

Non-Reimbursable Technical Cooperation

I. Basic Information for TC

▪ Country/Region:	REGIONAL
▪ TC Name:	MIG-INTEGRATION: Promoting Positive Narratives and Social Cohesion for Migrant Integration
▪ TC Number:	RG-T4677
▪ Team Leader/Members:	Paraiso Pinto Furtado Luzes, Marta (SCL/MIG) Team Leader; Carrion Menendez, Alejandro (VPC/VPC); Sobral De Elia, Mariana (SCL/MIG); Isabel Williamson David Alejandro (GPS/GCM); Mendoza Perez Mary Alejandra (CAN/CAN); Coello Garcia Maria Alejandra (SCL/MIG); Moreno, Michelle Leonor (TTD/TTO); Mendoza Centellas, Mariana Beatriz (ORP/GCM); Diaz Gill Virginia Maria (LEG/SGO); Cabanzo Benjumea, Diana (SCL/MIG) Van Der Werf, Cynthia (SCL/MIG), Ruiz, Juanita (SCL/MIG), Gonzalez, Jennifer Paola (SCL/MIG).
▪ Taxonomy:	Research and Dissemination
▪ Operation Supported by the TC:	N/A
▪ Date of TC Abstract authorization:	7 February 2025
▪ Beneficiary:	Regional (Colombia, Honduras and Costa Rica)
▪ Executing Agency and contact name:	Inter-American Development Bank
▪ Donors providing funding:	Canada Cooperation Framework(CCF)
▪ IDB Funding Requested ¹ :	US\$670,000.00
▪ Local counterpart funding, if any:	US\$0
▪ Disbursement period (which includes Execution period):	36 months
▪ Required start date:	March 2025
▪ Types of consultants:	Individuals; Firms
▪ Prepared by Unit:	SCL/MIG-Migration Unit
▪ Unit of Disbursement Responsibility:	SCL/MIG-Migration Unit
▪ TC included in Country Strategy (y/n):	No
▪ TC included in CPD (y/n):	No
▪ Alignment to the Update to the Institutional Strategy 2024-2030:	Institutional capacity, rule of law, and citizen security; Public sector policy and management; Gender equality; Diversity; LGBTQ+; Indigenous People; Afro-descendants; Persons with Disabilities

II. Objectives and Justification of the TC

- 2.1 **In recent years, Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC) has experienced a significant increase in intra-regional migration** due to socio-economic challenges, climate events, and political instability. Since 2015, the number of international migrants in the region has surged by 57%, with the Venezuelan crisis contributing heavily, as over 7.8 million Venezuelans have migrated to neighboring countries such as Colombia, Peru, and Ecuador. Other key migration flows include movements from Central America to the U.S. and Haitian migration within the region. These migratory

¹ 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 (RG-O1722), approved on May 16, 2024, by the IDB Board of Directors through Resolution DE-103/14

trends have created complex challenges for host countries, particularly in terms of social and economic integration, which are exacerbated by limited fiscal capacity, gaps in basic services, and rising xenophobia. Despite these challenges, research shows that, with supportive policies, migrants can contribute positively to the economies and societies of their host countries.

2.2 A major challenge in managing large migrant flows in LAC is addressing narratives and discrimination, along with their impact on social cohesion.

Negative narratives and xenophobia strongly influence how public opinion and local authorities respond to migration. Host communities' reactions play a key role in the integration process: negative attitudes often lead to the exclusion of migrants, limiting their socio-economic integration. This exclusion—driven by prejudice and misconceptions—comes at a cost to receiving countries, resulting in wage disparities, educational barriers, and health challenges, especially for women. These barriers also lead to broader issues such as slower economic growth and intergroup violence, impacting both migrants and host communities. Over the past seven years, acceptance levels for migrants in the region have declined.

2.3 Negative perceptions have intensified in countries receiving large numbers of migrants.

According to the 2023 Latinobarometer survey data, while 60% of people in Latin America and the Caribbean believe that the arrival of migrants harms their country, this percentage rises significantly to 82% in Colombia, 84% in Ecuador, and 81% in Peru.² Negative perceptions are often linked to misconceptions about the impact of migrant populations, including concerns about competition for jobs and social benefits, increased crime risks, and cultural threats. The latest Latinobarometer data reveals that, on average, 56% of survey respondents believe that immigrants compete for their jobs, while 55% think they contribute to higher crime rates.

