



USAID | HONDURAS

FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

September 30, 2011

Mr. Jose Eguren
Officer in Charge
United Nations Development Program
Casa de las Naciones Unidas
Colonia Palmira
Tegucigalpa, Honduras
Tel 2220-1100

Subject: Grant AID-522-IO-11-00001
UNDP Elections and Citizen Security

Dear Mr. Eguren:

Under the authority contained in the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) hereby grants to the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) the sum of \$1,073,610.00 to provide support for a program in preparation for the 2012-2013 election cycle and the promotion of citizen security as described in Attachment 1 (the Schedule) of this grant and in Attachment 2, entitled "Program Description."

This grant is effective and obligation is made as of the date of this letter and will apply to expenditures made by UNDP in furtherance of program objectives during the period beginning with the effective date and ending in December 31, 2012.

This grant is made to UNDP on condition that the funds are administered in accordance with the terms and conditions as set forth in Attachment 1 (the Schedule); Attachment 2 (the Program Description); and Attachment 3 (the Standard Provisions); all of which have been agreed to by your organization.

Please sign the original and all enclosed copies of this letter to acknowledge your receipt of the grant, and return the original and all but one copy to me.

Sincerely yours,

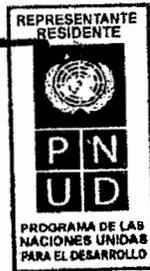
David Brown
Director
Regional Office of Acquisition and
Assistance for Central America and Mexico

Attachments:

1. Schedule
2. Program Description
3. Standard Provisions

ACKNOWLEDGED:
(United Nations Development Program)

By: José Eguren
Title: Officer in Charge
Date: September 30, 2011



FISCAL DATA**ACCOUNTING INFORMATION:**

522 BBFY: 2010 EBFY: 2011 Fund: ES OP: HONDURAS

Prog Area: A08 Dist code: 522-M Prog Elem: A036

Team/Div: HONDUR/MDI BGA: 522 SOC: 4100202

Funded: \$773,610.00

522 BBFY: 2010 EBFY: 2011 Fund: DV OP: HONDURAS

Prog Area: A09 Dist Code: 522-M Prog Elem: A041

Team/Div: HONDUR/MDI BGA: 522 SOC: 4100202

Funded: \$205,000.00

Total Obligated Amount: \$ 978,610.00

Total Estimated Amount: \$1,073,610.00

Paying Information:

DUNS Number (Data Universal Numbering System): 793511262

Tax I.D Number/EIN#: 1133417984A1

LOC Number (letter of credit): HHS-17A8P

Paying Office:

USAID/M/FM/CMP

Ronald Reagan Building, 7th Floor

1300 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW

Washington, DC 20523

ATTACHMENT 1: Schedule

A. Purpose of Grant

The purpose of this grant is to provide support for UNDP's work in preparing for the 2012-2013 election cycle and promotion of Citizen Security as more specifically described in Attachment 2 (the Program Description) of this grant.

B. Period of Grant

1. The effective date of this grant is September 30, 2011. The expiration date of this grant is December 31, 2012.
2. Funds obligated hereunder are available for program expenditures for the estimated period from September 30, 2011 to November 30, 2012 as shown in the Grant Budget below.

C. Amount of Grant and Payment

1. The total estimated amount of this grant for the period shown in B.1 above is \$1,073,610.00.
2. USAID hereby obligates the amount of \$978,610.00 for program expenditures during the period set forth in B.2 above and as shown in the Grant Budget below.
3. Payment will be made to the Recipient (UNDP) in accordance with the procedures set forth in Attachment 3 (the Standard Provisions).
4. Additional funds up to the total amount of the grant shown in C.1 above may be obligated by USAID subject to the availability of funds, the mutual agreement of the parties to proceed, and the requirements of the Standard Provision of the Grant entitled "Revision of Grant Budget."

D. Grant Budget

The following is the Grant Budget. Revisions to this budget may be made only in accordance with the Standard Provision of this grant entitled "Revision of Grant Budget."

GRANT ACTIVITY	UNDP	USAID	TOTAL
Component 1: Electoral Technical Assistance	\$130,000.00	\$300,000.00	\$430,000.00
Component 2: Development of Public Policies of Citizen Security and Coexistence	\$211,855.61	\$773,610.00	\$985,465.61
TOTAL PROGRAM AMOUNT	\$341,855.61	\$1,073,610.00	\$1,415,465.61

E. Reporting and Evaluation

The Recipient will adhere to all reporting requirements listed below. The exact format for preparation of and timing for submission of all reports will be determined in collaboration with the AOTR. In addition to any reports that may be requested via technical directions under program activities, the Recipient shall submit the following reports to the AOTR, and when requested, to the Agreement Officer.

All reports shall be submitted by the due date for approval by the USAID AOTR. In the case that two or more different components exist under the award, the Recipient shall submit a single report consolidating all partner's activities, progress towards results and analysis of impact.

1. Quarterly Financial Reports

The Recipient must submit an original and one copy on a quarterly basis, to the Office of Financial Management and the Agreement Officer Technical Representative (AOTR). Reports must be consistent with the SF425, Federal Financial Report.

Electronic copies of the SF-425 can be found at:

http://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/grants/standard_forms/ff_report.pdf and
<http://www.forms.gov/bgfPortal/docDetails.do?dId=15149>.

Line item instructions for completing the SF-425 can be found at:

http://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/grants/standard_forms/ffr_instructions.pdf.

The Recipient will submit quarterly accruals electronically to the AOTR via email, no later than the 15th day of the month.

2. Performance Monitoring and Evaluation Plan

The PMP should be submitted to USAID for approval within 60 days of the approved award. The PMP will include outcome and impact indicators. For each of those indicators the PMP should include baseline data, targets, means of verification, as well as data sources and collection methodologies. Baseline values should be measured using the same data collection source and method that will be used to collect actual performance data. The PMP will form the basis upon which the Recipient's performance will be measured. The project will also be monitored by output indicators established in relation to the activities included in Annual Implementation/Work Plans to be prepared by the Recipient and approved by the AOTR. The Recipient, in collaboration with USAID, will also fill out indicator reference sheets for all output, outcome, and impact indicators.

The Recipient is encouraged to use the most cost-effective methods to monitor progress and measure performance and impact of activities at all levels, as well as to be innovative and creative in order to capture, document, and report all major outcomes of USAID assistance under this contract. The Recipient may propose and justify additional performance measures and means of verification.

3. Routine Review

The Recipient will hold monthly meetings with the AOTR to review and evaluate work plans/annual progress reports. USAID will review the Recipient's scheduled reports, and collect feedback from GOH, subnational bodies, and NGO counterparts.

