

PD-ABB 204

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UNITED STATES INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION AGENCY  
AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT  
Washington, D. C. 20523

BOLIVIA

PROJECT PAPER

DEMOCRATIC INSTITUTIONS PROJECT

AID/LAC/P-529

Project Number: 511-0610

**UNCLASSIFIED**

**AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT**  
**PROJECT DATA SHEET**

1. TRANSACTION CODE:  A = Add,  C = Change,  D = Delete  
Amendment Number: N/A  
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2. COUNTRY/ENTITY: BOLIVIA

3. PROJECT NUMBER: 111 0610

4. BUREAU/OFFICE: LAW  U5  DEMOCRATIC INSTITUTIONS PROJECT

6. PROJECT ASSISTANCE COMPLETION DATE (PACD): MM DD YY | 1 | 31 | 88

7. ESTIMATED DATE OF OBLIGATION (Under 'B.' below, enter 1, 2, 3, or 4)  
A. Initial FY: 88 | B. Quarter: 4 | C. Final FY: 88

8. COSTS (\$000 OR EQUIVALENT \$1 = )

| A. FUNDING SOURCE      | FIRST FY 88 |        |          | LIFE OF PROJECT |        |          |
|------------------------|-------------|--------|----------|-----------------|--------|----------|
|                        | B. FX       | C. L/C | D. Total | E. FX           | F. L/C | G. Total |
| AID Appropriated Total | 350         | 0      | 350      | 450             | 0      | 450      |
| (Grant)                | ( 350 )     | ( 0 )  | ( 350 )  | ( 450 )         | ( 0 )  | ( 450 )  |
| (Loan)                 | ( - )       | ( - )  | ( - )    | ( - )           | ( - )  | ( - )    |
| Other U.S. 1.          | -           | -      | -        | -               | -      | -        |
| Other U.S. 2.          | -           | -      | -        | -               | -      | -        |
| Host Country           | -           | 100    | 100      | -               | 150    | 150      |
| Other Donor(s)         | -           | -      | -        | -               | -      | -        |
| <b>TOTALS</b>          | 350         | 100    | 450      | 450             | 150    | 600      |

9. SCHEDULE OF AID FUNDING (\$000)

| A. APPROPRIATION | B. PRIMARY PURPOSE CODE | C. PRIMARY TECH. CODE |         | D. OBLIGATIONS TO DATE |         | E. AMOUNT APPROVED THIS ACTION |         | F. LIFE OF PROJECT |         |
|------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|---------|------------------------|---------|--------------------------------|---------|--------------------|---------|
|                  |                         | 1. Grant              | 2. Loan | 1. Grant               | 2. Loan | 1. Grant                       | 2. Loan | 1. Grant           | 2. Loan |
| (1) SDA          | 700                     | 750                   | -       | 0                      | -       | 450                            | -       | 450                | -       |
| (2)              |                         |                       |         |                        |         |                                |         |                    |         |
| (3)              |                         |                       |         |                        |         |                                |         |                    |         |
| (4)              |                         |                       |         |                        |         |                                |         |                    |         |
| <b>TOTALS</b>    |                         | 0                     | -       | 450                    | -       | 450                            | -       | 450                | -       |

10. SECONDARY TECHNICAL CODES (maximum 6 codes of 3 positions each): 720, 980, 740

11. SECONDARY PURPOSE CODE: 775

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| A. Code   | RRW | BUW | BWM | PART | EQTY |
|-----------|-----|-----|-----|------|------|
| B. Amount | 450 | 450 | 450 | 450  | 450  |

13. PROJECT PURPOSE (maximum 480 characters)

The purpose of the Project is to improve the functioning of the electoral system and broaden participation in the electoral process; improve the administration and bill drafting functions of the Congress; and explore the feasibility of establishing a non-governmental, non-partisan, non-profit organization to promote democracy in Bolivia.

14. SCHEDULED EVALUATIONS: Interim MM YY MM YY Final 1 2 8 9

15. SOURCE/ORIGIN OF GOODS AND SERVICES:  000  941  Local  Other (Specify)

16. AMENDMENTS/NATURE OF CHANGE PROPOSED (This is page 1 of 1 page PP Amendment): N/A

17. APPROVED BY: Signature: G. Reginald van Raalte, Title: Mission Director, USAID/Bolivia, Date Signed: MM DD YY | 08 | 31 | 88

18. DATE DOCUMENT RECEIVED IN AID/W, OR FOR AID/W DOCUMENTS, DATE OF DISTRIBUTION: MM DD YY

PROJECT AUTHORIZATION

Name of Country: Bolivia  
Name of Project: Democratic Institutions Project  
Number of Project: 511-0610

1. Pursuant to Part I, Chapter I, Section 106 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, I hereby authorize the Democratic Institutions Project for Bolivia involving planned obligations of not to exceed \$450,000 in grant funds over an 16 month period from date of authorization, subject to the availability of funds in accordance with the A.I.D./OYE allotment process, to help in financing foreign exchange and local currency costs for the project. Except as A.I.D. may otherwise agree in writing, the planned life of the project is 16 months from the date of initial obligation.

