

REGIONAL

SUPPORT TO IDENTIFY RETURN MIGRANTS IN HOUSEHOLD SURVEYS

(RG-T4896)

PROJECT DOCUMENT

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REGIONAL SUPPORT TO IDENTIFY RETURN MIGRANTS IN HOUSEHOLD SURVEYS RG-T4896		
PROJECT SUMMARY		
Operation Type:	Technical Cooperation	
Sector:	SOCIAL INVESTMENT	
Subsector:	MIGRATION & MIGRANTS	
TC Taxonomy:	Client Support	
Project Number under the Operational Support Taxonomy:	N/A	
Technical Responsible Unit:	SCL/MIG-Migration Unit	
Unit with Disbursement Responsibility (UDR):	SCL/MIG-Migration Unit	
Executing Agency:	Inter-American Development Bank	
PROJECT OBJECTIVE		
The objective of this Technical Cooperation (TC) is to strengthen the capacity of Honduras, Guatemala, and El Salvador to identify and analyze returned migrants in national household surveys, in order to improve the evidence base for reintegration, social inclusion, and poverty reduction policies. Returned migrants and their households often face complex socioeconomic trajectories that are not adequately captured by traditional migration or social policy categories. In many cases, existing administrative records provide only partial information at the point of return, while national household surveys do not consistently include variables that allow governments to identify returned migrants, distinguish between different return situations, or assess their reintegration outcomes over time. This TC will support the development, testing, and incorporation of harmonized return-migrant identification questions into selected household survey instruments, working with the National Statistics Offices as technical counterparts and, where applicable, institutional service providers. By improving the availability, quality, and comparability of survey-based evidence, the operation will help participating countries better understand the size, profile, geographic distribution, socioeconomic conditions, and selected reintegration outcomes of returned migrants, thereby supporting more targeted and evidence-based public policies		
FINANCIAL INFORMATION		
Financing Type	Fund	Amount in US\$
TCN - Nonreimbursable	KPR - Korea Poverty Reduction Fund	600,000
Total IDB Financing		600,000
Counterpart Financing		0
Total Project Budget		600,000
Donors:	N/A	
Disbursement Period:	36 months	
Execution Period:	36 months	
ADDITIONAL FINANCIAL INFORMATION		
N/A		

I. JUSTIFICATION AND OBJECTIVE

- I.1 The objective of this Technical Cooperation (TC) is to strengthen the capacity of Honduras, Guatemala, and El Salvador to identify and analyze return migrants in national household surveys, in order to improve the evidence base for reintegration, social inclusion, and poverty reduction policies. Specifically, the TC will support the development, testing, and incorporation of harmonized return-migrant identification questions into selected household survey instruments, allowing the three countries to generate comparable information on the size, profile, geographic distribution, and selected reintegration outcomes of return migrants.
- I.2 Honduras, Guatemala, and El Salvador have experienced sustained return migration flows over the last decade. Available regional evidence indicates that return migration has remained a significant and persistent phenomenon in the three countries, creating growing demand for better information on the socioeconomic reintegration of return migrants and their households¹. Despite the scale and persistence of these flows, the region still lacks systematic and comparable data on how return migrants reintegrate into households, communities, labor markets, education systems, and public service systems².
- I.3 Existing information on return migrants remains fragmented. In many cases, information is collected through administrative intake forms at the point of return, capturing limited data on migration history, household composition, immediate needs, or future plans. However, these systems are not always standardized; implementation is uneven, and follow-up mechanisms remain limited³. At the same time, national household surveys generally do not include consistent variables to identify return migrants or distinguish between different return situations, such as voluntary return, forced return, deportation, or failed migration attempts. As a result, governments have limited capacity to assess returnees' socioeconomic conditions, compare their outcomes with those of non-migrant populations, or design evidence-based reintegration policies at scale.
- I.4 This information gap affects the design and targeting of reintegration, labor-market, education, social protection, and local development policies. Little is known not only about the barriers faced by returnees, but also about the skills, work experience, education trajectories, household characteristics, and transnational networks that they may bring back to their countries of origin. Strengthening household survey instruments is therefore essential to move beyond fragmented administrative data and generate nationally representative evidence on return migration. By helping the three National Statistics Offices identify return migrants through regular household surveys, the TC will contribute to a more sustainable

¹ Inter-American Development Bank, *Strategic Data on Return migrants in Central America*, RG-T4848 Project Document, paras. 1.1–1.2.

