

DOCUMENT OF THE INTER-AMERICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK

**COLOMBIA**

**SOCIO-URBAN INTEGRATION OF MIGRANTS IN COLOMBIAN CITIES**

**(CO-G1015)**

**PROJECT PROFILE**

This document was prepared by the project team consisting of: Francisca Rojas (CSD/HUD) Project Team Leader; Isabel Granada (VPS/MIG), Alternate Project Leader; Veronica Adler Patricio Zambrano, Jessica Guzmán and Manuela Palacio, (CSD/HUD); Joaquim Tres, Marisol Rodriguez (VPS/MIG); Carolina Gonzalez (SCL/LMK); Fernando Vargas (IFD/CTI); Javier Jimenez (LEG/SGO); Patricio Crausaz (VPC/FMP); Eugenio Hillman (VPC/FMP); Ana Maria Cuesta, Maria Fernanda Merino (SPD/SDV); Andrea Saldarriaga (SCL/GDI); Carla Fernandez-Duran (ORP/EUR); Victoria Florez, Heleno Barbosa (ORP/REM); Kai Hertz (ORP/GCM); Pilar Larreamendy, Andrea Gaviano (VPS/ESG); Eduardo Café, Vanessa Sayos (Consultants)

Under the Access to Information Policy, this document is subject to Public Disclosure.

## PROJECT PROFILE

### COLOMBIA

#### I. BASIC DATA

<b>Project Name:</b>	Socio-urban Integration of Migrants in Colombian Cities		
<b>Project Number:</b>	CO-G1015		
<b>Project Team:</b>	Francisca Rojas (CSD/HUD) Project Team Leader; Isabel Granada (VPS/MIG), Alternate Project Leader; Veronica Adler Patricio Zambrano, Jessica Guzmán and Manuela Palacio, (CSD/HUD); Joaquim Tres, Marisol Rodriguez (VPS/MIG); Carolina Gonzalez (SCL/LMK); Fernando Vargas (IFD/CTI); Javier Jimenez (LEG/SGO); Patricio Crausaz (VPC/FMP); Eugenio Hillman (VPC/FMP); Ana Maria Cuesta, Maria Fernanda Merino (SPD/SDV); Andrea Saldarriaga (SCL/GDI); Carla Fernandez-Duran (ORP/EUR); Victoria Florez, Heleno Barbosa (ORP/REM); Kai Hertz (ORP/GCM); Pilar Larreamendy, Andrea Gaviano (VPS/ESG); Eduardo Café, Vanessa Sayos (consultants).		
<b>Donor:</b>	European Union Latin American Investment Facility (EU-LAIF)		
<b>Beneficiary:</b>	Republic of Colombia		
<b>Executing Agency:</b>	Empresa Nacional Promotora del Desarrollo Territorial (ENTerritorio)		
<b>Financial Plan:</b>		Euros	US equivalent
	EU-LAIF:	€10,200,000	US\$11,330,000
	IDB Fee:	(€200,000)	(US\$220,000)
	Total for the project:	€10,000,000	US\$11,110,000
<b>Safeguards:</b>	Policies triggered: OP-102; OP-704; OP-761; OP-765; OP-703 (directives B.1, B.2, B.3, B.4, B.5, B.6, B.7, B.8, B.9, B.10, B.11, B.17)		
	Classification:	B	

#### II. GENERAL JUSTIFICATION AND OBJECTIVES

- 2.1 In 2018, the Government of Colombia defined a migrant support strategy, [CONPES 3950](#), recognizing the impacts from Venezuelan migration on health, education, housing, water and sanitation, and labor markets, and prioritizing integrated interventions to address pre-existing development gaps exacerbated by migration flows. To implement this strategy, the government requested the support of the Bank and its donors. The Bank and the European Union (EU), through the Latin America Investment Facility (LAIF), accepted the [government's request](#).<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> Expression of interest to obtain non-reimbursable resources to execute the project Strategies for the Socio-urban Integration of Migrants in Colombian Cities.

On October 18<sup>th</sup>, 2019 the EU approved a grant contribution of €10,000,000 (US\$11.1 million) as a Project Specific Grant (PSG)<sup>2</sup> linked to the Fiscal and Public Investment Expenditure Strengthening Program for Municipalities, its Decentralized Agencies, and Metropolitan Areas ([3596/OC-CO; CO-L1155](#)), the second individual operation of the Multisector Conditional Credit Line for Investment Projects (CCLIP) ([3392/OC-CO; CO-X1018](#)).<sup>3</sup> This PSG is complemented by CO-T1543 ([Optional Electronic Link OEL#1](#)) for US\$4 million from the Knowledge Partnership Korea Fund for Technology and Innovation (KPK) to support migrant-receiving cities through urban plans, housing solution pilots, and the design of infrastructure networks to enhance local capacity to accommodate new residents (§3.3).

- 2.2 As of September 2019, *Migración Colombia*, the authority responsible for migration control, reported 1,488,373 Venezuelans residing in the country, an increase of 39% with respect to 2018.<sup>4</sup> Most are concentrated in metropolitan areas (76%), with 24% of those in border cities. Migrants are drawn to urban areas to pursue opportunities provided by urban economies, allowing them to exercise a greater degree of self-sufficiency (Campbell 2005 & 2006; Hovil and Jacobsen 2006).
- 2.3 The challenge for local governments has been to respond with limited resources to a sudden increase in population and growing demands on infrastructure and urban services, which compound existing pressures to meet the needs of local populations. The government estimates that 0.26% to 0.41% of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is needed to provide basic services to migrants at the same level as the host population.<sup>5</sup> Further, subnational entities lack the adequate governance mechanisms to address the influx of newcomers.<sup>6</sup> Receiving cities' lack of experience in anticipating and integrating migrants hinders the economic development potential of migration and increases the risk of conflict between newcomers and host communities.<sup>7</sup>
- 2.4 **Impacts on urban services.** Migrants face barriers to accessing quality shelter due to their irregular status and/or unreliable incomes.<sup>8</sup> The influx of new residents is generating informal settlements, increasing the spontaneous occupation of public spaces, and generating overcrowded housing with consequences for public health, public safety and land and water contamination.<sup>9</sup> The Great Integrated Household Survey (2017) estimates that 31% of migrant households suffer from housing deficits like overcrowding, lack of access to basic services, and inadequate materials. Among the most recent wave of migrants, 20% live in temporary rooms and precarious structures. These conditions exacerbate

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<sup>2</sup> Instrument for non-reimbursable grant resources used to finance the purchase of goods and/or works (including pilot projects).

<sup>3</sup> Approved in 2014 for US\$600 million and a first operation (CO-L1133) for US\$100 million.

<sup>4</sup> *Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores de Colombia* (2019). Infographic: "Venezolanos en Colombia".

<sup>5</sup> *Migración desde Venezuela a Colombia: Impactos y Estrategia de Respuesta en el Corto y Mediano Plazo*, Grupo Banco Mundial, 2018.

<sup>6</sup> The World Bank (2018) found that 8 migrant-receiving cities (including Maicao, Riohacha, Cúcuta, Villa del Rosario and Barranquilla) do not have a municipal department for migrant assistance.

<sup>7</sup> Betts, A. et al. 2017. *Refugee Economies: Forced Displacement and Development*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

<sup>8</sup> 51% of migrants have legal status (750,910 people), providing access to education, healthcare and employment, while 49% (737,455 people) have irregular migratory status.

<sup>9</sup> UN Response for Venezuelans. November 2019. *Refugee and Migrant Response Plan 2020*, p.33.

pre-existing vulnerabilities of both migrant and host communities as housing deficits generate risks, especially for women and children due to a lack of privacy and protection. Among the migrant community, cases of gender-based violence increased by 313% in the period between 2017 and 2018, as reported by Colombia's National Institute of Health.<sup>10</sup>

- 2.5 **Barriers to sustainable income opportunities.** The labor market is under pressure by the arrival of migrants who are largely of working age (77% are between the ages of 18 and 49).<sup>11</sup> A part of this workforce does not have the skills required by the productive sector and those who come with skills face information barriers to find vacancies. National requirements also present challenges for the validation of skills acquired outside Colombia. According to the National Department of Planning, among regularized migrants of legal age, 24% (100,848) were unemployed and 32% (74,676) had informal jobs in 2018.<sup>12</sup>
- 2.6 **Objectives.** The objective of this non-reimbursable Investment Grant (IGR)<sup>13</sup> operation is to foster the urban integration process of migrants in at least five migrant-receiving Colombian cities and/or metropolitan areas.<sup>14</sup> The specific objectives are: (i) strengthen public expenditure efficiency through the implementation of a Performance-Based Management (PBM) system and a Migrant Assistance Model (MAM) for subnational agencies;<sup>15</sup> (ii) improve the provision of urban infrastructure and services in migrant-receiving communities through new or improved Workshop Schools (WS);<sup>16</sup> and (iii) facilitate access to affordable rental housing.
- 2.7 **Component 1. Subnational PBM Systems (€450,000 equivalent US\$500,000).**<sup>17</sup> It will fund the implementation of a PBM system and MAM in approximately four beneficiary cities to support subnational agencies in facilitating migrants' access to services and advancing the integration process. It includes training activities to build capacity within subnational entities responsible for its application. The system will use technology and data to set goals, engage stakeholders, track progress and achieve results, generating an integrated, single-window approach for migrant assistance.
- 2.8 **Component 2. Community Facilities in Migrant-Receiving Cities (€5,450,000 equivalent US\$6,000,000).**<sup>18</sup> It will fund at least five WS and their operation aimed at the labor insertion of young people (approximately ages 16-39), including migrants and locals. These WS will provide training and apprenticeship in trades

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<sup>10</sup> *Migración desde Venezuela a Colombia: Impactos y Estrategia de Respuesta en el Corto y Mediano Plazo*, Grupo Banco Mundial, 2018. p 87

<sup>11</sup> *Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores de Colombia* (2019). [Infographic by municipality](#).

