

TC Document

1. Basic Information for TC

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| ▪ Country/Region: | REGIONAL |
| ▪ TC Name: | Regional Anti-Xenophobia Strategy |
| ▪ TC Number: | RG-T4164 |
| ▪ Team Leader/Members: | Paraiso Pinto Furtado Luzes, Marta (SCL/MIG) Team Leader; Van Der Werf Cuadros, Cynthia (SCL/MIG) Alternate Team Leader; Acevedo Calle, Daniela (LEG/SGO); Adela Davalos (SCL/MIG); Barbara Buchbinder (SCL/MIG); Barbosa Taves De Gouvea, Heleno (ORP/REM); Matias Sodor (SCL/MIG); Mendoza Centellas, Mariana Beatriz (ORP/GCM); Sobral De Elia, Mariana (SCL/MIG); Tres Viladomat, Joaquin (SCL/MIG) |
| ▪ Taxonomy: | Research and Dissemination |
| ▪ Operation Supported by the TC: | . |
| ▪ Date of TC Abstract authorization: | September 2022 |
| ▪ Beneficiary: | Beneficiary countries part of the Quito process |
| ▪ Executing Agency and contact name: | Inter-American Development Bank |
| ▪ Donors providing funding: | Canada Cooperation Framework(CCF) |
| ▪ IDB Funding Requested ¹ : | US\$147,368.00 |
| ▪ Local counterpart funding, if any: | US\$50,000.00 (In-Kind) |
| ▪ Disbursement period (which includes Execution period): | 24 months |
| ▪ Required start date: | 12/01/2022 |
| ▪ Types of consultants: | Firms and Individual Consultants |
| ▪ Prepared by Unit: | SCL/MIG-Migration Unit |
| ▪ Unit of Disbursement Responsibility: | SCL/MIG-Migration Unit |
| ▪ TC included in Country Strategy (y/n): | Yes |
| ▪ TC included in CPD (y/n): | Yes |
| ▪ Alignment to the Update to the Institutional Strategy 2010-2020: | Diversity; Gender equality; Institutional capacity and rule of law; Social inclusion and equality |

2. Objectives and Justification of the TC

2.1 In the past five years, Latin America and the Caribbean has experienced the largest intraregional displacement of people in its recent history. More than 6.1 million people have fled the humanitarian crisis in Venezuela and relocated to other countries, mainly in the region. Over 5 million Venezuelans have chosen to settle in Latin America and the Caribbean. Colombia, Peru, and Ecuador are among the main

¹ These funds will be administered by the IDB through a Project-Specific grant (PSG). Canada Cooperation Framework will contribute CAD \$8 million, which is equivalent to US\$6.34 million at the exchange rate of 1.26118 CAD to US\$ as of April 13, 2022.

destinations, hosting a total of 3.2 million Venezuelans (1.8 million in Colombia, 1.28 million in Perú, and more than 500,000 in Ecuador).²

2.2 Rising numbers of migrants posed challenges and opportunities for receiving countries, which have received unprecedented flows of people and whose reception and integration capacities were developed on the move. Challenges in accessing regularization programs, limited inclusion in social services such as health and education public services, barriers to integration in the labor market and poor labor market outcomes and a rise in xenophobic sentiments across the region are the main barriers to the full socio-economic integration of migrants in host-societies.

2.3 The effects of the migration dynamics caused by the Venezuelan diaspora have prompted Colombia and other countries in the region to implement coordinated responses and cooperate through different platforms, including the Quito Process. The members of the Quito Process have committed to coordinating their efforts to strengthen the assistance given to Venezuelan migrants and refugees and their reception and integration in host communities in Latin America and the Caribbean.³ The agenda of the Quito Process has been built around the challenges and opportunities posed by displacement from Venezuela to member countries. The Quito Process has designated “champion countries” to lead coordination efforts on different identified priority themes. These efforts are supported by other international stakeholders, including UN agencies and the Group of Friends of the Quito Process donors’ group (currently led by Canada), of which the IDB is a member.

