



Concept Environmental and Social Review Summary

Concept Stage

(ESRS Concept Stage)

Date Prepared/Updated: 08/31/2020 | Report No: ESRSC01580



BASIC INFORMATION

A. Basic Project Data

| | | | |
|--|---|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| Country | Region | Project ID | Parent Project ID (if any) |
| Peru | LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN | P174730 | |
| Project Name | SPF Peru: Emergency Response for Venezuelan Migrants and Refugees | | |
| Practice Area (Lead) | Financing Instrument | Estimated Appraisal Date | Estimated Board Date |
| Social | Investment Project Financing | | 10/23/2020 |
| Borrower(s) | Implementing Agency(ies) | | |
| International Organization for Migration | | | |

Proposed Development Objective

The Grant objective is to support the inclusion of and support for Venezuelan migrants in Peru and improve the country’s response to COVID-19, through the provision of emergency cash transfers to poor and vulnerable Venezuelan migrants, and through actively mitigating discrimination and xenophobia.

| Financing (in USD Million) | Amount |
|----------------------------|-------------|
| Total Project Cost | 4.00 |

B. Is the project being prepared in a Situation of Urgent Need of Assistance or Capacity Constraints, as per Bank IPF Policy, para. 12?

Yes

C. Summary Description of Proposed Project [including overview of Country, Sectoral & Institutional Contexts and Relationship to CPF]

The grant would be implemented in partnership with the International Organization for Migrations through a RETF (Component 1) and direct technical assistance to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, entity in charge of coordinating the country’s response to the humanitarian crisis, through a BETF (Component 2).

Component 1 (RETF): Implementation of Emergency Cash Transfers to Venezuelan Migrants and Refugees (Implementing partner: IOM). The bulk of the grant will provide urgent assistance through emergency cash transfers



to vulnerable Venezuelan migrants and refugees in Peru who have been negatively affected by the social distancing measures taken to contain and mitigate the spread of COVID-19, and have not benefited so far from any relief effort. The activities will be concentrated in four key regions with heightened pressure due to migration and COVID-19: Lima, Tumbes, Piura and Trujillo. This component aims to reach 13,535 vulnerable families, covering approximately 54,140 Venezuelans with a one-time emergency transfer of PEN 760 (USD 235 approx.). This amount is based on what the Peruvian government is currently providing to nationals, avoiding any distortions between hosts and migrants and refugees. The amount is also estimated based on the Minimum Expenses Basket (MEB) established in the country. The delivery mechanism for this project will be through mobile transfers that will be distributed per family/household, in order to reduce direct contact and therefore, risks of contagion. As mobile transfers require a valid ID and a Peruvian mobile number for registration and anticipating that these requirements may be difficult to fulfill for some of the most vulnerable families, a second modality of prepaid cards for consumption in specific local establishments will be included for up to 3,000 households. Vulnerability criteria to determine eligible households will include single-parent headed households; households with dependent children and/or people over 60 years old; pregnant and breastfeeding women; households with members with mental and physical disabilities and/or in need of medical treatment; irregular migrants; asylum seekers and refugees; victims of GBV and/or human trafficking; people with chronic illnesses; LGBTIQ+ population in vulnerable conditions; people in the process of family reunification; people without support networks; and people with no income to meet their basic needs. IOM has already partnerships in place with key government organizations (such as National Superintendence for Migration, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Development and Social Inclusion and Ombudsman Office, among others), which give them access to mechanisms to allow the identification of beneficiaries for this component. Also, IOM has agreements with the BBVA in place, to implement electronic transfers. They are also developing similar partnerships with other banks, with the support of the IFC. Finally, within the capacities of this project, IOM will strengthen its presence in Piura and Trujillo, regions where there is a significant number of Venezuelans and both have been severely impacted by the COVID-19.

