

HAITI

**MIG-INTEGRATION: STRENGTHENING HAITI'S INSTITUTIONAL RESPONSE TO RETURN
MIGRATION**

(HA-T1351)

PROJECT DOCUMENT

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PROJECT SUMMARY

Operation Type:	Technical Cooperation
Sector:	SOCIAL INVESTMENT
Subsector:	MIGRATION & MIGRANTS
TC Taxonomy:	Operational Support
Project Number under the Operational Support Taxonomy:	HA-J0005, HA-J0011
Technical Responsible Unit:	SCL/MIG-Migration Unit
Unit with Disbursement Responsibility (UDR):	SCL/MIG-Migration Unit
Executing Agency:	Inter-American Development Bank

PROJECT OBJECTIVE

To strengthen Haiti's institutional capacity for return migration management at official reception centers. Specifically, the TC will support: i) The development and operationalization of comprehensive return migration protocols that include gender-responsive procedures and referral mechanisms designed to address the needs of the most vulnerable returnees; and ii) Coordination and capacity-building initiatives to strengthen migration management responses at official entry points, improving both the accessibility and quality of services provided upon arrival.

FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Financing Type	Fund	Amount in US\$
TCN - Nonreimbursable	CCF - Canada Cooperation Framework	500,000
Total IDB Financing		500,000
Counterpart Financing		0
Total Project Budget		500,000
Donors:	N/A	
Disbursement Period:	36 months	
Execution Period:	36 months	

ADDITIONAL FINANCIAL INFORMATION

This is an individual operation under the MIG-INTEGRATION: Facility on Socio-Economic Integration of Refugees, Migrants, Returnees, and Host Community Members in Latin America and the Caribbean (RGO1722).

I. JUSTIFICATION AND OBJECTIVE

1.1 Diagnostic.

General Context. Haiti has become “chronically fragile” and faces a deepening humanitarian and security crisis. Sociopolitical unrest since 2018, exposure to disasters, and worsening insecurity have had multiple consequences on the Haitian population: Real Gross Domestic Product contracted by 4.2% in 2024, marking the sixth consecutive year of economic decline, with an average annual contraction of -2.4%¹. Inflation has been high (26% in 2024), and business closures have likely increased unemployment and poverty². The National Coordination on Food Security (CNSA) estimates that 5.7 million people (51% of the population) face difficulties accessing food and live in crisis and emergency areas, and nearly 8,400 Internal Displaced People are in IPC phase 5 – famine³. Moreover, the exposure of Haiti to hurricanes, floods, droughts, and earthquakes periodically damages productive infrastructure. Hospitals and basic services are collapsing; less than a quarter of health facilities in the Port-au-Prince area remain operational⁴.

Violence and Internal displacement. Since 2018, Haiti has been suffering from a growing socio-political crisis, culminating in the killing of president Jovenel Moïse (2021) which led to a fragmented political space and degradation of the security situation. In this context, armed groups in the marginalized urban neighborhood oppose each other for control of the territory and political power causing internal and international displacement due to gang-related violence. Several years have passed but the situation seems not to improve. Ongoing gang-violence has claimed nearly 5,000 lives between October 2024 and June 2025⁵ with gang-controlled zones in Port-au-Prince approaching 90–95%⁶. Violence in the country affects the most vulnerable and forces them towards displacement. Internal displacement has tripled over one year, surpassing 1 million people, most displaced multiple times and over half of them were children⁷. Additionally, nearly 40% of Haitian women have experienced physical or sexual violence⁸. The growing influence of armed groups has further heightened risks, with 94% of women and girls considered at risk of GBV, and 72% of reported cases involving sexual violence by gang members forcing the majority to displace inside or outside the country of origin⁹.