2.4 In recent years, there has been an increase in xenophobia in the context of the health, economic and social impacts caused by Covid-19. Negative public perceptions of migration among national populations have hindered the implementation of many public policies targeting migrants from Venezuela due to the influence of sectors of civil society through social media platforms, traditional media outlets, direct acts of violence, and even statements by some public officials.⁴

2.5 Women migrants are especially at risk to suffer the negative effects of stereotypes, particularly when they face intersecting discrimination, because of both their gender and their migration status. In Mexico, stereotypes of Central American women as housekeepers or sex workers reduce their ability to access employment in other sectors.⁵ In the United States, a 2018 study by the University of Chicago found that respondents were more likely to suspect migrants from Latin America, Africa, and the Middle East to be undocumented, compared to migrants from other western regions.⁶

2.6 The fact that several countries in the region are experiencing similar xenophobic dynamics led to region-wide initiative against xenophobia. Social attitudes towards migrants in LAC have become increasingly negative, which suggests that solidarity toward more vulnerable populations does not increase during times of

² R4V Venezuelan population registered by the R4V. Reporting dates and frequency vary from country to country: (Colombia: 1,842,390; Peru; 1,286,290; Ecuador: 508,935; Chile: 448,100; Argentina: 171,000; Brazil: 365,400; Panama: 144,500 ; Mexico: 83,000)

³ The 13 member countries of the Quito Process are Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Guyana, Mexico, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, and Uruguay.

⁴ Cortes, C., & Chatruc, M. (2022). ¿Qué se ha dicho en las redes sociales sobre los migrantes durante la pandemia? La Maleta Abierta, <https://blogs.iadb.org/migracion/es/redes-sociales-migrantes-prejuicios-pandemia/>

⁵ <https://www.ecosur.mx/libros/producto/genero-y-migracion-volumen-ii/>

⁶ <https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/abs/10.1177/0003122418794635?journalCode=asra>

crisis—on the contrary, such times usually lead to negative reactions toward them.⁷ These results underline the importance of supporting measures for refugees and migrants, who are made more vulnerable in times of crisis when prejudices are heightened, and these populations receive less support from host communities.

2.7 At the IDB, the Migration Unit has been leading the agenda on public perceptions and xenophobia towards migrants. The agenda on public perceptions and migrants has been carried out from a research and operational perspective. On the research side, the Migration Unit has been leading projects that aim to understand and monitor the public opinion of host communities towards migrant populations (such as the Public Perceptions Laboratory on Migration). Additionally, the knowledge team has developed several experiments to understand which interventions work in changing preferences and attitudes toward migrants. On the operational side, the Bank has extensive experience in migration and migratory contexts (Guyana, GY-T1179; and Trinidad and Tobago, TT-T1111), and is leading operations that, amongst other things, have a focus on tackling xenophobic practices in host communities (for example, the CR-J0002 operation in Costa Rica).

2.8 Justification: This proposal would support Colombia, as a champion country for anti-xenophobia efforts, as well as the International Organization for Migration (IOM), to create a unified, regional strategy against xenophobia within the framework of the Quito Process. Combatting xenophobia within host countries is crucial to adopt and implement inclusive public policies that support the socioeconomic integration of refugees and migrants into their host communities, and identify solutions for the region's new circumstances that allow all countries to grow⁸. The proposal to implement the Regional Strategy against Xenophobia is being spearheaded by Colombia's Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the focal point for anti-xenophobia initiatives within the Quito Process, in coordination with Colombia's Border Management Office, the Presidential Agency for International Cooperation, the Ministry of Labor, and the Migration Agency of Colombia. The strategy is based on social cohesion and seeks to facilitate socioeconomic integration. With support from UNHCR and the IOM, the Technical Secretariat of the Quito Process is working to make this initiative a reality and to strengthen coordination around the project between States, UN agencies, the Group of Friends, and the Pro Tempore President of the Quito Process. These stakeholders will work in coordination with the IDB Migration Unit to lead the process of designing and implementing the activities that form part of this TC, in line with the Migration Unit's work agenda.

2.9 Objective: This project seeks to build knowledge of national and regional anti-xenophobia campaigns, initiatives, actions, and programs that have been implemented in Latin America and the Caribbean. The project is a "non-reimbursable" operation. The project will focus on developing a regional campaign toolkit for organizing an outreach campaign against xenophobia that will be based on behavioral drivers. The toolkit will be constructed using a participatory process (consultations with key stakeholders such as local civil society or women's rights movements), to understand the targeted audience's perception of migrants. The campaign toolkit will have a special focus on women migrants, and women's rights, to ensure that gender

⁷ Rodríguez Chatruc, M., and Roza, S.V. 2021. Attitudes Towards Migrants During Crisis Times. IDB Working Paper Series 1252.

