

4 CAUSAL IMPACT EVALUATION RESULTS



The main result of the impact evaluation is that the **Multipurpose CBI**, despite being a one-time assistance with a fixed amount, **could facilitate the integration process among highly vulnerable people**. This means that this CBI, in addition to fulfilling its purpose of covering immediate basic needs, can also generate positive side effects in facilitating the integration process of the beneficiaries.

Using the “before-after” and “between” approach to compare and understand the integration outcomes, **the impact evaluation study shows the following results:**

- The Multipurpose CBI **increased migrants’ overall integration outcomes**, with larger effects on navigational, social and economic dimensions.
- The Multipurpose CBI **increased economic activity and autonomy**, generating positive effects on self-employment, particularly through the creation of small businesses.
- Those who have a **higher educational level generated more positive impacts** than those with a lower educational level in various dimensions of integration, mainly in the social, navigational and economic dimensions.
- Positive effects** of CBI across integration dimensions, such as social and economic dimensions are **more pronounced for single-person households**, which is likely explained by the fact that the amount of the cash transfer was fixed and not adjusted for the size of the household.
- Both those in regular and irregular migratory situation perceived positive impacts in various dimensions of integration. However, those **in a regular migratory situation have a higher positive impact**, especially in the dimensions of navigation, social and economic, and in the probability of having a business.
- In view of the high vulnerability of the Venezuelans who participated in the study, **the beneficiaries continued to use some negative coping strategies**. Women are more susceptible to the use of negative coping mechanisms.

These results are consistent with the idea that the Multipurpose CBI increased economic activity and autonomy; however, the quantity and frequency were insufficient to lift the beneficiaries out of precarious and difficult working conditions. The level of assistance has to be continuously evaluated and complemented with other supports for multidimensional integration, especially for the most vulnerable population.

NOTE: The results in this study are not representative of the whole Venezuelan refugee and migrant populations in Peru. Therefore, the results only apply to those who are part of the sample, comprising of highly vulnerable Venezuelan refugees and migrants.

5 KEY CONSIDERATIONS

Based on the findings of the impact evaluation, the following reflections can be made:



Even though the main objective of the **Multipurpose CBI** is to cover immediate basic needs, it can be seen that this type of assistance also **generates positive side effects in the integration process of highly vulnerable Venezuelan refugees and migrants**.



Education has an important role in integration. Facilitating access to education and promoting the recognition of foreign qualifications in the host country can help improve integration outcomes.



Adjusting the amount of assistance to the size of the household could help increase the greater positive impacts of the intervention. Also, since the study highlights the potential of CBI as an assistance promoting integration, it would be important to design projects that include periodic cash assistance to take advantage of these positive side effects.



As multipurpose CBI triggered economic activity of migrants, this is also consistent with the mounting evidence that **cash transfers do not disincentivize or delay migrants’ entry into the labor market**. The Multipurpose CBI in addition to stimulating the economic activity of the beneficiaries, also does so for the local economic activity in the host community.



As the positive effects of CBI were particularly higher for those in regular situations, **opening pathways towards regularization is key to promoting the effective inclusion** of migrants, particularly among those in an irregular and vulnerable situation.



CBI should not be implemented in isolation. **Complementary measures to emergency assistance could improve the integration results of the CBI**, such as better access to business support, education, skills development and other integration measures.



It is **important to continue including and strengthening gender-sensitive approaches** in design and delivery to effectively support the integration of migrant women.



When designing interventions, it is **important to consider** not just the humanitarian or immediate needs of migrants but also **how these interventions link to and facilitate the medium and longer-term social inclusion** of migrants.

Visit the Migrant Integration Measurement Toolkit Webpage



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THE EFFECTS OF CASH-BASED INTERVENTIONS ON THE INTEGRATION OF VENEZUELAN MIGRANTS IN PERU

KEY FINDINGS USING A MULTIDIMENSIONAL APPROACH TO MEASURE MIGRANT INTEGRATION OUTCOMES



WITH FUNDING FROM:



This study analyzes the impact of the Multipurpose CBI program implemented by the International Organization for Migration (IOM) in Peru on migrants' **psychological, economic, political, social, linguistic, and navigational** integration, as well as in other outcome variables.