² *Ibid*, paras. 1.1–1.6.

³ *Ibid*, para. 1.2. The document notes that intake information is inconsistently implemented, follow-up mechanisms remain at pilot stage, and national household surveys lack variables identifying prior migration, making it difficult to assess reintegration outcomes at scale.

statistical infrastructure for monitoring reintegration outcomes and informing public policy.

- I.5 This Technical Cooperation (TC) is consistent with the IDB Group Institutional Strategy: Transformation for Scale and Impact 2024–2030 (CA-631), particularly its strategic objective of reducing poverty and inequality by strengthening the capacity of public institutions to generate and use high-quality evidence on return migration, reintegration, and social inclusion. By improving the identification of return migrants in national household surveys in Honduras, Guatemala, and El Salvador, the TC will help reduce information gaps that currently limit the design of effective public policies to address poverty, inequality, labor-market exclusion, and vulnerability among migrant and returnee populations.
- I.6 The TC is aligned with the operational focus areas of: (i) institutional capacity, rule of law, and citizen security, by strengthening the capacity of National Statistics Offices and relevant public institutions to collect, process, harmonize, and use household survey data on return migrants; (ii) gender equality and inclusion of diverse population groups, by supporting the production of disaggregated evidence on return migrants and their households, including women, children and youth, Indigenous populations, persons with disabilities, and other groups facing differentiated vulnerabilities; (iii) social protection and human capital development, by generating information that can support the design of more targeted reintegration, employability, education, and social protection policies; and (iv) regional integration, by promoting a harmonized methodology across Honduras, Guatemala, and El Salvador, thereby improving regional comparability and policy dialogue on return migration in Central America.
- I.7 The TC is also consistent with the Bank's Migration Action Framework (GN-3021), which guides the IDB Group's support for efficient, orderly, and inclusive migration for development, including interventions related to origin, transit, destination, and return migration dynamics. The operation contributes to the Framework by strengthening the evidence base available to governments for the design of policies and programs aimed at the socioeconomic reintegration of return migrants. In addition, the TC is aligned with the Gender and Diversity Sector Framework Document (GN-2800-13), as it will improve institutional capacity to identify and analyze the differentiated vulnerabilities of diverse population groups within migrant and returnee populations and support more inclusive public policy responses.
- I.8 At the country level, the TC is aligned with the IDB Group Country Strategy with Guatemala 2024–2028 / Strategic Agreement between Guatemala and the IDB Group: Country Strategy 2024–2028 (GN-3260-1), particularly with the strategic pillar on basic services for vulnerable populations, which seeks to reduce social gaps and improve service delivery, as well as with the strategy's emphasis on institutional strengthening and digital transformation. By improving the availability and quality of survey-based evidence on return migration, the TC will support Guatemala's ability to identify the needs of return migrants and their households and to inform public policies related to social inclusion, labor-market reintegration, education, and access to services.