2. The Project will assist the government in strengthening the electoral process by training election officials and developing electoral registries, strengthening the Bolivian legislature by sending legislators on observation tours of other legislatures, and conducting a study to determine the feasibility of establishing a non-partisan, non-governmental organization to support democracy in Bolivia. Project elements will consist of technical assistance, training, operational support, and commodities.

3. The Project Grant Agreement, which may be negotiated and executed by the officer to whom such authority is delegated in accordance with A.I.D. regulations and Delegations of Authority, shall be subject to the following essential terms and covenants and major conditions, together with such other terms and conditions as A.I.D. may deem appropriate.

4. a. Source and Origin of Commodities, Nationality of Services

Commodities financed by A.I.D. under the project shall have their source and origin in Bolivia and/or the United States (Code 000) except as A.I.D. may otherwise agree in writing. Except for ocean shipping and motor vehicles, the suppliers of commodities or services shall have Bolivia or the United States as their place of nationality, except as A.I.D. may otherwise agree in writing.

Ocean shipping financed by A.I.D. under the project shall, except as A.I.D. may otherwise agree in writing, be financed only on flag vessels of the United States. Motor vehicles financed by A.I.D. under the project shall except as A.I.D. may otherwise agree in writing, have their origin in the United States.

b. Conditions Precedent

Prior to the first disbursement, or to the issuance by A.I.D. of any commitment document pursuant to which disbursement will be made, the Grantee will, except as A.I.D. may otherwise agree in writing, provide to A.I.D., in form and substance satisfactory to A.I.D.:

1. A Legal opinion from the Office of the Attorney General of the Republic of Bolivia, or the counsel acceptable to A.I.D., stating that this Agreement has been duly authorized, or ratified by, and executed on behalf of the Grantee, and that it constitutes a valid and legally binding obligation of the Grantee in accordance with all of its terms and conditions;
2. A Statement of the name of the person(s) holding or acting in the office of the Grantee specified in Section 8.2., and of any additional representatives, together with a specimen signature of each person specified in such statement.

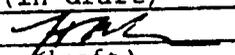
Prior to the disbursement, or to the issuance by A.I.D. of documentation pursuant to which disbursement will be made to the Ministry of Planning and Coordination (MPC) or other such institutions for activities to be carried out directly by them, said institutions will, except as A.I.D. may otherwise agree in writing, furnish to A.I.D. in form and substance satisfactory to A.I.D., evidence that they have in place adequate internal financial control and contracting capabilities to utilize project funds.

  
G. Reginald van Raalte  
Director

Date August 31, 1988

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## I. SUMMARY

The goal of this Project is to assist Bolivia in the consolidation of its democratic institutions and practices.

The purpose of the Project is to improve the functioning of the electoral system and broaden participation in the electoral process; improve the administration and bill drafting functions of the Congress; and explore the feasibility of establishing a non-governmental, non-partisan, non-profit organization to promote democracy in Bolivia.

This will be accomplished by: 1) providing the National Electoral Court and the four largest electoral districts with ADP equipment, TA, and training to begin the long-term development of an automated nation-wide Voter Registry; 2) designing and implementing a trainers' training program targeted at electoral notaries, voting table juries, and administrators; 3) planning and conducting voter education and registration campaigns with special attention to under-registered and under-informed sectors of the electorate; 4) assisting the congressional leadership in the development of a bi-cameral consensus on a long-term strategy to improve Congressional bill-drafting, fiscal analysis, and related administrative support staff systems, through an invitational travel program to selected US and Latin American legislatures; 5) assisting the Upper and Lower Chambers with limited word and data processing equipment, TA, and training, needed to make operational the existing congressional automated legislative data base; and 6) financing an independent study on the prospects for forming a non-governmental non-profit non-partisan organization to promote constitutional government and popular democracy, channel outside assistance for democratic development, and conduct seminars, fora, and studies on democratic institutions and practices in Bolivia.

This Project Paper describes one of two related short-term bridge grants proposed to set the stage for the Strengthening Democratic Institutions Project (SDI) (511-0587). This major long-term project which is currently under design, will combine and extend the purposes and activities of the two short-term grants.

## II. BACKGROUND, CONSTRAINTS, RATIONALE, AND STRATEGY

### A. Economic and Social Setting

The economic crisis of 1982-85 in Bolivia was characterized by hyperinflation and recession (hyperstagflation). The inflation rate reached 22,256 percent by August 1985, while GDP went down by 19 percent during the preceding four year period. The unemployment rate increased as productive activities shrank steadily and speculation became the order of the day. The informal sector increased its economic influence and importance in terms of aggregate value and employment, most noticeably in smuggling activities and the coca industry. The public sector was

overstaffed, underpaid, and inefficient. As a result, governmental functions were poorly performed, and the resulting distortion was further exacerbated by political and economic influences derived from the drug traffic.