The **Multipurpose CBI** is an **emergency cash transfer program** provided to households affected by a crisis, such as the COVID-19 pandemic, **with the main objective of covering immediate basic needs.**

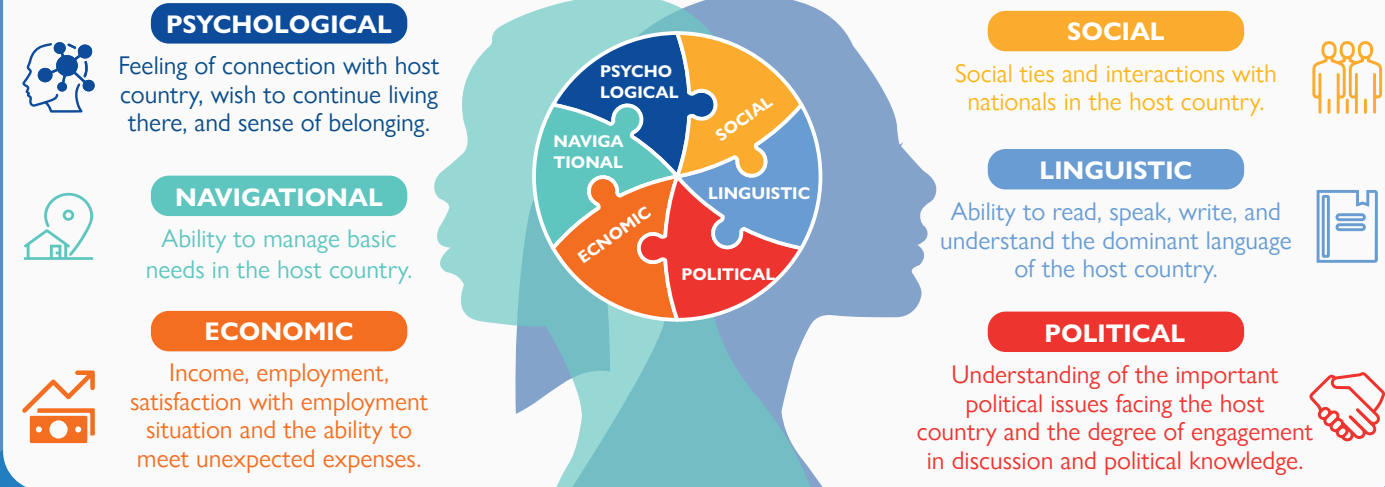
The **beneficiaries of this CBI are highly vulnerable Venezuelan refugees and migrants¹** living in Peru, who received a one-time payment of S/760² (approximately USD 200).

Following Harder et al. (2018), integration is defined as:

The degree to which migrants have the knowledge and capacity to build a successful, fulfilling life in the host society. This definition recognizes the importance of migrants' existing knowledge and capacity.

1 MULTIDIMENSIONAL INTEGRATION MEASUREMENT TOOLKIT

The study employed the IPL Integration Index and adapted it to the Peruvian context to measure migrants' integration outcomes. The IPL Integration Index – which is the core survey instrument of the toolkit – measures the multi-dimensional capacities and resources of migrants to settle in their new environment, considering the following six integration dimensions:

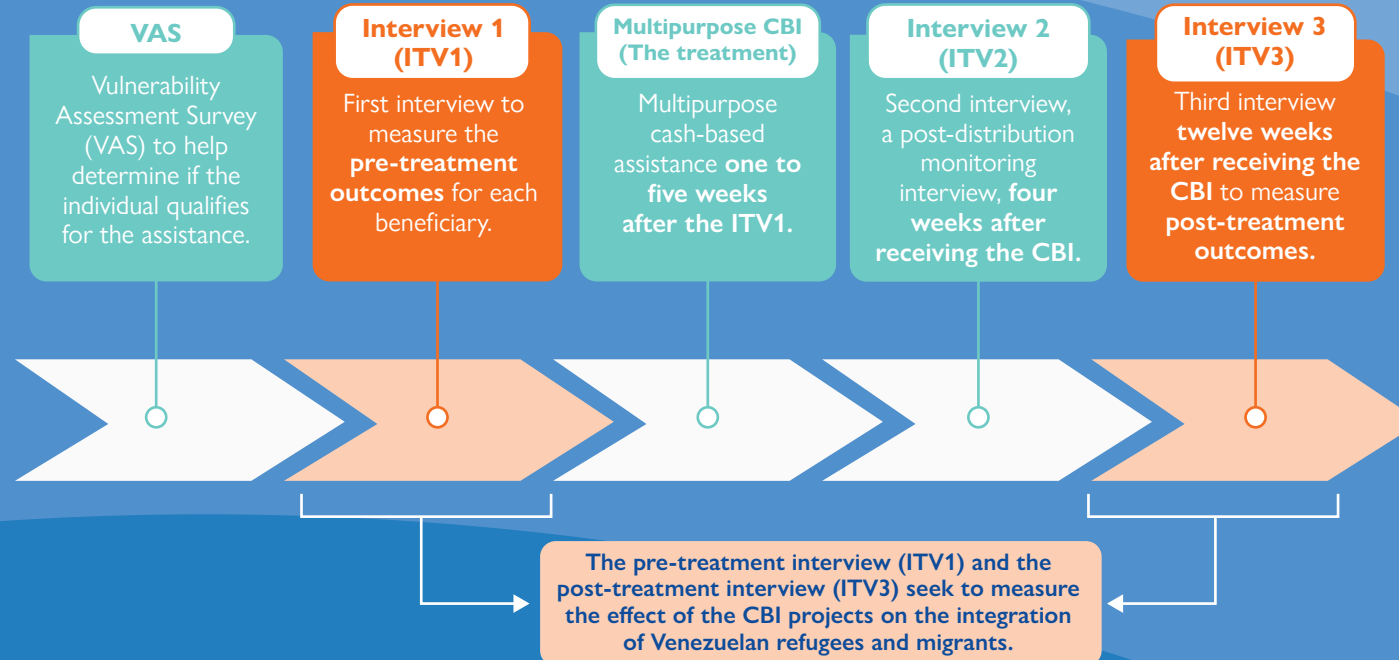


¹ With vulnerabilities such as GBV, human trafficking, LGTBIQ+, with disabilities, pregnant women or in breastfeeding period, people in need of international protection, people in an irregular migratory situation, households headed by a single man or woman, head of household older than 60 years, among others.

² IOM Peru took as a reference the amount of 760 soles of the monetary subsidies "Yo me quedo en casa" and "Bono Familiar Universal" granted by the Peruvian government in the framework of the national emergency due to the COVID-19 pandemic. These subsidies were delivered to Peruvian households, mainly those living in poverty, as an extraordinary additional measure to reduce the negative impact on the economy of households affected by the isolation and mandatory social immobilization measures.

2 APPLICATION OF THE MULTIDIMENSIONAL INTEGRATION MEASUREMENT TOOLKIT IN PERU

SCHEMATIC SURVEY DESIGN



CAUSAL IMPACT EVALUATION METHODOLOGY

THE BEFORE-AFTER APPROACH

compares integration outcomes of cohorts in the pre-treatment and post-treatment survey.

THE BETWEEN APPROACH

compares already-treated beneficiaries from earlier cohorts with not-yet-treated beneficiaries in a given survey week.