2.4 Furthermore, research on perceptions of female migration faces challenges, mainly due to the lack of gender-sensitive tools.

Public opinion surveys often use masculine language, which limits insights gained on views about women migrants. However, an analysis of social by the Laboratory reveals three main narratives around female migrants: 1) they are frequently portrayed as victims facing vulnerability and violence; (2) comments often focus on their physical appearance and hypersexualization; and (3) there are messages about their role as mothers, including judgments about migrating with or without children, concerns about strain on services, and assumptions that they have children to secure residency. These findings were published in a report by the Laboratory earlier this year.³

2.5 The Migration Unit has developed a robust approach to understanding the shifting public attitudes towards migration in Latin America and the Caribbean.

Through its Public Perceptions Laboratory on Migration, the Unit has established itself as a leading expert in measuring opinion toward migrants.⁴ The Laboratory focuses on two main objectives: i) analyzing and tracking public opinion trends and ii) designing low-cost interventions aimed at positively influencing perceptions of immigrants. The Laboratory provides tools for understanding regional migration discourse using diverse data sources—including regional and national surveys, social media insights powered by machine learning, primary data and the role of media shaping public opinion. It features a comprehensive database of literature, public opinion surveys, and research

² <https://laboratoriomigracion.iadb.org/#/encuestas>

³ <https://publications.iadb.org/en/beyond-borders-stigmas-and-challenges-integration-women-migrants-latin-america-and-caribbean>

⁴ <https://laboratoriomigracion.iadb.org>

centers; offers analysis of survey indicators; and monitors social media conversations on migration to track themes like xenophobia. By coordinating with global and regional initiatives, like the Quito Process⁵⁶, the World Bank, UNHCR, the Barómetro de Xenophobia, European University Institute and the Centro de Estudios Públicos de Chile the Laboratory supports governments in creating evidence-based policies that promote the socio-economic integration of migrants, fostering a more informed public discourse on migration.

- 2.6 **Additionally, through technical cooperation (TC) with resources from CCF, the IDB is building an anti-xenophobia initiative and developing a toolkit to guide anti-xenophobia campaigns tailored for Quito Process countries.** This toolkit, created through stakeholder consultations, will emphasize and coordinate with actors like the World Bank, UNHCR, and the Barómetro de Xenophobia. This effort will foster regional dialogue on campaign outreach and xenophobia awareness, supporting evidence-based policies to promote the socio-economic integration of migrants, especially women and girls. The diagnostic document for the toolkit has been completed and is now accessible through the initiatives of the Public Perceptions Laboratory. Currently, the first pilot is being implemented with Costa Rica's Centros Cívicos por la Paz and is expected to be completed, alongside an additional pilot, by the first quarter of 2025. Dissemination of the finalized toolkit is planned for the first half of 2025 through three events: two in-person events, potentially in Quito (under the Pro Tempore Presidency) and in Chile, and one online webinar. Also, funds will be allocated to update and optimize the existing website of the Quito Process which will allow to maximize its potential as a strategic tool. An efficient and secure online platform will not only improve access to information for all its members and society in general but also ensure that the site meets the rigorous security standards of IOM, while reducing costs associated with technical and maintenance issues. This approach, based on the current version of Drupal 10, avoids the need for a complete migration, prioritizing internal cleaning and modernization.
- 2.7 **This research and efforts have contributed to understanding public opinion in LAC.** However, more research is needed to understand how to change behaviors and promote social cohesion. While the factors shaping the native population's attitudes toward migration have been studied extensively, less attention has been paid to the effects of simple interventions seeking to improve attitudes.⁷ To address out-group prejudice and the exclusionary behaviors associated with it, scholars have implemented interventions designed to improve relationships and foster social cohesion between local communities and migrant populations. Building on this, we aim to advance beyond diagnostics to actively design and implement interventions that promote meaningful integration and social cohesion.
- 2.8 **Most of the literature on the subject has mainly focused on targeting the perceptions and attitudes of adults,** either through i) providing information about migrants, ii) promoting inter-group contact, or iii) targeting emotional states through