¹ WB, Haiti's overview, <https://www.worldbank.org/en/country/haiti/overview>

² IMF, Haiti: 2024 Article IV Consultation-Press Release; Staff Report; and Statement by the Executive Director for Haiti, <https://www.imf.org/en/Publications/CR/Issues/2024/12/10/Haiti-2024-Article-IV-Consultation-Press-Release-Staff-Report-and-Statement-by-the-559329>

³ IPC, Haiti: Acute Food Security Situation Projection Update for March - June 2025 <https://www.ipcinfo.org/ipc-country-analysis/details-map/en/c/1159571/>

⁴ Reuters, Haiti gang violence claims 5,000 lives in less than a year, UN report, <https://www.reuters.com/world/americas/haiti-gang-violence-claims-5000-lives-less-than-year-un-report-2025-07-11/>

⁵ Idem.

⁶ Human Rights Watch, Haiti on the Edge of Collapse, <https://www.hrw.org/news/2025/06/30/haiti-on-the-edge-of-collapse>

⁷ UN Geneva, Haiti: 'I was deported to a country I never lived in, <https://www.ungeneva.org/en/news-media/news/2025/02/102851/haiti-i-was-deported-country-i-never-lived>

⁸ WB, Haiti's overview, <https://www.worldbank.org/en/country/haiti/overview>

⁹ Idem.

Migration context – Forced returns. In addition to the internal displacement situation, stricter enforcement of migration controls in destination countries where Haitians have sought refuge has led to a sharp increase in the number of repatriations of Haitian migrants. Since 2021, around 580,000 Haitian nationals have returned to Haiti, both forcibly and voluntarily, primarily from the Dominican Republic (89%) and the United States (7%) but also from other countries such as Turks and Caicos, Bahamas, Mexico, Cuba, Turkey and Jamaica¹⁰. Between January 2021 and May 2022 over 100,000 Haitians were repatriated—36,642 by air and sea, and 63,989 by land¹¹. In 2023, 216,000 Haitian migrants were returned¹² and the number was similar in 2024, where more than 200,000 migrants were returned.

From January to June 2025, returns continued to rise, with a 43% increase compared to the same period in 2024, rising from 57,000 to more than 135,000 individuals; out of which 32,600 were women (24%)¹³. Returnees continue to be returned from air, land and sea borders with over 28,000 recorded in April alone. These numbers are expected to continue rising considering recent migration changes and regulatory frameworks in receiving countries¹⁴. Some of them continue to use Port au Prince airport despite its closure since November 2024 due to gang attacks. This exposes migrants to security risks when returning home including exposure to gang-controlled territories, roadblocks, theft, extortion, and limited access to safe transportation¹⁵.

Among the total returnee population, 23% were minors, comprising 10% aged 0–5 years (from which 50% were female children) and 13% aged 6–17 years (from which 61% were female children)¹⁶. Returned migrants included unaccompanied children, pregnant women, and nursing mothers, who suffered serious harm such as threats from smugglers and criminal gangs, sexual violence, or physical injuries. Most returnees are in their late twenties to early thirties; with 69% between the ages of 24 and 35. Young returnees face a heightened risk of being recruited by gangs, driven by the lack of opportunities for socioeconomic reintegration. As a result, returnees often attempt to migrate again, resorting to irregular and high-risk routes. Returning youths socioeconomic reintegration presents a valuable opportunity for their safety, personal development and Haiti's economic growth.

Institutional needs. While several institutions are responsible for identity verification, documentation and security while the reception of returnees, including the National Identification Office (ONI), the Directorate of Immigration and Emigration (DIE), and the Ministry of the Interior and Territorial Communities (MICT), they often lack the operational capacity to ensure consistent coordination during each arrival. At border crossings such as Belladère, Ouanaminthe, Malpasse, and Anse-à-Pîtres, the National Office for Migration (ONM) leads registration efforts supported by international organizations and

¹⁰ [Haitians deported despite Dominican Republic's holiday deportation pause - The Haitian Times](#)

¹¹ OIM, Migrant Return and Reception Assistance in Haiti, April 2022.