- I.9 The TC is aligned with the IDB Group Country Strategy with Honduras 2019–2022 (GN-2944), whose transition period was extended through GN-2944-2, particularly in relation to the dialogue area on the reinsertion of the migrant population and the strengthening of institutional capacity to respond to the needs of vulnerable populations. The TC will contribute to this agenda by supporting the generation of comparable and policy-relevant data on return migrants through household surveys.
- I.10 The TC is also aligned with the IDB Group Country Strategy with El Salvador 2021–2024, particularly with the priority area of reducing social vulnerability and advancing the knowledge agenda on return migration to strengthen institutional capacities, improve the provision of services to vulnerable populations, and inform more effective public interventions. Where applicable, the operation may also be referenced against the IDB Group Country Strategy with El Salvador 2025–2029 (GN-3299-3) / Strategic Agreement between El Salvador and the IDB Group: Country Strategy 2025–2029, which prioritizes public-sector modernization, strengthening people’s capabilities for dynamic and equitable growth, and integrating equity and equal opportunities as crosscutting themes. The TC contributes to these objectives by improving the statistical basis for identifying returnee populations and designing evidence-based reintegration policies.
- I.11 The TC contributes to *America en el Centro* by supporting sustainable development and resilience in Central America through the generation of strategic information, harmonized methodologies, and evidence-based tools that can inform public policies for returnee reintegration, employability, education, and access to services. It also complements the Migration Unit’s sector agenda by improving the quality, comparability, and relevance of data used in current and future operations involving migrant and returnee populations.
- I.12 The TC is also aligned with the objectives and eligible activities of the Korea Fund for Poverty Reduction and Social Development (KPR), as set forth in its governing documents, including the applicable operational guidelines and Amendment No. 3 dated November 18, 2022. The Fund supports poverty reduction and social development activities targeting vulnerable populations in Latin America and the Caribbean. This TC contributes to the Fund’s mandate by strengthening the capacity of Honduras, Guatemala, and El Salvador to generate policy-relevant evidence on return migrants and their households, including information on income, living conditions, labor-market outcomes, education needs, and access to services. By improving the evidence base for reintegration policies, the operation will support more effective poverty reduction and social inclusion interventions. Given the threshold established in Amendment No. 3, prior approval from Korea has been coordinated through GPS/GCM.
- I.13 Finally, the TC is designed with a potential follow-up phase in mind, leveraging the expertise of Korea’s Ministry of Data and Statistics (MoDS) and Korea’s broader public-sector experience in data management, institutional information centralization, data visualization, and migration governance. The knowledge-sharing activities with Korean institutions will help identify potential opportunities, limitations, and safeguards for future cooperation on migration data systems, administrative data interoperability, and evidence-based reintegration policy design.

II. COMPONENTS

2.1 **Component 1.** Preparation and testing of survey questions to identify return migrants (US\$175K)

- a. The objective of this component is to develop and validate a harmonized set of survey questions that can be used by the National Statistics Offices of Honduras, Guatemala, and El Salvador to identify return migrants in household surveys. The component will support the formulation of questions capable of distinguishing between different return situations, including voluntary return, forced return, and failed migration attempts, while ensuring that the questions are understandable to respondents and operationally feasible for enumerators.
- b. The main activities under this component will include: (i) organization of joint technical workshops with the Oficina Nacional de Estadística y Censos (ONEC) within the Banco Central de Reserva in El Salvador, the Instituto Nacional de Estadística of Guatemala, and the Instituto Nacional de Estadística in Honduras; (ii) review of existing experiences in smaller-scale surveys carried out by NGOs, academia, and other relevant institutions; (iii) preparation of a harmonized return-migrant identification module; (iv) cognitive testing and field testing of the proposed questions; and (v) preparation of technical guidance for survey enumerators. These activities will be coordinated by SCL/MIG, with the participation of the three National Statistics Offices and support from individual consultants or consulting firms. Activities under this component are expected to be completed during months 1 to 24 of the execution period.
- c. The procurement activities under this component are expected to include the hiring of individual consultants or consulting firms to support survey-question design, testing, documentation, and technical facilitation of workshops. Procurement may also include logistical services related to the organization of technical workshops and field-testing activities, as applicable.
- d. The expected outputs of this component are: (i) a harmonized return-migrant identification questionnaire module; (ii) a technical report documenting the results of cognitive and field testing; and (iii) enumerator guidance materials for the implementation of the return-migrant identification questions.

2.2 **Component 2.** Incorporation of return-migrant identification questions into national household surveys (US\$300K)

- e. The objective of this component is to support the incorporation of the harmonized return-migrant identification questions into the relevant national household surveys in Honduras, Guatemala, and El Salvador. The component will focus on ensuring that the questions are introduced in a cost-effective and statistically consistent manner, while strengthening the operational capacity of the National Statistics Offices to collect, code, manage, and quality-check the resulting data.