<sup>12</sup> CONPES 3950.

<sup>13</sup> Instrument for non-reimbursable grant resources used to finance the purchase of goods and/or works (including pilot projects).

<sup>14</sup> See ¶2.11 for eligibility criteria.

<sup>15</sup> "Performance Management Getting Started," [Johns Hopkins University Center for Government Excellence](#).

<sup>16</sup> WS are facilities that have rehabilitated historic buildings and underutilized parks, among other community spaces, that also include restaurants and shops that sell the apprentices' products, improving neighborhood services. See [OEL#19](#).

<sup>17</sup> The exchange rate on November 5, 2019 was €0.90 to one US Dollar.

<sup>18</sup> The exchange rate on November 5, 2019 was €0.90 to one US Dollar.

linked to the economic, social, natural and cultural fabric of migrant-receiving communities. Funds will support the rehabilitation, expansion or new construction of the training facilities, equipment for workshops (teaching kitchens, wood shops, garden nurseries, etc.), training materials and scholarships for approximately 1,500 apprentices, and technical support for the design and start-up of the schools.<sup>19</sup> The focus of each WS will be defined according to a demand for labor in the areas where the school is inserted.

- 2.9 **Component 3. Access to Affordable Rental Housing (€3,500,000 equivalent US\$3,850,000).**<sup>20</sup> It will fund the implementation of a housing rental assistance program in at least one city or metropolitan area.<sup>21</sup> In coordination with the MAM, it will assist families and individuals in accessing housing units that meet habitability standards, benefitting approximately 3,900 migrant<sup>22</sup> households (13,650 people) with subsidies to cover rent during six months.<sup>23</sup> The project will engage real estate companies and property owners to identify affordable rental housing units and will support tenants in achieving fair rental contracts and ensure measures for tenant rights and responsibilities. It includes seed funding for a Rental Guarantee Fund (RGF)<sup>24</sup> to promote the supply of affordable rental housing, providing landlords with insurance in the event of a renter's non-payment, and allowing low-income people to meet rental requirements.<sup>25</sup>
- 2.10 **Technical Assistance (€600,000 equivalent US\$650,000 from EU contribution).**<sup>26</sup> Includes funds to strengthen implementation, communication and visibility, progress and monitoring results, and activities for dialogue and peer-learning.
- 2.11 **Program beneficiaries.** Due to migrant inflows, the Border Management Unit,<sup>27</sup> has prioritized the following cities and/or metropolitan areas:<sup>28</sup> (i) Medellín ([OEL#2](#)) and Rionegro ([OEL#3](#)); (ii) Cúcuta ([OEL#4](#)) and Villa del Rosario ([OEL#5](#)); (iii) Riohacha ([OEL#6](#)) and Maicao ([OEL#7](#)); and (iv) Barranquilla ([OEL#8](#)). Other cities with at least 2% of its total population composed of migrants could also be

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<sup>19</sup> This includes the potential to incorporate green building measures in the WS and climate-change related knowledge in curriculum design.

<sup>20</sup> The exchange rate on November 5, 2019 was 0.90 to one US Dollar.

<sup>21</sup> Medellín and Barranquilla have the capacity to implement this component. Beneficiaries represent less than 0.1% of households in those cities, avoiding distortions in the housing market.

<sup>22</sup> It complements similar ongoing programs available only for local populations.

<sup>23</sup> Estimated need for rental assistance per household during the first six months upon arrival is €650, based on "Migration from Venezuela to Colombia" (World Bank, 2018).

<sup>24</sup> Introduced in 2006 in Montevideo, the RGF provides payment insurance for low-income tenants, defined according to limits on the level of income and rental value. In case non-payment for three months, the RGF pays the rent of the tenant (Blanco et al, 2014).

<sup>25</sup> Housing leases give security to landlords by requesting proof of income that duplicates the lease fee and co-signers with a property within the country, constituting a barrier for low-income people and those without formal employment or qualified co-signers. The RGF will allow migrants and locals to establish a track record within the formal rental market that serves as a reference for future leases. Over the long term, the fund will help to promote the integration of both migrant and local low-income populations into the formal housing market.

<sup>26</sup> The exchange rate on November 5, 2019 was €0.90 to one US Dollar.

<sup>27</sup> An advisory unit within the Presidency that coordinates Colombia's response to the migratory crisis.

<sup>28</sup> These coincide with Beneficiary Entities of ([3392/OC-CO; CO-X1018](#)) and ([3596/OC-CO; CO-L1155](#)) or are located on the border with Venezuela.

included as migration dynamics evolve in Colombia. All program activities will assess beneficiaries' vulnerability levels and promote gender equality.

- 2.12 **Outcomes.** The expected outcomes are: (i) technological tools and managerial processes strengthened to improve service delivery in at least four subnational entities; (ii) approximately 1,500 apprentices aided by skills training in WS; and (iii) approximately 3,900 households benefitted from subsidies and improved housing conditions.
- 2.13 **Bank's experience and lessons learned.** The [3392/OC-CO; CO-X1018](#) CCLIP and operations like the Subnational Credit Line for Infrastructure, Public Services, and Institution-Strengthening in Mexico ([ME-X1002](#)) and the Urban Integration and Social and Educational Inclusion Program in the Autonomous City of Buenos Aires ([AR-O0005](#)) support subnational entities in addressing urban challenges through integrated strategies, including: (i) strengthening management practices; and (ii) executing investment projects across different sectors. These strategies are important precedents to addressing the challenge of rapid migration in cities as the IGR will equip local entities with technical and financial resources to establish policies to facilitate migrants' access to services, quality shelter, employment training, and entrepreneurship opportunities, thus advancing their integration process and generating co-benefits for the host population.
- 2.14 **IDB Strategic Alignment.** This IGR operation is consistent with the Update to the Institutional Strategy (AB-3190-2) as it contributes to the objectives of: (i) Social Inclusion and Equality, by facilitating access to urban services for migrants and their host communities; and (ii) Productivity and Innovation through the WS, which support employment training and entrepreneurial opportunities. The program is aligned with the cross-cutting areas of: (i) gender equality and diversity, as services consider the needs of migrants and women; and (ii) Institutional Capacity and the Rule of Law, by providing PBM tools to track and prioritize interventions benefiting migrants and their host communities. It is also aligned to the Corporate Results Framework 2016-2019 (GN-2727-6) through the Country Development Results Indicators: households benefiting from housing solutions; beneficiaries of on-the job training programs; and government agencies benefited by projects that strengthen technological and managerial tools to improve public service delivery.
- 2.15 It contributes to the following dimensions of success established in the Urban Development and Housing Sector Framework Document (GN-2732-6): (i) subnational institutions acquire greater capacity for management of urban areas, including by promoting more equitable and productive societies and sustainable urbanization patterns; and (ii) housing allows the population to improve its access to basic social services, green spaces, and job markets, while reducing the quantitative and qualitative housing deficits. Additionally, it contributes to the Decentralization and Subnational Governments Sector Framework Document (GN-2813-8), where subnational governments improve the efficiency and quality of expenditure and service delivery. It is aligned with the Country Strategy with Colombia 2019-2022 (GN-2972) by: (i) increasing the productivity of the economy; (ii) improving the effectiveness of public management; and (iii) promoting social mobility. Further, it meets the IDB Migration Initiative objectives of: (i) supporting countries that have received intraregional migration that represents over 0.5% of



its total population; and (ii) focusing investments in migrant receiving communities (Eligibility Criteria [OEL#9](#)).<sup>29</sup>

### III. TECHNICAL ISSUES AND SECTOR KNOWLEDGE

- 3.1 **Executing Agency.** The Beneficiary of this IGR operation is the Republic of Colombia and the Executing Agency (EA) is ENTerritorio. A complete evaluation of ENTerritorio, formerly FONADE ([OEL#10](#)) was performed for the 'Program for the Adoption and Implementation of a Rural-Urban Multipurpose Cadastre' ([CO-L1164; 4856/OC-CO](#)) and concluded that it has sufficient institutional capacity to manage IDB-financed investment projects. The institutional evaluation is being updated for this IGR. ENTerritorio has experience with similar programs, having successfully co-executed the Citizen Service Efficiency Project ([CO-L1102; 3154/OC-CO-1](#)) and the World Bank-financed Program to Strengthen Territorial Entities ([P123879/8320-CO](#)).
- 3.2 The Bank will celebrate a Non-reimbursable Financing Agreement with the Republic of Colombia as Beneficiary and ENTerritorio as EA, according to the terms and conditions within the EU Framework Agreement. ENTerritorio will have overall fiduciary responsibility for program implementation. ENTerritorio will act as fiduciary agent and executor on behalf of municipalities with limited capacity to execute program activities directly. Cities or metropolitan areas that have successfully participated in CO-X1018, will act as sub-executing agencies.<sup>30</sup> Estimated administrative costs range between 8%-10%.
- 3.3 Linking this IGR operation to [3596/OC-CO; CO-L1155](#) leverages the Bank's experience with subnational entities established through implementation of the CCLIP. The IGR and CO-T1543 ([OEL#1](#)) will complement loan activities and act as incentives for subnational entities to proactively address their migration challenges. CO-T1543 has three components: first, a baseline study of institutional capacity and tools to address migration at the subnational level, defining parameters and stakeholders for the functioning of the PBM system and MAM; second, the preparation of master plans for urban integration and the piloting of housing improvement and incremental solutions; and third, feasibility studies for infrastructure networks and the program dissemination strategy. Approval is expected in March 2020. Both instruments support cities receiving migration, including those that cannot assume investment debts (like Villa del Rosario and Maicao on the border).
- 3.4 **Project sustainability.** The PBM system constitutes a decision-making tool for local governments to advance quality of life in the long term, even once migratory pressures decrease. To ensure sustainability, the PBM and MAM will be designed in accordance with local institutional capacity and includes technical training for its application. As for the WS, they are an established policy in Colombia and coordinate programs with the national training agency (*Servicio Nacional de Aprendizaje*, SENA). The WS are constituted through purpose-built foundations in

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<sup>29</sup> Aligned with GN-2947-1 "Proposal for Expanding the Scope of the IDB Grant Facility to Support Countries with Large and Sudden Intraregional migration Inflows and Operational Guidelines".