⁵ [Homepage | Proceso de Quito](#)

⁶ [The Quito Process and the urgency to address the right to a nationality and statelessness in the Americas - World | ReliefWeb](#)

⁷ In 2023, the Migration Unit, in collaboration with UNDP, published a book exploring how informational and emotional videos about migrants can influence perceptions and attitudes.

perspective-taking. These tend to have positive but short-term effects.⁸ Despite some studies and regional perception surveys, robust evidence on how to foster more inclusive and intercultural societies is scarce in the region.⁹ The literature on the subject primarily focuses on developed countries such as Europe and the United States. Furthermore, few studies have focused on testing interventions designed to be implemented at the school level with children, even though the school setting is an area with great potential for long term and sustainable effects.¹⁰ Schools are an ideal space to start tackling prejudice since most interventions on changing attitudes toward outgroup members.¹¹ Interventions at the school level that focus on promoting socio-emotional skills in students have proven to improve social cohesion and empathy and its effects might persist in the mid and long-term.¹²¹³¹⁴

- 2.9 **Furthermore, it is increasingly important to understand how to promote positive behaviors and attitudes from public officials and leaders towards migrants in LAC.** As these officials often serve as the primary point of contact between migrants and public institutions, their attitudes directly impact migrants' access to essential services, such as healthcare, education, housing, and legal protections. Positive, inclusive behaviors from officials enhance service quality and contribute to a more welcoming environment, reinforcing social cohesion and reducing discrimination. In addition, promoting empathy and awareness among public officials can help counteract xenophobic tendencies, facilitate smoother migrant integration, and encourage policies that view migration as a societal asset rather than a challenge. Training and awareness programs, policy incentives, and leadership support are essential tools in shifting official attitudes and ensuring a respectful, supportive approach to migrant communities.
- 2.10 **This Technical Cooperation (TC) is a crucial component of the MIG-integration Facility on Socio-Economic Integration of Refugees, Migrants, Returnees, and Host Community Members in Latin America and the Caribbean RG-O1722,** approved on May 16, 2024, by the IDB Board of Directors through Resolution DE-103/14, which aims to advance the socio-economic integration of refugees, migrants, returnees, and host community members across Latin America and the Caribbean. Approved by the IDB Board of Directors and supported with funding from the Department of Global

⁸ Alesina, A., Miano, A., & Stantcheva, S. (2018). Immigration and redistribution (No. w24733). National Bureau of Economic Research. Haaland, I. and C. Roth (2020). Labor market concerns and support for immigration. *Journal of Public Economics* 191, 104256.

⁹ <https://migrationpolicycentre.eu/research-on-public-attitudes-to-migration/>

¹⁰ In this context, in collaboration with UNICEF, Canada is supporting a program in Colombia, Ecuador, and Peru under the Education Cannot Wait Campaign that addresses similar challenges. The IDB team will explore synergies with this initiative to identify best practices and maximize impact.

¹¹ Ülger, Z., Dette-Hagenmeyer, D. E., Reichle, B., & Gaertner, S. L. (2018). *Improving outgroup attitudes in schools: A meta-analytic review*. *Journal of School Psychology*, 67, 88–103. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jsp.2017.10.002>

¹² Dee, T.S. 2015. Social Identity and Achievement Gaps: Evidence from an Affirmation Intervention, *Journal of Research on Educational Effectiveness*, 8:2, 149-168, DOI: [10.1080/19345747.2014.906009](https://doi.org/10.1080/19345747.2014.906009)

¹³ Alan, S., Baysan, C., Gumren, M., & Kubilay, E. 2021. *Building social cohesion in ethnically mixed schools: An intervention on perspective taking*. *The Quarterly Journal of Economics*, 136(4), 2147-2194.