¹² IOM Haiti: Haitians forcibly returned to Haiti - Profiles, migration experience and intentions of Haitians returned in 2023 [Haiti: Haitians forcibly returned to Haiti - Profiles, migration experience and intentions of Haitians returned in 2023 - Haiti | ReliefWeb](#)

¹³ Office National de la Migration, <https://onm.gouv.ht/deportes/>

¹⁴ <https://www.washingtonpost.com/politics/2025/05/30/scotus-parole-immigration-trump/>

¹⁵ IOM, Haitians Deported to Haiti [Haitians Deported to Haiti – Profiles, Migration Experience, and Intentions](#)

¹⁶ Idem.

local NGOs¹⁷. These actors work to assess vulnerabilities and refer people for individualized assistance to the Institute of Social Welfare and Research (IBESR), and in some entry points, to the Ministry of Health (MSPP).

Despite these efforts, national institutions face serious constraints, including limited resources, weak infrastructure, and sporadic coordination. Basic needs such as shelter, food, and reintegration support are often addressed on an ad hoc basis, if at all¹⁹. Beyond the lack of resources, the response remains fragmented, and institutional responsibilities are poorly defined. At the core of this institutional weakness lies a critical gap: the national migration reception protocols have not been updated since 2018, leaving the country without a coherent and structured framework to guide inter-agency coordination and ensure adequate protection for returnees.

1.2 Request.

In response to the complex humanitarian and institutional crisis, the Government of Haiti requested support from the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) to strengthen its institutional capacity to address human mobility challenges through projects **HA-J0005 – Program to Strengthen Safety Nets for Vulnerable Populations** and **HA-J0011 – Youth Socioeconomic Inclusion through Income Support, Protection, and Reinsertion**. This Technical Cooperation (TC) will support the implementation of both projects by enhancing the Government's ability to manage return migration with a gender-responsive and protection-oriented approach. This initiative also builds strong partnership between IDB and FAES as well as the special request from the ONM on the need to update the protocols for coordinated response on migration management.

The Bank will be fully responsible for the implementation of this Technical Cooperation (TC), directly leading all planned activities in close coordination with other government-led initiatives, international cooperation actors and national counterparts on the ground to establish possible synergies, and avoid duplication.

1.3 Objective.

This Technical Cooperation (TC) aims to strengthen Haiti's institutional capacity for return migration management at official reception centers. Specifically, the TC will support: i) The development and operationalization of comprehensive return migration protocols that include gender-responsive procedures and referral mechanisms designed to address the needs of the most vulnerable returnees; and ii) Coordination and capacity-building initiatives to strengthen migration management responses at official entry points, improving both the accessibility and quality of services provided upon arrival.

¹⁷ Haiti Libre, Haiti - DR: After more than 200,000 returns, first reception center of Haitians! <https://www.haitilibre.com/en/news-21364-haiti-dr-after-more-than-200-000-returns-first-reception-center-of-haitians.html>

¹⁸ IOM, Humanitarian Partners Assist Vulnerable Haitian Migrants <https://www.iom.int/news/iom-humanitarian-partners-assist-vulnerable-haitian-migrants>

¹⁹ Development aid, IOM assists over 10,800 Haitians returned from the US, Mexico and Caribbean in past month <https://www.developmentaid.org/news-stream/post/117041/assistance-haitians-iom>

This includes the establishment of a strengthened second-level referral mechanism that ensures inclusivity and addresses the specific needs of women, youth, and other at-risk groups—particularly by facilitating access to cash assistance and linking returnees to work opportunities in coordination with other Bank-supported projects in Haiti such as HA-J0005 and HA-J0011. The activities and interventions under this TC will promote a coordinated and effective migration management system that is sensitive to the diverse needs of returnees, particularly vulnerable populations. Through these efforts, the TC will contribute to a more inclusive, sustainable, and resilient migration management system that strengthens institutional coordination and enhances protection and reintegration of outcomes for returnees.