- f. The main activities under this component will include: (i) adaptation of the harmonized questionnaire module to the specific operational requirements of each national household survey; (ii) preparation of a standard operating protocol for implementation across the three countries; (iii) development of harmonized training manuals for survey personnel; (iv) training of enumerators and relevant technical staff; (v) support for data coding, confidentiality protocols, and quality assurance mechanisms; and (vi) technical follow-up during the implementation of the survey questions. These activities will be financed by the TC and supported through consulting services contracted by the IDB, as well as through institutional services to be provided by the participating National Statistics Offices under the procurement arrangements described in the Procurement Plan, as applicable. The National Statistics Offices will participate as technical counterparts and institutional service providers for survey-specific activities, while execution responsibility will remain with the IDB. Activities under this component are expected to be completed during months 7 to 27 of the execution period, depending on the timing of each country's household survey cycle.
- g. The procurement activities under this component are expected to include direct contracting or single source selection arrangements with the participating National Statistics Offices of El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras, given their official mandate and exclusive operational role in the implementation of national household surveys. Each participating National Statistics Office may receive up to US\$75,000 to support incorporation, field coordination, implementation, data processing, and validation of the return-migrant identification module in the relevant national household survey. Procurement will also include technical assistance to support standard operating protocols, training materials, data-quality protocols, confidentiality guidance, and cross-country comparability.
- h. The expected outputs of this component are: (i) return-migrant identification questions incorporated into selected national household surveys in the three countries; (ii) a standard operating protocol for implementation; (iii) harmonized training manuals for survey personnel; (iv) trained staff in the participating National Statistics Offices; and (v) data-quality and confidentiality guidance for the collection and management of return-migrant data.

2.3 Component 3. Knowledge-sharing and technical exchange on statistical practices, data management & visualization, and interoperability (US\$75K)

- i. The objective of this component is to provide the participating National Statistics Offices and relevant public institutions with opportunities to learn from international experiences in household survey design, statistical practices, and the use of statistical information for migration-related analysis. The component will include knowledge-sharing activities drawing, where feasible, on Korean statistical and migration-governance expertise, including experiences related to data management, institutional information use, and evidence-based policy design.

- j. The main activities under this component will include: (i) organization of knowledge-sharing or information sessions on relevant international practices in migration-related data systems; (ii) preliminary exploration of data visualization scenarios for return-migrant indicators; (iii) exchange with Korean institutions, such as Ministry of Data and Statistics (MoDS), the Korea Immigration Service (KIS), or the Migration Research and Training Centre (MRTC), subject to institutional availability and relevance; and (iv) preparation of a short technical note identifying potential opportunities, limitations, and safeguards for future data-management or interoperability collaboration. These activities will be coordinated by SCL/MIG in consultation with the participating National Statistics Offices and relevant Korean counterparts. Activities under this component are expected to take place during months 12 to 30 of the execution period.
- k. The procurement activities under this component are expected to include consulting services for the preparation of technical notes, facilitation of knowledge-sharing sessions, and development of preliminary visualization or interoperability scenarios. Procurement may also include logistical support for virtual or in-person technical exchanges, as applicable.
- l. The knowledge-sharing activities under this component may include in-person workshops or technical exchanges in Korea, complemented by virtual participation where appropriate. For in-person activities, participant selection will prioritize personnel directly involved in the design, implementation, and quality assurance of household surveys in Honduras, Guatemala, and El Salvador, in order to maximize the impact of the training on statistical outputs and institutional capacity. The TC will seek to include up to five in-person participants per country, for a total of up to fifteen participants from Honduras, Guatemala, and El Salvador. Broader participation by additional technical staff from relevant institutions may be supported through online or hybrid modalities. Any travel financed under the TC will be limited to consultants or invited participants attending the relevant events and will not finance Bank staff travel.
- m. The expected outputs of this component are: (i) knowledge-sharing sessions on statistical practices, migration data management, and interoperability; (ii) preliminary return-migrant data visualization scenarios; and (iii) a technical note on potential future collaboration in data management and interoperability.

2.4 **Component 4.** Comparative analysis of survey results and policy-use recommendations (US\$50K)

- n. The objective of this component is to analyze the data generated through the inclusion of return-migrant identification questions in national household surveys and produce comparative evidence to inform reintegration, labor-market, education, and social-inclusion policies in Honduras, Guatemala, and El Salvador.
- o. The main activities under this component will include: (i) preparation of an analytical report comparing survey results across the three countries; (ii)

estimation of the size and geographic distribution of return-migrant populations; (iii) analysis of the sociodemographic characteristics of return migrants compared with the non-migrant population; (iv) analysis of economic outcomes of return migrants compared with non-migrants, to the extent permitted by the survey data; (v) identification of barriers to labor-market reintegration of return migrants, where possible; (vi) identification of barriers to educational reintegration of return migrants' children, where possible; and (vii) dissemination of findings to relevant national authorities and technical stakeholders. These activities will be coordinated by SCL/MIG with support from consultants and in close consultation with the National Statistics Offices. Activities under this component are expected to be completed during months 24 to 36 of the execution period.