<sup>30</sup> Barranquilla (CO-L1133), Medellin and Rionegro (CO-L1155).

each city that gathers funders and other key stakeholders, including the municipality, the regional department, the chamber of commerce, civil society, and the Ministry of Culture. These foundations build and operate each WS and constitute a network for knowledge exchange and learning. The IGR will leverage this multi-stakeholder, networked approach to foster alliances with the private sector to strengthen the apprenticeship programs and job placement. Finally, the housing rental assistance component is a pilot of proposals that have advocated this strategy to address migrants' challenges to accessing adequate shelter.<sup>31</sup> The six months of support coincide with the first stage of the housing continuum where migrants are concurrently seeking employment, education and other basic needs, accompanied by the MAM. The RGF is key to sustainability since it promotes the supply of affordable rental housing and enables compliance with lease requirements.

#### **IV. ENVIRONMENTAL SAFEGUARDS AND FIDUCIARY SCREENING**

- 4.1 In accordance with the Environment and Safeguards Compliance Policy (OP-703) this IGR operation is classified as Category "B", due to the potential impacts associated with access to rental housing and construction/expansion of WS. For rental housing, potential adverse impacts may be related to the reception of migrants by host communities in areas of the beneficiary city with higher levels of vulnerability and poverty, which may derive in direct, indirect and cumulative impacts such as pressure on urban services and infrastructure. Potential impacts for the WS may be related to the discrimination of vulnerable populations, including indigenous people in Riohacha and Maicao, as well as occupational health and safety impacts related to the construction and operation of those facilities. Contextual risk factors for implementation are high associated with migrant integration, considering the potential for social tension that could affect both the migrant and host communities.
- 4.2 A Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA) will be developed during the preparation stage as a program framework document. The SESA will include a Strategic Environmental and Social Management Plan (SESMP); a Sociocultural Analysis (SCA) for indigenous peoples; a Consultation Plan and Consultation Report. The 'fit-for-disclosure' version of the SESA and the final SESA document will be published during the preparation stage of this operation.
- 4.3 Mitigation measures were defined for the identified risks: (i) attention and integration of migrants could generate tensions within host communities characterized by pre-existing urban deficits; and (ii) occupational health and safety risks related to the execution and operation of the WS. To mitigate the first risk, host communities and migrant populations will be eligible as beneficiaries, in alignment with pre-existing protocols that define processes, criteria and strategies for access to social safety-net support.<sup>32</sup> Further, the area-based approach of the WS will include participants from host and migrant communities to foster social cohesion. The second risk is mitigated by applying the requirements of the SESA.

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<sup>31</sup> World Bank (2018), UN Response for Venezuelans (2019).

<sup>32</sup> UN Response for Venezuelans. November 2019. Refugee and Migrant Response Plan 2020, p.73.



- 4.4 Following GN-2246-13, ENTerritorio ([OEL#10](#)) has satisfactory capacity for the fiduciary management of the funds. Given the need to coordinate activities with subnational agencies, there is a moderate risk of delays in procurement processes and financial management that could affect program execution. This risk will be mitigated by: (i) detailing the functions and responsibilities of ENTerritorio as EA in the Operations Manual; (ii) designating a Project Manager to articulate all aspects of implementation; (iii) appointing an experienced project team at ENTerritorio for financial and procurement management and monitoring of activities supported by field operational teams based in eligible cities as needed; and (iv) specific fiduciary training.

## **V. OTHER ISSUES**

- 5.1 Other medium risks include: (i) coordination challenges during implementation between this IGR operation and CO-T1543, whose EA is ENTerritorio, and the [CO-L1155; 3596/OC-CO](#) program, whose EA is FINDETER; (ii) difficulty identifying local counterparts for implementation due to governance gaps for migrant support. Mitigation measures include: (i) a Steering Committee that promotes coordinated dialogue between stakeholders to identify interventions to be funded through the IGR operation, CO-T1543 ([OEL#1](#)), and [CO-L1155; 3596/OC-CO](#) (ii) local institutional capacity assessments to identify areas of reinforcement through technical assistance.
- 5.2 The Bank will manage this IGR operation according to the dispositions of the Document SC-114 (Report on COFABs, Ad Hoc and CLFGs and a proposal to unify them as PSGs) and Operative Guidelines (GN-2605-4). The EU contribution will be available through a delegation agreement signed by the Bank and the EU according to the terms and conditions stipulated in the Framework Agreement. By means of a PSG, EU-LAIF will transfer the funds to the Bank, as administrator. The Bank will then transfer them to the Beneficiary by means of a non-reimbursable financing agreement. It is expected that the EU contribution will have a three-year disbursement period.

## **VI. RESOURCES AND TIMETABLE**

- 6.1 The expected timeline is distribution of the Proposal for Operation Development (POD) to the Quality and Risk Review (QRR) on January 17, 2020 and the Draft Loan Proposal (DLP) approval is foreseen on February 7, 2020. Board approval is expected by March 4, 2020. The preparation budget is US\$100,000 from CO-T1543 and transactional budgets.

CONFIDENTIAL

<sup>1</sup> The information contained in this Annex is confidential and will not be disclosed. This is in accordance with the "Deliberative Information" exception referred to in paragraph 4.1 (g) of the Access to Information Policy (GN-1831-28) at the Inter-American Development Bank.



## Safeguard Policy Filter Report

### Operation Information

Operation		
CO-G1015 Strategies for Rapid Socio-Urban Integration of Migrants in Colombian Cities		
Environmental and Social Impact Category	High Risk Rating	
B		
Country	Executing Agency	
COLOMBIA	Empresa Nacional Promotora del Desarrollo Territorial (ENTerritorio)	
Organizational Unit	IDB Sector/Subsector	
Housing & Urban Development	SUSTAINABLE CITIES	
Team Leader	ESG Primary Team Member	
FRANCISCA MARIA MAGDALENA ROJAS	Andrea Gaviano	
Type of Operation	Original IDB Amount	% Disbursed
Investment Grants	\$11,330,000	0.000 %
Assessment Date	Author	
20 Nov 2019	AGAVIANO	
Operation Cycle Stage	Completion Date	
ERM (Estimated)	12/19	
QRR (Estimated)	01/2020	
Board Approval (Estimated)	03/2020	
Safeguard Performance Rating		
Rationale		

### Safeguard Policy Items Identified

#### [B.1 Bank Policies \(Access to Information Policy– OP-102\)](#)

The Bank will make the relevant project documents available to the public.

#### [B.1 Bank Policies \(Disaster Risk Management Policy– OP-704\)](#)

The operation is in a geographical area exposed to [natural hazards](#) ([Type 1 Disaster Risk Scenario](#)). Climate change may increase the frequency and/or intensity of some hazards.



## Safeguard Policy Filter Report

### B.1 Bank Policies (Gender Equality Policy– OP-761)

The operation has the potential to affect negatively women or gender equality ([Negative gender impacts may include the following](#))

### B.1 Bank Policies (Indigenous People Policy– OP-765)

The operation has the potential to negatively affect indigenous people (also see [Indigenous Peoples Policy](#)).

### B.2 Country Laws and Regulations

The operation is expected to be in compliance with laws and regulations of the country regarding specific women's rights, the environment, gender and indigenous peoples (including national obligations established under ratified multilateral environmental agreements).

### B.3 Screening and Classification

The operation (including [associated facilities](#)) is screened and classified according to its potential environmental impacts.

### B.4 Other Risk Factors

The operation may be of high risk due to controversial environmental and associated social issues or liabilities.

### B.5 Environmental Assessment Requirements

An environmental assessment is required.

### B.6 Consultations

Consultations with affected parties will be performed equitably and inclusively with the views of all stakeholders taken into account, including in particular: (a) equal participation by women and men, (b) socio-culturally appropriate participation of indigenous peoples and (c) mechanisms for equitable participation by vulnerable groups.

### B.7 Supervision and Compliance

The Bank is expected to monitor the executing agency/borrower's compliance with all safeguard requirements stipulated in the loan agreement and project operating or credit regulations.

### B.10. Hazardous Materials

The operation has the potential to impact the environment and occupational health and safety due to the production, procurement, use, and/or disposal of hazardous material, including organic and inorganic toxic substances, pesticides and persistent organic pollutants (POPs).

### B.11. Pollution Prevention and Abatement

The operation has the potential to pollute the environment (e.g. air, soil, water, greenhouse gases).

### B.15. Co-financing Operations

The operation or any of its components is being co-financed.



## Safeguard Policy Filter Report

### B.17. Procurement

Suitable safeguard provisions for the procurement of goods and services in Bank financed operations may be incorporated into project-specific loan agreements, operating regulations and bidding documents, as appropriate, to ensure environmentally responsible procurement.

## Potential Safeguard Policy Items

### B.1 Bank Policies (Disaster Risk Management Policy– OP-704)

The sector of the operation is vulnerable to natural hazards. Climate change may increase the frequency and/or intensity of some hazards.

### B.1 Bank Policies (Gender Equality Policy– OP-761)

The operation will offer opportunities to promote [gender equality](#) or [women's empowerment](#).

### B.1 Bank Policies (Indigenous People Policy– OP-765)

The operation will offer opportunities for indigenous people

### B.4 Other Risk Factors

There are other environmental and social sustainability issues that the project team considers to represent a risk for this operation. (e.g. wood sourced from Amazon rainforest).