1.4 Complementarity.

Under HA-J0005, the TC will contribute to Component 3 – Social protection for internally displaced persons and management of return migrants by strengthening and operationalizing return migration protocols. Support will include: i) establishing a gender-responsive registration system for return migrants; and ii) designing and adapting screening mechanisms to identify extremely vulnerable migrants, such as women survivors of GBV, unaccompanied or separated children, and individuals at risk of gang-related violence or other forms of abuse. In parallel, under HA-J0011, the TC will contribute to Component 4 – Reinsertion of Returned Migrants to: iii) reinforce referral pathways by training institutions involved in the process, ensuring the systematic identification and referral of the most vulnerable migrants to reintegration programs.

Building on this institutional strengthening, the TC will directly support the Cellule Migration, a temporary (three-year) government-led coordination platform created in May 2025 under HA-J0005. Bringing together the Economic and Social Assistance Fund (FAES) as project executor, migration experts from ONM, and technical guidance from the IDB's Migration Unit and Social Protection Sector, the Cellule serves as the Government's central mechanism to foster inter-institutional collaboration and structured dialogue on return migration. By improving information flows, harmonizing operational procedures, and reducing duplication of efforts, it plays a pivotal role in enabling the State to manage the return of Haitian nationals more effectively, coherently, and in line with international protection standards.

It is also based on the lessons learned and knowledge generated from previously finalized operations in Haiti focused on social protection such as HA-L1137 Temporary Social Safety Net and Skills for Youth, which emphasize local institutional strengthening and gender-sensitive responses. It will also be based on knowledge sharing among other similar initiatives in the region RG-T4476 - Regional support to countries in the North of Central America (NCA) for the socio-economic inclusion of returning migrants and CH-T1294 Design and implementation of a critical path for the labor inclusion of migrants in Chile adapted to Haiti's context and in close coordination with the team leading HA-T1349 Strengthen Institutional Capacity to Address Gender-Based Violence in Haiti. Through this TC, the Bank will contribute to the development of replicable models for border reception systems and returnee orientation, advancing both institutional sustainability and field-level implementation with a gender lens.

1.5 Strategic Alignment.

This Program is aligned with the IDB Group Institutional Strategy: Transforming for Scale and Impact (CA-631) and is aligned with objective 1: Reducing poverty and inequality by supporting service provision to vulnerable returnees. It also aligned with the operational focus areas of gender equality and inclusion of diverse population groups. The TC is consistent with the Migration Action Framework (GN-3021), by informing decision-making for the socioeconomic integration of the migrant population. Finally, this TC is aligned with the Country Strategy (Haiti's Country Engagement Note (CEN))-extended (GN-3255-1, CII/GN-576-1) 2024-2026, in bolstering economic development for future rapid, inclusive and sustained growth; enhancing basic service delivery and human capital development and focusing on a cross-cutting priority of supporting the most vulnerable segments of society, especially women, youth and migrants who face multiple sources of discrimination, violence, and exclusion.

To mitigate these challenges, the program focuses on building institutional rather than individual capacity, embedding standardized procedures and systems within government units, and engaging career civil servants and technical committees beyond political appointees. For this reason, the focus remains on finalizing the return migration protocols document, which, once ratified by all government institutions involved in the return migration referral system, ensures that the response continues effectively regardless of changes in leadership. Finally, the TC contributes to the ultimate outcome of the Canadian Results Framework, and in the Administration Agreement (Facility RG-O1722), as its expected results directly advance GAC's priorities, particularly the socio-economic reinsertion of vulnerable youth and women, through the strengthening of government capacity via the development of return migration protocols and training with a gender sensitive approach.