- p. The procurement activities under this component are expected to include consulting services for data analysis, comparative research, report writing, and dissemination of findings. Procurement may also include services related to the preparation of dissemination materials and organization of technical workshops or policy dialogue sessions.

2.5 **Expected Results.** The expected results of the TC are concrete improvements in the capacity of Honduras, Guatemala, and El Salvador to identify and analyze return migrants through national household surveys. By the end of the execution period, the TC is expected to achieve the following results: (i) the three participating National Statistics Offices have a harmonized and tested survey module to identify return migrants; (ii) selected national household surveys include questions that allow for the identification of return migrants and the distinction between different return situations; (iii) survey personnel in the three countries are trained to implement the return-migrant identification questions in a consistent manner; (iv) the participating institutions have operational protocols for coding, confidentiality, and quality assurance related to return-migrant data; and (v) national and regional stakeholders have access to comparative evidence on the size, distribution, sociodemographic profile, and selected reintegration outcomes of return migrants.

2.6 Although the TC includes activities related to statistical data use, harmonization, analysis, and knowledge-sharing, it does not finance the development, deployment, or adoption of a digital solution, software platform, interoperability system, cloud service, application programming interface, or digital business process. The operation is therefore framed as a methodological and institutional capacity-strengthening TC aimed at improving the identification, analysis, and policy use of household survey data on return migrants. Any potential digital solution, including administrative data interoperability, dashboards, or AI-enabled analytical tools, may be assessed in a future follow-up operation based on the institutional and data gaps identified through this TC.

2.7 **Beneficiaries.** The direct/specific beneficiaries of the TC are the governments of Honduras, Guatemala, and El Salvador, particularly the public entities responsible for the design and implementation of reintegration, social inclusion, labor-market, education, social protection, poverty-reduction, and migration-related policies that will use improved survey-based evidence on return migrants. The final/indirect beneficiaries are return migrants and their households. This includes working-age

return migrants facing labor-market reintegration challenges, children of return migrants who may face barriers to educational reintegration, and households affected by return migration.

- 2.8 The National Statistics Offices of Honduras, Guatemala, and El Salvador will participate as technical counterparts and, where applicable, as directly contracted institutional service providers under direct contracting arrangements within the applicable corporate procurement framework. This role is justified by their legal and operational responsibility for national household surveys and their unique access to the relevant survey instruments, sampling frameworks, fieldwork protocols, statistical validation processes, and administrative coordination mechanisms. Their participation as technical counterparts and institutional service providers does not transfer execution responsibility to them. The IDB will remain the executing agency and will be responsible for procurement, contract management, supervision, fiduciary oversight, and reporting.

III. BUDGET

- 3.1 The total estimated cost of the Technical Cooperation is US\$600,000. The TC will be financed through the Korea Fund for Poverty Reduction and Social Development (KPR). No counterpart financing or in-kind contribution is required for the execution of this TC. The National Statistics Offices and other relevant public institutions may participate in technical discussions, workshops, and review processes as beneficiary-country counterparts; however, such participation is not a required counterpart contribution for the purposes of the TC budget or execution structure.