4. Site Visits

USAID personnel will conduct ad hoc site visits/TDYs for the purpose of monitoring activities and performance.

5. Annual Work Plans

A final work plan (a complete electronic version and two hard copies in English and an executive summary in both Spanish and English) for the 15 month period of the award will be required by the Recipient 30 calendar days from the signing of the agreement. The work plan will detail the work to be accomplished during the upcoming year, specifying a time table for the implementation of planned activities and a summary program budget by activity area. If applicable, Recipient should include activities that address identified constraints and gaps in political advocacy, gender, and other areas.

6. Semi-annual Performance Report

The Recipient shall submit semi-annual performance reports summarizing progress of the major activities in process during the period in relation to requirements of the agreement every six months from the signing of the agreement, indicating any problems

encountered, and proposing remedial actions as appropriate. In addition to the semi-annual report, the Recipient shall also submit a semi-annual monitoring and evaluation report in accordance with proposed performance monitoring plan. To ensure activities are progressing in line with USAID expectations, the grantee will be required to attend monthly meetings with the AOTR to report on status of the activities.

The specific scope and format of the semi-annual reports will be determined in consultation with the AOTR. However, semi-annual performance reports will be structured to highlight achievements, obstacles faced and constraints (including, if applicable, political advocacy and gender specific issues), and any other significant information for activity areas, including a detailed description of key activities, that took place during the period reported. The report should be formatted to allow for tracking of achievement of the performance targets through the life of the agreement. For example, one section of the report should be dedicated to each component area, including an assessment by the Recipient of achievements in that area as “beyond expectations,” “as expected,” or “below expectations.” The meaning of the ranking is as follows:

- a. “Beyond Expectations”: The planned activities, indicator goals and targets for the relevant components have all been reached before planned, or have been significantly surpassed.
- b. “Met Expectations”: All activities or all of the most significant planned activities, indicator goals and targets for the relevant component have been reached within the time and conditions estimated in the annual plan.
- c. “Below Expectations”: All activities or some of the most significant planned activities, indicator goals and targets for the relevant component have not been reached as planned.

The Semi-Annual Performance Report will also include a section on planned activities by each component for the next semester.

As part of each semi-annual report, the Recipient shall submit a list of all in-country training events performed during the reporting period. This report shall include at a minimum: name of the training program, field of study, relationship to the objectives of this instrument, start and end dates, estimated cost (USAID’s cost and partner’s cost disaggregated by instruction, trainee, and travel) and number of male and female participants.

The Recipient shall submit to the AOTR two hard copies of the semi-annual reports in English, and an electronic version (Microsoft Word preferred). This report will also contain progress on performance indicators as planned in the PMP.

Details about the scope and format of the semi-annual reports will be determined in consultation with the AOTR.

7. **Final Report**

The Recipient shall present a final report outlining major accomplishments vis-à-vis the results and activities outlined in this Program Description. The final report shall be presented in English, with an executive summary in both English and Spanish. Two hard copies and an electronic version (Microsoft Word preferred) shall be submitted to the AOTR via email.

The final performance report must contain the following information:

- A full summary of all activities undertaken
- Accomplishments and lessons learned and success stories
- A comparison of the actual results (at all levels) with the expected result established at the beginning of the project, as measured by project outcome and impact indicators
- Reasons why expected results were not met, if appropriate
- Recommendations for future interventions to build on project success
- Other pertinent information, including the gender related findings of the project

Additionally, the Recipient must provide a toolbox that contains manuals, training materials, and any other products developed throughout the life of the activity. The Recipient must propose as part of the PMP a calendar to provide to USAID such deliverables throughout the project.

8. **Final Report for Public Distribution**

This report will not include politically sensitive or proprietary information and is intended for wide distribution. The report shall be presented in English, with an executive summary in both English and Spanish. Two hard copies and an electronic version (Microsoft Word preferred) shall be submitted to the AOTR. It should at a minimum include accomplishments, lessons learned and success stories.

The title page of all reports forwarded to USAID must include a descriptive title, the author's name, grant number, the project number and title, the Recipient's name, the name of the USAID office awarding the grant, and the publication or issuance date of the report.

One copy of all technical reports, in English, shall be sent to USAID's Development Experience Clearinghouse (DEC) either electronic (pdf format preferred) or paper form to one of the following: (A) Via E-mail: docsubmit@usaid.gov ; (B) Via U.S. Postal Service: Development Experience Clearinghouse, U.S. Agency for International Development, M/CIO/KM, RRB M.01, Washington DC 20523, USA; or (C) Online: <http://dec.usaid.gov/index.cfm>.

Electronic documents must consist of only one electronic file that comprises the complete and final equivalent of a hard copy. They may be submitted online (preferred); on 3.5" diskettes, a Zip disk, CD-R or by email. Electronic documents should be in PDF (Portable Document Format). Submission in other formats is acceptable but discouraged.

F. Special Provisions

1. Environmental Provision

The Initial Environmental Evaluation (LAC-IEE-10-94) granted a "Categorical Exclusion" for the types of planned activities for this award. Any changes in the environmental conditions for the planned activities or addition of new activities will require notification to USAID by the Recipient in writing to the Agreement Officer and Agreement Officer's Technical Representative. The Recipient will submit a request for environmental review which will be completed based on the Recipient's own environmental policies per ADS 308.3.11 (c). If a situation is not covered in the Recipient's own environmental policies, then 22 CFR 216 will guide the review. The Recipient will submit the request for review and not start new or changed activities until the matter has been resolved between the Recipient and USAID. If USAID has not responded to the request within 45 calendar days, the Recipient may move forward with the activity.

2. Branding Strategy and Marking Plan

The Recipient will submit and negotiate a Branding Strategy and Marking Plan not later than 90 days after award. The Branding Strategy and Marking Plan will be included in and made a part of this Cooperative Agreement. The Recipient must include all estimated costs associated with branding and marking USAID programs, such as plaques, stickers, banners, press events and materials, and the like in their proposed budget.

ATTACHMENT 2: Program Description

I. SUMMARY

This Project seeks to support the strengthening of democratic governance in Honduras through technical support to the Supreme Electoral Tribunal (TSE in Spanish) and the promotion of Citizen Security and a of culture peace, through the strengthening of national and local level violence observatories and the development of local security plans in municipalities with high rates of violence, with the purpose of consolidating the rule of law in the country, in which it is guaranteed the population's full exercise of rights and fulfillment of duties.