### B.4 Other Risk Factors

The borrower/executing agency exhibits weak institutional capacity for managing environmental and social issues.

### B.8 Transboundary Impacts

The natural resources of a country(s) not involved in the operation will be affected (including waterways, coastal marine resources, protected areas, regional air shed and/or aquifers).

### B.9 Natural Habitats and Cultural Sites

The operation will result in the degradation or conversion of Natural Habitat or Critical Natural Habitat in the project area of influence.

### B.9 Natural Habitats and Cultural Sites

The operation will result in the degradation or conversion of Critical Cultural Sites in the project area of influence.

## Recommended Actions



## Safeguard Policy Filter Report

Operation has triggered 1 or more Policy Directives; please refer to appropriate Directive(s). Complete Project Classification Tool. Submit Safeguard Policy Filter Report, PP (or equivalent) and Safeguard Screening Form to ESR. The project triggered the Disaster Risk Management policy (OP-704) and this should be reflected in the Project Environmental and Social Strategy. A Disaster Risk Assessment (DRA) may be required (see Directive A-2 of the DRM Policy OP-704). Next, please complete a Disaster Risk Classification along with Impact Classification. Also: if the project needs to be modified to increase resilience to climate change, consider the (i) possibility of classification as adaptation project and (ii) additional financing options. Please consult with INE/CCS adaptation group for guidance.

### Additional Comments

[No additional comments]



## Safeguard Screening Form

### Operation Information

Operation		
<b>CO-G1015</b> Strategies for Rapid Socio-Urban Integration of Migrants in Colombian Cities		
Environmental and Social Impact Category	High Risk Rating	
B		
Country	Executing Agency	
COLOMBIA	Empresa Nacional Promotora del Desarrollo Territorial (ENTerritorio)	
Organizational Unit	IDB Sector/Subsector	
Housing & Urban Development	SUSTAINABLE CITIES	
Team Leader	ESG Primary Team Member	
FRANCISCA MARIA MAGDALENA ROJAS	Andrea Gaviano	
Type of Operation	Original IDB Amount	% Disbursed
Investment Grants	\$11,330,000	0.000 %
Assessment Date	Author	
20 Nov 2019	AGAVIANO	
Operation Cycle Stage	Completion Date	
ERM (Estimated)	12/2019	
QRR (Estimated)	01/2020	
Board Approval (Estimated)	03/2020	
Safeguard Performance Rating		
Rationale		

### Operation Classification Summary

Overriden Rating	Overriden Justification
Comments	





## Safeguard Screening Form

### Conditions / Recommendations

Category "B" operations require an environmental analysis (see Environment Policy Guideline: Directive B.5 for Environmental Analysis requirements)

The Project Team must send to ESR the PP (or equivalent) containing the Environmental and Social Strategy (the requirements for an ESS are described in the Environment Policy Guideline: Directive B.3) as well as the Safeguard Policy Filter and Safeguard Screening Form Reports. These operations will normally require an environmental and/or social impact analysis, according to, and focusing on, the specific issues identified in the screening process, and an environmental and social management plan (ESMP). However, these operations should also establish safeguard, or monitoring requirements to address environmental and other risks (social, disaster, cultural, health and safety etc.) where necessary.

### Summary of Impacts / Risks and Potential Solutions

Borrower is committed to complying with applicable [ILO requirements](#) (including commitment to non-discrimination, equal opportunity, [collective bargaining](#) and rights of association) and national employment in relation to [working conditions](#) but does not fully address all employment requirements.

**Confirm Labor Practices are Adequate:** The borrower should be required to improve employment and employment rights including (as appropriate): (a) clarification of employment practices and terms; (b) support of collective bargaining; (c) approaches to workers' organizations; (d) non-discrimination and equal opportunity; (e) fair and transparent retrenchment/redundancy amongst workers; and (f) development of appropriate grievance mechanisms. These issues should be defined in a human resources policy. Depending on the financial product, requirements should be referenced in appropriate legal documentation (covenants, conditions of disbursement, etc).

Generation of solid waste is [moderate](#) in volume, does not include [hazardous materials](#) and follows standards recognized by multilateral development banks.

**Solid Waste Management:** The borrower should monitor and report on waste reduction, management and disposal and may also need to develop a Waste Management Plan (which could be included in the ESMP). Effort should be placed on reducing and re-cycling solid wastes. Specifically (if applicable) in the case that national legislations have no provisions for the disposal and destruction of hazardous materials, the applicable procedures established within the Rotterdam Convention, the Stockholm Convention, the Basel Convention, the WHO List on Banned Pesticides, and the Pollution Prevention and Abatement Handbook (PPAH), should be taken into consideration.

Likely to have [minor](#) to [moderate](#) emission or discharges that would negatively affect [ambient environmental conditions](#).



## Safeguard Screening Form

**Management of Ambient Environmental Conditions:** The borrower should be required to prepare an action plan (and include it in the ESMP) that indicates how risks and impacts to ambient environmental conditions can be managed and mitigated consistent with relevant national and/or international standards. The borrower should (a) consider a number of factors, including the finite assimilative capacity of the environment, existing and future land use, existing ambient conditions, the project's proximity to ecologically sensitive or protected areas, and the potential for cumulative impacts with uncertain and irreversible consequences; and (b) promote strategies that avoid or, where avoidance is not feasible, minimize or reduce the release of pollutants, including strategies that contribute to the improvement of ambient conditions when the project has the potential to constitute a significant source of emissions in an already degraded area. The plan should be subject to review by qualified independent experts. Depending on the financial product, this information should be referenced in appropriate legal documentation (covenants, conditions of disbursement, etc.).

Potencial to exclude or discriminate women or men from project benefits based on [gender](#) \*NOTE

**Incorporation of gender analysis into its social impact and risk assessments:** Where the Project or its context present potential for discrimination against women or men based on gender, Project preparation should include an analysis of exclusion or discriminatory factors (specific or as part of overall social assessment) and the Project should include information, dissemination, training and other corrective measures as appropriate aimed at overcoming barriers to afford women or men the same protection and access afforded to other groups and equal access to Project-generated resources and benefits (e.g. credit, employment, public services, etc.). The social impact and risk assessment and associated mitigation framework must address all the factors specifically. The mitigation framework will be referenced in the legal documentation (covenants, conditions of disbursement, etc.), require regular reporting, frequent and independent monitoring, and independent review of implementation, including participatory monitoring.

Project construction activities are likely to lead to localized and temporary impacts (such as dust, noise, traffic etc) that will affect local communities and [workers](#) but these are [minor](#) to [moderate](#) in nature.

**Construction:** The borrower should demonstrate how the construction impacts will be mitigated. Appropriate management plans and procedures should be incorporated into the ESMP. Review of implementation as well as reporting on the plan should be part of the legal documentation (covenants, conditions of disbursement, etc).

Security forces will be used and industry standards (e.g. Voluntary Principles on Security and Human Rights) in terms of selection and management of security staff will be followed.

**Manage Use of Security Forces:** The borrower should be required to provide an annual review of security measures (including details of grievances and any independent audits undertaken during the year).

The negative impacts from production, procurement and disposal of [hazardous materials](#) (excluding POPs unacceptable under the Stockholm Convention or toxic pesticides) are [minor](#) and will comply with relevant national legislation, [IDB requirements on hazardous material](#) and all applicable International Standards.

**Monitor hazardous materials use:** The borrower should document risks relating to use of hazardous materials and prepare a hazardous material management plan that indicates how hazardous materials will be managed (and community risks mitigated). This plan could be part of the ESMP.



## Safeguard Screening Form

The operation has potentially [minor](#) transboundary environmental and associated social impacts, such as operations affecting another country's use of waterways, watersheds, coastal marine resources, biological corridors, regional air sheds and aquifers, or transboundary indigenous groups

**Environmental/Social Transboundary Impacts:** The borrower should do an environmental and social analysis addressing the following issues: (i) notification to the affected country or countries of the critical transboundary impacts; (ii) implementation of an appropriate framework for consultation of affected parties; and (iii) appropriate environmental mitigation and/or monitoring measures, to the Bank's satisfaction. This analysis should be part of a plan (part of the ESMP). Review of implementation as well as reporting on the plan should be part of the legal documentation (covenants, conditions of disbursement, etc.).

The project has or will have [minor](#) negative impacts on [Indigenous Peoples](#).

**Mitigation Framework:** Include specific mitigation measures as needed in consultation with affected IPs. Consult with Indigenous Peoples specialist. Incorporate measures in legal documentation (covenants, conditions of disbursement, etc.). Include mitigation measures as part of overall environmental and social management plans or provisions.

The project is located in an area prone to [coastal flooding](#) from [storm surge](#), high wave activity, or erosion and the likely severity of the impacts to the project is [moderate](#).

A Disaster Risk Assessment, that includes a Disaster Risk Management Plan (DRMP), may be necessary, depending on the complexity of the project and in cases where the vulnerability of a specific project component may compromise the whole operation. The DRMP should propose measures to manage or mitigate these risks to an acceptable level. The measures should include risk reduction (siting and engineering options), disaster risk preparedness and response (contingency planning, etc.), as well as financial protection (risk transfer, retention) for the project. They should also take into account the country's disaster alert and prevention system, general design standards, coastal retreat and other land use regulations and civil defense recommendations in coastal areas.

The project is located in an area prone to [inland flooding](#) and the likely severity of the impacts to the project is [moderate](#).