¹⁴ Bonilla, S., Dee, T. S. and Penner, E.K. 2021. Ethnic Studies increases longer-run academic engagement and attainment. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*, 118 (37). DOI: [10.1073/pnas.2026386118](https://doi.org/10.1073/pnas.2026386118)

Affairs, Trade and Development (DFATD), this initiative is designed to create a tangible, lasting impact in eligible countries throughout the region. The Facility's overarching goal is to promote the inclusive integration of refugees, migrants, returnees, and host communities, with a strong emphasis on gender equality and diversity. Every project under this Facility will strengthen the capacity of national and local governments, as well as service providers, to create sustainable, responsive systems. These projects will focus on developing comprehensive, gender-sensitive protection mechanisms, improving access to essential social services, and fostering economic opportunities for all.

- 2.11 **Objective:** This Technical Cooperation (TC) aims to support the Migration Unit's operational and analytical agenda on social cohesion. The activities and interventions conducted under this TC will promote social cohesion between migrant and local communities. The TC will support an ongoing agenda that builds rigorous evidence on how to fight xenophobia and prejudices. Specifically, the TC will support ii) projects that build social cohesion in schools and promote prosocial attitudes in children, ii) interventions that aim to reduce discrimination and improve attitudes of public officials through training workshops that integrate a gender-sensitive approach, including awareness of specific challenges, vulnerabilities, and stigmas faced by women migrants, iii) analytical work that seeks to study the role of the news and press in shaping public narratives and attitudes and iv) disseminate resources and strategies, either created by the Bank or already existent and created by Canada, for positive campaigns and narratives on migration, amongst others, and the reengineering, optimization, and maintenance of the Quito Process Website.
- 2.12 **Beneficiaries:** The knowledge, operational activities, and products generated by this project will benefit decision-makers and government agencies in the region that work on migration issues and require timely and updated data to design evidence-based public policies, considering differential impacts on gender. Specifically, this TC is planning to pilot some of the activities in Colombia (with the Secretaría de Educación de Bogotá)¹⁵ Honduras and Costa Rica; 3 countries with ongoing social cohesion projects experiencing high influx migration. The findings of the interventions will serve as inputs to propose innovative projects and scalable public policies that seek to promote social cohesion and integration of migrants in host communities regionally.
- 2.13 **Alignment with the Institutional Strategy.** This TC aligns with the objective(s) of the Institutional Strategy: (i) **Reduce poverty and inequality;** by promoting social cohesion between migrant and local communities, and fostering inclusive societies where migrants can access opportunities, reducing disparities and vulnerabilities that contribute to poverty and exclusion; and (ii) **Bolster sustainable regional growth** ensuring fairer access to services, education, and employment for migrant populations, which in turn enhances economic integration and well-being. This TC supports the IDB Group's Transform in Scale and Impact (CA-631) strategy by generating essential evidence to reduce poverty and inequality, ultimately enhancing the quality of life for migrants in Latin America and the Caribbean. The TC aligns with

¹⁵ According to the Secretariat of Education in Bogotá, approximately 72,000 students in Bogotá's education system are migrants, accounting for about 6% of the total student population in 2023. This diversity makes Bogotá's education system an ideal setting for implementing social cohesion interventions in schools, as it provides an inclusive environment that fosters integration and mutual understanding. Additionally, Colombia's favorable inclusion policies further support the effectiveness of such initiatives.

key operational priorities: (i) **Gender Equality**¹⁶, by adopting a gender- and age-differentiated approach in data collection, the TC prioritizes inclusive research that captures diverse experiences within migrant communities, particularly those of women and children; (ii) **Institutional capacity** and the rule of law by strengthening government capacities to foster social cohesion and migrant integration by developing protocols and tools to educate public officials. This enables more informed interactions with migrant populations, ultimately promoting a supportive and inclusive public service framework; (iii) **Social protection and human capital development**, through training to service providers who work with migrant populations, emphasizing a human-centered approach. This focus on compassionate service delivery supports the development of social protection mechanisms that enhance the well-being of migrants.