The Project's essential components will include the following:

- 1) Strengthening the institutional capabilities of the Supreme Electoral Tribunal (TSE), through technical electoral assistance.
- 2) Development of public policies for Citizen Security and Coexistence, by strengthening the national and local level violence observatories and supporting local governments in preparing local strategies to prevent violence and promote a culture of peace.

II. BACKGROUND- NEED AND RATIONALE OF THE PROPOSAL

Since the restoration of democracy in Honduras in 1982, the country experienced a period of moderate institutional transformation that, until June 2009, accompanied the demands of citizens which has been increasingly more diverse in its aspirations. Despite some achievements in social, legal and economic-productive areas, the democratic institutions continued to be too fragile to overcome the growing internal socio-political unrest. This situation led to a governance crisis that resulted in a constitutional breakdown and the interruption of the legitimate presidential term of the government of President Manuel Zelaya Rosales on June 28, 2009. As a result of this political crisis, Honduras has had to face a series of internal and external difficulties, which have affected the already critical situation of poverty and the economic and social inequality of its population.

The general elections held on November 2009 were the starting point to begin solving this crisis, having been developed within the framework of international standards, leaving the population with the perception that the results were legitimate. After overcoming important difficulties related with the international recognition of the government's legitimacy and the adoption of several decisions aimed at favoring national reconciliation (approval of amnesty, the integration of a national unified government and a Truth Commission, among others), the political situation of the country tends to overcome the polarization and internal political unrest that characterized the last period, yet governance faces risks due to the precarious economic situation and perspectives, high crime rates and a visible increase of violence due to regional drug activity.

According to estimates from the Pan American Health Organization¹ (PAHO/WHO) the continent's averages are around 19.3 homicides for each 100,000 inhabitants, making the Central American region one of the areas with the highest crime rates, especially in the so called northern triangle, made up of Guatemala, El Salvador and Honduras, countries with the highest rates in the

¹ PAHO/WHO.

region in 2010, and Honduras at the top with 77.5 homicides per 100,000, according to data from the Violence Observatory at the National Autonomous University of Honduras.

The causes for crime and violence in Honduras are the result of a number of factors that interact and reinforce each other, among which you find large gender, social and economic inequalities; a lack of opportunities for young people; a culture that validates violence as an instrument for resolving conflicts; the availability of large quantities of guns in the population and permissive laws for possession and bearing them; weakness and a lack of coordination between agencies responsible for controlling crime (Police, Prosecutors and Judiciary system) which leads to high levels of impunity, and the growing phenomenon of drug trafficking.

Strengthening the institutional capacity to respond effectively to managing issues such as the above - closely related to the country's political and social stability and hence its governance – is therefore of particular importance in the current historical situation.

As we understand it, governance “includes the mechanisms, processes and institutions that determine how power is exercised, how decisions on issues of public concern are made and how citizens articulate their interests, exercise their legal rights, meet their obligations and mediate their differences.”² *Daniel Kaufmanns*, Director of the Global Governance Institute, expresses the importance of influencing it by saying that “improving governance helps fight poverty and raise living standards. Research over the past decade shows that improved governance has the effect of increasing development, and not vice versa.”³

From a human development perspective, it can be said that good governance is one that has the quality of democracy, that is, one which promotes the inclusive participation of people and strengthens the response capacity of the State. Hence, from UNDP Honduras, particularly from its Governance Unit, actions during the last decades have concentrated on the areas of strengthening public administration reform, local governance institutions, access to justice and the rule of law, in order to make this inclusive participation and the compliance of government commitments in favor of human development a reality.

One of these actions has been technical assistance to the Supreme Electoral Tribunal (TSE). The TSE is a permanent institution that must fulfill the social function geared toward strengthening governance and at building an active and participatory citizenship. The TSE, as an autonomous and independent state entity, is called to establish the conditions so that the holders of political rights and other partners can enjoy, practice and enforce them. While elections are the ultimate moment for the exercise of political rights, seen from a broad and complex perspective of active and participatory citizenship, it is not limited to political rights. An inclusive participation requires effective channels to enable every citizen to cast a vote in free elections, but also to participate in public spheres and promote their interests, articulate demands, and place pressure on public officials, making elected representatives and governments accountable for their actions.

In recent years, the electoral bodies have developed, to a greater or lesser extent, the concept of "election cycle", which is the set of activities to be developed before, during and after election processes, forming a cycle with periods of different intensity, but that has no end. This concept has also been worked on and accepted by the international technical assistance agencies that

² UNDP Guide for Democratic Governance - UNDP. 2010. P. 14.

³ Kaufmanns Daniel, The Return of the Left and the Future of Reforms in Latin America. WEB Article, page. 36 CIPE

struggle to place greater focus on the readiness periods of electoral tribunals to do less invasive electoral assistance at the peak of the cycle, that is, the elections.

Since the Supreme Electoral Tribunal is a key institution for democratic governance in Honduras, the reading of assessments and diagnoses made by several national and international agencies since 2005 coincides with the TSE's needs and establishes at least three key points: the nature of institutional weaknesses; the substantial improvement in the administration of the 2009 general elections, and the need for technical assistance to the TSE to incorporate further institutional strengthening in the medium term to enable deeper and sustainable changes.⁴

In the framework of the current political and institutional situation, the TSE must be prepared to lead public consultation processes (plebiscite and referendum, Decree 135-2009), which involves a review of the legal and regulatory framework and the preparation of specific operational structures. This is in addition to a comprehensive reform of the Elections and Political Organizations Law (LEOP) and led by the same TSE, which besides being technically sound, must have the political support of Honduran society.

In the case of the TSE, between 2008 and 2011 a significant contribution has been made through various partnerships that have made an impact on key issues for institutional modernization and the strengthening and democratization of the institution (SIDA, USAID, UNDP, and Japan). As a result of these lines of work and especially the political and technical disposition of the new judiciary, during 2010, the first year after the elections, the TSE worked on constitutional reforms, the socialization of reforms of the Elections and Political Organizations Law, studied and approved a new institutional personnel chart that includes reconditioning and creation of units to meet the needs that the country has for an electoral institution that will progressively be stronger, more credible, more democratic and can be the arbitrator that citizens demand so that their will power, will not be violated.

With the support of the Technical Electoral Assistance Project of UNDP the groundwork has been laid for the establishment of the Communication and Press Unit, IT Management, the Office for Gender Equality and others, such as the Assistance Unit for Disabled Persons that was strengthened with IFES-USAID support. During 2010, with the assistance of specialized personnel from the Tribunals of Panama and Mexico, the foundations for the Citizen Education and Training Institute and Office of Citizen Participation were laid out, with dependent offices that work with special programs (gender, disabled, youth, etc.). These first tasks were complemented with SIDA funds executed directly by the TSE, a project that ended in December.