II. COMPONENTS

2.1 Components.

Component 1: Strengthening and updating return migration management tools and mechanisms with a gender perspective. (US\$ 250,000) This component will support the Cellule Migration (FAES-ONM-IDB) in strengthening and updating Haiti's 2018 national migration management protocols. As a first step, a needs assessment will be conducted at key migrant reception points, land border crossings, airports, and seaports, to identify operational gaps, capacity constraints, infrastructure needs, and site-specific challenges faced by frontline actors. The revised protocols will aim to ensure a coordinated, rights-based response for the dignified reception, registration, referral, and reintegration of returned migrants, with a gender perspective. They will be tailored to the operational realities of land, air, and sea reception centers, and will include structured screening processes and clearly defined criteria for immediate assistance. The referral mechanisms for cases of gender-based violence (GBV), as well as the differentiated needs of women, girls, youth, and other at-risk groups, will be detailed in a separate annex to the protocol, allowing for operational flexibility and easier updates. Following the technical revision, the component will finance a gender mainstreaming validation workshops with key government stakeholders involved in migration management, including, but not limited to, IBESR, MSPP, MICT, ONI, DIE, Polifront, up to the final endorsement of the protocol and its subsequent annual reviews. Workshops will be given both online and in person. In person sessions will take place in Cap Haitien. This validation

process is critical to ensuring institutional ownership, and the operational viability of the protocols, particularly in high-pressure contexts such as mass returns.

Component 2: Dissemination and capacity building on response mechanisms for return migration. (US\$ 250,000). This component will focus on operationalizing the revised migration management protocols by raising institutional awareness and strengthening the capacities of frontline actors. It will finance the dissemination of the updated protocols through a series of in-person and virtual workshops to disseminate the content of the updated protocols in a user-friendly and practical manner targeting key government agencies, national NGOs, and international partners involved in the reception, referral, and reintegration of returnees. In-person sessions will take place in Cap-Haïtien. In addition, the component will support targeted capacity-building activities for personnel directly engaged in return migration management, including but not limited to staff from ONM, ONI, DIE, Polifront, IBESR, MSPP, as well as national and international organizations operating at reception centers. Specialized training will also be provided on first-line GBV response for migrants and returnees, to strengthen institutional readiness to identify, respond to, and refer GBV cases within return migration processes. The component will also support adaptations at key migrant reception points to make the spaces safer, more welcoming, and responsive to the needs of returnees. These adaptations may include partitions for privacy, rearrangements, signage for accessibility and guidance, and other measures to improve comfort and safety. These efforts aim to ensure that all relevant actors are fully equipped to apply the new protocols consistently and effectively. Currently, service delivery is fragmented, often duplicative, and lacks a gender-sensitive approach.

This component seeks to address these gaps by promoting institutional ownership, strengthening interagency and intergovernmental coordination, and supporting the long-term sustainability of the revised protocols at all levels. To assess progress and inform future adjustments, the component will support the development of a monitoring report, identifying implementation challenges, lessons learned, and opportunities for improvement. By enhancing the quality, coherence, and gender responsiveness of return migration services, the project will directly benefit returnees—many of whom are in vulnerable situations—by ensuring they receive timely, coordinated, and dignified support upon arrival. Improved institutional coordination will also reduce confusion and service duplication, leading to more efficient use of resources and a more reliable safety net for affected individuals and communities.

This TC will be financed through non-reimbursable resources. The Canada Cooperation Framework (CCF) expects to commit US\$500,000.

2.2 Expected Results.

Key expected results include:

- I. Updated national return migration protocols, with specific guidance on gender-based violence (GBV) referral systems and differentiated care for at-risk groups.
- II. Validated protocols through multi-stakeholder in person and online workshops (both for validation and dissemination).

- III. Frontline staff trained in the implementation of updated protocols and migrant profiling tools.
- IV. An updated reinsertion proposal of a roadmap developed to guide the socio-economic inclusion of returnees coordinated across institutions.

2.3 Beneficiaries.

Through the implementation of the Technical Cooperation’s components, the project aims to strengthen the institutional capacity of the Government of Haiti to manage the increasing numbers of returnees, considering them as direct beneficiaries of the project. After the government is strengthened, the improved services and response will benefit returned migrants (final beneficiaries), with a particular focus on vulnerable women and youth.

