

## TC DOCUMENT

### 1. Basic information for TC

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| ▪ Country/Region:  | COLOMBIA/CAN - Andean Group   |
| ▪ TC Name:   | Support for the Highly Vulnerable Population Settled in Villa Caracas, Barranquilla   |
| ▪ TC Number:   | CO-T1544  |
| ▪ Team Leader/Members:   | Carlos Salazar (CSD/RND) Team Leader; Francisca Rojas, (CSD/HUD) Alternate Team Leader; Isabel Granada (VPS/001-Migration); César Leyva (CSD/CSD) Jaime Cardona (SCL/SPH); Carolina Gonzalez (SCL/LMK); Carlos Rojas (CAN/CCO); Andrea Gaviano (VPS/ESG); Ricardo Larreamendy, Silvia del Pilar (VPS/ESG); Eugenio Hillman (VPC/FMP); Ernesto Crausaz (VPC/FNP); Javier Jiménez (LEG/SGO); Juan Gómez (CSD/CCS) |
| ▪ Taxonomy:  | Client support  |
| ▪ Date of TC Abstract:   | 30 <sup>th</sup> September 2019   |
| ▪ Beneficiary:   | The Government of Colombia  |
| ▪ Executing Agency and contact name:                               | Comunidad Ministros de los Enfermos – Religiosos Camilos  |
| ▪ IDB Funding Requested:   | US\$1,500,000   |
| ▪ Local counterpart funding, if any:                               | US\$268,814   |
| ▪ Disbursement period (which includes execution period):           | 24 months   |
| ▪ Required start date:   | April 15, 2020  |
| ▪ Types of consultants:  | Firms and individual consultants  |
| ▪ Prepared by Unit:  | Climate Change and Sustainable Development Department (CSD/CSD)   |
| ▪ Unit of Disbursement Responsibility:                             | Colombia Country Office (CAN/CCO)   |
| ▪ Included in Country Strategy (y/n);                              | Yes   |
| ▪ TC included in CPD (y/n):  | Yes   |
| ▪ Alignment to the Update to the Institutional Strategy 2010-2020: | Social inclusion and equality; Productivity and innovation; Gender equality and diversity   |

### 2. Objective and Justification of TC

- 2.1. The objective of this technical cooperation (TC) is to support the improvement of living standards of migrant population located in an informal settlement in Barranquilla and foster social inclusion with their host community. To achieve this objective, this TC will finance an integrated package of services to this population.
- 2.2. The complex economic, political, and humanitarian situation in Venezuela has forced at least 4.6 million people to flee the country, most of them since 2015. Colombia hosts the majority of these migrants, with over 1,630,903 Venezuelans (35% of the total and approximately 3% of Colombia's population) and over 400,000 returned Colombians having crossed the border to remain in the country by the end of 2019. *Migración Colombia*, the authority responsible for migration control, reports an increase in the migrant population of 3,500% with respect to 2015, and of 15% between June and October 2019.<sup>1</sup> Around 44% of these arrivals (719,189) have regularized status as holders of non-expired visas and work permits, while 56% are irregular migrants (911,714), with nearly 66% of them having entered Colombia without a passport or registration. The magnitude and characteristics of the migratory flows present significant challenges, especially for the already limited local capacity to provide social

<sup>1</sup> Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores de Colombia (2019). Infographic "[Venezolanos en Colombia](#)". Web page visited in January 29, 2020.

services and public goods with a long-term vision.