- 2.14 Additionally, the TC is aligned with the strategic objective of **Promoting greater inclusion of women, indigenous peoples, Afro-descendants, population with disabilities, LGBTQ+, and migrants and reducing GBV from an intersectional approach** based on the generation of knowledge and evidence on how to promote the integration of migrant children and women. Finally, the TC complements the Migration Unit's Sector Framework GN-3021¹⁷ by informing decisions on migrant socioeconomic integration, enhancing service delivery in high-migrant communities, and fostering societal cohesion through evidence-based strategies. The TC also aligns with the IDB Group Country Strategy in the beneficiary countries where the pilots will be performed Colombia (GN-3238-3), Honduras (GN-2944-3) and Costa Rica (GN-3250)¹⁸

III. Description of activities/components and budget

- 3.1 **Component 1 (US\$400,000). Develop and implement research-driven projects and interventions to foster social cohesion between migrants and host communities**, with a particular focus on women and children. Given the TC's regional scope across 26 countries and the limited budget, project selection will prioritize (i) Scalability and replicability of interventions, (ii) Potential for high-impact outcomes based on existing evidence, and (iii) Feasibility of implementation within the available resources. This component will fund (i) Diagnostics on what works to promote social cohesion and behavior changes towards migration (ii) Project Design and Implementation through the execution of evidence-based initiatives aimed at strengthening social cohesion in host communities, with a strong emphasis on the unique challenges and opportunities for integrating women and children. This research-driven approach aims to build a comprehensive knowledge base that informs policies and practices to improve migrant integration outcomes. These interventions will happen mainly in the school context, addressing a significant gap in Latin America, where very few studies have been conducted at the school level to promote social cohesion among migrant population^{19,20}.

¹⁶ GDI Sector Framework <https://www.iadb.org/document.cfm?id=EZSHARE-1011213690-92>

¹⁷ <https://www.iadb.org/en/who-we-are/topics/migration#action-framework>

¹⁸ [IDB | Country Strategies](#)

¹⁹ This intervention follows the experimental approach outlined in Alan et al. (2021), which explores the impact of a perspective-taking program on building social cohesion in ethnically diverse schools. The study provides valuable evidence on how such initiatives can foster mutual understanding and cooperation among diverse student populations. For further details, see: Alan, S., Baysan, C., Gumren, M., & Kubilay, E. (2021). Building Social Cohesion in Ethnically Mixed Schools: An Intervention on Perspective Taking*. Quarterly Journal of Economics, 136(4), 2147–2194. <https://doi.org/10.1093/qje/qjab009>

²⁰ This work will be coordinated with actors in the region, specifically with UNICEF, IOM and UNHCR

- 3.2 **Component 2 (US\$100,000) Develop a framework that promotes the sensibilization and training of public officials.** This component will finance (i) the development of a framework and toolkit that sets guidelines to sensibilize public officials on migration issues that integrates a gender-sensitive approach (ii) pilots of the framework and development of training materials specifically for a country or project, with the tentative participation of 50 public officials. The pilots will be implemented with public officials who have frequent interactions with migrant population and from different areas to receive feedback on pilot adaptability. Feedback will be used to refine the framework before broader implementation.
- 3.3 **Component 3. (US\$170,000) Communication campaigns and dissemination of results.** This component will finance: (i) the continuation of dissemination of the Anti-xenophobia toolkit, through events with the participation of the donor and small pilots; (ii) coordination activities with other organizations and governments in the region; (iii) dissemination of research results in academic settings and conferences. The donor will be invited and included in all dissemination activities; iv) optimize and redesign the Quito Process website in its current version of Drupal 10, ensuring its sustainability, security, and ease of use.
- 3.4 The **expected results** of this project include: (i) an impact evaluation of a social cohesion intervention at the school level, with over 6,000 students and 100 teachers; (ii) two documents that explore the importance of social cohesion and what works to change behaviors towards migrants; (iii) one framework/toolkit that sets the guidelines to sensibilize public officials on migration issues; (iv) two pilots of training modules for public official about migration and xenophobia; (v) three events of dissemination of results and coordination of activities and campaigns, in which the donor will actively participate.
- 3.5 **Budget.** The total cost of the TC will be US\$670,000, financed with resources from the Department of Foreign Affairs Canada (DFTAD) through the MIG-INTEGRATION: Facility on Socio-Economic Integration of Refugees, Migrants, Returnees, and Host Community Members in Latin America and the Caribbean (RG-O1722). The expected execution period is 36 months.