A Disaster Risk Assessment, that includes a Disaster Risk Management Plan (DRMP), may be necessary, depending on the complexity of the project and in cases where the vulnerability of a specific project component may compromise the whole operation. The DRMP should propose measures to manage or mitigate these risks to an acceptable level. This must take into consideration changes in the frequency and intensity of intensive rainfall and in the patterns of snowmelt that could occur with climate change. The DRMP includes risk reduction measures (siting and engineering options), disaster risk preparedness and response (contingency planning, etc.), as well as the financial protection (risk transfer, retention) of the project. The DRM Plan takes into account existing vulnerability levels and coping capacities, the area's disaster alert and prevention system, general design standards, land use regulations and civil defense recommendations in flood prone areas. However, the options and solutions are sector- and even case-specific and are selected based on a cost analysis of equivalent alternatives.

The project is located in an area prone to [landslides](#) and the likely severity of the impacts to the project is [moderate](#).



## Safeguard Screening Form

A Disaster Risk Assessment, that includes a Disaster Risk Management Plan (DRMP), may be necessary, depending on the complexity of the project and in cases where the vulnerability of a specific project component may compromise the whole operation. The DRMP should propose measures to manage or mitigate these risks to an acceptable level. The measures should consider both the risks to the project, and the potential for the project itself to exacerbate risks to people and the environment during construction and operation. The measures should include risk reduction (siting and engineering options), disaster risk preparedness and response (contingency planning, etc.), as well as financial protection (risk transfer, retention) for the project. They should also take into account the country's disaster alert and prevention system, general design standards and other related regulations.

The project is located in an area prone to [earthquakes](#) and the likely severity of impacts to the project is [moderate](#).

A Disaster Risk Assessment, that includes a Disaster Risk Management Plan (DRMP), may be necessary, depending on the complexity of the project and in cases where the vulnerability of a specific project component may compromise the whole operation. The DRMP should propose measures to manage or mitigate these risks to an acceptable level. The measures should consider both the risks to the project, and the potential for the project itself to exacerbate risks to people and the environment during construction and operation. The measures should include risk reduction (siting and engineering options), disaster risk preparedness and response (contingency planning, etc.), as well as financial protection (risk transfer, retention) for the project. They should also take into account the country's disaster alert and prevention system, general seismic design standards and other related regulations.

The project will increase impacts and [risks](#) related to [communicable diseases](#) in local communities (often as a result of an influx of temporary or permanent labor).

**Ensure the Borrower Addresses Disease Risks:** The borrower should develop a program of education and infection illness prevention with emphasis on HIV and develop a plan to reduce transmission of communicable diseases that may be associated with the influx of temporary or permanent project labor that include measures such as the screening of workers health. Depending on the scale, location and significance of risk educational programs, prophylactics and other measures may also be important.

The project will result in a [minor](#) to [moderate](#) increase in community [risks](#) from disease or natural resources [risks](#).

**Manage Increased Risk of Disease:** Where a project will generate environmental health risks (such as increased risk from disease and environmental hazards), the borrower should be required to develop an environmental health risk plan (this will require input from professionally competent advisers/ consultants). There should be engagement with affected communities and compliance with the plan should be monitored and reported. Where specific diseases are endemic in communities in the investment area of influence, the borrower is encouraged to explore opportunities to reduce their incidence.

Transport of [hazardous materials](#) (e.g. fuel) with [minor](#) to [moderate](#) potential to cause impacts on community health and safety.



## Safeguard Screening Form

**Hazardous Materials Management:** The borrower should be required develop a hazardous materials management plan; details of grievances and any independent health and safety audits undertaken during the year should also be provided. Compliance with the plan should be monitored and reported. Depending on the financial product, this information should be referenced in appropriate legal documentation (covenants, conditions of disbursement etc). Consider requirements for independent audits if there are concerns about commitment of borrower or potential outstanding community concerns.

### Disaster Risk Summary

Disaster Risk Level

**Moderate**

Disaster / Recommendations

The reports of the Safeguard Screening Form (i.e., of the Safeguards Policy Filter and the Safeguard Classification) constitute the Disaster Risk Profile to be included in the Environmental and Social Strategy (ESS). The Project Team must send the PP (or equivalent) containing the ESS to the ESR.

The Borrower prepares a Disaster Risk Management Summary, based on pertinent information, focusing on the specific moderate disaster and climate risks associated with the project and the proposed risk management measures. Operations classified to involve moderate disaster risk do not require a full Disaster Risk Assessment (see Directive A-2 of the DRM Policy OP-704).

The Project Team examines and adopts the DRM summary. The team remits the project risk reduction proposals from the DRMP to the engineering review by the sector expert or the independent engineer during project analysis or due diligence, and the financial protection proposals to the insurance review (if this is performed). The potential exacerbation of risks for the environment and population and the proposed risk preparedness or mitigation measures are included in the Environmental and Social Management Report (ESMR), and are reviewed by the ESG expert or environmental consultant. The results of these analyses are reflected in the general risk analysis for the project. Regarding the project implementation, monitoring and evaluation phases, the project team identifies and supervises the DRM approaches being applied by the project executing agency.

Climate change adaptation specialists in INE/CCS may be consulted for information regarding the influence of climate change on existing and new natural hazard risks. If the project requires modification or adjustments to increase its resilience to climate change, consider (i) the possibility of classification as an adaptation project and (ii) additional financing options. Please consult the INE/CCS adaptation group for guidance.

### Disaster Summary

Details



## Safeguard Screening Form

The project is classified as moderate disaster risk because of the likely impact of at least one of the natural hazards is average.

### Actions

Operation has triggered 1 or more Policy Directives; please refer to appropriate Directive(s). Complete Project Classification Tool. Submit Safeguard Policy Filter Report, PP (or equivalent) and Safeguard Screening Form to ESR.

Environmental and Social Strategy (ESS)	
Operation Name	Strategies for Rapid Socio-Urban Integration of Migrants in Colombian Cities
Operation Number	CO-G1015
Prepared by	Andrea Gaviano and Pilar Larreamendy (VPS/ESG)
Operation Details	
IDB Sector	CSD/HUD
Type of Operation	IGR (Specific Investment Grant)
Environmental and Social Classification	Category B
Disaster Risk Rating	Moderate
Borrower	Republic of Colombia
Executing Agency	Empresa Nacional Promotora del Desarrollo Territorial (ENTerritorio)
IDB Loan US\$ (and total project cost)	EU-LAIF: \$ 11,110,000 IDB Remuneration: \$ 220,000
Applicable Policies/Directives	OP-102; OP-704; OP-761; OP-765; OP-703 (directives B.1, B.2, B.3, B.4, B.5, B.6, B.7, B.8, B.9, B.10, B.11, B.17)
Operation Description	
<p>The IDB is preparing the operation CO-G1015 (Strategies for Rapid Socio-Urban Integration of Migrants in Colombian Cities) that includes the following components:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Component 1. Subnational Performance-based Management Systems (US\$500,000)</b>, as a single window to assist migrants in accessing urban services and advance the integration and regularization process through streamlined procedures at the subnational level.</li> <li>• <b>Component 2. Community Facilities in Migrant-Receiving Cities (US\$6,000,000)</b>, aimed at the construction and/or rehabilitation of at least five Workshop Schools and their operation.</li> <li>• <b>Component 3. Access to Affordable Rental Housing (US\$3,850,000)</b>, aimed at implementing a housing rental assistance program in at least one beneficiary city or metropolitan area (Barranquilla and/or Medellín).</li> </ul> <p>Main activities with potential environmental and social impacts are related to Components 2 and 3, for which the following main characteristics are summarized:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Workshop schools.</b> The construction and/or rehabilitation and operation of at least five schools with workshops' training modality (cooking, carpentry, gardening, etc.) in the cities of: Cucuta/Villa de Rosario (rehabilitation), Medellín (rehabilitation), Rionegro (rehabilitation), Barranquilla (new construction on a site shared with the site <i>Fabrica de Cultura</i>), Riohacha (rehabilitation or new construction) and Maicao (rehabilitation or new construction). It will support the rehabilitation or construction of the training facilities, equipment for workshops (teaching kitchens, wood shops, garden nurseries, etc.), supporting with scholarships for approximately 1,500 apprentices aged from 16 to 39, and with technical support for the design and start-up of the schools. The part-time apprenticeship programs are certified by Colombia's Ministry of Education. The focus of each Workshop Schools will be defined according to the labor demand at the areas where the schools are to be implemented.</li> </ul>	



- **Rental Housing program for Venezuelan migrants:** It will assist families and individuals in accessing housing units that meet habitability standards, benefitting approximately 3,900 households (13,650 people) by providing with subsidies to cover rent during six months period. The project will engage with real estate companies and property owners to identify affordable rental housing units and will support prospective tenants in achieving fair rental contracts and ensure measures for tenant rights and responsibilities. It will also provide seed funding for a Rental Guarantee Fund (RGF) to promote the supply of affordable rental housing, providing landlords with insurance in the event of a renter's non-payment, and supporting migrants and low-income people to meet rental guarantee requirements.

Population details on the beneficiary cities are presented in the following table. Maps with the Program location and natural disaster risks scenarios in the beneficiary cities are included in Appendix 1.

City	Population	Migrants	% migrants/ population
Cucuta/Villa del Rosario	742,689	155,000	20%
Riohacha-Maicao	462,587	115,000	25%
Barranquilla Metro	1,680,472	114,000	7%
Medellín Metro-Rionegro	3,485,962	98,000	3%

### Key Potential ESHS<sup>1</sup> Risks and Impacts

In accordance with the Environment and Safeguards Compliance Policy (OP-703) this Program is classified as Category B, due to the expected negative environmental and social impacts (preliminary estimated to be local and short-term) associated to the construction/rehabilitation of workshop schools, and the rental housing activities for migrants.

The key adverse impacts that may be associated to the proposed activities are:

- For the migrant rental housing program, direct impacts include: supporting the temporal resettlement of vulnerable people into crowded host communities already characterized by high levels of vulnerability and poverty; increased pressure on social services and social infrastructure and potential impacts due to communicable diseases. Indirect impacts include: increased prices of housing and rents, increased local violence Potential cumulative impacts may be related to migratory influx.
- For the Workshop Schools: land acquisition for the new buildings, potentially affecting informal tenure of indigenous groups in certain areas; occupational health and safety impacts related to the construction and operation of the workshop schools.