- 2.3. According to *Migración Colombia*, Colombia's Caribbean Region hosts over 1/3 of the total stock, mainly in capital cities and metropolitan areas. Barranquilla Metropolitan Area with 155.689 Venezuelan migrants concentrates the largest population of this kind in the region (27%) and the second largest migrant population in the country (9%). The conditions faced by these migrants are not very encouraging as they reach areas with monetary poverty rates that exceed 21%, compared to 12.6% of Bogotá.
- 2.4. Villa Caracas is an informal settlement that concentrates one of the largest displaced population of Venezuelans and returned Colombians in Barranquilla<sup>2</sup>. It is located in southwestern Barranquilla, between two formal already underserved neighborhoods, El Bosque and La Ceiba, and it hosts 3,850 migrants (4 % of migrants in the city) in a former formal settlement-disaster area, turned into an informal debris dumpsite after it was evacuated. People in Villa Caracas live in approximately 713 makeshift housing units made of plywood, corrugated metal, sheets of plastic and carboard materials, and built in three different phases during the last 4 years<sup>3</sup>. Here, migrants face difficulties in: (i) labor market integration; (ii) health care access; (iii) access to social accompaniment and orientation; and (iv) socio-urban integration in host communities. People lack adequate infrastructure, proper sanitation, safe water supply, legal public and social services, among other basic needs.
- 2.5. Labor Market Integration: Most migrants arrive to Barranquilla as they consider that they have greater employment opportunities in main cities and metropolitan areas. Data from May 2019 estimate that 36% of migrants in Barranquilla have a Special Stay Permit (PEP, for its acronym is Spanish), therefore a national work permit, <sup>4</sup> and 83% of the total are of working age ranging from 18 to 40 years old<sup>5</sup>. The most significant barriers to access the formal labor market are low levels of educational attainment, lack of certified skills acquired in their country of origin and difficulties to access training programs. Opportunities for migrants are different depending on the gender, with an overall unemployment rate for migrant men (8.96%) and women (21.60%) and difficulties for women in securing a job due to factors including lower levels of education and family obligations including childcare.
- 2.6. Health Care Access: Migrants without PEP do not have the possibility to be enrolled in Colombia's social security system. In Barranquilla 64% of migrants do not have this document and surveys<sup>6</sup> reveal that approximately 85.8 % of the total is not enrolled in the social security system (90% women and 81% men) due to the lack of requirements and resources to pay for the services; the only accessible path to health services is through emergency rooms. Furthermore, lack of primary care provision, could affect the most vulnerable migrants such as people with disabilities, putting them at risk of

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<sup>2</sup> Fernández-Niño JA, Luna-Orozco K, Navarro-Lechuga E, Flórez-García V, Acosta-Reyes J, Solano A, et al. Necesidades percibidas de salud por los migrantes desde Venezuela en el asentamiento de Villa Caracas – Barranquilla, 2018: reporte de caso en salud pública. *Rev Univ Ind Santander Salud*. 50(3): 269-276. doi: 10.18273/revsal.v50n3-2018002 Perceived health needs by migrants from Venezuela residing in the Villa Caracas settlement, Barranquilla, 2018: [Public health case report](#). Web page visited in September 25, 2019.

<sup>3</sup> According to information gathered in a preliminary field visit by Bank specialists.

<sup>4</sup> Gobernación del Atlántico. [Gobernación y ACNUR atienden 2.856 migrantes venezolanos en primer semestre del año](#). Web page visited in September 27, 2019.

<sup>5</sup> Observatorio del Proyecto Migración Venezuela, "[Avances de la integración de los migrantes venezolanos en Barranquilla](#)". Web page visited in February, 2020.

<sup>6</sup> Observatorio del Proyecto Migración Venezuela, "[Avances de la integración de los migrantes venezolanos en Barranquilla](#)". Web page visited in February 2020.

marginalization<sup>7</sup>. In Villa Caracas, surveys reveal that 59.7% of migrants interviewed consider that health care for migrants should be improved securing availability of services when necessary and allowing them to access the services not only in cases of emergencies<sup>8</sup>. The main diseases present in this settlement are skin, stomach and respiratory infections, infectious diseases, tuberculosis and sexually transmitted infections that could be reduced and/or avoided with the implementation of preventive measures.

- 2.7. Social accompaniment and orientation: To address the influx of newcomers, Barranquilla is currently opening a Migrant Assistance Point in the city center (1-hour walking from Villa Caracas). However, the municipality does not have granular statistics on the status of these migrants and does not have a precise characterization of the inhabitants in Villa Caracas to establish a basis for providing the required support. The socioeconomic and physical vulnerability of the population in this settlement suggest that it requires a very close accompaniment, in situ, that allows to characterize them, adjust the orientation to each need with a sustainable long-term vision and monitor their progress over time.
- 2.8. Social Cohesion: Migrants are tending to concentrate in certain sectors of the city with pre-existing deficits in urban services, which is reflected in the occupation of public spaces and the construction of informal settlements in areas exposed to high levels of environmental and social risks. Barranquilla only has 1 sqm/inhabitant of public space and the continue arrival of migrants to Villa Caracas is reinforcing high urban deficits in the southwestern locality by occupying public space with the installation of precarious structures and solid organic waste, and connecting illegally to the electrical network, causing that some public goods like electrical transformers become overloaded, collapse and leave neighborhoods without electricity. which fuels conflicts between the new migrant settlers and the local communities with the emergence of xenophobic sentiments and attitudes.
- 2.9. The *Comunidad Ministros de los Enfermos* (CME, for its acronym in Spanish) has been working with the migrant population more recently and know firsthand the Villa Caracas settlers' situation with accomplishments and results acknowledged by communities. CME have requested the Bank's support to finance and implement an integrated package of services for the migrant population in this area and will be the Executing Agency (EA) for this project.
- 2.10. This project is subject to be replicable in Barranquilla and other cities in the country, given that there are many neighborhoods (La Paz, Ciudad Modesto, Las Malvinas, Siete de Agosto, Urbanización El Pueblo, Los Olivos, Los Ángeles, among others), areas of the city (La Loma) and neighboring municipalities (Soledad, Puerto Colombia, Malambo and Campo de la Cruz) in similar condition. The strategies that are to be tested in Villa Caracas could be adapted to these places by other civil society groups and the local government, while medium and long-term problems are resolved.
- 2.11. Given the relevancy and transcendence of the migration issue in Colombia, the Bank's support has been comprehensive, both in loan operations, technical operations and non-refundable investments. This project adds to other initiatives in Colombia that are being coordinated with MIG, like CO-L1250, CO-L1248, CO-L1242 and CO-G1015.

