

## TC ABSTRACT

### I. Basic Project Data

▪ 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:	SALAZAR, CARLOS (CSD/CCS) Team Leader; ROJAS, FRANCISCA (CSD/HUD) Alternate Team Leader; GONZALEZ, CAROLINA (SCL/LMK); CARDONA, JAIME (SCL/SPH); ROJAS, CARLOS (CAN/CCO); HILLMAN, EUGENIO F. (VPC/FMP); GRANADA, ISABEL; LEYVA, CESAR (CSD/CSD); ADAIME, AIDA (CAN/CCO); JIMENEZ, JAVIER I. (LEG/SGO); GOMEZ, JUAN (CSD/CCS); CARDENAS, CLAUDIA (VPC/FMP); CRAUSAZ, ERNESTO (VPC/FMP); LOPEZ, NATALIA (CAN/CCO); RESTREPO, LISA (CSD/RND); TAPIA, ALVARO (VPS/ESG)
▪ Taxonomy:	Client Support
▪ Date of TC Abstract:	30 Oct 2019
▪ Beneficiary:	Highly vulnerable migrant community living in the city of Barranquilla
▪ Executing Agency:	COMUNIDAD MINISTROS DE LOS ENFERMOS - RELIGIOSOS CAMILOS
▪ IDB funding requested:	US\$1,500,000.00
▪ Local counterpart funding:	US\$174,800.00 (In Kind)
▪ Disbursement period:	24 months
▪ Types of consultants:	Individuals
▪ Prepared by Unit:	Climate Change and Sustainable Development Sector
▪ UDR:	CAN/CCO - Country Office Colombia
▪ TC included in Country Strategy:	Yes
▪ TC included in CPD:	No
▪ Alignment to the Update to the Institutional Strategy 2010-2020:	Social inclusion and equality; Economic integration; Gender equality; Diversity

### II. Objective and Justification

- 2.1 Support the improvement of living standards of Venezuelan migrant and returned Colombian population located in an informal settlement in Barranquilla, and through its social inclusion in their host community. To achieve this objective, this TC will finance an integral package of services to this population.
- 2.2 Within the Caribbean region in Colombia, the city of Barranquilla concentrates most Venezuelan migrants -89,823. 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 Bogota. The high migratory flow presents significant challenges for the national welfare state and especially for the already limited local capacity for social and public goods and basic and social services provision. Almost half of Venezuelan immigrant population are in an irregular immigration status (47.3 percent). Villa Caracas is an informal settlement located in southwestern Barranquilla, in a former formal settlement-disaster area, turned into an informal debris dumpsite after it was evacuated. It has one of the largest displaced population of Venezuelans and returned Colombians with 3,850 people living in 713 makeshift housing units made of plywood, corrugated metal, sheets of plastic and cardboard materials, and built in three different phases during the last 4 years. People lack adequate infrastructure, proper sanitation, safe water supply, legal public and social services, among other basic needs. It

is located between two formal already underserved neighborhoods. Given the lack of public and social services, Villa Caracas settlers illegally use utilities from these adjacent areas and leave the organic waste where the garbage collection routes are planned. This causes that some public goods like electrical transformers and water pumps become overloaded and collapse, or that the hygiene in public spaces is well below standards and posing threatening health risks, which fuels conflicts between the new migrant settlers and the local communities with the emergence of xenophobic sentiments and attitudes

### III. Description of Activities and Outputs

- 3.1 **Component 1. Labor market access and childcare.** This component seeks to increase labor access among migrants. It will finance services located in a “one-stop-shop” leading to: (i) employment in technical occupations; and (ii) self-employment and entrepreneurship. Employment services will be targeted to PEP holders, who can access formal jobs; support for self-employment and entrepreneurship will mainly consist of entrepreneurship training and connection with markets and potential buyers. Gender-specific barriers will be addressed
- 3.2 **Component 2. Migrants care support package with emphasis on disability rehabilitation services.** Characterizing the migrant population in order to support them in public health related initiatives, including: (i) rehabilitation program for at least 100 disabled beneficiaries; (ii) at least four health brigades for primary care and activities of prevention and health promotion; (iii) sexual and reproductive health education, and sex disease prevention; and (iv) support and guidance on the different institutional routes of services for health system users according to needs and availability
- 3.3 **Component 3. Migrant families support and assistance.** Create an office to assist the Venezuelan and returned Colombian population living in Villa Caracas in dire need of support and orientation about the different attention routes, services, and infrastructures provided for highly vulnerable populations. Additionally, a fleet of locally trained individuals, each with the responsibility of a number of families, will be dispatched with the role of assisting their respective families in reaching out and interacting with institutions in place for migrants
- 3.4 **Component 4. Public space intervention.** This component will design and build a new public space to foster social cohesion between communities through a participatory process. This intervention includes community facilities, urban furniture, play equipment, landscaping, etc., and productive activities like urban agriculture, open commercial space, etc.
- 3.5 **Component 5. Project administration.** The TC will fund activities related to administrative purposes, like evaluation and audit, coordination and logistics

### IV. Budget

Indicative Budget (US\$)

Activity/Component	IDB/Fund	Counterpart	Total
Labor market access and childcare	388,300	28,200	416,500
Migrants care support package with emphasis on disability rehabilitation services	200,000	80,500	280,500
Migrant families support and assistance	210,500	0	210,500
Public space intervention	512,500	20,000	532,500
Project administration	188,700	46,100	234,800
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,500,000</b>	<b>174,800</b>	<b>1,674,800</b>

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

- 5.1 The Camillians Religious Community will be executing the TC, in alliance with institutions with proven quality experience in delivering social services to vulnerable populations and areas. These institutions will assume day to day responsibilities for implementing key aspects of the project under the Bank oversight. 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
- 5.2 The Camillians Religious Community has been working with the area's poor population since 1968. They have built and run different social facilities, mainly in Barrio La Paz with grants from all over the world. They have been also working with the Venezuelan migrant population more recently and know firsthand the Villa Caracas settlers situation. Communities fully trust them. Camillians have requested the Bank's support to finance and implement an integral package of services for the population in this area. This strategy will guarantee migrant assistance services, quality health care, social integration and labor market access to Venezuelan 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.

## **VI. Project Risks and Issues**

- 6.1 Seven risks were identified. Firstly, delays in the provision of technical and operational information about migrant's data. Secondly, limited participation of entities and different actors, which may affect the inputs delivery required to achieve the TC objectives. Thirdly, non-compliance, or quality deficiencies in the services foreseen for TC execution, which may result in non-achievement of the proposed goals. Fourth, ensure robust coordination between the Bank and implementing partners. Fifth, conflicts between the TC beneficiaries and the segment of the population that will not be recipient of the intervention. Sixth, lack of commitment of the new administration and local authorities regarding the support of the intervention. And finally, 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. 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

## **VII. Environmental and Social Classification**

- 7.1 The ESG classification for this operation is "undefined".