Component 2 (BETF): Strengthened response coordination, policymaking, antixenophobia, and project supervision (Technical assistance executed by WB): The lack of experience dealing with massive displacement and overstretched operational capacity due to the COVID-19 emergency, is hindering coordination roles at all levels. This is likely to have a negative effect on the mobilization capacity of the GoP to respond to this humanitarian emergency, impacting therefore in the economic integration of migrants and refugees. This component, requested and discussed with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, will finance the provision of technical assistance to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs based on international best practices for an enhanced coordination of the emergency response, and to strengthen their institutional capacities by supporting the development of consolidated framework for the recovery of Venezuelan migrants and their integration with host areas. The component will additionally support the implementation of innovative solutions towards social cohesion and combating xenophobia and discrimination. Studies in Peru have found that a single interaction with Venezuelans is enough for locals to change their perception towards them. Also, research shows that unconscious biases towards people we perceive as different can be overcome through targeted trainings. Strategic communications and messaging highlighting the contributions of migrants and refugees to host communities can also support successful integration.

For the purpose of the AIN processing and as a request from the SPF, the AIN includes both components the RETF for Component 1 and BETF for Component 2. For the purpose of the ESF ESRS, ESF only applies to Component 1 that is RETF.



D. Environmental and Social Overview

D.1. Detailed project location(s) and salient physical characteristics relevant to the E&S assessment [geographic, environmental, social]

Direct beneficiaries for the cash transfers (mobile transfers and prepaid cards), which is in the Recipient Executed Trust Funded (RETF) component, will be focused in four regions of Peru: Tumbes, Piura, Trujillo, and Lima. These regions are prioritized as some of the major cities/urban areas are located here, including an important number of Venezuelans migrants. Likewise, OIM has previous experience rolling out similar interventions in these territories, which represents an advantage to quickly initiate the intervention. Additional criteria for prioritization in the four regions include: a) Tumbes is the main entry point of Venezuelans crossing into Peru. Venezuelans entering Peru from this point are on unsafe and vulnerable conditions; b) More than 80% of the Venezuelan population in Peru is concentrated in Lima; c) Outside Lima, Piura and Trujillo are the two cities with the most significant number of migrants and refugees, either transiting through or taking up residence.

The proposed period of implementation is nine (9) months.

D. 2. Borrower’s Institutional Capacity

This project has only one component that is Recipient Executed Trust Funded (RETF). For the implementation of this single Component, the World Bank will provide a grant directly to the International Organization for Migration (OIM) following general fiduciary guidelines described in the Memorandum of Agreement between both institutions that was signed in May 2018.

The International Organization for Migration (OIM) of the United Nations will implement these activities through the Basic Needs Protection Sector. OIM will be responsible for the implementation of the project including administrative, financial, and E&S risk management of the project, including the preparation and execution of the Labor Management Procedures (LMP) and the Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP). OIM will coordinate as needed with the Ministry of Social Development and Inclusion (MIDIS), which is responsible for leading strategies focused on the poorest and most vulnerable population including cash transfer programs for the poor Peruvian households. Likewise, OIM will strengthen its presence in Piura and Trujillo.

OIM has vast experience designing and implementing humanitarian assistance projects with migrants and refugees, including conditional and non-conditional cash transfers programs. Specifically in Peru, OIM brings to the table the knowledge needed to expedite implementation and are leaders in the Venezuelan migrant and refugee response at the regional and national levels. OIM also has direct experience executing Bank-supported projects and is familiar with the Bank’s safeguards requirements. Although OIM’s technical and humanitarian staff will implement environmental and social requirements in the project given its low risk nature, they will consult with the in-house environmental and social staff for guidance if needed.

II. SCREENING OF POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL (ES) RISKS AND IMPACTS

A. Environmental and Social Risk Classification (ESRC)

Moderate

Environmental Risk Rating

Low

Environmental risk is considered Low. The activities supported by this project are not expected to have any negative environmental impacts. No rehabilitation or construction of infrastructure or other actions having an impact on the

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environment will be financed through the project. The project will be implemented in four regions (Tumbes, Piura, Trujillo, and Lima) that still have a significant number of COVID-19 cases. Like any other activity during this pandemic, this project presents risks of exposure of project personnel to COVID-19. To mitigate this risk, the project proposes implementation alternatives that minimize exposure (i.e. mobile transfers and pre-paid cards); proposes the provision of necessary personal protective equipment and training on their use and disposal, and will implement proper prevention strategies in alignment with WHO and Ministry of Health guidelines. These mitigation measures will be described and integrated into Labor Management Procedures under ESS 2.