In August 1985, the Paz Estenssoro Government implemented the New Economic Policy (NEP), which has arrested the economic deterioration but at a great political and social cost. Over a two-year period the government has accomplished relative price stability, resulting in an annual inflation rate in the range of 10 to 12 percent for 1987, and a reversal of the negative growth trend for the first time in a decade. This is reflected in an estimated 2.2 percent growth in GDP for 1987.

Parallel to this economic improvement, Bolivia is currently struggling to consolidate its transition from authoritarian to democratic government. A great majority of the population supports this effort and, in fact, no major public institution, organized pressure group, or political party opposes it. The Armed Forces, business associations, organized labor, and the main political parties all favor it. Given Bolivia's history of political instability, the apparent success of the current stage of the transition towards a working democratic government is all the more surprising.

However, widespread belief in and support for democracy does not necessarily lead to the capacity to exercise democratic government over an extended period of time in the daily conduct of public and private affairs. Thus, activities which strengthen this capacity will redound to Bolivia's benefit and the support for democracy in Latin America.

#### B. Democracy in Bolivia

From the broad perspective of history, democracy in Bolivia is both recent and exogenous. When the hold of Spain over its colonies weakened in the early 1800's, the local elites of mixed Spanish and Indian descent sought independence from the metropolis. The republican and democratic ideals and programs of the American and French Revolutions provided the philosophical justifications and the political models for the independence movement. Hence, the recent attempts (1978-88) to consolidate democratic institutions and democracy as a form of government in Bolivia build on the successes and failures of an effort that really began with the founding of the Republic in 1825.

From 1825 to the present, this effort has had to come to terms with the realities of non-democratic institutions and practices derived from two historical sources that have left very deep marks on Bolivian society and culture. Both of these traditions involve the non-democratic exercise of a strong central authority, allowing for very limited forms of local self-government and the coercion or co-optation of dissidents.

Although the centralist and authoritarian Indian/Spanish heritage still weighs heavily on the fate of contemporary Bolivian democracy, both sources nevertheless contain some elements of local self-government and of the recognition of rights on which a democratic system can be built. Thus, despite some prolonged lapses and major discontinuities, contemporary Bolivian history shows an overall tendency towards liberal democracy as a form of government. In fact, the social and economic bases for fully participatory democracy did not exist at all until the National Revolution of 1952. Since then, there has been a progressive broadening to include most of the population. Nevertheless, much remains to be done to consolidate the democratic system.

In sum, the effects of the past persist today as key constraints to democratic development in Bolivia. They result in: a tendency toward unchecked executive action; administrative inefficacy, most apparent in the non-executive branches of government; widespread reliance on pressure-group tactics, to the detriment of the practices of representative democracy; and the lack of an agreed upon framework for competition among the major political parties. These difficulties and obstacles must be placed in the context of an environment which has improved dramatically in just the last few years. Although much remains to be done, positive developments such as the open and free December 1987 municipal elections and the very functioning of Bolivia's freely elected national government, need to be stressed along with the constraints to be addressed by this Project.

### C. Constraints and The Problem

#### 1. Constraints

Immediately after assuming power in 1985, the present government concluded a pact with the losing major party, securing a comfortable working majority in Congress. From then on, the government has used this majority to exercise effective control of Congress. Social forces and the smaller political parties, accustomed in the past to direct action, suspicious of the mechanisms of representative democracy, and unwilling to work out compromises with the majority -- necessary to make the democratic system work -- were thus brought under control.

Surprisingly, the pact between the majority parties has held and has continued to work for almost three years. This has allowed the government to carry out a major reordering of the economy. It is managing to do this despite the high social costs which have led to periodic outbreaks of unrest. The result has been that the Executive Branch is exercising a real measure of constitutional power and authority for the first time in many years.

During the same time the other branches of government have lagged sorely behind. The legislature has hardly legislated at all, dedicating much time to calling cabinet members before it for hearings and debating the executive's actions. At every critical juncture the government has been able to summon its congressional majority and win votes of confidence in favor of the cabinet, thus putting an end to these squabbles. However, as a result, a backlog of urgent legislative tasks remains. A noteworthy exception was the passage of the budget and dangerous substances laws, although it was necessary to call a special session of Congress in the first half of 1988 to accomplish this.

The electoral courts, recently reconstituted, are also weak. In 1986 the electoral courts were reorganized in accordance with the constitution and the newly-amended electoral law. Earlier that year the three main political parties amended the electoral law and subsequently parceled out the electoral courts among themselves. The sealing of this three-way political pact brought to the fore a host of administrative problems of a weak electoral system, which still lacks the means to develop permanent public electoral registries, effective election day control procedures, and adequate vote count systems.

