

TC Document.

I. Basic Information for TC

▪ Country/Region:	ECUADOR
▪ TC Name:	Support to the socioeconomic integration of vulnerable population in Manta Canton.
▪ TC Number:	EC-T1494
▪ Team Leader/Members:	Zegarra Azcui, Francisco (SCL/MIG) Team Leader; Dias Alvarenga Baptista, Dulce Benigna (SCL/LMK) Alternate Team Leader; Adela Davalos (SCL/MIG); Barbosa Taves De Gouvea, Heleno (ORP/REM); Bocarejo Suescun, Diana (SCL/GDI); Isabela Mourino Aoun (ORP/REM); Mendoza Benavente, Horacio (LEG/SGO); Mendoza Centellas, Mariana Beatriz (ORP/GCM); Oliveri, Maria Laura (SCL/LMK); Ramirez Bello, Maria Cecilia (CAN/CAN); Rosero Casco, Maria De Los Angeles (CAN/CEC); Sobral De Elia, Mariana (SCL/MIG); Vila Saint-Etienne, Sara (LEG/SGO)
▪ Taxonomy:	Client Support
▪ Operation Supported by the TC:	.
▪ Date of TC Abstract authorization:	.
▪ Beneficiary:	Municipality of Manta
▪ Executing Agency and contact name:	Inter-American Development Bank
▪ Donors providing funding ¹ :	Canada Cooperation Framework(CCF)
▪ IDB Funding Requested:	US\$368,421.00
▪ Local counterpart funding, if any:	US\$44,288.00 (In-Kind)
▪ Disbursement period (which includes Execution period):	36 months
▪ Required start date:	October 2022
▪ Types of consultants:	Individuals and Firms
▪ 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):	No
▪ Alignment to the Update to the Institutional Strategy 2010-2020:	Gender equality; Institutional capacity and rule of law; Social inclusion and equality

II. Objectives and Justification of the TC

- 2.1 The objective of this non-reimbursable technical cooperation project is to contribute to the socio-economic integration of Venezuelan migrants into their host communities with a specific focus on women, by enhancing access to social services² and economic

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.

² The technical cooperation will support, through a single window model and mobile brigades, the provision of social services through the Patronato, psychosocial care, legal assistance, medical assistance, particularly gynecology and obstetrics, and support to reinforce school insertion. From the implementation of these services, it is expected that a policy document or care model, sustainable for the municipality, will be elaborated.

opportunities³ in the Manta Canton (municipality), Ecuador. This project intends to (i) facilitate the access of migrants and host community members to social services by expanding and concentrating their supply through the implementation of the ALIA⁴ Model in different locations of Manta, such as *Casa de la Niñez*, *Patronato* and *Centros de Desarrollo Comunitario*; and (ii) promote economic opportunities and inclusion to migrants, with an emphasis on women.

- 2.2 Ecuador is a country with multifaceted migration conditions. Ecuador is a migrant sending country; however, since the first decade of the 21st century, it has become a host country for refugees and a transit route as well as a destination for migrants in the region. This condition has prompted national public policy responses, including constitutional amendments and the adoption of certain national policies in favor of migrants' rights.
- 2.3 In August 2019, the Ecuadorian Government imposed a visa requirement for Venezuelan citizens trying to enter Ecuador. The new regulation prevented the regular entry of migrant and refugee populations, pushing them to seek irregular passages to reach Ecuadorian territory. According to the Regional Interagency Platform for Refugees and Migrants from Venezuela (R4V), as of March 2022, there are 513,903 Venezuelan citizens residing in Ecuador. Ecuador has become a country that has shown attractive traits for Venezuelan migrants and refugees who in turn have decided to extend their stay in the country. The cities with the highest concentrations of Venezuelan migrants, nearly 65% of the total migrant population, are Quito, Guayaquil, Cuenca, Manta, and Santo Domingo. Migrant presence has brought significant challenges in terms of building local public policies for reception, but above all, for socioeconomic inclusion. On June 1, 2022, the President of the Government of Ecuador, signed Decree 436 through which migratory amnesty was granted and an extraordinary regularization process is implemented for Venezuelan migrants and their families who arrived in Ecuador through regular border crossings and are in an irregular situation. This Decree will allow an estimated 35% of the Venezuelan migrant population in Ecuador to obtain the Temporary Residence Visa of Exception (VIRTE for its acronym in Spanish) after complying with the requirements defined in the Decree. This regularization process reiterates the commitment of the Ecuadorian