The key risk factors that may affect the socioenvironmental sustainability of the operation are:

- For the migrant rental housing program: contextual risks associated to the migrant proposed activities. These risks are largely related to influence from external operating environment on project settings, including vulnerability risks, political and social and cultural conflicts. In this

<sup>1</sup> Environment, Social, Health and Safety.

specific case, a high contextual risk is related to the given state of current social tension, exacerbated by the emergence of potential violent conflicts with host communities;

- For the workshop schools: Natural disaster risk scenarios (e.g. flooding hazards) and occupational health and safety risks.

## Information Gaps and Strategy for Analysis and Management

Currently, there are no socio-environmental studies developed for the Program. Given the nature of this type of operation, in which some elements of the investments are not fully defined at the preparation stage, a Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA) will be developed during the preparation phase following a framework approach. The SESA document will also include a Strategic Environmental and Social Management Plan (SESMP); preparation of a high-level Sociocultural Analysis (SCA) for indigenous peoples; Consultation Plan and Consultation report with relevant stakeholders. During execution, future site-specific Environmental and Social Assessments (ESAs) and Environmental and Social Management Plans (ESMPS) will need to be developed by the Executing Agency.

The general objective of the SESA will be to analyze the possible adverse social and environmental impacts and risks and propose adequate mitigation measures, following a framework approach, in order to ensure that the activities to be implemented will comply with the IDB's Environmental and Social Safeguards Policies and local requirements. The main focus of the SESA will be on social issues for the rental housing program for migrants, and, for the Workshop schools, on community and occupational health and safety issues, among others.

The specific objectives of the SESA will be:

- Analyze the national legislation and institutional capacity, identify gaps with IDB policies and propose actions to ensure compliance with policies.
- Analyze the socio-environmental baseline at sector and country level.
- Identification of relevant stakeholders, including national and local institutions, sectoral organizations and other relevant stakeholders of the civil society.
- Define the exclusion criteria for Program activities, such as for example involuntary resettlement, interventions in protected areas, activities that involve significant impacts on indigenous peoples.
- Analyze the potential direct, indirect and cumulative impacts and risks associated with the proposed activities, at sector and strategic level,
- Analyze potential impacts, risks and benefits for indigenous communities (e.g. Riohacha, Maicao, among others) and will prepare the preparation of a high-level Sociocultural Analysis (SCA) on indigenous peoples according to the requirements of IDB Policy OP-765. The SCA will include a high-level analysis of available information on potential conflicts and/or impacts associated with the implementation of the operation, to be obtained via secondary sources and/or field visit as necessary. It will include the requirements for more specific studies during the execution of the Program. These will include analysis of potential exclusion of project benefits, definition of the sociocultural feasibility, culturally appropriate consultation processes, good faith negotiations, and consent obtention where applicable, to comply with the policies requirement
- Identify the applicability for the requirements of IDB Policy OP-710 and include involuntary resettlement as part of the exclusion list.
- Analyze potential hazards for natural disasters and prepare a qualitative analysis of natural disaster risk according to the requirements of IDB Policy OP-704.
- Review existing gender plans and policies in the sector and define if there are gaps in the gender policies against the IDB Policy OP-761 and identify recommendations.

- Prepare a Strategic Environmental and Social Management Plan (SESMP) for the Program, including the mitigation measures necessary to manage the potential environmental and social impacts and risks identified.

The Consultant to be hired for the preparation of the SESA will also support the Executing Agency in developing a meaningful consultation event for the Program, with the objective of obtaining comments and suggestions on the implementation of the project from the relevant stakeholders and adjusting the SESA and SESMP as necessary. A Consultation Plan will be prepared to include provisions for the consultation event during project preparation and future consultations during project execution, as well as a grievance redress mechanism. The Consultant in close coordination with the executing agency, will also prepare summary materials for information dissemination in a sociocultural appropriate format. The development of the consultation process is the responsibility of the Executing Agency; the consultant will provide support in its development and documentation. Prior to OPC, a meaningful consultation event will be held with relevant stakeholders including national and local institutions, sectoral organizations and other relevant civil society stakeholders, including the consultations report to be submitted to IDB prior to OPC

### **Opportunities for IDB Additionality on Environment and Social matters**

This Program is an opportunity to strengthen the capacity of ENTerritorio in matters related to the social management of migrant projects. Also, it is an opportunity to integrate participants from host communities and newcomers as to foster social inclusion and cohesion.

### **Annex Table: Operation Compliance with IDB Safeguard Policies**

The Compliance Table is attached to this document.

### **Additional Appendices**

Appendix 1: Maps

Appendix 2: Timeline for ESHS Documents development

**Annex Table: Operation Compliance with IDB Safeguard Policies**

Policies / Directives	Policy / Directive Applicable?	Rationale for applicability of Policy / Directive	Actions required during Preparation & Analysis
<b>OP-703 Environment and Safeguards Compliance Policy</b>			
B.2 Country Laws and Regulations	Yes	The operation will comply with the laws and regulations of Colombia.	The Executing Agency must comply with the environmental and social requirements of Colombia.
B.3 Screening and Classification	Yes	The operation has been classified as Category B.	N/A
B.4 Other Risk Factors	Yes	Institutional capacity of the Executing Agency.	The institutional capacity of the Executing Agency in relation to socio-environmental matters will be evaluated during the preparation phase, with a special focus on their ability to work with migrants in a high-risk context. The SESA will evaluate the risks associated with families that might be unable to pay affordable rent after the six-month subsidy program is over, which will need to be discussed with the Executing Agency during the preparation of the Program.
B.5 Environmental and Social Assessment and Plans Requirements	Yes	Potential negative impacts related to Components 2 and 3 that need to be managed through a mitigation hierarchy (e.g. prevention, mitigation, compensation)	Given the nature of this type of operation, in which some elements of the investments are not fully defined at the preparation stage, a SESA will be prepared following a framework approach and it will include a Strategic ESMP, a high-level Sociocultural Analysis, Consultation Plan and Consultation Report. During execution, future site-specific Environmental and Social Assessments (ESAs) and Environmental and Social Management Plans (ESMPS) will need to be developed by the Executing Agency.
B.6 Consultation	Yes	Since the operation is a Category B, a consultation event will be carried out the Program.	During the preparation stage, a Consultation Plan and a grievance mechanism will be prepared. Prior to OPC, a meaningful consultation event will be held with relevant

Policies / Directives	Policy / Directive Applicable?	Rationale for applicability of Policy / Directive	Actions required during Preparation & Analysis
			stakeholders including national and local institutions, sectoral organizations and other relevant stakeholders of the civil society and consultations report will be submitted to IDB. The SESA will include provisions with host community to be undertaken during execution of the Program once details on the project design will be defined.
B.7 Supervision and Compliance	Yes	Supervision and monitoring during execution stage.	During the preparation stage, the provisions for environmental and social supervision will be agreed with the Executing Agency, including the verification of sufficient budget allocation. The IDB will supervise the project during the execution phase.
B.8 Transboundary Impacts	TBD	Potential environmental and social transboundary impacts as a result of the project activities under Components 2 and 3.	The SESA will assess potential transboundary impacts and, if necessary, the SESMP will identify appropriate mitigation measures.
B.9 Natural Habitats and Cultural Sites	TBD	Activities in critical natural habitats and cultural sites of critical importance will not be financed. It will be exclusion criteria in the SESA.	The SESA will assess potential impacts to natural habitats and cultural sites, and, if necessary, the SESMP identify appropriate mitigation measures.
B.10 Hazardous Materials	Yes	Construction and operation activities of workshop schools can use hazardous materials. Existing schools may include presence of asbestos contains material.	The SESA will evaluate potential impacts due to the use of hazardous materials and the SESMP will identify appropriate mitigation measures, including proper handling, management and disposal of asbestos containing material.
B.11 Pollution Prevention and Abatement	Yes	The construction and operation activities of the workshop schools can generate waste and liquid and atmospheric effluents.	The SESA will assess potential environmental impacts and the SESMP will identify pollution prevention and reduction measures
B.12 Projects Under Construction	No	The operation is not in construction stage	N/A
B.13 Noninvestment Lending and Flexible Lending Instruments	No	N/A	N/A

Policies / Directives	Policy / Directive Applicable?	Rationale for applicability of Policy / Directive	Actions required during Preparation & Analysis
B.14 Multiple Phase and Repeat Loans	No	N/A	N/A
B.15 Co-financing Operations	No	Not applicable	N/A
B.16 In-Country Systems	No	N/A	N/A
B.17 Procurement	Yes	Procurement and implementation of socio-environmental management measures.	Contractors and subcontractors must comply with the IDB's environmental and social safeguards, through the implementation of the SESMP, and the ToRs for contractors will contain these requirements.
<b>OP-704 Natural Disaster Risk Management Policy</b>			
A.2 Analysis and management of Type 2 risk scenario	No	The activities of the Program does not have the potential to exacerbate risks to human life, property, the environment and the project itself.	N/A
A.2 Contingency planning (Emergency response plan, Community health and safety plan, Occupational health and safety plan)	Yes	Earthquake and flooding risk scenarios could be associated with the intervention areas of the Program	The SESA will assess the natural disaster risk and the SESMP will identify measures to be incorporated in the design of the works and the emergency and contingency plans required. The SESA will include exclusion criteria for the Workshop Schools to avoid that these will be located in areas prone to high risk of natural disasters.
<b>OP-710 Operational Policy on Involuntary Resettlement</b>			
Resettlement Minimization	No	Avoidance of involuntary resettlement will be an exclusion criterion to ensure that the land identification for workshop schools does not involve physical and economic displacement.	N/A
Resettlement Plan Consultations			
Impoverishment Risk Analysis			
Resettlement Plan and/or Resettlement Framework Requirement			

