers, gaps and potential solutions; processed more than 18,000 cases of migratory regularization by attending all stakeholders and working with the SNM; and attended to more than 3,000 cases of socioeconomic integration. Since July 2022, they have an agreement with the National Superintendence of Migration and actively participate with the Direction of Migration Policy in the co-creation of solutions, which led to the development of the joint plan of Migracentros and established it as a priority, and they actively involve the private sector in the process. In addition, they are the only providers that will manage the Migracentros in Peru⁹. The unit responsible for disbursements will be the Country Office in Perú. The project team will be responsible for the preparation and submission to the donor of the project reporting, in compliance with the stipulations of the Administration Agreement. The disbursement period (which includes Execution period) was estimated to be 24 months

- 4.2 Procurement: All procurement will be carried out in accordance with Bank policies and procedures. The contracting of consulting services and goods for the program will be carried out in accordance with the provisions of Appendix 4: Policies for Procurement with Loans to the Private Sector in the framework of the documents "Policies for the Selection and Contracting of consultants financed by the IDB" (GN-2350-15), and "Policies for the Acquisition of Goods and Works financed by the IDB" (GN-2349-15) or its possible updates, with the provisions established in the agreement and the PA. Procurement supervision will be carried out ex post, in accordance with the provisions of the Operational Procurement Guide for Non-Reimbursable Technical Cooperation Operations (OP-639), unless the Bank expresses otherwise in writing
- 4.3 In terms of the supervision of this Grant, under the direction of both the team leader and the alternate team leader, the project team will be responsible for monitoring and facilitating the activities required to achieve the expected results. The project will be monitored and evaluated in accordance with Bank requirements and through the Results Matrix. Annual reports and a final report will be prepared and submitted according to the Monitoring and Reporting System (OP-1385-4).
- 4.4 The nature of the activities and products to be developed to meet the objective of this TC is specific to the conditions of the final Beneficiary, the National Superintendency of Migrations. For this reason, it is appropriate that this institution be the owner of the intellectual property rights of the outputs, ensuring a mechanism for the appropriate use of these by the Bank. In this regard, the Beneficiary will be the owner and holder of all intellectual property rights, including without limitation the copyrights, in relation to and/or associated with all outputs to be developed under this assistance. If required by the Bank, the Beneficiary shall grant a license of use to the Bank, free of charge.

⁹ The agreement between the public sector, CEDRO and the private sector establishes that CEDRO will operate the Migracentros for two years. At the end of this period, and in an agreed transition, the National Superintendence of Migration would assume the operation of the same, with the government institutions that at that time are part of the program.

V. Major issues

- 5.1 The number of stakeholders involved implies significant coordination efforts. Both on the part of the IDB and the Government. This has been assessed as a medium-low risk related to project management, which may result in delays in execution time. It should be remembered that migration is a multidimensional challenge, so the response must be multisectoral, and in this project in particular, the coordination of actors will be very important to improve efficiency in the delivery, mainly of social services. To this end, CEDRO has the experience and the legal and regulatory instruments that would mitigate the risk. Also, periodic meetings will be held with stakeholders and focal points will be defined for each of the participating agencies, to resolve and advance any possible issues that may arise. In addition, supervision missions will be scheduled during execution.

VI. Exceptions to Bank policy

- 6.1 No exceptions to Bank policy have been identified.

VII. Environmental and Social Strategy

- 7.1 According to the Environmental and Social Policy Framework (ESF), the operation was classified in Category "C" as it is expected to cause minimal or no negative environmental or social impacts.

Required Annexes:

[Request from the Client - PE-G1012](#)

[Results Matrix - PE-G1012](#)

[Terms of Reference - PE-G1012](#)

[Procurement Plan - PE-G1012](#)