³ To generate economic opportunities, the technical assistance, among others, will conduct a study on the needs of the labor market in coordination with the private and productive sector of Manta, to promote the certification of labor competencies and training activities that promote the labor inclusion of migrants and host population. This will be done in coordination with the Ministry of Labor, SECAP and the private sector. Likewise, an employability route will be designed, which will become the road map of the municipality of Manta for public policy management in economic integration. Finally, a Digital Talent Initiative for women will be designed and implemented with the objective of developing and strengthening their digital skills to achieve their incorporation into the labor market. (see terms of reference).

⁴ As part of the Regional Public Good of Strengthening Regional Capacity for the Integration and Social Inclusion of Migrant Populations (RG-T3543) the IDB analyzed successful experiences of one-stop-shop models of social services at the international level, and interviews with migrants, experts and social service providers, in order to understand the ecosystem of services from the users' perspective. The outcome was "ALIA". ALIA's methodology seeks to answer the question: How can we connect migrants to the wide range of social services they need to thrive? It does this by integrating services via a one-stop shop to optimize resources and streamline processes in the service network. In practice, the biggest challenge lies in getting the most needy migrants to come to it. www.kit-alia.org.

government to strengthen the processes of socioeconomic integration of the Venezuelan migrant population and their full incorporation into Ecuadorian society.

- 2.4 **The case of the city of Manta is revealing.** Since 2014, with the growing displacement of millions of Venezuelan migrants and refugees, Manta became an entry city to Ecuador and served as a transit point to Peru and the Southern Cone countries. This dynamic, however, started to change in 2017, as migrants saw an opportunity to stay in the country due to the remuneration of labor in US dollars (domestic currency) and the regulatory framework for migrant protection (World Bank, 2020). According to the Municipality of Manta, it is estimated that the migrant and refugee population accounts for 6% of the total population in the canton, between 13,000 and 15,000 people, of which 61% are women,⁵ most of them willing to stay permanently. As for Venezuelan migrants and refugees, Manta holds 3.2% of the population at a national level.
- 2.5 When analyzing the main needs of the Venezuelan migrant and refugee population, there is a variation depending on the length of time the person has been in the country. According to the latest needs assessment (May 2022) by the Working Group for Migrants and Refugees (GTRM for its acronym in Spanish) food, shelter/accommodation, and employment are the main categories for all surveyed people, but there are shifts worth highlighting. Food is the first need between 2020 and 2022, and shelter accommodation is the second most important one. For groups with less than 1 month in Ecuador, the need for documentation, hygiene items, and transportation are the most frequently mentioned necessities. On the other hand, 73.7% of the surveyed population said that they still need access to childcare services and childhood development.
- 2.6 **Since 2018, Manta has doubled the provision of assistance to Venezuelan migrants and refugees.**⁶ Health services in the territory of Manta are covered by the

⁵ Source: Municipality of Manta.

⁶ According to Consejo Cantonal de Protección de Derechos de Manta, in 2018, the Rodríguez Zambrano Hospital provided 4,507 medical cares to population in a situation of human mobility; while, only for the **first half of 2021**, medical care stood at 3,577. This is also demonstrated by the statistics of the Working Group on Refugees and Migrants, GTRM, which reports care provided in Manta canton, as follows for 2019, 11,703 representing 1.07% of total care nationwide; for the year 2020, 57,195 representing 4.69% of total care nationwide. 195, representing 4.69% of the total number of services nationwide; for the year 2021, 82,000, representing 6% of the total number of services nationwide; while for March 2022, 20,235 services will be provided, representing 8.5% of the total number of services nationwide. This is corroborated by the DTM, conducted by IOM, in June 2021, among the main motivations for choosing Ecuador and, above all, Manta as a destination are job opportunities (64.9%) and family reunification (25.2%). A total of 83.4% have been in the country for more than a year and 93.5% do not yet know how long they will stay.