Policies / Directives	Policy / Directive Applicable?	Rationale for applicability of Policy / Directive	Actions required during Preparation & Analysis
Livelihood Restoration Program Requirement <sup>2</sup>			
Consent (Indigenous Peoples and other Rural Ethnic Minorities)			
OP-765 Operational Policy on Indigenous Peoples			
Sociocultural Evaluation Requirement	Yes	The Program covers areas with presence of indigenous populations (e.g. Riohacha and Maicao).	The SESA will include the preparation of a high-level Sociocultural Analysis (SCA) of the indigenous communities present in the Program area. The SCA will include a high-level analysis of available information on potential conflicts and/or impacts associated with the implementation of the operation, to be obtained via secondary sources and/or field visit as necessary. It will also include the requirements for sociocultural appropriate consultation with indigenous people.
Good-faith Negotiations and proper documentation	TBD	If potential significant adverse impacts on indigenous peoples are identified, negotiation processes must be carried out in good faith and properly documented.	The SCA will evaluate the need for Good Faith Negotiations and consultation based on the requirements of Policy OP-765, and if necessary, the Executing Agency must develop negotiations in good faith and document them properly.
Agreement with Affected Indigenous Peoples	TBD	In cases where the Program is executed in indigenous territories, the consent of the community will be required. Preliminary, it is not significant impacts are not anticipated, although this should be confirmed within sociocultural analysis.	The SCA will analyze the need for agreements with indigenous peoples and, if necessary, the executing agency must obtain written consent.
Indigenous Peoples Compensation, and Development	TBD	Avoidance of involuntary resettlement will be an exclusion criterion to ensure that the land identification for workshop	Exclusion criterion to be included in the SESA.

<sup>2</sup> OP-710 applies when livelihood impacts lead to physical displacement (see *Transitional Guidance in instruments for Physical Displacement, Economic Displacement and Economic Losses under OP-710 and OP-703* (TG-005) for more information)



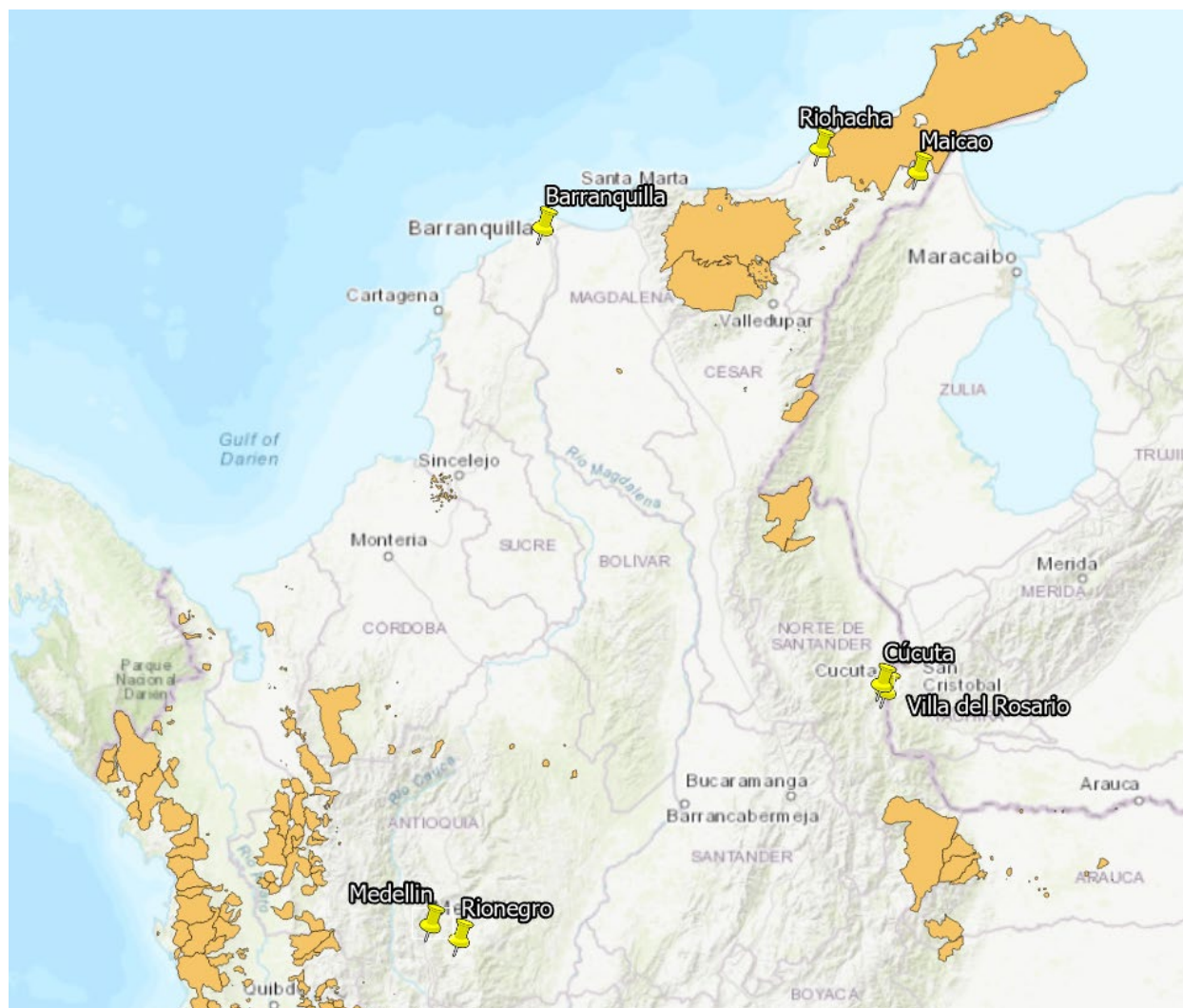
Policies / Directives	Policy / Directive Applicable?	Rationale for applicability of Policy / Directive	Actions required during Preparation & Analysis
Plan and/or Framework Requirement		schools does not involve physical and economic displacement.	
Discrimination Issues	TBD	Preliminary, direct barriers to the participation of indigenous peoples as beneficiaries of the Program are not anticipated. However, the SCA will analyze possible indirect barriers.	The SCA will assess the risk of exclusion of indigenous peoples.
Transborder Impacts	TBD	The community of Maicao is located in an area near the border with Venezuela.	The SCA will evaluate potential transboundary impacts associated with the indigenous population. The SCA will evaluate the possibility that migrants may include indigenous population and requirements for culturally appropriated consultation and benefit sharing.
Impacts on Isolated Indigenous Peoples	No	N/A	N/A
<b>OP-761 Operational Policy on Gender Equality in Development</b>			
Consultation and effective participation of women and men	Yes	Gender consideration is required to ensure that men and women can participate equally in the consultation.	The Consultation Plan will include measures to promote the equal participation of men and women in socialization processes.
Application of safeguard and risk <sup>3</sup> analysis	TBD	Impacts or risks of exclusion based on gender will be assessed during due diligence.	This analysis will be performed as part of the SESA.
<b>OP-102 Access to Information Policy</b>			
Disclosure of relevant Environmental and Social Assessments Prior to Analysis Mission, QRR, OPC and submission of the operation for Board consideration	Yes	Online availability of the SESA (including SESMP and SCA and Consultation Plan) before the analysis mission.	The fit-for-disclosure version of the SESA will be published on the Bank's website before the analysis mission, and the final version and the consultation report will be published before OPC.

<sup>3</sup> Risks may include: (i) Unequal access to project benefits/ compensation measures, (ii) Men or women disproportionately affected due to gender factors, (iii) Non-compliance with applicable legislation related to equality between men and women, (iv) Increased risk of gender-based violence, including sexual exploitation, human trafficking and sexually transmitted diseases, and (v) Disregard of women's ownership rights.

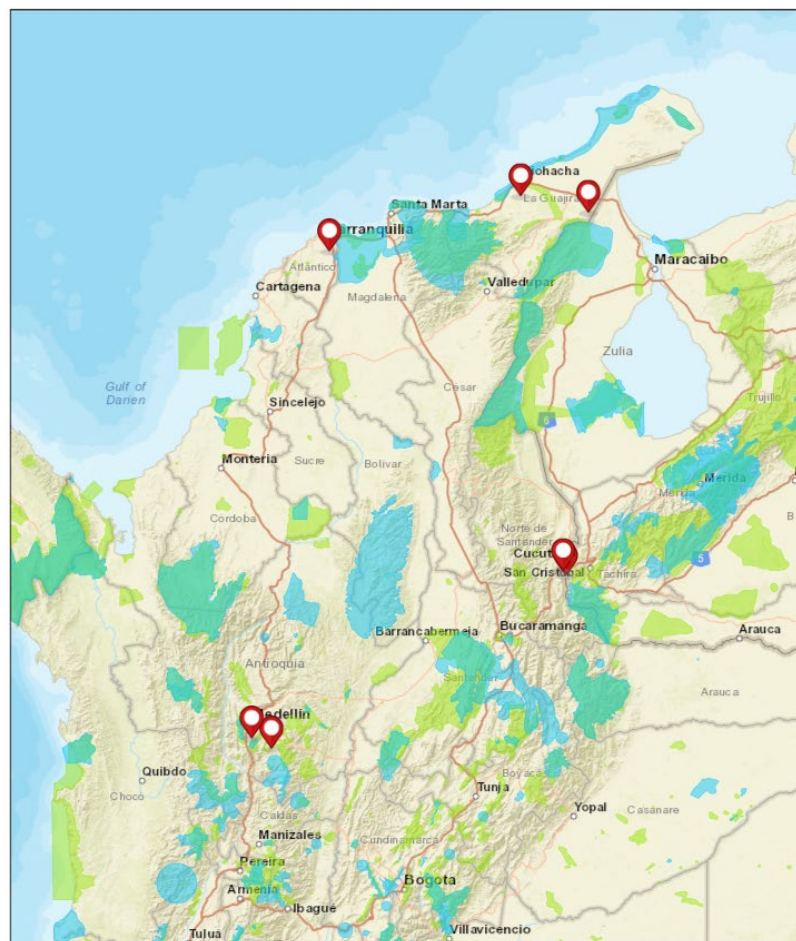
Policies / Directives	Policy / Directive Applicable?	Rationale for applicability of Policy / Directive	Actions required during Preparation & Analysis
Provisions for Disclosure of Environmental and Social Documents during Project Implementation	Yes	Availability of environmental and social compliance reports	During the execution stage, the Executing Agency must send to the IDB environmental and social compliance reports with a frequency to be determined during preparation. This requirement will be included as a condition of the loan agreement.