Beyond the list of specific support such as cooperation and technical assistance that has been provided, including during elections, UNDP Honduras estimates that the period from June 2011 to June 2012 will be of particular importance in order to monitor and support legal and regulatory reform related to the election and referendum standards; strengthen the IT Management and the Census and Cartography Units (direct USAID-TSE contribution), and new operating units associated with the Training Institute and Citizen Participation Direction; as well as continuing

⁴ Support for the Primary Elections in Honduras, IFES, 2005; Assessment of the Electoral Assistance Program, SIDA-OAS, 2003/2007; Electoral Needs Assessment Report, UNO, 2007; Technical Assessment IFES-USAID, 2008; Mirador Electoral Report, 2009; Hagamos Democracia Report-NDI, 2009; Reports from the ATE Project, 2008 y 2009; TSE Memories; Honduras 2008-2009, Challenges Risks and Opportunities, PAPEP, SIDA-UNDP.

the work of building the Civil Society Network for the Construction of Citizenship, that will support the TSE in building a more active and inclusive citizenship.⁵

Other relevant actions aimed at shoring up governance in the country, is being developed for Public Security including the strengthening of the capacities of the Honduran state to understand and interpret the problem of violence, and through support for policies in central and local governments.

Among them, one that stands out is the gradual consolidation of the University Institute of Development, Democracy and Peace (IUDPAS), in the Universidad Nacional Autónoma de Honduras (UNAH) –the main public university in the country–, an academic and research center where three major initiatives are carried out:

- The Violence Observatory, which records the behavior of violent and unintentional deaths according to the Secretariat of National Security and the injuries that are referred to the Public Ministry's Forensic Medicine Unit. In it, newsletters are produced with the information gathered, which allow characterization and monitoring of violence levels in the country, as well as to the policies designed to prevent and control crime. The strategy of the observatories has been shifted to the municipalities of Comayagua, Juticalpa, Choluteca, Distrito Central (Tegucigalpa & Comayagüela) and San Pedro Sula, replicating the method of recording data, but with difficulties in the analysis and production of information, this must be strengthened so they are able to meet their specialized monitoring role in relation to violence, crime prevention and control.

The development of university graduate courses in issues of violence prevention, youth and mediation and reconciliation of disputes, from the offices in Tegucigalpa and San Pedro Sula, where about 300 professionals have been trained in order to strengthen national technical capacities to address the problem of insecurity and violence.

- A strategy to prevent violence in schools, in the public institutions Luis Bográn in Tegucigalpa, José Cecilio del Valle in Choluteca, León Alvarado in Comayagua and La Fraternidad de Juticalpa, where nearly 38,000 people including teachers, parents and students have attended trainings through modules, workshops and proper use of leisure time. This is a sustainable initiative taken by the Secretary of Education, which maintains prevention training.

The consolidation of a Security Policy has been a concern of the United Nations to which particular attention has been dedicated. Since 2007, the definition of strategic guidelines has been supported, but was not received in time by the government of Manuel Zelaya Rosales. With the current government of Porfirio Lobo, significant progress has been made and today there is a framework for the Citizen Security and Coexistence Policy, with clear lines of work and some important results:

- The "Safer Municipalities" Program, which seeks to work with the 298 Mayors in the country to develop local security plans in agreement with the Secretariat of National Security, seeking the involvement of local governments and other stakeholders in prevention and control

⁵ It is particularly important to provide a "fund" of resources for emerging expert technical advisory (to facilitate hiring any consultants to address emerging issues during the discussion for electoral reform, possible municipal/regional/national level referendum exercises, among others).

initiatives. To this end, at least eight (8) forums for socialization and awareness have been planned to reach all the municipalities in the first semester of the current year.

- The diagnosis of the condition of police equipment for the formulation of a Plan to Equip the National Police in a ten (10) year period, which will facilitate the modernization and strengthening of the institution.
- And, the design of programs aimed at addressing the factors associated with outbreaks of violence (alcohol, weapons, drugs, urban neighborhoods, citizen culture, youth care), one of the most important policy components.

Another of the important initiatives that have been developed since 2008 is the work with local governments to achieve the development of Security Plans, where strategies and actions were established across sectors under the leadership of the Office of Municipal Justice. Between 2009 and 2010 the Mayors from the Distrito Central (Tegucigalpa & Comayagüela), La Ceiba, Choloma, Comayagua, Juticalpa, Choluteca and the Bay Islands, managed to implement a local security council who prioritized crimes with higher social impact in their communities and discussed strategies and actions to address these problems with different responsibilities for the municipal administrators, security authorities and the community.

From the local plans major strategies emerged, especially the development of Mediation and Reconciliation Units within the Office of Municipal Justice, where previously a training of mediators was carried out jointly with IUDPAS and where officials of the mentioned Mayors' Offices were trained to settle citizen disputes. Complementarily, the Honduran legislation has been reviewed, and recommendations have been made to the laws of reconciliation and arbitration and of the police in order to regulate the legal framework that protects the strategy.

As a result of the actions framed in the local security plan, there was also the development of citizen culture campaigns aimed at improving conflict resolution skills and use of art and culture to prevent youth violence. The campaign "Restemos Violencia ("Subtract Violence") has been operating through mass media, TV, radio and newspapers with advertising spots in the Distrito Central (Tegucigalpa & Comayagüela), and through the work with young people from Juticalpa and Comayagua in the formation of 'batucadas' (drum groups), theater groups and in La Ceiba the formation of the "drum circle" with teenagers under the direction of the popular Honduran songwriter Guillermo Anderson.

As in the electoral field, the initiatives to promote public security and a culture of peace that have been described are ongoing and need to be strengthened to improve governance in the country, and as stated before, rests largely on the promotion of inclusive participation of people and in strengthening the capacity to respond of the state to meet its commitments to human development. It is about democratic governance, so improving governance in these areas more than justifies this joint initiative.

III. GENERAL OBJECTIVE

Support the strengthening of democratic governance in Honduras by providing technical electoral assistance and encouraging the promotion of citizen security and a culture of peace, in order to consolidate rule of law in which policies and actions guarantee the exercise of rights and compliance with the duties of the population, inclusive citizen participation, equality,

modernization of institutions, decentralization and human security, within the framework of a country vision.