Ministry of Health, *Patronato*⁷ *Municipal*⁸ and private clinics. The Ministry of Health has several centers throughout the territory, while *Patronato Municipal* has health centers that cover the medical needs of the community plus preventive medicine and care programs. However, social services, mainly health, are concentrated in the urban area, while rural areas lack hospitals -at different levels of care- health centers, or private clinics, for instance, differences between urban and rural access to health care are evident. The Municipality of Manta notes that 15% of health care public centers are in rural areas, while the remaining 85% are in urban areas. Health care provision in rural areas of Manta is limited both in quality and quantity, reducing real possibilities of access. The reason is that rural health care centers are understaffed and lack specialists, medicines, and equipment. Therefore, referral to other medical units is constant (GAD Manta, 2020). One of the greatest challenges is to guarantee women's sexual and reproductive rights, and to this end, the *Patronato Municipal* will provide primary health care through mobile units⁹.

- 2.7 **For gender-based violence (GBV), the current situation and trends in Ecuador are concerning.** Migrant and refugee women in Ecuador face increased vulnerability to gender-based violence. The northern Ecuadorian border with Colombia is a territory marked by a series of socio-political complexities, such as the presence of criminal gangs creating a context of insecurity and violence that affects incoming populations, particularly women and girls, who face specific risks such as suffering gender violence, sexual violence, forced prostitution, human trafficking, or sexual exploitation. In Ecuador, 6 out of 10 women (60.6%) have experienced some type of gender-based violence; 1 out of 4 women have experienced sexual violence (25.7%) and 9 out of 10 divorced women have experienced some type of gender-based violence. Of all the women who have experienced some type of gender-based violence, 69.5% of cases experienced it from their partners or former partners. Studies on GBV in Manta are limited and have been conducted mostly between 2014 and 2018. There is little discussion about GBV for migrants focused on Manta, except for some comparative studies between cantons, elaborated by International Organizations. According to a study conducted in Manta, between 2014 and 2017, 39 women were murdered in Manabí because of their gender status, 32 of these happened inside at home and 7 on public roads during the same period¹⁰ (MSP-IOM). According to an assessment by

⁷ Art.55 COOTAD. - Exclusive competencies of the Municipal GADs: g) Plan, build and maintain the physical infrastructure and equipment of public spaces for social, cultural and sports development, in accordance with the law. With prior authorization from the governing body of public policy, through an agreement, **the municipal decentralized autonomous governments may build and maintain physical infrastructure and health and education facilities in their territorial jurisdiction.**

⁸ In 2021, 159,450 people were attended in medical brigades; 49,240 were attended in medical centers of the Municipality; and 9,535 women received gynecological care. Between January and June 2022, *Patronato Municipal* has provided medical care to 85,000 people.

The *Patronato Municipal* has increased its budget each year, as follows: 2020: US\$ 1,130,140; 2021: US\$ 1,366,890; 2022: US\$ 2,320,000.

⁹ Patronato Municipal has specific health services for women such as: **Clinica de la Mujer:** Diagnostics for the early detection of diseases that affect women. These services have care protocols and coordination with the Ministerio de Salud Pública, since they must have permits to operate, and are within the framework of the Integral System for the Protection of Rights.

¹⁰ Ministerio de Salud Pública del Ecuador (MSP), Organización Internacional para las Migraciones (OIM). 2022. Diagnóstico situacional sobre Violencia Basada en Género (VBG) y Salud Sexual y Salud

HIAS and UN Women (2020), 8 out of 10 migrant women have suffered some type of gender-based violence in their lifetime. Likewise, the figures for sexual violence are alarming: 64% have suffered sexual harassment; 70% of the interviewed women have been victims of rape; 54.1% have been victims of forced sex through deception, blackmail, or threats, and 15.7% using force or a weapon (HIAS & UN Women, 2020). Therefore, legal assistance and accompaniment specialized in gender-based violence will be provided. Also, the mobile units described in 2.6, will provide legal services, accompanied by medical, psychological and social work care to address cases of gender-based violence.