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<sup>7</sup> World Bank (2018). Migración desde Venezuela a Colombia: Impactos y Estrategia de Respuesta en el Corto y Mediano Plazo.

<sup>8</sup> Observatorio del Proyecto Migración Venezuela, "[Villa Caracas: Reflejo de las Condiciones de Vida de los Migrantes Venezolanos](#)". Web page visited in February, 2020.

Furthermore, this strategy will provide migrant assistances' services, quality health care, supporting social integration and labor market access to migrants, which is consistent with the Bank's approach through the GRF Facility (AB-3099) and with potential to be connected to Bank approved migration operations.

- 2.12. This TC is consistent with the second Update to the Institutional Strategy (AB-3190-2) that identifies migration as an emerging development challenge. Specifically, it is aligned with the development challenges of: (i) Social Inclusion and Equality, by facilitating access to basic services for migrants and their host communities; and (ii) Productivity and Innovation, by supporting employment training and entrepreneurial opportunities for vulnerable population. Also, the project is aligned to the cross-cutting theme areas of Gender Equality and Diversity, as the labor market access programs will target the needs of women, to be identified and prioritized. The TC is also consistent with the IDB Group Country Strategy with Colombia (2019-2022) and its emphasis on the needs of Venezuelan immigrants. In particular, the project is aligned with the prioritized areas of: (i) increase productivity; and (ii) ensure greater social mobility; and the crosscutting areas of: (i) gender and diversity; and (ii) integration.

### **3. Description of Activities/Components and Budget**

- 3.1. **Component 1. Labor market access and childcare (US\$216,483).** This component seeks to increase labor access among migrants. It will finance services located in a "one-stop-shop" leading to: (i) job search assistance and intermediation; and (ii) self-employment and entrepreneurship. Job search assistance and intermediation services will be targeted to PEP holders, who can access formal jobs. These services should be provided by public or private employment service providers that are authorized by the National Employment Service. These activities will be implemented through an alliance (formalized by a Memorandum of Understanding) between the EA and the employment service providers, which will be established for this purpose and will be covered by counterpart (in-kind) resources. Support for self-employment and entrepreneurship will also be provided. There will be training in trades that can lead to self-employment such a bakery, welding, sports coaching and recycling. There will also be entrepreneurship training and connection with markets and potential buyers. Most of these activities will be covered by counterpart resources, with the exception of the sports coaching training, that will be carried out by the Barcelona Foundation, and paid with IDB/JPO resources.
- 3.2. Gender-specific barriers for inclusion and access will be assessed and needed actions will be defined accordingly. Specifically, alliances between the EA and national and local organizations to provide childcare will be established to facilitate access for migrant mothers as well as female labor participation services. Provision of childcare services should come from one of the modalities supplied by the national and local government agencies (ICBF,<sup>9</sup> the Colombian Government Social Protection Department acronym or the Social Management Services of Barranquilla). Possible modalities include *Centros de Desarrollo Infantil* or *Hogares Infantiles*, which vary in terms of capacity, and this could include some spatial adequations in order to comply with the standards for these programs, covered by the TC resources.
- 3.3. **Component 2. Migrants care support package with emphasis on disability rehabilitation services (US\$240,054).** This component consists of characterizing the migrant population in order to support them in public health related initiatives, with

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<sup>9</sup> Instituto Colombiano de Bienestar Familiar.

emphasis on members of the community with disabilities. This care support package will be implemented by the EA and includes : (i) rehabilitation program for beneficiaries with disabilities, both local and migrants, living in Villa Caracas; (ii) at least four health brigades and mobile units for primary care provision and activities; (iii) workshops on sexual and reproductive health education, and sex disease prevention; and (iv) support and guidance on the different institutional services for health system provision according to the actual individual needs. Additionally, a fifth activity consisting of a food security program for children will be financed completely by the EA.