Social Risk Rating

Moderate

The main social risks of Component 1 of the project relate to potential tensions originating from a lack of clarity or misunderstanding regarding the eligibility criteria to receive the benefit. To mitigate these risks, the eligibility criteria include a comprehensive list of variables to reach the most vulnerable among Venezuelan migrants and will work with different grassroots organizations to disseminate information about the program. In addition, the OIM will develop a robust Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) to address any complains resulted from Venezuelan migrants or organizations supporting Venezuelan migrants and refugees. In a complementary effort that is separate from this project, the Bank will be providing technical assistance to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs from Peru to implement a communication campaign to address the high negative perceptions and xenophobia against Venezuelans in this region that were identified in the Bank’s socioeconomic assessment, "An Opportunity for All: Venezuelan Migrants and Refugees and Peru’s Development", which was published in November of 2019. The communication campaign will highlight the positive collective impact of these efforts, through reduced economic vulnerability and risks of contagion of COVID-19 and the contribution of Venezuelans to the COVID-19 mitigation and recovery process of the country. A draft Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) and a Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) will include a stakeholder mapping and a communication strategy to guide the interactions with beneficiaries and ensure that any concerns and grievances are managed during project execution.

As reflected throughout this ESRS, the ESF only applies to Component 1 of the project, which is the RETF component. Nevertheless, given that Component 2, which consists of providing technical support to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs for an enhanced coordination of the emergency response, will seek 1) to strengthen its institutional capacities for promoting the recovery of Venezuelan migrants and their integration with host areas; and 2) to support the implementation of innovative solutions towards social cohesion and combating xenophobia and discrimination, the project's Social risk (which would otherwise be considered Low) is Moderate. This is because of the relatively sensitive nature of the social issues connected with addressing xenophobia and discrimination based on national origin.

B. Environment and Social Standards (ESSs) that Apply to the Activities Being Considered

B.1. General Assessment

ESS1 Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts

Overview of the relevance of the Standard for the Project:

This standard is relevant, although the project’s components are not expected to have any negative environmental and social impacts. The project will neither finance nor support any civil works activities; therefore, a specific Environmental and Social Assessment is not needed. However, there are several existing social assessment reports that provide information on the socioeconomic conditions of the Venezuelan migrants in Peru. In November of 2019, the Bank published an extensive socioeconomic report titled "An Opportunity for All: Venezuelan Migrants and

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Refugees and Peru's Development". The cash transfers will be implemented in four regions (Tumbes, Piura, Trujillo, and Lima) with still a significant number of COVID-19 cases. As of mid-July 2020, Peru was the ninth country in the world most affected by the COVID-19 pandemic, and the second hardest hit in LAC. Likewise, the project aims at benefiting highly vulnerable Venezuelan populations that will be identified using multiple vulnerability variables such as gender, age, disabilities, GBV, households with COVID-19 cases, ethnicity, sexual orientation, human trafficking, single-parent headed households, people in the process of family reunification, people without support networks, and so forth. COVID-19 is hitting the poor and vulnerable in the entire country disproportionately and among them, the Venezuelan migrant and refugee population in Peru is significantly more impacted by the pandemic. Based on this assessment, access to health services and insurance is extremely low among Venezuelan migrants and refugees in Peru: only 9% percent of them have health insurance. When sick, only 33% sought care in a health facility or doctor's office, due to financial constraints and lack of insurance. Finally, perceptions towards Venezuelans have worsened dramatically during the pandemic, as they are increasingly seen as a burden for the country, handicapping the response to the pandemic and the post-COVID-19 recovery. While it is estimated that 100% of Peruvian informal poor workers and as many as 81% of Peruvian informal non-poor workers will benefit from at least one of the Government emergency cash transfer programs, Venezuelans will not receive emergency transfers, leaving them with no means to mitigate the impact of the pandemic. This would increase the overall vulnerability of the country to surmount the crisis, as migrants and refugees will be less likely to enforce social distancing measures, increasing the chances of new outbreaks.