- 2.8 **The labor situation of the population in Ecuador is already complex.** According to INEC, by the end of 2021, the national unemployment rate was 5.2%. The urban unemployment rate was 6.8% and the rural rate was 2.3%. Unemployment has a greater impact on the migrant and refugee population, which has less access to adequate employment and, therefore, to social protection linked to formal labor contracts. According to the GTRM (2022), 65.7% of the migrants surveyed are employed. Of them, 21% work in the formal sector and 79% in the informal sector. According to the DTM (2021), 71.5% work in the commerce sector, 8.5% in the beauty sector, and 6.2% in the construction sector. There are no statistics on the economic inclusion of migrant women; i the GTRM provides information on assistance activities targeting women.
- 2.9 **Access to suitable employment requires a temporary or permanent residence visa.** According to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Human Mobility, from January 2020 to January 2022, 78,843 visas have been granted to Venezuelans; meaning that only 15.4% of the above-mentioned total of Venezuelans in Ecuador (513,903) have regular status. Economic inclusion is one of the challenges that the Municipality of Manta must face, therefore the medium-term goal is to promote the development and diversification of the economy of the canton. For this, local comparative advantages, regional trends and global opportunities will be addressed by establishing training and skills development that will also work on partnership opportunities for the creation of products and services with the added value of creativity and innovation, towards the objective of promoting resilience and social and economic sustainability. To promote the economic inclusion of women, Municipal service areas such as Casa de la Niñez and Centros de Desarrollo Comunitario will be strengthened to ensure that women have safe spaces to care for their children and facilitated provisions of social services for the protection of their rights. These centers will provide psychosocial care, legal assistance, and medical assistance, particularly gynecology and obstetrics, and will reinforce school insertion for children and adolescents.
- 2.10 **Manta has incorporated a human mobility approach¹¹ in its local planning to meet the specific needs of migrants, particularly women and children, through**

Reproductiva (SSR) en Quito, Manta, Machala, Guayaquil y Lago Agrio y su vinculación con las personas en situación de movilidad humana, MSP-OIM. Quito, Ecuador.

¹¹ The Municipality of Manta is in the process of debating the **Ordinance for the promotion and protection of rights of people in situation of human mobility in the Manta Canton** that replaces the local regulation of 2012. The new draft Ordinance aims at the promotion and comprehensive protection of the rights of persons in situation of human mobility that ensures the exercise, guarantee and enforceability of the rights enshrined in the Constitution, the Organic Law of Human Mobility and international instruments; and declares as public policy the promotion, comprehensive protection of rights and compliance with the obligations of people in the different dynamics of

the Migrant Assistance Program. An example of this is the creation of *Casa de la Niñez*. This is a safe place where families find assistance, psychosocial care, information, and referral to specialized services, operating in a modern center for educational and social care for children and adolescents in vulnerable situations. This space fosters skills development for the youngest children, under the guidance of care professionals who stimulate their abilities. In addition to *Casa de la Niñez*, Manta is leading the development of *Centros de Desarrollo Comunitario*¹².

- 2.11 The Organic Law on Human Mobility (2017) establishes in Article 165 the granting of powers to local, provincial and municipal governments to create regulations for social, economic, productive, labor integration and respect for the human rights of people in human mobility and in particular of returned migrants; coordinate with public and private institutions the comprehensive care for the population in human mobility; integrate in its development and territorial planning actions, public policy, plans, programs and projects to ensure the effective exercise of the rights of people in human mobility; participate in the spaces for dialogue and inter-institutional coordination on human mobility; and, Prevent human trafficking and smuggling of migrants in coordination with the human mobility authority, the migration control authority and other competent entities.
- 2.12 **Lack of knowledge about services and lack of care centers for the migrant and refugee population have become two major barriers to facilitate access to protection services.** The report *Barreras para el acceso al Sistema de Protección Social que enfrenta la población migrante y refugiada en Ecuador* (ILO, 2022) affirms that the Ministry of Economic and Social Inclusion, MIES, has social assistance services; however, the World Bank identifies targeting problems¹³ within these services, as they leave more than half of the extreme poor out of their coverage. The reasons would be the lack of integration of the social assistance network and the weaknesses of the system in linking beneficiaries of labor inclusion programs to financial services and potential clients in the productive sector. This same report details that the Venezuelan population does have access to child development and