The reaffirmation of executive authority discussed earlier was a necessary and healthy first step in the transition to democracy in Bolivia. Today there is a freely-elected government and in fact it does govern the country. There is a real danger, however, that the Executive Branch will far outpace and definitely overpower the other branches of the state. To insure an improvement of the working of the constitutionally prescribed system of checks and balances, the administrative capacity of the non-executive branches of government must be markedly improved.

In summary, frequent military intervention in governmental processes, coupled with extremely divisive civilian politics, has led over the years to the emergence of an entrenched tradition of a strong Executive Branch, which already has overpowered to a large extent the legislature and virtually controls the judiciary. Finally, the opposition claims that the electoral courts are not truly independent and will favor the ruling coalition in the 1989 general elections. This issue must be resolved by creating confidence in the effectiveness, transparency, and impartiality of the electoral system.

## 2. The Problem

It is widely recognized inside and outside Bolivia today that the present government is acting in a serious and responsible manner in the execution of policies agreed upon between the two major political parties. This outcome, surprising for Bolivia, is attributable to the strong leadership of President Víctor Paz Estenssoro, who obtained the backing of his main contenders in the past election. However, the

consequent strengthening of executive authority at the expense of the other branches of the government, opens up potential opportunities for abuse at middle and lower levels of the Executive Branch. Should the pact break down, get out of control of party leaders, or the composition of the government change, the danger of unchecked executive action at the highest level will once again threaten the democratic system as it did in the past.

The responsible exercise of government by a strengthened Executive Branch today depends to a very large extent on the personal and leadership qualities of the President and on the continued perception of benefits from the pact for its signatories. The basic underlying problem is, on the one hand, the lack of institutional controls and countervailing balances on the Executive Branch, and on the other, the high potential for the return of social unrest, should the democratic consensus falter, weaken, or fail before or after the 1989 general elections.

Now that an elected Chief Executive has recovered a measure of authority and control for the Executive Branch, administrative authority and inefficiencies in operations in other branches of government clearly stand out by contrast. Within this broad area, the proposed Project has identified key problems related to the consolidation of the electoral system, the upgrading of the legislative process, and the absence of private institutional support for democracy. In all, these problems result in a serious imbalance of power between the National Congress and the Electoral Courts vs. the Executive Branch of Government, severe constraints in the operation of the electoral courts and the legislature, and lack of private mechanisms independently organized in support of democratic institutions and practices.

a. Electoral System

In Bolivia general elections are held every four years and municipal elections every two years. Elections are conducted by the National Electoral Court through the Departmental (State) Electoral Courts. The latter actually organize and carry out the elections in the various legal jurisdictions into which the departments are organized. The National Electoral Court performs various administrative functions and acts as a court of appeal in electoral matters. All of the members of the National and Departmental Electoral Courts were appointed in 1985 as a result of a major political agreement involving the three main political parties and the three branches of Government. Their four-year mandate extends to December 1989, making them responsible for the conduct of the May 1989 general elections and the December 1989 municipal elections. New Electoral Courts, to be appointed late in 1989 and seated in January 1990, will be responsible for elections through 1993.

From a legal and administrative point of view, the National Electoral Court is mandated to exercise full authority over the Departmental Electoral Courts. Juridically, the National Electoral Court is the last instance of appeal in all electoral disputes and challenges. Administratively, it is responsible for the overall organization of the electoral process at both the national and the departmental levels.

However, currently only the juridical pre-eminence of the National Electoral Court is fully recognized. The Departmental Electoral Courts tend to act autonomously in all that pertains to voter registration, certification, and verification, as well as in the organization of election day procedures and the tallying and publishing of results, including the publishing of quasi-official announcements of lists of elected officials. The reason for this degree of Departmental Electoral Court autonomy is not so much a deliberate policy of administrative decentralization, which would imply nation-wide coordination of the decentralized activities of the Departmental Electoral Courts by the National Electoral Court, as it is the political consequence of the carving up of the electoral courts among the three major parties. In any given Department, one of these parties has the presidency and the majority of the Electoral Court, and quite naturally it tends to run the election along lines that might favor its interests. Any attempts by the National Electoral Court to introduce administrative procedures to minimize this sort of autonomy, if undertaken without the full support of the political parties that make up these Courts, will likely encounter a degree of resistance from the Departmental Courts.

The electoral courts have a very tight budget, and their access to modern electoral know-how and ADP equipment is quite limited. At the same time, the Bolivian electorate has become increasingly sophisticated. In fact, expectations with regards to the fairness and effectiveness of the electoral process in Bolivia are much higher today than they were ten years ago. And yet, no democracy can have an assured future without a secure, reliable, and effective electoral system that merits and retains public confidence.