III. BUDGET

3.1 Budget.

- i. The Department of Foreign Affairs Canada (DFTAD) has committed US\$500,000 to this project.
- ii. Resources of this project have been received from the Department of Foreign Affairs Canada (DFTAD) through a Project Specific Grant (PSG). A PSG is administered by the Bank according to the “Report on COFABS, AdHocs and CLFGS and a Proposal to Unify Them as Project Specific Grants (PSGs)” Document SC-114). As contemplated in these procedures, the commitment by the Department of Foreign Affairs Canada (DFTAD) has been established through a separate Administration Agreement (Facility RG-O1722). Under such an agreement, the resources for this project will be administered by the Bank.

Budget in US\$		
Components	IDB-CCF	Total
Component 1 Strengthening and updating return migration management tools and mechanisms with a gender perspective:	250,000	250,000
Component 2 Dissemination and capacity building on response mechanisms for return migration:	250,000	250,000
Total	500,000	500,000

IV. EXECUTION STRUCTURE

4.1 The Executing Agency.

The EA will be the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), at the request of the Government of Haiti, in accordance with the guidelines and requirements established in the Technical Cooperation Policy (GN-2470-2) and the TC Operational Guidelines (OP-619-4) Annex II, point C 2.2. The TC will be executed by the Migration Unit (SCL/MIG) in close coordination with the Social Protection and Labor Markets (SCL/SPL), the Gender and Diversity Division (SCL/GDI), and the Country Office in Haiti (CSC/CHA). Strategic guidance will be aligned with ongoing dialogue and operations involving migration, displacement, and social protection in Haiti.

The Bank will implement this TC in close coordination with the National Office for Migration (ONM) and the Economic and Social Assistance Fund (FAES), particularly through Cellule Migration, which serves as a coordination body between ONM, FAES, and the IDB. These institutions will play a critical role in: (i) facilitating access to field sites and beneficiary populations; (ii) co-designing technical protocols and tools; (iii) overseeing staff participation in training and institutional capacity building; and (iv) promoting the adoption of standardized operating procedures for return migration management with other government bodies. This collaborative structure is designed to ensure local ownership while safeguarding technical rigor and fiduciary efficiency.

4.2 Institutional Capacity.

The Bank will act as Executing Agency considering: (i) the high institutional fragility in Haiti and the urgent need to ensure swift and effective implementation of activities; (ii) limited operational and fiduciary capacity of national institutions, which could delay procurement and disbursement processes critical to the TC's timely delivery; and (iii) the Bank's capacity to generate synergies across ongoing IDB operations—such as HA-J0005 and HA-J0011—and regional initiatives focused on migration governance and gender equity. The Bank's leadership as EA will enable coherent coordination with other donors, maximize alignment with Canada's cooperation priorities, and ensure the integration of technical, operational, and gender-based approaches across institutions and sectors.

The TC will be supervised by the Bank through the designated project team, composed of a team leader and an alternate team leader, under the Migration Unit. The team will be responsible for monitoring progress toward expected results and ensuring alignment with the operational timeline, in close coordination with ONM and FAES. Monitoring and evaluation will follow the Bank's internal procedures and be guided by the TC Results Matrix. Annual progress reports and a final completion report will be submitted via Convergence and shared with the donor in line with the terms of the Administration Agreement.

4.3 Eligibility Criteria to Select Beneficiaries.

This Technical Cooperation is Bank-executed and targets **Haiti** as the beneficiary country, based on its ongoing challenges related to return migration management and the need to strengthen institutional response mechanisms for the reception, referral, and reintegration of returnees.

4.4 Procurement.

All procurement to be executed under this Technical Cooperation have been included in the Procurement Plan (Annex IV) and will be hired in compliance with the applicable Bank policies and regulations as follows: (a) Hiring of individual consultants, as established in the regulation on Complementary Workforce (AM-650) and (b) Contracting of services provided by consulting firms in accordance with the Corporate procurement Policy (GN-2303-33) and its Guidelines.