IV. PROJECT COMPONENTS

The proposed Project will have the following components:

COMPONENT 1: Technical Electoral Assistance

Geared toward the following areas:

1. Technical Assistance and follow-up to the legal/regulatory reforms and reorganizing the operating units:

Output 1: Support proposals to reform the Elections and Political Organizations Law (LEOP) /Reforms to Plebiscite and Referendum. Activities (A): 1. Support by experts to the technical jurist board made up of the TSE and the Congressional Commission for Electoral Affairs to prepare the reports and support the Parliamentary discussion to reform the LEOP and the Special Law for Plebiscite and Referendum. 2. Follow-up with and prepare the National Congress. 3. Support discussion groups, including among civil society. 4. Prepare new regulations for the LEOP and the Special Law for Plebiscite and Referendum, and 5. Support the preparation of operational units to work towards reform.

Output 2: Technical Assistance for the Office of the Census Data Processing. Activities (A): 1. Technical Assistance and support for the improvement of the Census and Cartography. 2. Expert technical assistance and support for related activities carried out by the TSE with direct support from USAID.

2. Assist in the promotion of the universalization of the civic-political education at the national and regional levels.

Output 1: Assist in creating and developing the Citizen Capacity Building and Formation Institute and its philosophical and practical interaction with the Office of Participation and the Social Network: Activities (A): 1. Support/advisory for preparing the plans, programs, and agreements with other State entities (Ministry of Indigenous Affairs, Ministry of Education, universities, civil society organizations, etc.). 2. Preparation of the national level roll-out plan. 3. Prepare the method guides for capacity building.

Output 2: Support the regional campaign for democratic values (to be implemented in agreement with the other Electoral Courts in Central America). Activities (A): 1. National level media campaign, according to regional agreements. 2. Prepare the specific materials derived for the indigenous peoples of Honduras. 3. Distribute the handouts and place the radio announcements.

3. Assist in promoting more inclusive participation by the population.

Output 1: Strengthen the Office of Citizen Participation and the operational units for gender, the disabled, political parties, youth and indigenous and afro-Honduran peoples. Activities (A): 1. Technical consulting for strengthening and development. 2. National-level consulting. 3. Decentralization of the TSE offices. 4. Develop trainings and prepare materials.

Output 2: Form and roll-out the Civil Society Network for Citizenship Building. Activities (A): 1. Create the Civil Society Network. 2. Presentation to NGOs. 3. On-site validation of capacities (in-country trips). 4. Training for the participants.

4. The Project's effective management and follow-up is guaranteed (Maintenance of the Project Office and equipment).

Output 1: Effective maintenance of office and equipment. Activities (A): 1. Advisors and consultants, Technical and Administrative Assistance. 2. Office expenses, Petty Cash and other support for the Component.

COMPONENT 2: Development of public policies of Citizen Security y and Coexistence, through the strengthening of Violence Observatories at national and local levels.

Geared toward the following areas:

1. The national and local level violence observatories are strengthened in order to develop the public policies for citizen security and Coexistence.

Output 1: National Observatory: Activities (A): 1. Assess the current status of the observatory and recommendations for its optimum functioning. 2. Develop the module for new crimes. 3. Develop the module for geo-referencing. 4. Review and update the technological platform. 5. Production of quarterly newsletters with geo-referenced criminal analysis.

Output 2: Violence observatories in San Pedro Sula and La Ceiba have functioning citizen participation modules. Activities (A): 1. Assess the current status of the observatories in San Pedro Sula and La Ceiba. 2. Design and roll-out the citizen observatories in San Pedro Sula and La Ceiba that are linked to the local observatories. 3. Review the new technologies for citizen observatories. 4. Develop the module for new crimes. 5. Develop the geo-reference module. 6. Review and update the technological platform. 7. Production of quarterly newsletters with geo-referenced criminal analysis.

2. Integrated local plans for Citizen Security and Coexistence for the San Pedro Sula, Choloma, Tela and La Ceiba Municipalities.

Output 1: Development of Citizen Security and Coexistence Local Plans. Activities (A): 1. Assess the Coexistence and Citizen Security in the San Pedro Sula and Tela Municipalities and update the assessment in Choloma and La Ceiba. 2. Integrate the Citizen Security and Coexistence local committees in San Pedro Sula and Tela. 3. Form the Citizen Security and Coexistence Local Community Committee in San Pedro Sula, Choloma, La Ceiba and Tela. 4. Prioritize the issues in which to intervene at the municipal levels in San Pedro Sula and Tela and define the strategies to do so. 5. Prioritize the issues in which to intervene at the community level in San Pedro Sula, Choloma, La Ceiba and Tela and define the strategies to do so. 6. Strengthen the management capacity of local administrations and implement the security plans in municipalities in the northern part of the country. 7. Strengthen the citizens'

capacity to manage violence prevention and a culture of peace in the selected areas of intervention in municipalities in the northern part of the country.

3. **Strengthen the use of conflict resolution mechanisms in municipalities in the northern part of the country.**

Output 1: Development of a Citizen Conflict Mediation and Reconciliation group with a Network of Community Mediators. Activities (A): 1. Training for a degree in Gender Conflict Mediation and Reconciliation (in partnership with UNAH and an international consultant), aimed at municipal officials in the country that conduct conflict mediation and reconciliation functions. 2. Creating and refurbishing the Mediation and Reconciliation Network in San Pedro Sula and Tela. 3. Creating the community mediator network in San Pedro Sula and Tela (specialized training workshops, with regulations for community mediation in selected places). 4. Workshops to Exchange experiences with the Municipal Offices that have the availability of this tool to review and guide the current mediators and conciliators, with the support of an international consultant. 5. Strengthen and accompany the mediators and conciliators in the country (workshops to update and follow-up the cases attended and mediated in 2011 and 2012). 6. Systematize the experience (publish the document)

4. **Strengthen the strategies for a citizen culture in the northern part of the country.**

Output 1: Design and follow-up the citizenship art and culture strategies. Activities (A): 1. Follow-up the citizenship art and culture strategies (exchange experiences with youths from La Ceiba and Choloma). 2. Design the citizenship culture strategy for San Pedro Sula and Tela (design and guidelines for a violence prevention campaign through the media or intervention with youths). 3. Workshop with NGOs, journalists, social communicators and publicists for the citizenship culture intervention.

V. **IMPLEMENTATION PLAN- INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS AND SUSTAINABILITY**

COMPONENT 1: Technical Electoral Assistance

The technical proposal is based in attention to the Activities in this particular stage of the electoral cycle, without detriment to the activities aimed at the eventual emergence of a referendum.