⁸ UNDP/ILO. 2021. Regional Socioeconomic Integration Strategy. Migration from Venezuela: Opportunities for Latin America and the Caribbean. UNDP/ILO.

is integrated throughout the campaign design, implementation, monitoring, and reporting. The campaign will be coordinated by the IDB, not the countries themselves. Finally, the spaces for discussion between countries will be created for debate activities, outreach actions, and dissemination of the campaign.

2.10 Beneficiaries: The main beneficiaries of the products generated by this TC are the 13 member countries of the Quito Process. The products generated by this TC will be used and adopted by decision-makers and government agencies from the Quito Process countries. The products developed and lessons learned by the end of this process will be useful for other countries facing similar challenges in integrating migrant populations into their communities, particularly women and children.

2.11 Scope of the TC: During the first stage, anti-xenophobia campaigns and initiatives that are already in existence in the 13 countries covered by the TC will be identified. The findings of such an analysis will then be used to produce a toolkit to develop an effective anti-xenophobia media campaign that can be adapted to a country's specific circumstances. The toolkit will have an important focus on the specific challenges migrant women face.

2.12 Alignment with the Institutional Strategy. The TC is consistent with the updated Institutional Strategy (UIS) (AB-3190-2). **Development challenges:** (i) social inclusion and equality by addressing, through a communications toolkit, the marginalization, and exclusion provoked by xenophobic reactions that may be experienced by migrants. **Crosscutting axes:** (i) Gender Equality, by strengthening and promoting the socio-economic integration of women and vulnerable migrant populations; in particular women, following the Gender and Diversity Sector Framework Document (GN-2800-8), the Gender Action Plan (GN-2531-19), and the IDB 2025 Vision "Reinvest in the Americas: a Decade of Opportunity"; and (iii) Institutional Capacity and Rule of Law by strengthening the institutional capacity of the governments to develop a regional campaign toolkit for organizing an outreach and awareness-raising campaign against xenophobia to address one of the barriers countries face with socioeconomic integration of migrants and harnessing the benefits of migration. **Alignment with the CCF/Source of funding:** The TC is aligned with the objective of the CCF, which is to contribute to the inclusion of migrants in their host communities through investment grants and technical cooperation. This TC's ultimate outcome is to enhance socio-economic integration of Venezuelan refugees, migrants, and returned emigrants, particularly women and children, in host communities in targeted countries in the Latin America and Caribbean region. These challenges are addressed considering three cross-cutting axes: i. differential approach to gender and diversity; ii. institutional strengthening and awareness rising around xenophobia; and iii. the promotion of collective regional action. Challenges in accessing regularization programs, limited inclusion in social services such as health and education public services, barriers to integration in the labor market and poor labor market outcomes, and a rise in xenophobic sentiments across the region are the main barriers to the full socio-economic integration of migrants in host-societies are the main barriers to socioeconomic integration. Therefore, by developing a regional campaign toolkit for organizing an outreach campaign against xenophobia based on behavioral drivers with a special focus on women migrants, and women's rights, the TC is aligning itself with the purpose of the CCF.

3. Description of activities/components and budget

3.1 To achieve this objective, the Quito Process Regional Strategy against Xenophobia will include **three** components:

3.2 Component 1 (US\$35,000): Comparative document of regional anti-xenophobia approaches on a country-by-country basis. Identify national and regional anti-xenophobia campaigns, initiatives, actions, and programs that have been implemented in Quito Process Member Countries and implement the exchange of best practices among those stakeholders. Analyze different countries' approaches to the issue to develop a unified approach, considering gender disparities.

3.3 Component 2 (US\$80,000): Development of a region-wide gender-aware anti-xenophobia toolkit for organizing outreach and participatory national campaigns. The main objective of this component is to find and develop tools and resources that can be presented in a variety of creative ways in the Quito Process countries and to generate messages through traditional and nontraditional media outlets. The tools and resources will be constructed through a participatory process that will involve local key actors and will include information on the root causes of negative perceptions. The tools will aim to react to the migration phenomenon but also will also have a preventive emphasis. Furthermore, the toolkit will have a particular focus on women, children, and LGBTQ populations.

