



Reference: Funding Opportunity N. 72052722APS00001

Amendment Number: One

Issuance Date of Amendment Number One (1): May 10, 2023

Agreement Officer: Dion Glisan

Subject: Amendment One to the USAID/Peru and South America Regional (SAR) – Annual Program Statement (APS) Number 72052722APS00001

Dear Prospective Applicants:

The purpose of this Amendment One to referenced funding opportunity is: (1) to include an additional technical area of intervention for Development Assistance; and (2) to remove two Program Funding Areas: Regional Environment and Sustainable Growth and Gender equality, women's empowerment, and climate change.

Therefore, the APS as described above is hereby amended as follows:

1. SECTION I: Item A. Estimate of Funds Available and Number of Awards Contemplated

After "3. Gender Equality, Women's Empowerment, and Climate Change (\$1.5million)" add "4. Improving Solid Waste Management and Reducing Ocean Plastics in Peru (\$15million)".

2. SECTION V: PROGRAM FUNDING AREAS

Delete this section in its entirety and replace it with the following:

"1. Socio-economic Integration of Migrants

Problem Statement:

Legal, economic and societal challenges inhibit sustained socio-economic integration for migrants and refugees in their host countries.

Theory of Change:

IF migrants and refugees have access to stable employment and financial resources AND accompanying social protections (i.e., legal and social support), THEN they will be able to achieve economic security and successfully integrate into the formal economy and society of host communities.

Development Hypothesis:

The rapid and continued influx of Venezuelan migrants in countries throughout South America has strained each country's capacity to absorb such an unprecedented and large influx of people. Migrants and refugees need legal protections, social support, and economic opportunities to integrate and thrive in their host countries; public and private host country institutions should help create an environment for migrants and refugees to integrate and contribute to host country's social and economic progress. USAID is committed to supporting this socio-economic integration process as a long-term development goal.

Paramount to USAID's objectives is that sustainable socio-economic integration requires holistic support that recognizes that equitable access to employment, education, and health services is a fundamental right. Streamlined and effective pathways to regular migratory status recognized by all authorities and sectors are a priority. Collaborating with public officials, private sector entities, and community groups will contribute to a more rapid regularization of migratory status and to ensure equitable access to education and health resources.

The long-term regularization of migratory status is not only essential for increased migrant employment in the formal economy and access to social services but also offers an additional layer of protection for these communities against discrimination, labor exploitation, trafficking in persons, and gender-based violence. Hence, policies that support migrants' rights, strengthen access to education and health services, and remove barriers to employment are an integral part of assistance aimed at long-term sustainable changes. USAID is committed to confront growing xenophobia against migrants and refugees. Discrimination and isolation of the migrant population are barriers for all components of their socio-economic integration and for their welfare.

Background:

Over six million Venezuelans have fled Venezuela, seeking stability, security, and economic opportunities throughout South America. This humanitarian crisis is unprecedented in the region, taxing recipient countries like Peru where over 1.4 Venezuelans live. The majority of migrants and refugees are working in the informal market which is an economic loss for host nations. Half of migrants are women who continue to face sexual exploitation and abuse, human trafficking, gender-based violence (GBV), discrimination, and xenophobia. Gender-based violence is a "shadow pandemic" making it particularly difficult for migrant women who often lack the resources or knowledge to seek help.

2. Improving Solid Waste Management and Reducing Ocean Plastics in Peru

Restrictions:

This section addresses solid waste management and plastics pollution in Peru. USAID intends to make at least one but possibly multiple awards totaling up to US \$15million in support of activities that develop and establish effective, multi-sectoral models of solid waste management to reduce the quantity of mismanaged plastics and other solid waste within targeted municipalities and watersheds in Peru¹.

Problem Statement:

Municipalities, civil society, and the private sector in Peru lack the capacity, partnerships, and governance structures to effectively coordinate and implement multi-sectoral models that improve solid waste management.

Theory of Change:

IF more effective solid waste laws, policies, and regulations are in place and enforced, and IF municipal capacity to manage solid waste improves, and IF formal and informal solid waste businesses have better access to capital, equipment, and business support services, and IF the public is supported to change behaviors related to waste management; THEN the quantity of plastics and other solid waste entering watersheds and the ocean will decrease.

Background and Objectives:

Substantial volumes of plastic waste are being discharged into Peru's watersheds and waterways, degrading public health and the environment, contributing to climate change, and creating a drag on Peru's economic growth^{2,3}. More than 21,000 metric tons of solid waste are generated per day in Peru⁴, and approximately half of that waste ends up in illegal open-air dumps or is discharged directly into waterways. Infrequent but strong flooding that characterizes many watersheds in Peru flush large amounts of improperly disposed solid waste and other debris into the ocean, damaging infrastructure and redepositing some waste into low-lying communities along the way⁵. In 2020, Peru mismanaged over 250,000 MT of plastic waste in the country's coastal areas⁶. Some of these plastics enter the Humboldt Current, moving north from Peru to Ecuador and the Galapagos Islands, impacting marine wildlife and entering the marine food chain. Additionally, the Amazon River is one of the 20 most polluting rivers in the world, due in large part to mismanaged solid waste across the watershed⁷.