Budget in US\$			
Components	KPR	Local	Total
Component 1: Preparation and testing of survey questions to identify return migrants	175,000	0	175,000
Component 2: Incorporation of return-migrant identification questions into national household surveys	300,000	0	300,000
Component 3: Knowledge-sharing and technical exchange on statistical practices, data management & visualization, and interoperability	75,000	0	75,000
Component 4: Comparative analysis of survey results and policy-use recommendations	50,000	0	50,000
Total	600,000	0	600,000

IV. EXECUTION STRUCTURE

- 4.1 **The IDB as Executing Agency for CS TC.** The beneficiaries have requested the Bank to execute the Technical Cooperation. Bank execution is justified pursuant to the exceptional criteria set forth in Annex II of OP-619-4, given the regional and multi-country nature of the operation and the absence of a single regional entity with the legal capacity, mandate, and operational authority to execute the TC on behalf of Honduras, Guatemala, and El Salvador. The operation requires impartial regional coordination and harmonization of statistical methodologies across three national household survey systems, while preserving comparability and consistency in the treatment of return migration data. Bank execution will ensure that procurement, contract management, fiduciary oversight, technical supervision, and reporting are carried out under a single execution structure, while the National Statistics Offices participate as technical counterparts and, where applicable, as directly contracted institutional service providers for specialized survey-related inputs.
- 4.2 The TC will be executed by the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), based on a request by the beneficiaries, in accordance with the Bank's Technical Cooperation Policy (GN-2470-2) and the Procedures for the Processing of Technical Cooperation Operations and Related Matters (OP-619-4), through the Unit of Migration, Social Sector (SCL/MIG).
- 4.3 **Institutional Capacity.** As the TC will be executed by the Bank, fiduciary management will be carried out in accordance with applicable IDB policies and procedures. SCL/MIG has experience in the preparation and execution of technical cooperation operations related to migration governance, data systems, policy analysis, and institutional strengthening. The fiduciary risk associated with the implementation of the TC is considered low, given that procurement and financial management will be managed directly by the Bank. Procurement supervision will follow the applicable modality for Bank-executed operations.
- 4.4 **Procurement.** All procurement activities to be executed under this Technical Cooperation have been included in the Procurement Plan (Annex IV) and will be carried out 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 **Non-Competitive Method: Single Source Selection.** For purposes of this TC, the National Statistics Offices are not identified as the final beneficiaries of the operation. The beneficiaries are Honduras, Guatemala, and El Salvador and their returned migrant populations. The National Statistics Offices will participate as technical counterparts and, where applicable, as directly contracted institutional service providers for specialized survey-related inputs. This structure reflects their legal and operational responsibility for national household surveys and their unique access to the statistical processes required for the incorporation, implementation,

processing, and validation of the return-migrant identification module. These institutions are the Instituto Nacional de Estadística of Honduras, the Instituto Nacional de Estadística of Guatemala, and the Oficina Nacional de Estadística y Censos within the Banco Central de Reserva in El Salvador.

- 4.6 These institutions are the official entities responsible for the production of national statistics and the implementation of household surveys in their respective countries. By virtue of their legal mandates and institutional functions, they are the only entities with authority, operational capacity, and access required to incorporate, test, implement, and validate return-migrant identification questions within the relevant national household survey instruments. Their participation is therefore essential to ensure that the activities supported by the TC are aligned with each country's statistical systems, survey calendars, data-quality standards, and official statistical production processes.
- 4.7 The National Statistics Offices have relevant experience in household survey design, implementation, processing, dissemination, enumerator training, fieldwork protocols, data coding, and quality assurance. These functions are directly related to the objectives of the TC and justify their participation as technical counterparts and, where applicable, institutional service providers for specialized survey-related inputs.
- 4.8 In addition, selected knowledge-sharing and technical exchange activities may require the direct participation of Korean public, research, or academic institutions, including, but not limited to, the Ministry of Data and Statistics (MoDS), the Korea Immigration Service (KIS), the Migration Research and Training Centre (MRTC), the Korea Labour Institute (KLI), and the Yonsei University Institute on Population and Human Capital (YU IPHC). These institutions have specific public mandates and technical experience related to statistical data management, administrative data systems, migration governance, institutional information centralization, and data interoperability. Their participation, if confirmed during execution, would be limited to activities where their institutional expertise is directly relevant to the objectives of the TC, particularly under the knowledge-sharing component. Any such participation will be structured in accordance with the applicable procurement arrangements and confirmed during execution.
- 4.9 The use of non-competitive selection methods, where applicable, is justified by the specialized and institutional nature of the services required, the official mandates of the relevant public institutions, and the need to ensure consistency with national survey systems and public-sector data governance practices. No sub-executing or sub-implementing entities are foreseen. Funds will not be transferred to beneficiary institutions as grants or counterpart financing. Payments to public institutions, where applicable, will be made only under approved contractual or cooperation arrangements and in accordance with applicable Bank procurement policies and procedures. Procurement and payments will be managed by the Bank.
- 4.10 **Execution and Disbursement Period.** The execution and disbursement period for this Technical Cooperation will be 36 months from the date of eligibility. This period is considered adequate to complete the preparation and testing of the harmonized return-migrant identification questions, support their incorporation into selected national household surveys in Honduras, Guatemala, and El Salvador,