- 3.4. This package will be designed with an emphasis on prevention in order to reduce the number of migrants who use health emergency rooms for conditions that require primary care and thus reduce the cost for the system; it will also help downplaying potential xenophobic sentiments within the host community. The second objective is to work directly with the population with disabilities through an integral rehabilitation service that will improve their living standards and facilitate their social inclusion, taking advantage of the long-established experience and expertise of the CME in supporting and helping this population, including the specialized programs and facilities owned by them.
- 3.5. **Component 3. Migrant families support and assistance (US\$202,227).** This component will create, in coordination with *Migración Colombia*, an office to assist the Venezuelan and returned Colombian population living in Villa Caracas with needed support and orientation about the different attention services available for highly vulnerable populations both at the local and national levels. Additionally, a locally trained team of community leaders, with the responsibility of a number of families in Villa Caracas, will carry out a census of the entire population living in Villa Caracas, and will be assisting their respective assigned families in reaching out and interacting with local and national institutions in place for vulnerable populations. This could range from health and child-care, insurances, education, but also labor related activities such as job searches, market connections, etc. This trained team will serve as direction for counseling vulnerable families, orienting them to achieve the necessary adjustments in the new context; and as integration units, increasing migrant community awareness and making them a more active part of their host communities. The expectation is for these individuals to remain a helping hand with their respective families in the medium to long term, facilitating the process of integration.
- 3.6. **Component 4. Public space (US\$599,799).** This component will design and build a new public space to foster social cohesion between communities through a participatory process. It will be located in a plot of land donated to the city by the CME and located in Barrio La Paz, denominated *Ecoparque*. This intervention includes: (i) participatory workshops with community members from Villa Caracas and adjacent neighborhoods for direct collaboration in the design and uses of the public space; (ii) the design of the public space, including community facilities, urban furniture, recreational equipment, landscaping, etc., and productive activities like urban agriculture, open commercial space, etc.; (iii) a participatory management and maintenance plan for the public space that involves the community in its stewardship; (iv) construction of a first phase of the public space in the designated location; and (v) evaluation of the intervention.
- 3.7. The public space intervention will be based on a human-centered design approach and it will become a community asset not just for recreation and connection but also a space for capacity-building and income generation that will support community economic development activities and employment. It will be designed under the principles of climate comfort, sustainability, climate change mitigation, and ecologic value. The *Ecoparque* is located in an area that will expand into a linear metropolitan

park called *Bicentenario* in future stages, thus the *Ecoparque* will evolve from a neighborhood park into an urban scale intervention, amplifying its potential for contributing to social cohesion in Barranquilla. This process will result in a phased design and this TC will finance the construction of the first phase, which includes productive areas (urban horticulture, small scale trade, etc.), community facilities (sanitation facilities, spaces for the arts, etc.) and recreation services to both migrant and host populations. A portion of labor for this construction will be provided by beneficiaries, both migrants and host communities, as identified by the census mentioned in Component 3.

- 3.8. **Project administration (USD\$241,437).** The TC will fund activities related to administrative purposes, like evaluation and audit, coordination and logistics.
- 3.9. The project's total cost is USD \$1,768,814 of which the Japan Special Fund Poverty Reduction Program (JPO) will finance USD\$1,500,000. The balance will come from local counterpart in-kind funded by the EA.

**Indicative Budget (US\$)**

| <b>Activity/Component</b>                                      | <b>IDB Funding</b> | <b>Counterpart</b> | <b>Total</b>     |
|--|--------------------|--------------------|------------------|
| Component 1. Labor market access and childcare                 | 216,483            | 7,480              | 223,963          |
| Component 2. Migrants support package with emphasis disability | 240,054            | 256,464            | 496,518          |
| Component 3. Migrant families support and assistance           | 202,227            | 0                  | 202,227          |
| Component 4. Public space intervention                         | 599,799            | 0                  | 599,799          |
| Project Administration   | 241,437            | 4,870              | 246,307          |
| <b>Total</b>   | <b>1,500,000</b>   | <b>268,814</b>     | <b>1,768,814</b> |