The most recent elections, the December 1987 municipal elections were widely regarded as open and free. Still, they demonstrated a need to amend current electoral legislation and to draft a new law regulating the functions of the political party system. They also revealed serious administrative deficiencies of the electoral system, some of which have led to the annulment of a large percentage of the vote by political party challenges after election day.

The most important of these deficiencies is the absence of the legally mandated voter registry ("Padrón Nacional Electoral"), which is supposed to be published for verification by the political parties. A system and a plan to this effect needs to be designed, including improved access to and reliability of registration documentation for voters; interchange of voter information between the National Electoral Court and the Civil Registry and National Direction of Identification Offices; and the introduction of appropriate computer hardware and programming for cross-checking the data banks of these three agencies, each of which contains information on citizens legally qualified to vote. Thus, no single, publicly-verifiable, computerized electoral roll of registered voters is cross-checked, verified on the field, and regularly published in order to minimize the registration of so-called "phantoms", thus helping to reduce political party allegations of fraudulent multiple voting.

In addition, voter registration in rural areas is still comparatively low. Rural female voters are at a disadvantage because they are less likely than rural male voters to have required documentation to register. All qualified voters are required to submit either a national ID card or military draft certificates to this effect, but rural women of voting age lack the second option, and often they lack the national ID as well.

In the poorer districts, many tables were annulled simply because voting record forms were too complicated to be completed by table authorities, who have low educational levels. Every annulled table means that up to 300 citizens are deprived of their right to an effective vote. Yet, political parties routinely and massively object to minor errors in districts not favoring them, often managing to annul thousands of votes, thus clouding the integrity of the electoral process.

The vote-count procedures at the Departmental and National Electoral Court levels are also deficient and unnecessarily slow. The major news networks proved in the 1987 municipal elections that an effective vote count (not a projection) could be carried out hours after the closing of the polling tables in urban areas. The networks have their own computer hardware and programs to carry out a prompt counting of election results on the basis of direct reports from each table. The official vote count, in comparison, is done by hand.

In addition, while the networks proved that it was possible to rapidly collect vote count information, the Electoral Courts were unable to provide even transportation facilities for table authorities to carry the ballot boxes and the accompanying first-level vote count records to a central vote count location. Thus, it is clear that the electoral courts need improved administrative plans and procedures even for the relatively simple matter of conducting a fast and reliable vote count on the basis of previously added results from about 10,000 voting tables.

Finally, none of the Bolivian Electoral Courts have permanent buildings of their own. They operate out of rented locations, often changing from one to another building within short periods of time. The safety of electoral records is thus jeopardized; no adequate room exists for the permanent installation of modern computing equipment; and the continuity of electoral functions in a democracy is placed in doubt by the inadequate and temporary buildings where the Electoral Courts operate.

No significant assistance effort to the Bolivian electoral system is likely to be successful unless it is thoroughly discussed and agreed upon with the three main parties. One might add that even any token assistance in this area is likely to become publicly controversial unless these three parties previously agree about its convenience and common political acceptability.

In conclusion, the three main political parties are responsible for the running of the present electoral system. As a result, the successful conduct of the May 7, 1989, general elections will be a critical factor not only in the consolidation of the electoral process, but also a test of the maturity of the new political party system and a major step towards the exercise of government in a more responsive and responsible manner.

#### b. Legislative Process

The Bolivian bi-cameral legislature has been functioning formally as a constitutionally equal partner with the Bolivian Executive for slightly over six years. During that time the Congress has begun the development of the support staff and central administrative services needed to equip it to be a fully effective co-equal branch of government. However, it still lacks an internal management and information infrastructure that can stand up to the stronger and more institutionalized powers of the Executive.

Thus, the Congress needs a plan and a budget for staffing a cadre of professional services in fiscal and budgetary analysis, bill drafting and administrative support, and to provide a pool of shared assistance to the committees of both Houses of Congress. Such a plan cannot be made operational without adequate equipment, staff training, and some limited technical advice. In addition, the training of legislators themselves in the legislative process is insufficient and may be a primary cause of a backlog of urgent bills which are not passed from one legislature to another.

c. Support for Democracy

In the Bolivian tradition, the organization of non-profit private private voluntary associations intended to work on behalf of public causes is a relatively restricted practice. Political parties in the modern sense have existed since 1880 as voluntary associations, but the present Constitution confers on them the status of quasi-public organizations. A powerful organized labor movement has emerged during the last half century embodying some features of voluntary associations, but it also has also acquired the quasi-public character of a "real power factor."

Thus, no independent, private, non-profit associations of a genuinely local character have existed in the past or exist today for the promotion of democratic institutions and practices above and beyond political party lines.

D. Rationale

In April and May the Mission brought together a project design team of local and foreign experts. As the exercise progressed, it became increasingly clear to the team leadership and to Mission management that the intended program required a staged approach in order to build a working consensus in Bolivia to assure project success over the longer term. It was decided to initiate a series of shorter term actions that would provide urgently needed assistance to help the National Electoral Court prepare for national elections less than a year away; would promote broad congressional consensus in support of proposed administrative reforms in the Congress; and would create the institutional framework needed to support the proposed AID funded, 5-year institutional development project that would consolidate the electoral system and upgrade the legislative process.