The work stage anticipated in this proposal coincides and is articulated with the conceptual focus and the assistance activities projected in the document for the Technical Electoral Assistance Project – UNDP/TSE and its successive fundamental and financial reviews. This Component is conceived as a new Project stage of the currently valid Project and will be subject to a fundamental and financial review among the UNDP, USAID, TSE and other donors that could link into the process. This method end up being more operational and less burdensome as it allows continuing the already installed efforts and structures.

The work concept is based on a medium term cooperation that supports the institution's redesign and strengthening (2011-2014). Nevertheless, this planning only contemplates the activities that

are possible with the available funds plus the USAID contribution that is the objective of this Concept Note. It is expressed in an eight-month work period anticipating that a financial review will be conducted from January 2011 given the new TSE budget (January 2012), that will allow transferring financial responsibilities and make the modernization sustainable.

COMPONENT 2: Development of public policies of Citizen Security y and Coexistence, through the strengthening of Violence Observatories at national and local levels.

The technical proposal is based on achieving the development of strategies for violence prevention and a culture of peace, through the reinforcement of a national level Violence Observatory and the development of Local Observatories. Furthermore, there will be support to local governments for planning the actions, stressing the strategies for conflict mediation and citizenship culture campaigns within the Safer Municipalities Program set forth in the National Policy for Coexistence and Citizen Security posed by the national government.

The proposal is inserted into the current UNDP development project in which the Citizen Security and Coexistence Policy of the Secretariat of National Security is supported. The fundamental and financial review for the present period is planned, incorporating the new funding contributed by USAID.

Similar to the Electoral Component, it is based on a medium term cooperation expressed in eight months of work that seeks to strengthen the technological platform of the Violence Observatory and to increase the types of crimes under observation, as well as to consolidate the responsibility of the Mayors for the Security of their municipalities.

The Project background under the responsibility of UNDP has demonstrated that the Component is self-sustainable. Given the importance of the quality of its data, the Violence Observatory has become the most sought after source in the country and the one with the highest level of credibility. Regarding its work with the Mayors' Offices, the framework of the Security Policy that endorses the participation of local governments and the serious situation due to crime and violence in the country increasingly strengthens the Mayors' commitment to support the development of intervention strategies.

VI. RISKS AND OPPORTUNITIES

COMPONENT 1: Technical Electoral Assistance

The TSE has begun to direct the institution towards a modernization process. However, some elements need to be considered regarding the political and economic situation of the country: The first is that the approval on first and second legislature of the reform of Articles 5 of the Constitution has generated conditions that allow that at any given moment the TSE might be requested to carry out a referendum, at the national, departmental or municipal level. The second is that the budgetary difficulties of the State have a negative effect on the TSE, which has been assigned the same budget as the year 2007, which is not sufficient for the proposed institutional transformation and the additional constraint of the impediment of creating new positions. Take these two elements as an advance to the contingencies that in due time will be stated in the corresponding risk matrix.

To achieve the expected outcomes it is possible to identify some risks:

- That the summoning to a plebiscite might create a situation where the attention to the emergency prevails over the consolidation of the units;
- That Congress does not approve or changes the proposal presented by the TSE,
- That the factors of political uncertainty (return or no of Zelaya, re-entry to the OAS, etc.) could have repercussions in the magistrates or in the agendas of the political parties through the Advisory Council;
- The decision to begin the process of re-identification (issuance of a new identity card);

In regards to the opportunities, there is a special disposition of the Magistrates and the Electoral Direction to lead the foreseen changes. A new organizational chart was prepared and approved which includes many of the recommendations of the past years; there are new units operating, and internal and external examinations for key positions (IT, Cartography and Census). The socialization work of the proposal for a law reform has had at least two clear impacts, on one hand, it has brought the TSE the citizens closer and, on the other, the extended activity has prepared a critical mass of better prepared and more committed officials, that have experienced that the direct contact with the citizens can give a greater momentum to the work being done by the organization.

COMPONENT 2: Development of public policies of Citizen Security y and Coexistence, through the strengthening of Violence Observatories at national and local levels.

In regards to risks in the security field, it is estimated that the problems with organized crime have already surpassed the capacities of the security and justice institutions; therefore it will be worsened in the following years, causing impact in the levels of violence and increasing the homicide rate of the country.

Additionally, different donors have resources for the issue of Citizen Security, both for national and local levels but there is no articulation for the adequate use of the same, which could result in parallel initiatives that will impede the achievement of the defined objectives and goals.

Also, there are weaknesses in the national and local counterparts for the security management, which could hinder advances in the defined objectives and goals.

As far as opportunities, it is considered that the great problem of the country requires urgent strategies for crime and violence control, which generates commitment from the Security and local government authorities to seek solutions. The Citizen Security and Coexistence policy of the Secretariat of National Security contemplates the strengthening of strategies to improve crime information and support local governments, which is an advantage for the development of the project.

ATTACHMENT 3

MANDATORY STANDARD PROVISIONS

FOR COST-TYPE AWARDS TO PUBLIC INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS (PIOS)

1. ALLOWABLE COSTS (APRIL 2011)

- a. The recipient must use funds provided under the award for costs incurred in carrying out the purposes of the award which are reasonable, allocable, and allowable.
 1. “Reasonable” means the costs do not exceed those that would ordinarily be incurred by a prudent person in the conduct of normal business.
 2. “Allocable” means the costs are necessary to the award
 3. “Allowable” means the costs are reasonable and allocable, and conform to any limitations set forth in the award.
- b. The recipient is encouraged to obtain the Agreement Officer’s written determination in advance whenever the recipient is uncertain as to whether a cost will be allowable.

2. AMENDMENT (APRIL 2011)

The parties may amend the award by mutual agreement, by formal modifications to the basic award document, or by means of an exchange of letters between the Agreement Officer and the recipient.

3. NONLIABILITY (APRIL 2011)

USAID does not assume liability for any third party claims for damages arising out of the award.

4. NOTICES (APRIL 2011)

Any notice given by USAID or the recipient will be sufficient only if in writing and delivered in person, mailed, or transmitted electronically by e-mail or fax. Notices to USAID should be sent to the Agreement Officer at the address specified in the award and to any designees specified in the award. Notices to the recipient should be sent to the recipient's addresses shown in the award or to such other address designated in the award.

Notices will be effective when delivered in accordance with this provision, or on the effective date of the notice, whichever is later.