3.4 Component 3 (US\$25,000): Spaces for discussion between countries in which to debate pro-integration activities. The findings of the survey will be presented in these spaces, leading to the discussion of national or regional activities that could be implemented in an articulated fashion by different countries with support from other member countries, national agencies, and the Group of Friends, using formats suggested by the creative agency that are approved by member states.

3.5 The Canada Cooperation Framework (CCF) expects to commit US\$147.368 (in cash) to this project. The Counterpart, the Quito Process Technical Secretary expects to commit US\$50.000 (in-kind) to this project, in the form of hours worked on each component.

Indicative Budget

| Activity/Component | IDB/Fund Funding | Counterpart Funding (in-kind) | Total Funding |
|---|------------------|---|---------------|
| Component 1: Comparative document of regional anti-xenophobia approaches on a country-by-country basis | US\$35.000 | US\$15.000 | US\$50.000 |
| Component 2. Development of a region-wide anti-xenophobia campaign that provides a toolkit for organizing outreach and awareness-raising national campaigns | US\$80.000 | US\$20.000 | US\$100.000 |
| Component 3. Spaces for discussion between countries in which to debate pro-integration activities | US\$25.000 | US\$15.000 (Quito Process Technical Secretariat) | US\$40.000 |

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|-------------------------|-------------|------------|-------------|
| Administrative fee (5%) | US\$7.368 | | US\$7.368 |
| Total Amount | US\$147.368 | US\$50.000 | US\$197.368 |

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

4. Executing agency and execution structure

4.1 The project team will be responsible for the preparation and submission to the donor of the project reporting, in compliance with the stipulations of the Administration Agreement.

4.2 The project will be executed by the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) by the guidelines and requirements established in the Technical Cooperation Policy (GN-2470-2) and the Procedures for the Processing of Technical Cooperation Operations and Related Matters (OP-619-4), through the Migration Unit (SCL/MIG). This is due to the experience and technical capacity generated by the Bank and because it is directly involved in coordinating migration policies and developing knowledge products that address this issue. SCL/MIG has been accumulating experience on the public perception of migrants in Latin America and the Caribbean, developing projects and a Regional Policy Dialogue on this issue, and leading the generation of knowledge on public opinion toward migrants within the Social Sector. The Migration Unit will coordinate the activities of this TC with the Knowledge, Innovation, and Communications Sector (KIC/KIC) and the Social Sector (SCL/SCL). The IDB will supervise the consulting services, each dedicated to its respective component, and may provide technical inputs to the consultants' reports. The ownership of the intellectual property rights belongs to the Bank. The final products will be shared with the Beneficiary Governments.

4.3 Procurement (Annex IV) will be carried out in accordance with the Bank's established procurement methods, namely: (a) Procurement of individual consultants, in accordance with AM-650; (b) Procurement of consulting firms for services of an intellectual nature in accordance with GN-2765-4 and its associated operational guidelines (OP-1155-4); and (c) contracting of logistical and other non-consulting services in accordance with policy GN-2303-28.

4.4 In terms of the supervision of this TC, under the direction of both the team leader specialist and the alternate team leader, the project team will be responsible for

monitoring and facilitating the activities required to achieve the expected results. The TC will be monitored and evaluated in accordance with Bank requirements and through the Results Matrix. Annual and final reports will be prepared in Convergence, as established in OP-1385-4.

5. Major issues

- 5.1** No significant risks have been identified in association with the execution of this TC. However, local policies in the region may hinder the implementation of activities in some of the countries in the area. As this is a nonbinding process, countries may choose whether to implement it once it is complete. The toolkit will provide options to tailor the products to individual contexts, considering sensitivities and varying perceptions among national populations.
- 5.2** Difficulties in implementing or carrying out the strategy within each country due to limited resources in some countries. Additional funding may be required for individual States to implement the strategies developed as part of this project.
- 5.3** Difficulty in spreading the message due to lack of access to the media or other high-impact channels. Specific funding may be required for this purpose.

6. Exceptions to Bank policy

- 6.1** This project has no exceptions to Bank Policy.

7. Environmental and Social Strategy

- 7.1** This TC will not finance feasibility or pre-feasibility studies for investment projects or associated environmental and social studies, and therefore does not meet the applicable requirements of the Bank's Environmental and Social Policy Framework.

Required Annexes:

[Request from the Client - RG-T4164](#)

[Results Matrix - RG-T4164](#)

[Terms of Reference - RG-T4164](#)

[Procurement Plan - RG-T4164](#)