This conclusion was based on two important developments during the project design exercise:

1. In the area of voter registration and the administration of elections, advisory teams from the O.A.S. affiliated Centro de Asesoramiento y Promoción Electoral (CAPEL), an organization based in San José, Costa Rica, which also receives some AID support, visited Bolivia to design an action agenda for the national elections to be held in May 1989. Both AID and the National Electoral Court found CAPEL's reports inadequate, thus contributing to project delay and apprehension within the Electoral Court. Moreover, the Electoral Court leadership seemed to be overwhelmed by the combined tasks of planning for this vital election and at the same time thinking through the long-term reform needs of the entire combined system of civil registries, national citizen identification, voter registration, and identification, electoral process

reform, etc. It became clear that it would be better to disaggregate the short-term assistance for the upcoming election from the longer term program, treating only the near term needs under a bridge grant in FY-88 and the longer term program within the new Project in FY-89.

2. Secondly, after discussions with legislative leaders about the needs within the Congress for assistance in improving the efficiency of their professional staff services and their support and information management systems, and after clarifying the issues and the complexities of the electoral and the judicial systems, it became obvious that broader consensual support among the political party leaders was needed before project authorization.

Also, the entire body of elective officers of both the upper and lower congressional chambers were replaced on August 6, 1988, in annual in-house congressional re-elections. The outgoing leaders were occupied by the Narcotics Law and budget issues, and could not have possibly played their required role in project design. We have decided to wait until after August 6, when the newly elected officers are installed and able to provide continuity in the development, agreement, and implementation of project activities.

These developments -- coupled with similar developments in the administration of justice area explained in the parallel Project on the Justice Sector and the Ministerio Público -- have left the AID Mission with far too much uncertainty to proceed with project design negotiations for a FY-88 project authorization.

Nevertheless, a consensus is clearly growing in support of the Mission advocated strategy to strengthen these key institutions in the Bolivian democracy. As the Minister of Planning and Coordination put it in a conversation with the project design team leader, "this may be the most important program that AID has started in recent years. But you need to take the time to do it right." However, there has not been sufficient time to vet the strategy with the leadership of the three main political parties. Our conclusion is that the time must be taken to do this without delaying key actions that can move the program forward in the interim. The Mission's decision is fully supported by IAC DR and DI offices, as well as project advisors of the Central American Democratic Initiatives projects, who have advised us as to the dangers involved in developing a complex project before broad consensus is reached.

The Project proposed here is, therefore, necessarily restricted to short-term activities in three areas. First, assistance to the National Electoral Court to help it prepare for the May and December 1989 elections; second, consensus-building travel and ADP applications for Congress; and third, a feasibility study for a pro-democracy intermediary institution. All activities within each of these three areas are designed to be a foundation for and lead into the long-term SDI Project currently under design.

## E. Strategy

The Mission has decided upon a two-phased strategy. In August we propose to authorize two short-term bridge grants with the Ministry of Planning and Coordination (MPC). This first phase will conclude with a December 1989 PACD for both short-term bridge grants. The second phase will be to finalize the project paper, including final design based on information gathered during the first phase, and to begin implementation of the long-term project soon after its authorization in early FY-89 (perhaps in February or March after the OYB has been authorized for the year and funds can be made available). There will be a necessary degree of overlap between the two phases.

The present grant (511-0610) and broader assistance program provide assistance to prepare for the May 1989 general elections, will promote consensus building among congressional leaders for much-needed reforms in the administration of the Upper and Lower Houses, and will fund a feasibility study for a non-partisan, private sector institution to mobilize broad private and public action to promote and protect constitutional government.

The second grant (511-0609) will fund a focused but broad-ranging assessment of the justice sector, intended to lay some of the required foundations for the subsequent longer-term project. It will also provide assistance for the drafting of the Law of the Public Ministry, a critical element in the strategy.

This short-term Project will be implemented through the signing of a grant agreement by USAID/Bolivia with the Ministry of Planning and Coordination (MPC) acting on behalf of the GOB. The agreement and subsequent Project Implementation Letters (PILs) will specify the relations and responsibilities among the parties involved. AID assistance will be channelled through the MPC to the two implementing agencies, the National Electoral Court and the Congress, while the MPC will be the implementing agency for the feasibility study.

## III. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

### A. Goal and Purpose

The goal of this Project is to assist Bolivia in the consolidation of its democratic institutions and practices.

The purpose of the Project is to improve the functioning of the electoral system and broaden participation in the electoral process; improve the administration and bill drafting functions of the Congress; and explore the feasibility of establishing a non-governmental, non-partisan, non-profit organization to promote democracy in Bolivia.