In this way, the project aims to provide support for Venezuelan migrants and refugees in Peru, improve the country's response to COVID-19 and reduce exclusion and xenophobia. In particular, the grant will provide urgent assistance through emergency cash transfers to vulnerable Venezuelan migrants and refugees in Peru who have been negatively affected by the social distancing measures taken to contain and mitigate the spread of COVID-19, and have not benefited so far from any relief effort. The project will rely on the use of cash transfers using mobile transfers and pre-paid cards. These mechanisms will be used to reduce the risk of more COVID-19 infections in the selected geographic areas. Besides, the project will provide the necessary personal protective equipment (PPE) and training on their use and disposal and will implement proper prevention strategies in alignment with WHO and Ministry of Health guidelines. Details on these protocols will be described in the LMP.

The project is expected to reach 13,535 vulnerable families, covering approximately 54,140 Venezuelans with a one-time emergency transfer of PEN 760 (USD 235 approx.). IOM has its database of beneficiaries' migrants and refugees since 2017 that includes a series of socio-economic variables and is updated regularly. This database holds information for approximately 30,000 people from Venezuela. The selection of the final target beneficiaries will be based on a prior socio-economic assessment that uses vulnerability criteria such as gender, age, disabilities, GBV, households with COVID-19 cases, ethnicity, sexual orientation, human trafficking, single-parent headed households, people in the process of family reunification, and people without support networks. The selection of a limited number of Venezuelan beneficiaries represents a risk related to loss of social and political support to provide help to migrants from Peruvian society and the potential tensions originating from a lack of clarity or misunderstanding regarding the eligibility criteria to receive the benefit. To mitigate these risks, the team proposes to prepare communication campaigns that highlight the positive collective impact of these efforts, through reduced economic vulnerability and risks of contagion and the contribution of Venezuelans to the COVID-19 mitigation and recovery process of the country. A Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) and a Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) will be



developed under ESS 10, including a stakeholder mapping and a communication strategy to guide the interactions with beneficiaries and ensure that any concerns and grievances are properly managed during the project execution.

Areas where “Use of Borrower Framework” is being considered:

None.

ESS10 Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure

This standard is relevant. To design this project and implement the cash transfers, OIM Peru has been consulting and working closely with relevant Peruvian government counterparts such as the National Superintendence of Migration, the National Ombudsman Office, the Ministry of Women and Vulnerable Population (MIMP), regional and local governments and other UN agencies such as UNHCR. Besides, IOM possesses information regarding refugees and migrants in vulnerable conditions from the National Superintendence of Migration and its humanitarian partners. The National Ombudsman Office and IOM have worked together to raise awareness regarding the smuggling of migrants. Through this project, the cooperation with this institution will be strengthened to keep improving identification systems and the assistance to vulnerable people. OIM has also carried out a consultation process with humanitarian actors that are currently working in the field, which will also serve as channels of communication to inform government, social assistance programs about the assistance to vulnerable Venezuelans. Likewise, IOM will sign agreements with a private company by applying IOM Procurement standard procedures to deliver prepaid cards to the beneficiaries. Also, IOM will sign agreements with selected financial networks, mainly those with a greater presence throughout the national territory, to provide mobile transfers. In Peru, there are several companies and banks that have experience with these cash transfer modality and are available in the target locations.

OIM will prepare a draft Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP), proportionate to the risk of the project, that will be disclosed by project appraisal. The SEP will include a Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) that will be ready and publicly available to process any complaints resulting from project activities. The Venezuelan migrant community will be informed about the existence of this mechanism. All technical information and ESF compliance requirements will be disclosed in an on-going manner and in a way that is satisfactory to the Bank.

B.2. Specific Risks and Impacts

A brief description of the potential environmental and social risks and impacts relevant to the Project.

ESS2 Labor and Working Conditions

This standard is relevant. The implementation of cash transfers carried out by OIM will include two categories of workers, namely project workers directly associated with OIM and contracted workers associated with private service providers. Given the nature of the work, no children under 18 will be employed in any of the activities supported by the Project. OIM will develop a health security protocol due to COVID-19 and equip its staff with protection equipment and training to respect the preventive measures recommended by WHO, like social distance and avoiding agglomeration. OIM will also adopt a Code of Conduct and a GRM for its staff and for workers associated with the private service providers. These mitigation measures will be included the Labor Management Procedures (LMP) and in contracts with all private service providers. To ensure the safety and security of beneficiaries, OIM's staff will guide service providers on the importance and necessity of purchasing PPE and will have additional face masks and alcohol gel at all distribution points. IOM will put in place health and safety measures at the selected locations, especially

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during COVID19, to ensure that beneficiaries can safely and securely access and use their pre-paid cards. These measures, as well as the use of mobile money transfers, are a key part of IOM's focus on preventing COVID-19 exposure and transmission. OIM, the main implementing partner, has an internal responsive grievance mechanism to allow workers to quickly inform management of any labor issues, such as a lack of PPE. This system will be available to any category of workers related to the project. OIM will prepare a Labor Management Procedures (LMP), proportionate to the risk of the project and will be ready and disclosed by appraisal.