5. PAYMENT (LETTER OF CREDIT) (APRIL 2011)

- a. Payment under the award is completed through a Letter of Credit (LOC), in accordance with the terms and conditions of the LOC and any instructions issued by the USAID Bureau for Management, Office of the Chief Financial Officer, Cash Management and Payment Division (M/CFO/CMP).
- b. As long as the LOC is in effect, the terms and conditions of the LOC and any instructions issued by M/CFO/CMP constitute the payment conditions of the award over any other payment clause of the award.
- c. The recipient should have written procedures that minimize the time elapsing between the transfer of funds and disbursement by the recipient. The recipient must exercise prudent management of Federal funds by drawing only those funds that are required for current use. The timing and the amount of the drawdown must be as close as is administratively possible to the actual disbursements by the recipient for direct program or activity costs and the proportionate share of any allowable indirect costs.
- d. Revocation of the LOC, in accordance with its terms and conditions, is at the discretion of M/CFO/CMP, after consultation with the Agreement Officer. Notification of revocation must be in writing and must specify the reasons for such action. If the LOC is revoked, payments may be made on a cost-reimbursement basis. For reimbursement, the recipient must submit to the USAID Controller an original and three copies of **SF-1034, Public Voucher for Purchases and Services Other Than Personal** ([http://contacts.gsa.gov/webforms.nsf/0/57675C8BB6CE880B85256A3F004125BD/\\$file/SF%201034.pdf](http://contacts.gsa.gov/webforms.nsf/0/57675C8BB6CE880B85256A3F004125BD/$file/SF%201034.pdf)), and **SF-1035, Continuation of SF-1034**

([http://contacts.gsa.gov/webforms.nsf/0/213A354B84AE05B085256A81004632C8/\\$file/SF%201035.pdf](http://contacts.gsa.gov/webforms.nsf/0/213A354B84AE05B085256A81004632C8/$file/SF%201035.pdf)), normally once a month, but in any event no less than quarterly. Each voucher must be identified by the award number and must state the total costs for which reimbursement is being requested.

6. AUDIT AND RECORDS (UN, AUGUST 2011)

- a. The recipient agrees to furnish the U.S. Government (USG) with a final report on activities carried out under the award, including accounting for award funds in sufficient detail to enable USAID to liquidate the award. The report must be submitted to the address specified in the award.
- b. It is understood that financial records, including documentation to support entries on accounting records and to substantiate changes against the award, will be maintained in accordance with the recipient's usual accounting procedures, which must follow generally accepted accounting practices. The recipient must maintain such financial records for at least three years after the recipient's final disbursement of funds under the award.
- c. The recipient confirms that the award account will be audited applying established procedures under appropriate provisions of the financial regulations and rules of UNDP. The recipient agrees to make available these audit reports to the USG in accordance with the UNDP Oversight Policy and relevant decisions of the UNDP Executive Board. The recipient also agrees to provide additional clarifications as may be reasonably requested by the USG with respect to questions arising from the audit report. In the event that USAID becomes aware of factors that would indicate a need for a closer scrutiny of USAID-funded activities, USAID will bring these factors to the attention of UNDP Office of Audit and Investigations who will determine, after consultation with USAID if necessary, the need for a special independent audit. These costs of such an audit shall be borne by the USG.

7. REFUNDS (APRIL 2011)

- a. If the recipient earns interest on Federal advances before expending the funds for program purposes, the recipient must remit the interest annually to USAID. Interest amounts up to \$250 per year may be retained by the recipient for administrative expenses.

- b. Funds obligated by USAID, but not disbursed to the recipient before the award expires or is terminated will revert to USAID, except for funds committed by the recipient to a legally binding transaction applicable to the award. Any funds advanced to, but not disbursed by, the recipient before the award's expiration or termination must be refunded to USAID, except for funds committed by the recipient to a legally binding transaction applicable to the award.
- c. If, at any time during the life of the award, of as a result of an audit, the Agreement Officer determines that USAID funds provided under the award have been expended for purposes not in accordance with the terms of the award, then the recipient must refund the amount to USAID.

8. AWARD BUDGET LIMITATIONS AND REVISIONS (APRIL 2011)

- a. The approved award budget is the financial expression of the recipient's program as approved during the award process. USAID is not obligated to reimburse the recipient for any costs incurred in excess of the total amount obligated under the award.
- b. The recipient must immediately request approval from the Agreement Officer when there is reason to believe that, within the next 30 calendar days, a revision of the approved award budget will be necessary for any of the following reasons:
 - (1) To change the scope or the objectives of the program or to add any new activity
 - (2) To revise the funding allocated among program objectives by more than ten percent (10%) of the total budget amount unless the award states otherwise.
 - (3) Additional funding is needed.
 - (4) The recipient expects the amount of USAID authorized funds to exceed its needs by more than \$20,000 or ten percent (10%) of the USAID award, whichever is greater.
- c. The recipient will not be obligated to continue performance under the award (including actions under the "Termination Procedures" provision) or

otherwise to incur costs in excess of the amount obligated under the award, unless and until the Agreement Officer notifies the recipient in writing that the obligated amount has been increased and specifies the new award total amount.

9. TERMINATION PROCEDURES (APRIL 2011)

The award may be terminated by either party, in whole or in part, at any time with 30 days written notice of termination. After receiving a termination notice from the Agreement Officer, the recipient must take immediate action to cease all expenditures financed by the award and to cancel all un-liquidated obligations if possible. The recipient may not enter into any additional obligations under the award after receiving the notice of termination, other than those reasonably necessary to effect the close out of the award. Except as provided below, no further reimbursement will be made after the effective date of termination. As soon as possible, but in any event no later than 120 days after the effective date of termination, the recipient must repay to USAID all unexpended USAID funds that are not otherwise obligated by a legally binding transaction applicable to the award. If the funds paid by USAID to the recipient before the effective date of termination are not sufficient to cover the recipient's obligations under a legally binding transaction, then the recipient may submit a written claim for such amount to USAID within 120 days after the effective date of termination. The Agreement Officer will determine the amount(s) to be paid by USAID to the recipient under the claim in accordance with the "Allowable Costs" provision of the award.

10. FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT, PROCUREMENT, AND EVALUATION (APRIL 2011)

To the extent not inconsistent with other provisions of the award, USAID and the recipient understand that funds made available to the recipient must be administered in accordance with the recipient's own financial rules and regulations, and that the recipient will follow its own procurement and evaluation policies and procedures.

11. DISPUTE RESOLUTION (APRIL 2011)

USAID and the recipient will use their best efforts to amicably settle any dispute, controversy, or claim that results from, or relates to, the award.

12. TITLE TO AND DISPOSITION OF PROPERTY (UN, AUGUST 2011)

Ownership of equipment, supplies, and other property purchased with funds under the award will vest in the recipient during the life of the award. Disposition of property financed under the award will be made in accordance with relevant UNDP rules and regulations.