4.5 Execution and Disbursement Period.

The execution and disbursement period for this Technical Cooperation will be 36 months from the date of approval. This timeframe reflects the phased implementation of project activities, including the strengthening and updating of migration management protocols, dissemination and capacity-building activities, and the implementation of adaptations at migrant reception points. The proposed execution and disbursement period is consistent with the implementation schedule defined in the Results Matrix and the Procurement Plan.

4.6 Financial Management.

Financial management for this Technical Cooperation will be conducted in accordance with the IDB's Financial Management Policy and procedures applicable to Bank-executed operations. The Bank will be responsible for all financial administration, including budgeting, accounting, payments, and financial reporting. All expenditures will be recorded in United States dollars (USD).

4.7 Monitoring, Reporting, and Supervision.

This Technical Cooperation will be supervised by the Bank through a designated project team led by a Team Leader under the Migration Unit and supported by an Alternate Team Leader based in the Haiti Country Office, who also serves as Project Team Leader for the related loan operations HA-J0005 and HA-J0011, ensuring operational alignment. The project team will oversee TC implementation, monitor progress against expected results, and ensure compliance with Bank policies and timelines, in close coordination with ONM and FAES. Monitoring will follow the Bank's internal procedures and be guided by the TC Results Matrix. Annual progress reports and a final completion report will be submitted through the TCM in Convergence and shared with the donor in accordance with the Administration Agreement. Supervision costs will be covered under the TC's transactional budget.

4.8 Evaluation.

This Technical Cooperation will be subject to the Bank's internal evaluation and audit procedures applicable to Bank-executed technical cooperations.

4.9 Origination and Reporting to Donors.

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.

V. POTENTIAL RISKS

- 5.1 The following mitigation strategies have been identified to ensure the achievement of results and minimize potential risks related to Haiti's context:
- Political and institutional risks will be mitigated by the Bank acting as Executing Agency (EA), ensuring fiduciary oversight and continuity of implementation irrespective of political transitions or changes in leadership within ONM or FAES.
 - High turnover of officials' risk (such as delays due to staff turnover or administrative bottlenecks) will be mitigated through the standardization of procedures, institutional memory tools, and joint planning sessions between the IDB and the ONM/FAES teams. All operational procedures, including return migration protocols and other guidelines, should be documented and ratified by both institutions to ensure continuity regardless of personnel changes.
 - Security risks will be addressed by ensuring activities are concentrated in accessible and secure priority zones (Northern department), designing flexible implementation modalities, including using remote modalities where feasible.
 - Operational and implementation risks will be further mitigated by engaging specialized operators with proven experience in fragile contexts, using technical assistance to strengthen procurement, financial management, and monitoring systems, and applying contingency measures.

Experience from other Bank-executed projects shows that IDB's regular monitoring, risk assessments, and adaptive management help maintain service delivery and program impact, even under volatile conditions.

5.2 Intellectual Property.

All intellectual property rights, including copyrights and any other related rights, arising from products, studies, reports, methodologies, training materials, and other deliverables produced under this Technical Cooperation shall be vested in the Inter-American Development Bank. The Bank shall grant the beneficiary institutions the right to use such materials for non-commercial, institutional, and operational purposes related to migration management, subject to proper acknowledgment of the Bank and the donor, as applicable. All contracts financed under this TC will include the Bank's standard integrity clauses and intellectual property provisions, in accordance with IDB policies and procedures.

VI. EXCEPTIONS TO BANK POLICIES

- 6.1 No exceptions to Bank policy have been identified.

VII. ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL ASPECTS

- 7.1 This Technical Cooperation is not intended to finance pre-feasibility or feasibility studies of specific investment projects or environmental and social studies associated with them; therefore, this TC does not have applicable requirements of the Bank's Environmental and Social Policy Framework (ESPF).

REQUIRED ANNEXES:

- Annex I: Request from Client
 - Annex II: Results Matrix
 - Annex III: Terms of Reference
 - Annex IV: Procurement Plan
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