human mobility and their families living in the canton Manta, through the generation of specific instruments for the effect and/or the mainstreaming of the human mobility approach in public policy, plans, programs or projects at the municipal level. This human mobility mainstreaming approach is embodied in Plan de Desarrollo y Ordenamiento Territorial, PDOT, whose purpose is to "guide and determine the actions and interventions of the public and private sector at the local level, and its compliance promotes sustainable development. It is circumscribed in the entire territory of the canton, including urban and rural areas. The purpose is to articulate the territorial vision in short (1 or 2 years), medium (5 years) and long term (10 or 20 years), with specific guidelines and interventions regarding economic development, conservation, use and management of natural resources, and cultural heritage; risk prevention and reduction; climate change management; transportation, mobility, accessibility, energy and telecommunications service network systems; the role of its human settlements, both urban and rural". (Secretaría Técnica de Planificación de Ecuador, 2019).

¹² These centers provide comprehensive care with school support, training, continuing education, and active spaces to the most vulnerable population. Manta has 10 CDCs in urban and rural areas.

¹³ Challenges in the transversalization of public policy and management of information, limited access to appropriate employment, limited access to a regularization process, difficulty in covering affiliation fees, lack of knowledge and lack of clear information on requirements, Lack of knowledge about the services and centers of care by the migrant and refugee population, among others.

day care programs, but they represent only 1% of the total number of users of these programs (ILO, 2022). On the other hand, the migrant and refugee population does not have access to cash national transfer programs, excluding them from the social protection system and contradicting the principle of equal rights (Art. 9) established in the Ecuadorian Constitution. **The barriers evidenced in terms of access to social services and protection for the migrant and refugee population can be addressed by strengthening these services by the local decentralized autonomous governments** (GAD for their name in Spanish). On the other hand, the MSP- IOM diagnosis recommends supporting the decentralized levels and GADs in the effective implementation of health policies at the territorial level¹⁴.

- 2.13 Therefore, the Government of Ecuador, and the Municipality of Manta as the requesting entity, have requested a non-reimbursable technical cooperation operation, which principal objective is to enhance access of migrants and host community members to social services and economic opportunities in Manta by strengthening the capacities of public services providers through models that will facilitate access and information of the available services. The beneficiaries will be the population of Manta who are in vulnerable conditions¹⁵.
- 2.14 **Strategic Alignment.** The TC is consistent with the updated Institutional Strategy (UIS) (AB-3190-2) and is aligned with the **development challenges**: (i) social inclusion and equality by promoting equal access by the migrant population to social services and economic opportunities in Manta canton, particularly women. It is also aligned with the **cross-cutting themes**: (i) **Gender Equality**, by strengthening and promoting the increase of opportunities for socioeconomic insertion of women, and through activities and services that will insert women, mostly victims of gender-based violence, into protection and care routes. (ii) **Institutional Capacity and Rule of Law** by strengthening the institutional capacity of the Manta canton in relation to social services, promoting the modernization of administrative processes and services to provide social and public services. The non-reimbursable technical cooperation is also aligned with the IDB Group Country Strategy with Ecuador 2022-2025 (GN-3103-1) under the strategic objective of improving the management and quality of social services. Additionally, the program will contribute to the Corporate Results Framework (CRF) 2020-2023 (GN-2727-12) through the beneficiary indicators of initiatives supporting migrant and host populations, employment initiatives, and countries with strengthened gender equality and diversity policy frameworks.
- 2.15 It is also consistent with the following Bank sector frameworks: (i) Migration (GN-3021); (ii) Labor (GN-2741-12); and (iii) Gender and Diversity (GN-2800-8) by enabling

¹⁴ Ministerio de Salud Pública del Ecuador (MSP), Organización Internacional para las Migraciones (OIM). 2022. Diagnóstico situacional sobre Violencia Basada en Género (VBG) y Salud Sexual y Salud Reproductiva (SSR) en Quito, Manta, Machala, Guayaquil y Lago Agrio y su vinculación con las personas en situación de movilidad humana, MSP-OIM. Quito, Ecuador.