#### **4. Executing Agency and Execution Structure**

- 4.1. The *Comunidad Ministros de los Enfermos* (CME) will be the TC's Executing Agency. This institution is a legally constituted community, within the framework of the concordat of the Catholic Church in Colombia. It is a non-profit ecclesial institution with canonical personality —643 of March 07, 1975— issued by the Archdiocese of Barranquilla. As a religious community it is governed by the Constitutions and rules of its Order. CME has been working with the area's vulnerable population since 1968, building and running different social facilities, mainly in the *La Paz* neighborhood with grants from national and international organizations.
- 4.2. According to an Agency Needs Assessment carried out by the Fiduciary Team at CAN/CCO, CME requires a high level of strengthening in terms of: (i) administrative, financial and accounting management; (ii) management of procurement of services and acquisitions of goods; and (iii) technical and monitoring capacity, knowledge management and strategic communication capacity. In order to mitigate this, an action plan was designed, and a consultancy will be hired to strengthen the agency's performance on these issues, financed with MIG funds.<sup>10</sup> Also, the conditions prior to the first disbursement were reinforced.
- 4.3. The EA will execute the project in alliance with institutions with proven quality experience in delivering social services to vulnerable populations and areas, with their own resources, that is, they will not execute resources from the contribution. The Bank will work with national and local public or private institutions to create alliances that help deliver these services to migrants and their surrounding population. All the contribution resources will be executed by CME.

<sup>10</sup> Specifically, with resources from the Corporate Input Product BK-C2057, "Support to Strategic Regional and Global Migration Initiatives and Partnerships".

- 4.4. There will be a three-party execution structure for this TC: (i) the executing and implementing agency, the CME, which shall be responsible for the management of this TC; (ii) an advisory committee will support the coordination and supervision of this TC, which will be composed by dignitaries from the civil society, private sector or public servants of recognized trajectory that will act in their personal capacity in the best interest of the project and the beneficiaries, who will be selected directly by CME; and (iii) a technical advisory committee will be created to follow-up and provide inputs for adjustments to the project when deemed necessary. This committee will be constituted by Migración Colombia, the Office of the Mayor of the District of Barranquilla, the International Organization for Migration (IOM), the ICBF and the IADB<sup>11</sup>.
- 4.5. The CME will make available to the JPO/IDB all the monitoring arrangements used to supervise the proper implementation of the activities. With monthly frequency, the CME uses an alert system which allows the team to monitor the project. It is financed with CME's resources, which are accounted as in-kind counterpart. CME will be responsible for preparing and sending the required reports, within the guidelines established by the Japan Special Fund Poverty Reduction Program (JPO).
- 4.6. With respect to procurement and financial management, this TC will be executed according to the IDB Policies for the Procurement of Goods and Works (GN-2349-15), Policies for the Selection and Contracting of Consultants financed by the Inter-American Development Bank (GN-2350-15) and the Procurement Operational Guidelines for non-reimbursable technical cooperation (OP-639). According to OP-639, private sector executing agencies that do not have formal and written procurement methods will use the procedures in these guidelines to ensure compliance with the principles of the Bank's procurement policies.
- 4.7. The disbursement period will be 24 months after the TC agreement signature date subscribed by the EA and the Bank; for this the parts will agree on a proposed Procurement Plan (PP) suggested by the EA. The EA will update the PP annually or whenever there are substantial modifications. All the project's procurement and contracting processes will be subject to an ex post review and supervision by the Bank, unless the PP indicates otherwise. The EA will designate a bank account at a financial institution acceptable to the Bank for the management, exclusively, of the contribution and will demand funds, based on a cash flow projected to be utilized within a maximum period of six months.
- 4.8. The EA will present the proof of expenditures and the project's financial statements using the effective exchange rate on the date of conversion of the disbursement currency to Colombian Pesos (monetization rate). The equivalence of expenses incurred as part of the local contribution will be calculated using the exchange rate of the payment date.
- 4.9. The EA shall contract an independent auditor acceptable to the Bank to carry out annual audited financial statements; it will also implement ex post fiduciary reviews of this project within the following 90 days of disbursements. Ex post fiduciary reviews may include a review of fiduciary records relating to both project and also counterpart funds. The Bank could demand additional reports should this be deemed necessary in accordance with its standards and procedures. The audit cost will be paid by the project.
- 4.10. **Conditions previous to the first disbursement.** The EA has to present evidence of: (i) approval of the Operations Manual for the project in accordance with the terms previously agreed with the Bank; (ii) the selection of a project coordinator and an

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<sup>11</sup> The IADB Country Office in Colombia (CAN/CCO) will be the unit of disbursement responsibility.

administrative and financial specialist; (iii) the EA shall have demonstrated to the Bank that it has an adequate financial information system and internal control structure; (iv) establish and authorize the CME staff that will manage the formal issues with the Bank; and (v) an environmental and social assessment of the project, and proof of the community consultation process and results.