## Appendix 1: Maps

**Location of the Program and Indigenous People territories**



## Protected areas and Key Biodiversity Areas



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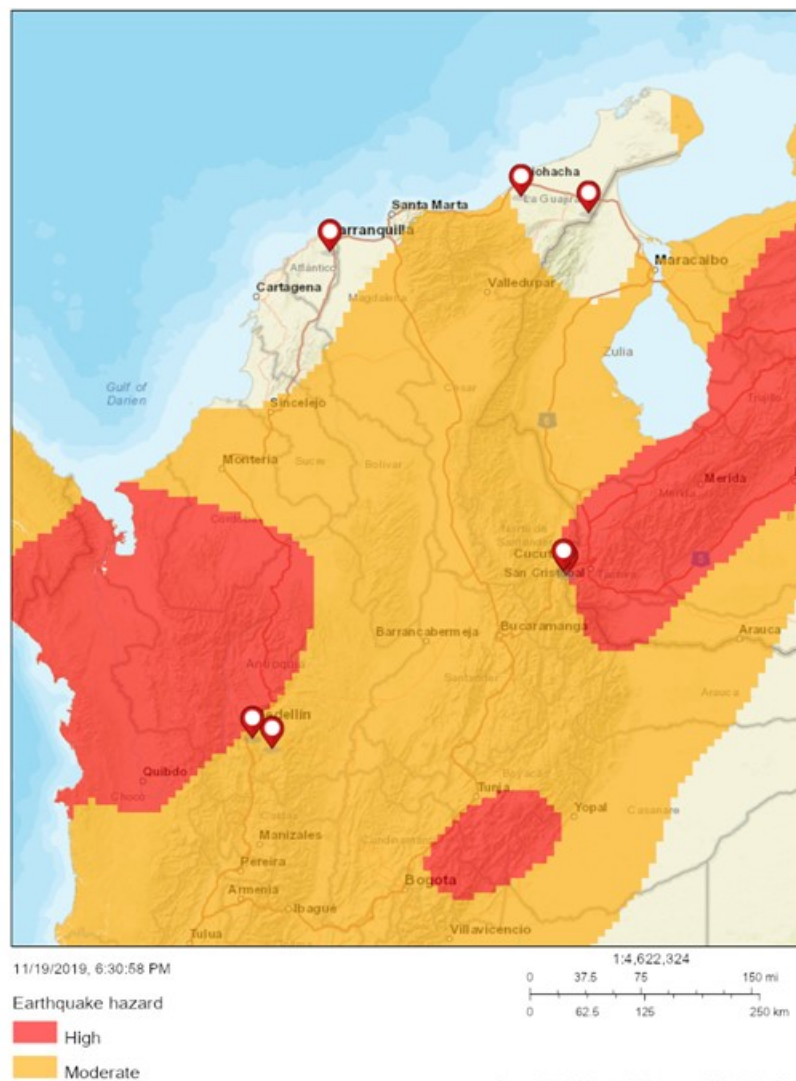
Key Biodiversity Areas  
Protected Areas

1:4,622,324  
0 37.5 75 150 mi  
0 62.5 125 250 km

Sources: Esri, HERE, Garmin, USGS, Intermap, INCREMENT P, NRCan, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), Esri Korea, Esri (Thailand), NGCC, (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community

ESG  
Esri, HERE, Garmin, NGA, USGS | UNEP (United Nations Environment Programme) & UNISDR (United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction). (2014). Global Risk Data Platform.

## Earthquake hazard

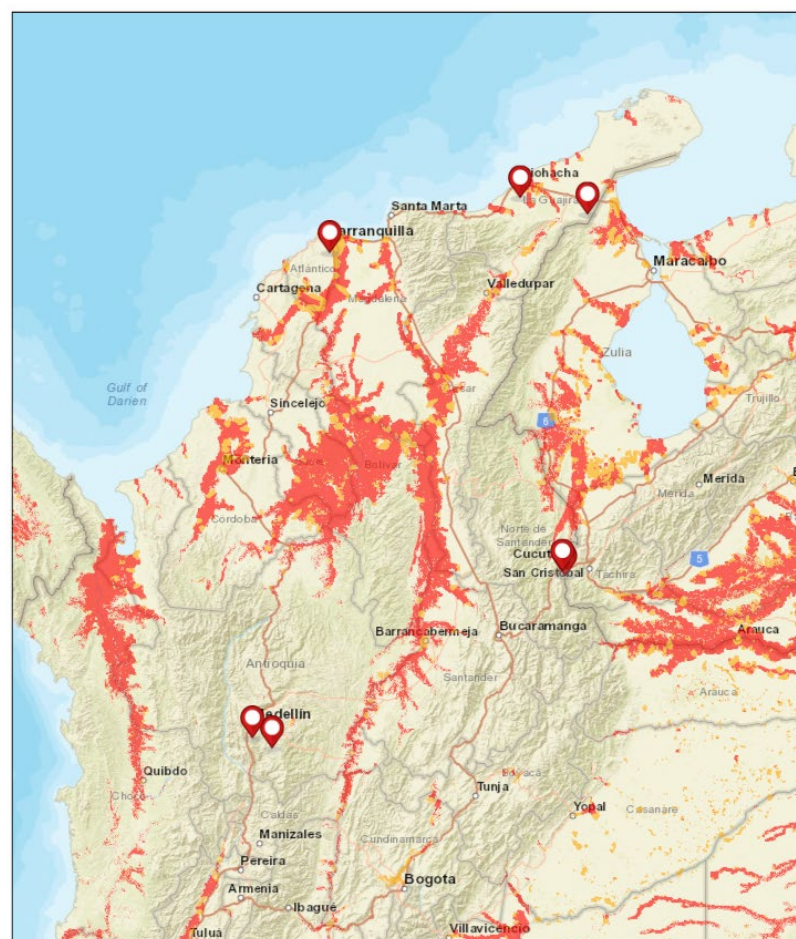


Sources: Esri, HERE, Garmin, USGS, Intermap, INCREMENT P, NRCan, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), Esri Korea, Esri (Thailand), NGCC, (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community

Esri, HERE, Garmin, NGA, USGS | UNEP (United Nations Environment Programme) & UNISDR (United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction). (2014). Global Risk Data Platform.



## Riverine Flooding Hazard



11/19/2019, 6:32:49 PM

Riverine Flooding hazard

High  
Moderate

1:4,622,324  
0 37.5 75 150 mi  
0 62.5 125 250 km

Sources: Esri, HERE, Garmin, USGS, Intermap, INCREMENT P, NRCan, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), Esri Korea, Esri (Thailand), NGCC, (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community

ESG  
Esri, HERE, Garmin, NGA, USGS | UNEP (United Nations Environment Programme) & UNISDR (United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction). (2014). Global Risk Data Platform.

## Appendix 2: Tentative Timeline for ESHS Documents development

Key deadlines	Date
PP Distribution to ERM	26 November 2019
Receipt of the draft SESA for commenting	30 December 2019
Special Mission	11-13 December 2019 (TBC)
Publication of the preliminary SESA (fit for disclosure)	7 January 2020
Analysis mission	8 January 2020
Consultation event	Between 9 and 20 January 2020
POD Distribution to QRR	16 January 2020
Receipt of the revised SESA (with consultation report)	20 January 2020
Publication final SESA	30 January 2020
Distribution to OPC	31 January 2020
Negotiation	6 February 2020
Board Approval	26 February 2020



### INDEX OF PROPOSED SECTOR WORK

No.	Studies	Description	Dates
1	Institutional studies	Institutional capacity analysis of the executing agency, design of the program's execution scheme and development of the risk matrix.	January 2020
2	Analysis of the migration phenomenon in potential eligible cities.	Analysis of recent migration flows and urban plans in potential beneficiary cities.	January 2020
3	Engineering studies/designs	During the program preparation, the available designs that will be part of the sample and that will be part of this operation, will be reviewed to validate the main parameters. Also, the budget related to the proposed solutions will be reviewed to verify the inclusion of all costs needed for the efficient construction of works and corroborate consistency with the local market conditions.	January 2020
4	Economic evaluation of a representative sample for the program	During the program preparation, a socioeconomic viability analysis will be carried out, considering a sample of representative projects for the type of work that will be financed by the program. This analysis will implement the cost benefit methodology.	January 2020
5	Environmental and social evaluation for the program	During the program preparation, the following studies will be developed for the sample projects: Environmental and Social Evaluation (ESE), Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP), Consultation Plan, Complain and Claim System. Additionally, the Environmental and Social Management Framework will (ESMF) will be elaborated for the complete program. These documents will be published before the analysis mission and the public consultation will be published before Operations Policy Committee (OPC).	January 2020

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<sup>1</sup> The information contained in this Annex is confidential and will not be disclosed. This is in accordance with the "Deliberative Information" exception referred to in paragraph 4.1 (g) of the Access to Information Policy (GN-1831-28) at the Inter-American Development Bank.