This will be accomplished by: 1) providing the National Electoral Court and the four largest electoral districts with ADP equipment, TA, and training to begin the long-term development of an automated nation-wide Voter Registry; 2) designing and implementing a trainers' training program targeted at electoral notaries, voting table juries, and administrators; 3) planning and conducting voter education and registration campaigns with special attention to under-registered and under-informed sectors of the electorate; 4) assisting the congressional leadership in the development of a bi-cameral consensus on a long-term strategy to improve Congressional bill-drafting, fiscal analysis, and related administrative support staff systems, through an invitational travel program to selected US and Latin American legislatures; 5) assisting the Upper and Lower Chambers with limited word and data processing equipment, TA, and training, needed to make operational the existing congressional automated legislative data base; and 6) financing an independent study on the prospects for forming a non-governmental non-profit non-partisan organization to promote constitutional government and popular democracy, channel outside assistance for democratic development, and conduct seminars, fora, and studies on democratic institutions and practices in Bolivia.

This Project Paper describes one of two related short-term bridge grants proposed to set the stage for the Strengthening Democratic Institutions Project (SDI) (511-0587). This major long-term project which is currently under design, will combine and extend the purposes and activities of the two short-term grants.

B. Summary of Outputs

1. Outputs

ELECTORAL SYSTEM CONSOLIDATION

- a. CAPEL-sponsored Orientation Program: Master Plan for 1989 General and Municipal Election Activities;  
Explicit, written consensus on Project objectives & activities.
- b. Electoral Assistance Program for 1988/9: Automated local electoral registries functioning in four largest districts with 4 CPU's & approximately 20 terminals; (\*)  
No. Final Trainees of Trainers' Training Program in three areas:  
-- 3,000 Electoral Notaries  
-- 20,000 Voting Table Juries  
-- 150 Administrative Personnel;  
Voter Participation Campaigns will create, publish/broadcast:  
-- 5 TV Spots  
-- 5 Radio Spots  
-- 5 Graphic Designs.

LEGISLATIVE PROCESS UPGRADING

- a. Visit to US and Latin American Legislatures: Approximately 10 Congress leaders visit selected legislatures and support admin. improvements;
- b. ADP Applications: Existing Legislative Data Base is codified and indexed; this resource is made available to the Judicial Branch in magnetic form.

PRO-DEMOCRACY CENTER

- a. Feasibility Study: Expert Report to USAID/Bolivia with recommendations on how to organize an independent institution to implement long-term SDI Project activities.

\*: Each registry will be sorted out for duplicate names and ID card numbers. Printouts produced by these registries will informally guide electoral table authorities and produce voter lists for review by the political parties.

C. Summary of Inputs

|   | <u>A.I.D.</u> | <u>BOLIVIA</u> |
|---|---------------|----------------|
| 1. TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE                                   |               |                |
| Electoral   | 37,000        | 18,000         |
| Feasibility Study   | 14,000        | -              |
| Project Coordinator (3 pm/outside) *                      | 45,000        | -              |
| Other Support (12 pm/local)                               | 25,000        | -              |
| 2. TRAINING   |               |                |
| Electoral Notaries and Juries<br>(500 Trainees' Trainers) | -             | 46,000         |
| Legislator Study Tour<br>(Approx. 10 Legislative Leaders) | 44,000        | -              |
| 3. COMMODITIES  |               |                |
| Indelible Ink for Elections                               | 10,000        | -              |
| Electoral ADP Equipment                                   | 220,000       | -              |
| Legislative ADP Equipment                                 | 14,000        | -              |
| 4. OPERATING COSTS  | 41,000        | 70,000         |
| 5. PRICE/QUANTITY CONTINGENCIES                           | <u>-</u>      | <u>16,000</u>  |
| TOTAL   | \$450,000     | \$150,000      |

\* Jointly funded (3 out of 12 pms) with Justice Sector Project (511-0609).

D. Detailed Course of Action

1. Implementation Summary

The implementation arrangements are described in more detail in part IV. However, in order to briefly describe how the activities listed below will be carried out, this summary is provided. This Project and the companion project, Justice Sector Project (511-0609) will be implemented under the responsibility of the Project Development and Implementation Office. The projects set the stage and begin implementation of essential technical work and consensus building for the follow-on SDI Project. The two projects will jointly fund the services for one year of an expatriate Project Coordinator and a Bolivian expert advisor as Program Associate. These technicians will work in the PD&I office and manage the projects on a day-to-day basis. It is expected that these contracts will be extended with funding provided under the SDI Project to carry out similar duties for that Project.

The Mission will execute two grant agreements with MPC to fund and carry out the activities. The MPC in turn will execute Memorandums of Understanding or similar documents with the National Electoral Court and the National Congress to record the specific responsibilities and activities under the Project. These documents will be approved by USAID/Bolivia prior to beginning specific disbursements in local currency. This modality was chosen rather than direct agreements with the Electoral Court and the Congress in order to provide a degree of political insulation for what are clearly sensitive areas of activity, but ones in which the GOB has actively sought our assistance.