ESS3 Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention and Management

N/A

ESS4 Community Health and Safety

This standard is relevant. The Project will implement cash transfers to vulnerable Venezuelan populations. For this reason, mitigation measures will be in place to prevent or minimize the spread of COVID-19. Using a mitigation hierarchy, the project will prioritize the use of technologies such as mobile transfers and pre-paid cards that were selected to reduce the risk of infection. OIM will develop a health security protocol due to COVID-19 and equip their staff with protection equipment and training to respect the preventive measures recommended by WHO, like social distance and avoiding agglomeration. This Occupational Health and Safety (OHS) protocol will be included the Labor Management Procedures (LMP), and in contracts with all private service providers. To ensure the safety and security of beneficiaries, OIM's staff will guide service providers on the importance and necessity of purchasing PPE and will have additional face masks and alcohol gel at all distribution points.

ESS5 Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement

N/A

ESS6 Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources

N/A

ESS7 Indigenous Peoples/Sub-Saharan African Historically Underserved Traditional Local Communities

This standard is relevant. The project aims at benefiting highly vulnerable Venezuelan populations that will be identified using multiple vulnerability variables such as ethnicity, gender, age, disabilities, GBV, households with COVID-19 cases, sexual orientation, human trafficking, single-parent headed households, people in the process of family reunification, people without support networks, and so forth. Ethnicity variables will be included using criteria aligned with requirements under this Standard to benefit indigenous peoples from Venezuela that are known to have migrated to different countries, particularly neighboring countries. Given the low risk nature of the Project, OIM will make an effort to identify as many Venezuelan indigenous beneficiaries using the SEP as their main instrument to reach potential beneficiaries in an accessible, culturally appropriate, and inclusive manner. If this effort results in the identification of Venezuelan IPs whose particular circumstances would require a differentiated approach to the



delivery of project benefits to them, the relevant project documents (starting with the SEP) will be updated to specify this approach.

ESS8 Cultural Heritage

N/A

ESS9 Financial Intermediaries

N/A

B.3 Other Relevant Project Risks

No other relevant environmental and social risks have been identified.

C. Legal Operational Policies that Apply

OP 7.50 Projects on International Waterways No

OP 7.60 Projects in Disputed Areas No

III. WORLD BANK ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL DUE DILIGENCE

A. Is a common approach being considered? No

Financing Partners

No other multilateral or bilateral funding agencies are being considered.

B. Proposed Measures, Actions and Timing (Borrower’s commitments)

Actions to be completed prior to Bank Board Approval:

Based on the available information, the team has prepared the following list of the different studies and instruments to be developed by the Borrower prior to the specified milestones:

- (i) Draft Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) that will accompany the project’s implementation will be prepared and disclosed by appraisal. The SEP will be consistent with ESS 10 and will include a Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM).
- (ii) Labor Management Procedures (LMP) that will incorporate a Code of Conduct and a worker-specific GRM will be prepared and disclosed by appraisal. The LMP will be consistent with ESS 2.

Possible issues to be addressed in the Borrower Environmental and Social Commitment Plan (ESCP):

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The project will ensure consistency with the ESF through the preparation and implementation of the Environmental and Social Commitment Plan (ESCP), which will be prepared by OIM during the preparation stage of the project, prior to appraisal. The ESCP will include actions and measures in line with the relevant ESSs. It will outline an adaptive management process, requirements for monitoring and preparing reports, and institutional agreements that will need to be subscribed to.

C. Timing

Tentative target date for preparing the Appraisal Stage ESRS

11-Sep-2020

IV. CONTACT POINTS

World Bank

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Borrower/Client/Recipient

Borrower: International Organization for Migration

Implementing Agency(ies)

V. FOR MORE INFORMATION CONTACT

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VI. APPROVAL

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