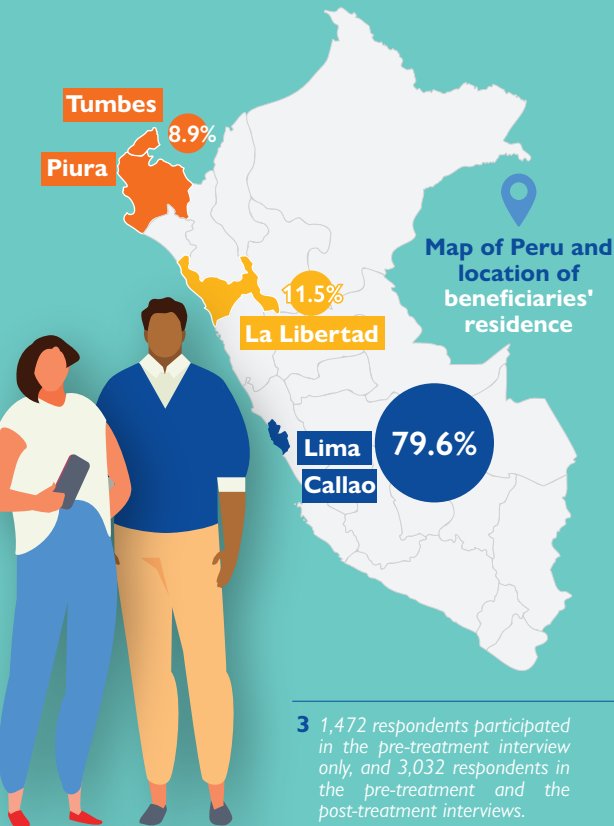
3 RESPONDENTS' PROFILE

4,504 CBI beneficiaries respondents³

PROFILES OF SURVEY PARTICIPANTS



VULNERABILITIES OF SURVEY PARTICIPANTS



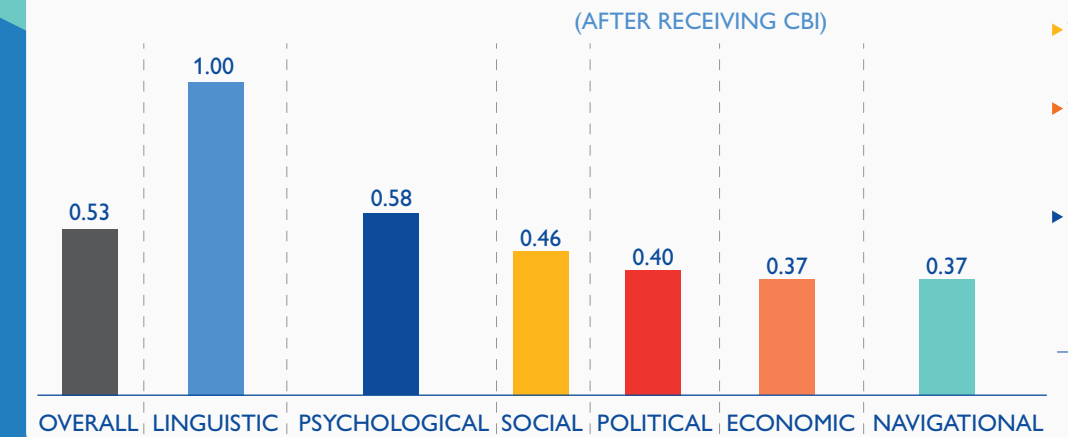
³ 1,472 respondents participated in the pre-treatment interview only, and 3,032 respondents in the pre-treatment and the post-treatment interviews.

INTEGRATION OUTCOMES OF CBI BENEFICIARIES

MIGRANT INTEGRATION INDEX

The integration index can range between 0 and 1, where higher scores indicate higher integration.

INTEGRATION SCORE PER DIMENSIONS (AFTER RECEIVING CBI)



► The overall integration score is 0.53.

► The psychological dimension has the highest score (excluding linguistic integration⁴).

► Men have higher integration scores than women in all the dimensions, particularly in economic, social, and political dimensions.

⁴ Since Venezuelans are native Spanish speakers in the host country, all participants were automatically assigned the maximum linguistic score.