provide training and implementation support to the participating National Statistics Offices, carry out knowledge-sharing and technical exchange activities, and prepare the comparative analysis of survey results.

- 4.11 The implementation schedule will be aligned with the Result Matrix and the Procurement Plan. Activities related to survey-question design and testing are expected to be carried out during the initial phase of execution; incorporation into national household surveys, training, and implementation support will be carried out according to each country's survey calendar; and comparative analysis and dissemination activities will be completed during the final phase of execution.
- 4.12 **Financial Management.** Financial management will be carried out by the Bank in accordance with applicable IDB policies and procedures for Bank-executed Technical Cooperations, as well as any specific financial reporting, audit, or fiduciary requirements established in the governing documents or Administration Agreement of the Korea Fund for Poverty Reduction and Social Development, as confirmed with GPS/GCM. No local counterpart funding is included in the project budget. Any expenses incurred in local currency will be recorded using the applicable Bank exchange-rate procedures. No external audit is currently foreseen, unless required by Bank policy or donor-specific requirements.
- 4.13 **Monitoring, Reporting, and Supervision.** SCL/MIG will be responsible for the technical execution, monitoring, and supervision of the TC. The Sector Specialist responsible for execution will coordinate with the participating National Statistics Offices and other relevant stakeholders to monitor progress against the Result Matrix, Procurement Plan, and expected outputs. Monitoring and evaluation activities will be carried out in accordance with the Bank's Technical Cooperation Monitoring and Reporting System (OP-1385-4), including the preparation and updating of the results matrix, progress monitoring, and reporting on outputs and outcomes during execution. Supervision costs, if any, will be financed through the appropriate Bank administrative or transactional budget resources.
- 4.14 **Evaluation.** The TC will be monitored and evaluated based on the achievement of the outputs and expected results defined in the Result Matrix. Evaluation arrangements may include review of technical deliverables, completion reports, beneficiary feedback, and documentation of the use of the harmonized return-migrant identification module. No separate final evaluation or audit is currently foreseen in the project budget.

V. POTENTIAL RISKS

- 5.1 The overall risk level of the TC is considered low. The operation will be executed by the Bank, does not involve civil works, does not require legal or regulatory reforms, and does not include unconditional transfers of funds or grants to beneficiary institutions. Payments to public institutions, where applicable, will be made only under approved contractual or cooperation arrangements and in accordance with applicable Bank policies and procedures. The main risk relates to possible differences in household survey calendars and methodologies across Honduras, Guatemala, and El Salvador. This may affect the timing and comparability of the incorporation of return-migrant identification questions. This

- risk will be mitigated through a phased implementation approach over the 36-month execution period, the preparation of a harmonized questionnaire module, standard operating protocols, training materials, and technical guidance for country-specific adaptations.
- 5.2 A secondary risk relates to staff availability or turnover in the participating National Statistics Offices. This risk will be mitigated through technical workshops, documentation of methodologies, and training materials that can be reused during implementation.
- 5.3 Risks related to respondent sensitivity will be mitigated through careful question design, confidentiality protocols, and enumerator guidance. Overall, the risks are expected to be minimal and manageable through Bank execution and close coordination with the participating institutions.
- 5.4 **Intellectual Property.** Knowledge products derived from this TC will be published under a Creative Commons IGO 3.0 license, in accordance with applicable Bank policies, including AM-331. At the specific request of the beneficiary countries and in accordance with AM-331, intellectual property rights to specific products may be licensed through contractual arrangements to be prepared with the guidance of the Legal Department.

VI. EXCEPTIONS TO BANK POLICIES

- 6.1 No exceptions to Bank policies are foreseen for this Technical Cooperation.

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 is not subject to the 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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