The disposal of solid waste in open dumps and waterways is illegal under Peruvian law, and Peru has a relatively robust set of national policies meant to improve solid waste management, increase recycling, and reduce the production of plastic waste⁸. While gaps remain in the governance enabling environment, especially in terms of enforcement, low capacity and performance of municipal governments, lack of engagement by the private sector, and low adherence to good household waste management practices by the public contribute to high levels of improper solid waste management and plastic pollution. Two key and related challenges are the lack of sanitary landfills and lack of reliable waste management services to ensure household waste is regularly collected and legally disposed^{9,10}. While the number sanitary landfills have grown significantly in the last few years, only 65 sanitary landfills and six controlled landfills existed across the entire country as of 2021¹¹, leaving limited options for proper solid waste disposal. Local authorities often lack the capacity or access to financial resources to navigate the complex technical and regulatory steps associated with designing, permitting, financing, and constructing new sanitary landfills¹². Formal and informal waste collection services, managed by municipal governments, face myriad challenges, from lack of tax and regulatory structures to enable full cost recovery, to lack of capital for purchases of trucks and other equipment, to gaps in business planning and management¹³.

A third challenge is lack of infrastructure, incentives, and associated public behaviors to support recycling and a circular economy approach to managing solid waste. While recycling is on the rise in Peru, of the waste that is appropriately disposed of in sanitary landfills, between two-thirds and three-quarters could have been recycled or reused¹⁴. Plastics make up over 10% of the total solid waste stream in Peru, but only 1.9% of the total reusable solid waste generated was recycled as of 2018¹⁵; less than 1% was valorized as of 2021¹⁶. As noted above, the Government of Peru has established several programs to encourage recycling and increase private sector involvement in order to reduce plastic waste; however, implementation has been slow. Informal recyclers, many of whom are women, fill the gap in government recycling services, but often face discrimination, hazardous working conditions, and other barriers to scaling up their activities¹⁷. Medium and large companies also play a critical role in recycling value chains, often by aggregating and marketing recyclable waste and transforming it into new products, thus generating demand for recyclables collected locally. These enterprises often need technical assistance, connection to reliable suppliers, and/or increased access to favorable financing in order to scale their operations¹⁸.

Objectives of proposals submitted under this announcement should include improving solid waste management and reducing the amount of improperly discarded plastics through:

- 1) Supporting policy and regulatory reform and planning;
- 2) Improving the capacity and performance of municipal governments to manage solid waste;
- 3) Increasing the role of the private sector, by formalizing, financing, and building the capacity of recycling and other collection businesses, especially recyclers from marginalized groups;

4) Building social and behavior change strategies that increase the practice of recycling and proper household disposal of solid waste.

Geographic Scope:

The target geography within Peru will be determined by the opportunity to effect lasting change. However, priority regions include Loreto, Ica, and Piura.

1 Due to the multidisciplinary nature and potentially large monetary value of awards associated with this announcement, applicants are encouraged to develop partnerships with other relevant organizations, including with international firms or consultants, as relevant.

2 [United States Agency for International Development \(USAID\) \(2019\). Marine Debris and Biodiversity in Latin America and the Caribbean](#)

3 [Ciudad Saludable and Global Fairness Initiative \(2018\). "Inclusive Waste Management in Peru: Enabling the Business of Recycling."](#)

4 [United States Agency for International Development \(USAID\) \(2021\) Initial Solid Waste Management Assessment \(Peru\).Clean Cities, Blue Ocean program.](#)

5 [Ciudad Saludable and Global Fairness Initiative \(2018\). "Inclusive Waste Management in Peru: Enabling the Business of Recycling."](#)

6 [Brooks, A, Jambeck, J, Mozo-Reyes, E., 2020. Plastic waste management and leakage in Latin America and the Caribbean. IDB Technical Note 2058.](#)

7 [United States Agency for International Development \(USAID\) \(2021\) Initial Solid Waste Management Assessment \(Peru\).Clean Cities, Blue Ocean program.](#)

8 [Ibid. and e.g., National Plan for the Comprehensive Management of Solid Waste, 2016-2024, RM N° 191-2016-MINAM; National Environmental Action Plan \(PLANAA\) 2011-2021, D.S N° 014-2011-MINAM; National Competitiveness and Productivity Plan 2019 – 2030 & Roadmap towards a Circular Economy in the Industry Sector, DS N°003-2020-PRODUCE; Regulation of the Law of Integral Management of Solid Waste, DS N° 014-2017-MINAM; Solid Waste Comprehensive Management Law, DL N°1278-2016-MINAM; Law Regulating the Activity of Recyclers, N° 29419-2009-MINAM.](#)

9 [United States Agency for International Development \(USAID\) \(2021\) Initial Solid Waste Management Assessment \(Peru\).Clean Cities, Blue Ocean program.](#)

10 [Defensoria del Pueblo de Peru \(2019\). Informe Defensorial N° 181 – ¿Dónde va nuestra basura?](#)

11 [Peru Ministerio del Ambiente \(MINAM\) Listado de Rellenos Sanitarios al 10 de julio de 2021. Consulted 3/20/23](#)

12 [United States Agency for International Development \(USAID\) \(2021\) Initial Solid Waste Management Assessment \(Peru\).Clean Cities, Blue Ocean program.](#)

13 [Ibid.](#)

14 [Ciudad Saludable and Global Fairness Initiative \(2018\). "Inclusive Waste Management in Peru: Enabling the Business of Recycling."](#)

15 [Ibid.](#)

16 [Holland Circular Hotspot \(2021\). Waste Management Country Report: Peru.](#)

17 [Ciudad Saludable and Global Fairness Initiative \(2018\). "Inclusive Waste Management in Peru: Enabling the Business of Recycling."](#)

18 [Ibid."](#)

[End of Amendment No. 1]