¹⁵ National regulation emphasizes the priority attention that 9 groups of society must receive, where the state will provide full protection to people who present a condition of vulnerability. These groups of people are called "Priority Attention Groups", being: the elderly, children and adolescents, pregnant women, people with disabilities, persons deprived of liberty, and those suffering from catastrophic or highly complex diseases. The same priority attention will be given to people at risk, victims of domestic and sexual violence, child abuse, natural or anthropogenic disasters (Constitution of the Republic of Ecuador, 2008 - Art. 35).

access to information that increases knowledge and communication of the intersection between gender and migration issues and directly supporting the implementation of care and protection pathways of the rights of priority groups, with a special emphasis on migrants and women.

III. Description of activities/components and budget

3.1 **Component I (US\$170,000). Strengthen and support access of migrants and host community members in need to social services in Manta.** The low levels of access to health, including sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR) and social protection service are linked to the lack of knowledge of the rights, services, and care centers by those who require them. Although the right to health is universal in Ecuador, among migrants there is a generalized lack of knowledge of rights and of the portfolio of services. Given this limitation, the following activities are envisaged as part of the component:

- **Implementation of the ALIA Model.** With the support of the local interlocutors, this model aims to build links of trust between the migrant population and the Manta authority by bringing social services closer to the population through physical spaces made available by the local government. Its added value includes tools designed to facilitate access to services for the migrant population, such single windows, and mobile squads. The model foresees to expand the capacity of service providers and strengthen the social services offered in several locations, such as Patronato Municipal House, Casa de la Niñez and Centros de Desarrollo Comunitario: psychosocial care, legal assistance, medical assistance, particularly gynecology and obstetrics, and support to reinforce school insertion. The model will support the provision of social services through the Patronato, in psychosocial care, legal assistance, medical assistance, particularly gynecology and obstetrics, and support to reinforce school insertion. From the implementation of these services, it is expected that a policy document or care model, sustainable for the municipality, will be elaborated
- **Expand the coverage of social services to the migrant population and those in vulnerable situations through the creation of itinerant management models¹⁶.** To reach rural areas, the team that will provide social services will travel throughout the territory of Manta.
- **Support the implementation of care and protection pathways of the rights of priority groups, with a special emphasis on migrants and women.** The actions/activities to ensure routing to protection will be activities carried out by the Patronato through the ALIA model to be implemented. It is foreseen that these

¹⁶ The Municipality of Manta has two mobile clinics to provide home medical care to the population of the canton, especially in rural areas. This is a complementary and supportive action for the health system provided by the Municipality, through Manta Salud and Clínica de la Mujer. These units have three medical offices: gynecology, general medicine, and dentistry. In addition, there are bathrooms with toilets and sinks for the use of medical personnel, among other services. The mobile units strengthen the medical brigades that permanently tour the canton with assessments, treatment, and free medicine. The team that will provide social services will be part of the Mobile Units' health days. On the other hand, it is important to highlight that only the **Municipality of Manta and the Provincial Government of Manabí have Mobile Health Units**. The two local governments coordinate with the different international organizations and agencies that refer migrant population to the health services provided by the two institutions.

activities will be those of care, referral (depending on the case and care protocols) and accompaniment. The beneficiaries will be those who identify themselves through the brigades or who come to the Patronato's services.

- **Conduct trainings for social and protection service providers** on case referral and use of the roadmaps designed.