Indicative Budget

Activity/Component	Description	IDB/Fund Funding	Counterpart Funding	Total Funding
Component I.	Develop and implement research-driven projects and interventions to foster social cohesion between migrants and host communities.	US\$400.000	US\$0	US\$400.000
Component II.	Develop a framework that promotes the sensibilization and training of public officials	US\$100.000	US\$0	US\$100.000
Component III.	Communication campaigns and dissemination of results.	US\$170.000	US\$0	US\$170.000

Total Funding	-	US\$ 670.000	US\$0	US\$ 670.000
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- 3.6 The resources for this operation 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, Ad-Hocs 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. Under such agreement, the resources for this project will be administered by the Bank.

IV. Executing agency and execution structure

- 4.1 **Execution.** The TC will be implemented by the IDB through the Social Sector Migration Unit (SCL/MIG), in accordance with the guidelines and requirements set out in the Technical Cooperation Policy (GN-2470-2) and the Procedures for Processing Technical Cooperation Operations and Related Matters (OP-619-4). If during the implementation of this TC the Bank receives, manages, or uses information that may contain personal data or sensitive information, the Bank will follow the Bank's Personal Data Privacy Policy (document GN-3030). Any knowledge products generated within the framework of this technical cooperation, except for the Quito Process website, will be the property of the Bank and may be made available to the public under a creative commons license. However, upon request of the beneficiaries, the intellectual property of said products may also be licensed and/or transferred to the beneficiaries through specific agreements. Regarding the Quito Process website, the Beneficiaries will own and hold all intellectual property rights regarding the Quito Process website, including, without limitation, copyright associated with all products developed under this assistance. If required by the Bank, the beneficiary will grant a license of use to the Bank, without charge.
- 4.2 **Supervision.** Under the direction of both the team leader and the alternate team leader, the project team at the Migration Unit will be responsible for guiding and overseeing the execution of the operation. The project will be monitored and evaluated in accordance with Bank requirements and through the Results Matrix. The EAs will send to the Bank quarterly progress reports presented within thirty (30) days after the end of the corresponding quarter. In addition, as part of the program, midterm and final evaluations of results and impacts will be required. Moreover, the EAs will be responsible for conducting final audited financial statements, which will be submitted within 90 days after the final disbursement date of the Program.
- 4.3 **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.
- 4.4 **Reporting.** The project team at the Migration Unit will be responsible for the preparation and submission to the donor of the project reporting, as well as for all other actions and deliverables pertaining to project execution and agreed with the donor in the Contribution Letter. The project team will also share the TC's findings with the bank through an internal dissemination session.
- 4.5 **Monitoring.** The project team at the Migration Unit 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 and final reports will be prepared in Convergence, as established in OP-1385-4.

V. Major issues

- 5.1 The risks identified in this TC include: (i) **Challenges in impacting public opinion and behavior**. While the TC includes components aimed at influencing social cohesion and behaviors, changing deeply rooted behaviors and attitudes is challenging and often requires sustained effort over time. Short-term interventions may produce limited or temporary effects, posing a risk to the perceived efficacy of the project; (ii) **Limited institutional capacity**. Strengthening institutional capacity, particularly among public officials, is essential for successful migrant integration. However, resource constraints, turnover, or lack of engagement within local governments may hinder the implementation and sustainability of training programs, affecting long-term impact and (iii) **Communication and perception management**. Dissemination of research findings and anti-xenophobia tools may inadvertently draw attention to xenophobic attitudes, creating a risk of reinforcing negative perceptions. Effective communication strategies are crucial to prevent unintended reinforcement of biases. (iv) **Risks associated with experimental interventions**. Conducting experimental interventions, particularly those aimed at shifting public perceptions and behaviors, can face challenges such as participant attrition, variability in engagement levels, and unexpected external influences. The team will select and work with an experienced provider available in Colombia and conduct all necessary efforts to avoid these risks.

VI. Exceptions to Bank policy

- 6.1 No exceptions to Bank policies are contemplated.

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:

[Results Matrix_36700.pdf](#)

[Terms of Reference_2808.pdf](#)

[Procurement Plan_51640.pdf](#)

* If TC Document is sent for BOD approval, the only Annexes that need to be translated are the Results Matrix and the Procurement Plan. The Request from Client and the ToRs should be included as links and no translation is required.