13. USAID DISABILITY POLICY AND UN CONVENTION ON THE RIGHTS OF PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES ASSISTANCE (APRIL 2011)

- a. The principles of the present UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities include promoting: (1) respect for inherent dignity, individual autonomy including the freedom to make one's own choices, and independence of persons; (2) nondiscrimination; (3) full and effective participation and inclusion in society; (4) respect for difference and acceptance of persons with disabilities as part of human diversity and humanity; (5) equality of opportunity; (6) accessibility; (7) equality between men and women; and (8) respect for the evolving capacities of children with disabilities. The full text of the Convention can be found at the following Web site: <http://www.un.org/disabilities/documents/convention/convoptprot-e.pdf>.
- b. USAID requires that the recipient not discriminate against persons with disabilities in the implementation of USAID-funded programs and make every effort to respect the principles of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities in performing the program under the award. One of the objectives of the USAID's Disability Policy is to engage other U.S. Government agencies, host country counterparts, governments, implementing organizations, and other donors in fostering a climate of nondiscrimination against people with disabilities. To that end, and to the extent it can accomplish this goal within the scope of the program objectives, the recipient should demonstrate a comprehensive and consistent approach for including men, women, and children with disabilities.

14. TERRORIST FINANCING CLAUSE (UN) (APRIL 2011)

Consistent with numerous United Nations Security Council resolutions, including S/RES/1269 (1999) ([http://www.undemocracy.com/S-RES-1269\(1999\).pdf](http://www.undemocracy.com/S-RES-1269(1999).pdf)), S/RES/1368 (2001) ([http://www.undemocracy.com/S-RES-1368\(2001\).pdf](http://www.undemocracy.com/S-RES-1368(2001).pdf)), and S/RES/1373 (2001) ([http://www.undemocracy.com/S-RES-1373\(2001\).pdf](http://www.undemocracy.com/S-RES-1373(2001).pdf)), both

USAID and the recipient are firmly committed to the international fight against terrorism, and in particular, against the financing of terrorism. It is the policy of USAID to seek to ensure that none of its funds are used, directly or indirectly, to provide support to individuals or entities associated with terrorism. In accordance with this policy, the recipient undertakes to use reasonable efforts to ensure that none of the USAID funds provided under the award are used to provide support to individuals or entities associated with terrorism.

**REQUIRED AS APPLICABLE STANDARD PROVISIONS FOR COST TYPE AWARDS
TO PUBLIC INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS**

1. REPORTING OF FOREIGN TAXES (UN) (APRIL 2011)

The recipient is not subject to taxation of activities implemented under the award based on its privileges and immunities as a public international organization (PIO). However, should it be obligated to pay value-added taxes or customs duties related to the award, the recipient must notify the USAID Agreement Officer's Technical Representative (AOTR).

2. FOREIGN GOVERNMENT DELEGATIONS TO INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES (APRIL 2011)

- Development Assistance, including assistance for sub-Saharan Africa,
- Child Survival and Disease Programs Fund, and
- Micro and Small Enterprise Development Program Account

where funding will be provided for international conferences or where specific activities are not identified at the time of obligation, but could relate to international conferences. For further guidance, consult Guidance on Funding Foreign Government Delegations to International Conferences (<http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/300/350maa.pdf>) and the Office of the General Counsel (GC) or the cognizant Regional Legal Advisor (RLA.)

Funds provided under the award may not be used to finance the travel, per diem, hotel expenses, meals, conference fees, or other conference costs for any member of a foreign government's delegation to an international conference sponsored by a public international organization, unless approved by the Agreement Officer.

3. PROHIBITION ON ASSISTANCE TO DRUG TRAFFICKERS (APRIL 2011)

- a. The recipient must make such reasonable efforts, as are necessary, to ensure that no funds or other support under the award are diverted in support of drug trafficking.
- b. USAID reserves the right to terminate assistance to, or take other appropriate measures with respect to, any participant specifically designated by USAID who is found to have been convicted of a narcotics offense or to have been engaged in drug trafficking.

As defined in 22 CFR Part 140

(http://edocket.access.gpo.gov/cfr_2002/aprqr/pdf/22cfr140.3.pdf)

Drug trafficking means "any activity undertaken illicitly to cultivate, produce, manufacture, distribute, sell, finance or transport, or to assist, abet, conspire, or

collude with others in illicit activities, including money laundering, relating to narcotic or psychotropic drugs, precursor chemicals, or other controlled substances.”

- c. For any loan over \$1,000 made under the award, the recipient must insert a clause in the loan agreement stating that the loan is subject to immediate cancellation, acceleration, recall, or refund to the recipient if the borrower or a key individual of a borrower is found to have been convicted of a narcotics offense or to have been engaged in drug trafficking as defined in 22 CFR Part 40 (http://edocket.access.gpo.gov/cfr_2002/aprqttr/pdf/22cfr140.3.pdf).
- d. Upon notice by USAID of a determination under section © and at USAID’s discretion, the recipient agrees to immediately cancel, accelerate, or recall the loan, including a full refund of the outstanding balance. USAID reserves the right to have the loan refund returned to USAID.

4. PUBLICATIONS AND MEDIA RELEASES (APRIL 2011)

- a. If the recipient intends to identify USAID’s contribution to any publication, video, or other information/media product resulting from the award, the product must state that the views expressed by the author(s) do not necessarily reflect those of USAID. Acknowledgements must identify the sponsoring USAID Bureau/Independent Office or Mission and the U.S. Agency for International Development substantially follows.

“This [publication, video or other information/media product (specify) was made possible through support provided by the Office of _____, Bureau for _____, U.S. Agency for International Development, under the terms of Award No. _____. The opinions expressed in this [publication, video, or other information/media product] are those of the author(s) and do not necessarily reflect the views of the U.S. Agency for International Development.”

- b. The recipient must provide USAID with one copy of all published works developed under the award and with lists of other written works produced under the award.
- c. Except as otherwise provided in the terms and conditions of the award, the author or the recipient is free to copyright any books, publications, or other copyrightable materials developed in the course of or under the award, but USAID reserves a royalty-free, nonexclusive, and irrevocable right to reproduce, publish, or otherwise use, and to authorize others to use, the work for U.S. Government purposes.

Attachments:

1. Schedule
2. Program Description
3. Standard Provisions

ACKNOWLEDGED:
(United Nations Development Program)

By: Jose Eguren

Title: Officer in Charge

Date: 30 September 2011

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