3.2 Component II (US\$180,000). Promote economic opportunities for priority groups and migrants, particularly women¹⁷. The following activities will be carried out to implement this component:

- Support the design and implementation of a “Campus” platform for gender-responsive training and skills development, with an emphasis on promoting productive development, innovation, and economic inclusion for migrants and host community members, particularly women, in the Manta Canton¹⁸.
- Design a roadmap for employability, oriented towards labor inclusion of people in human mobility, women, and priority groups. Incorporate diverse stakeholders, especially private enterprises of the Manta Canton.
- Conduct a study on professional profiles of people in human mobility, including women and priority groups, for certification of labor competencies.
- Conduct a study on the needs of the labor market in Manta for the certification of labor competencies that will allow for the labor inclusion of people in human mobility, including women, and priority groups.
- Implement a certification of labor competencies through SECAP (Ecuadorian Services for Professional Training - Servicio Ecuatoriano de Capacitación Profesional) for migrants, especially women, to facilitate their economic integration in the Manta Canton.
- Provide training services for the formation and development of soft and hard skills oriented towards certification of labor competencies, which respond to the demand of economic sectors, previously identified by the Municipality of Manta in agreement with the private sector.
- Design and implement a Digital Talent Initiative for women to develop and strengthen their digital skills to achieve their incorporation into the labor market. (No digital solution development will be performed).

¹⁷ Art. 54 COOTAD.- Among the functions of the municipal decentralized autonomous government is the following: h) Promote local economic development processes in its jurisdiction, paying special attention to the social and solidarity economy sector, for which it shall coordinate with other levels of government. Manta's Development and Land Management Plan (Plan de Desarrollo y Ordenamiento Territorial, PDOT) establishes as general objective to diversify the economy and generate the conditions to promote the economic development of the Canton, making it more inclusive and articulated with the country and the world, becoming a development pole, all within the framework of the powers and functions granted by the Constitution, the COOTAD, among other regulations in force.

[https://manta.gob.ec/db/PDOT/pdot-](https://manta.gob.ec/db/PDOT/pdot-2021/FASE_2_PROPUESTA_2/revisionFASE_2_PROPUESTA_PDOT_MANTA2020.pdf)

[2021/FASE_2_PROPUESTA_2/revisionFASE_2_PROPUESTA_PDOT_MANTA2020.pdf](https://manta.gob.ec/db/PDOT/pdot-2021/FASE_2_PROPUESTA_2/revisionFASE_2_PROPUESTA_PDOT_MANTA2020.pdf).

¹⁸ According to population projections made by the PDOT, it is estimated that by the year 2035 the Manta Canton will grow by about 51,000 people, and the Manta/Jaramijo and Montecristi conurbation by 110,000 people, under the current employment rate, the canton will require about 16,000 new jobs for that year, and for the conurbation an estimated 33,000 jobs, which reveals the urgent need for the canton to generate new jobs.

- Design the "Umiña" fund. A non-refundable financing scheme of up to US\$ 10,000 of seed capital or for scaling up of businesses directed, founded, and formed by women, including migrant women. (No disbursement will be made as seed capital)

3.3 The Canada Cooperation Framework (CCF) expects to commit US\$368,421 to this project. The local counterpart will be in kind and has estimated US\$44,288 to support the coordinator of the project and facilities operational costs

Indicative Budget

Activity/Component	Description	IDB/Fund Funding	Local counterpart	Total Financing
Component I	Promote and strengthen the supply of social services to priority population groups in Manta	US\$170,000	US\$44,288	US\$214,288
Component II	Promote economic opportunities for priority groups, with emphasis on migrants and women	US\$180,000	-	US\$180,000
Administrative Fee (5%)		US\$18,421	--	US\$18,421
Total Amount		US\$368,421	US\$44,288	US\$412,709

3.4 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-Hocs and CLFGS and a Proposal to Unify Them as Project Specific Grants (PSGs)" (Document SC-114). As contemplated in these procedures and the abovementioned 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.

IV. 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. The disbursement period (which includes Execution period) was estimated to be 36 months.
- 4.2 The project will be executed by the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) at the request of the Government of Ecuador and by the beneficiary, the Municipality of Manta, in accordance with the guidelines and requirements established in the Technical Cooperation Policy (GN-2470-2) and in the Procedures for the Processing of Technical Cooperation Operations and Related Matters (OP-619-4), through the migration unit of the social sector (SCL/MIG). This is due to the experience generated by the Bank, and its capacity, through the Migration Unit, to advise and transfer

lessons learned from other countries, as well as the promotion of best practices from within and outside the region on the subject. The Bank will supervise the consultancy services and the beneficiary may provide technical inputs to the consultants' reports. The unit of disbursement responsibility will be the IDB Migration Unit.