- 4.11. The EA will be responsible for presenting Project Status Reports within 30 days after the end of each semester. It will also be required to report on progress made in the achievement of outcomes, the delivery of outputs, and findings and recommendations on an annual basis. The EA will be in charge of the project monitoring and reporting process, and this will be paid by the project. This process will be carried out according to the Bank policies and procedures.

## **5. Major Issues**

- 5.1. Seven risks were identified: (i) delays in the provision of technical and operational information about migrants; (ii) limited participation of entities and different actors, which may affect the inputs delivery required to achieve the TC objectives; (iii) non-compliance, or quality deficiencies in the services foreseen for TC execution, which may result in non-achievement of the proposed goals; (iv) ensure robust coordination between the Bank and implementing partners; (v) conflicts between the TC beneficiaries and the segment of the population that will not be recipient of the intervention; (vi) plans from the new administration and local authorities to evacuate this population from where it is located without a further plan of resettlement, or lack of commitment regarding the support of the intervention; and (vii) an important percentage of migrants could experience low adherence to the interventions due to the mobility of the migrant community; this also includes an increase in the settlement population resulting in a lower impact of the TC.
- 5.2. To mitigate these risks, the TC expects to establish an inter-institutional coordination instance to define the required inputs and a delivery schedule. Also, the TC is going to prepare a map of public, private and community actors that directly impact the achievement of the TC objectives to accomplish their involvement and active participation. Finally, the TC is going to define a follow-up scheme for contracts execution, establishing milestones, and control points.

## **6. Exceptions to Bank Policy**

- 6.1. According to the Bank's policy on Technical Cooperation (GN-2470-2), paragraph 2.10, states that "investment expenditures financed by the Bank in TC projects will be determined by the requirements of each individual operation and, as a general rule, should not exceed 30% of total Bank-financed expenditures". In the case of this TC, these expenditures represent approximately 50%, as this project has a different nature from other general operations of the Bank because: (i) it provides emergency support in order to address large and sudden intraregional migration inflows; and (ii) the investment expenses —mostly allocated to Component 4— are closely related to the integration of the migrant and host communities, which are crucial not only for the success of the project, but to create a more harmonic environment in a highly vulnerable area. As described in the paragraphs of Component 4 this is a comprehensive approach to empower the community to act as a whole in the improvement of their public spaces through the design, participation, construction and maintenance of such common areas (for childcare, capacity building, recreation, etc.). This will ultimately improve the members' *rights to their city* and increase their sense of ownership through designing, building and maintaining their own "infrastructure" as a community.



- 6.2. Additionally, JPO formally agreed that the investment component of this project will exceed the threshold of what is stipulated given the factors mentioned above.

## **7. Environmental and Social Classification**

- 7.1. In accordance with the Environment and Safeguards Compliance Policy (OP-703) this operation is classified as Category “B” (see the [Safeguard Policy Filter](#) and the [Safeguard Screening Form](#)), due to the potential local and short term impacts and risks on vulnerable population including the following key aspects: (i) risk of social tension among migrant and host communities; (ii) potential impacts related to the construction of new public space that may entail potential physical and economic displacement as well as environmental, occupational health and safety impacts related to the construction of new structures; and (iii) risks of gender exclusion. Such impacts and risks will be assessed and mitigated through the development of an Environmental and Social Assessment and a meaningful consultation process to be undertaken prior to eligibility and/or first disbursement. Additionally, the EA will be required to assign a socioenvironmental specialist for the supervision of the proposed activities and periodically reporting to the Bank on environmental and social compliance matters.

### **Required Annexes**

- Annex I: [Letter of Request](#)  
Annex II: [Results matrix](#)  
Annex III: [Terms of Reference](#)  
Annex IV: [Procurement Plan](#)

### **Electronic Links:**

[Environmental and Social Action Plan](#)  
[TOR for Environmental and Social Assessment](#)  
[TOR of Environmental and Social Specialist's Profile](#)  
[Agency Needs Assessment Diagnostic – DNA](#)  
[DNA Action Plan](#)