- 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 Policy GN-2303-28 for logistics and other related services, and its associated operational guidelines (OP-1155-4).
- 4.4 The *Patronato*, through a Municipal ordinance, is the only entity in charge of the attention, delivery of goods and provision of services to citizens, mainly to people belonging to priority groups: children, adolescents, senior citizens, people with disabilities, women, people in a situation of human mobility and in a situation of vulnerability due to natural or anthropogenic reasons. Likewise, the direct contracting of the "*Unidad Patronato Municipal de Amparo Social*"¹⁹, is foreseen, for the execution of Component I, due to its exceptional experience and knowledge of the territory and in the implementation of social services and due to the urgency of amplifying and giving continuity to the relevant social work in the municipality that represent a natural continuation of previous work carried out by them and because is the only provider with competencies for the assignment, and it presents a clear advantage over competition. Also, it is expected to contract the services of SECAP (Ecuadorian Professional Training Service), during Component II execution, to provide a labor certification process. SECAP, is the only public institution attached to the Ministry of Labor Relations, whose objective is to develop competencies, knowledge, skills, and abilities in Ecuadorian workers through training and professional education processes that respond to the demand of the productive and social sectors, promoting the use of the labor competencies approach in the training processes. The procurement process suggested represent a natural continuation of the previous work carried out by them and because is the only provider with competencies for the assignment.
- 4.5 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 reports and a final report will be prepared and submitted according to the Technical Cooperation Monitoring and Reporting System (OP-1385-4).
- 4.6 The nature of the activities and products to be developed to meet the objective of this technical cooperation is specific to the conditions of the Beneficiary, the Municipality of Manta. For this reason, it is appropriate that this institution be the owner of the

¹⁹ The "Unidad Patronato Municipal de Amparo Social" was founded by an act of the Municipal Council of the Municipality of Manta through the Constitutive Ordinance of the Municipal Patronage of Social Assistance of Manta promulgated on December 5, 1995, under the Municipal Regime Law, this norm provides its own legal status with administrative and financial autonomy, non-profit, with the purpose of providing medical and social assistance to the most needy classes of the canton. In 2019, the internal structure of the Municipal Patronage Unit was reformed, establishing the Specialized Health Care Unit, the Social Work Department and the Social and Community Service Unit. These are responsible for the care, delivery of goods and provision of services to citizens, mainly to people who belong to priority groups: children, adolescents, seniors, people with disabilities, women, people in a situation of human mobility and in a situation of vulnerability due to natural or anthropogenic reasons.

intellectual property rights of the outputs, ensuring a mechanism for the appropriate use of these by the Bank, in specific for the digital initiative, the structuring of the Umiña program and the various reports that will allow building public policy. In this regard, the Beneficiary will be the owner and holder of all intellectual property rights, including without limitation the copyrights, in relation to and/or associated with all outputs to be developed under this assistance. If required by the Bank, the Beneficiary shall grant a license of use to the Bank, free of charge.

V. Major issues

- 5.1 The number of stakeholders involved implies significant coordination efforts. Both on the part of the IDB and the Government. This has been assessed as a medium-low risk related to project management, which may result in delays in execution time. It should be remembered that migration is a multidimensional challenge, so the response must be multisectoral, and in this project in particular, the coordination of actors will be very important to improve efficiency in the delivery, mainly of social services.
- 5.2 To this end, periodic meetings will be held with stakeholders and focal points will be defined for each of the participating agencies, to resolve and advance any possible issues that may arise. In addition, supervision missions will be scheduled during execution.

VI. Exceptions to Bank policy

- 6.1 No exceptions to Bank policy have been identified.

VII. 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 - EC-T1494](#)

[Results Matrix - EC-T1494](#)

[Terms of Reference - EC-T1494](#)

[Procurement Plan - EC-T1494](#)