The bulk of the activities described below involve foreign exchange costs - TA, training, and equipment. AID will manage these costs directly. The ADP equipment will be procured by the GOB's newly established procurement office set up and staffed by the UNDP. The proposed equipment configuration is based on recommendations from the Project's Bolivian ADP Expert and IRM, both of whom have already been heavily involved in the Project. The Project Coordinator will be responsible for managing the acquisition of the TA and the equipment.

## 2. Electoral System Consolidation

The National Electoral Court of Bolivia (NEC), with the assistance of CAPEL, is developing a plan for the May 1989 general elections and a detailed long-range plan for reforming the national election management and voter registration system. The Government of Bolivia has requested funding for these purposes from a variety of donors including USAID.

(a) Orientation Program and Operational Planning: CAPEL has arranged for and will fund independently of this Project an invitational training program for some 12 Bolivian officials to observe the operations and management systems in the electoral agencies of the governments of Venezuela, Guatemala, and Costa Rica. The program, which will take place during the last quarter of FY-88, will conclude in San José, Costa Rica with a planning workshop, organized by CAPEL. The result will be a detailed operational plan for preparing for and carrying out the 1989 elections.

(b) Electoral Assistance Program, 1988-9: Summarized, the short-term plan of action anticipates the following assistance to be provided by AID through the proposed Project:

(1) Short-Term Technical Assistance (ST/TA): A program facilitator, financed by the grant, will be contracted by USAID/Bolivia for about six weeks following the return of the tour group, at a convenient time during the last quarter of 1988. This individual will be responsible for assisting the Electoral Courts in the effective utilization of AID and other donor assistance, in executing the initial

phases of the plan of action, and in monitoring the implementation of the electoral component. He will return to Bolivia for another six weeks during the final preparations for the election and the election itself at a convenient time during the first quarter of 1989.

(2) Automatic Data Processing (ADP) equipment to start departmental electoral registries in the four main electoral districts and to aid in the tabulation of voting results;

(3) TA and financing for the development of training modules and a trainers' training program to prepare about 500 trainers who will in turn train around 3,000 notaries who register voters, over 20,000 table authorities who control the actual balloting, and electoral court administrative personnel (about 150), plus assistance in carrying out the training itself;

(4) Financing the design and execution of media campaigns promoting voter registration, voter participation, and voter education, aimed predominantly at rural areas, with special emphasis on rural women;

(5) Financing for the purchase of indelible ink will be provided. The use of indelible ink will not be necessary once the full-scale National Electoral Registry is implemented over the long term and voters trust the new system. Its use now, however, will create immediate trust on the part of voters and also provide an inexpensive backup security mechanism in case difficulties should arise with the initial implementation and/or operation of the computerized system in any given department; and

(6) Short-term technical assistance to evaluate the requirements for developing an improved voter identification system compatible with the proposed voter registry and to develop the requirements of such a system.

### 3. Legislative Process Upgrading

#### (a) Consensus-Building Invitational Travel

In order to provide the leadership of the Bolivian Congress with an opportunity to consider the SDI Project long-term proposals before considering entering into such a program and seeking the necessary financing to carry it out, a consensus among Congressional leaders supporting the undertaking is essential. Therefore, this grant will provide funding for an observation program of legislators to see how administrative and support systems of this kind do function in other countries.

The Bolivian Congress usually takes a recess sometime in February or March. The proposed program will be scheduled in 1989 during this recess. Participants will include elected officers of both the Senate and the House of Deputies (Mesas Directivas) plus the Chief Administrative Officer (Oficial Mayor) of each House, and representatives of the major parties in each Chamber. A total of approximately 10 congressmen will visit two other Latin American legislatures (to be chosen) as well as one U.S. state legislature --New Mexico, Florida or California-- and perhaps the legislature of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico and the U.S. Congress, to observe how administrative and professional support systems function in these places under the oversight of joint committees of bi-cameral houses.

Upon return to Bolivia, the legislators will meet with USAID representatives to discuss their conclusions about the nature of the needs of the Bolivian Congress that might be included in a future program.

(b) Word and Data Processing Applications

Consensus for a broader long-term project will also be promoted in the Bolivian Congress if specific short-term assistance is provided for current high-visibility efforts to apply ATP equipment and procedures to the legislative process. The Lower House already has acquired a data base of all legislation since the founding of the Republic. In the absence of proper indexing and coding, this is a resource that remains inaccessible to users. The Project will furnish funds for the indexing and coding of the legislative data base, and will donate the necessary equipment to make it available not only to the Lower and Upper Houses of Congress, but also to the Courts, which will use this new resource much more intensively than Congress.

4. Feasibility Study: A Pro-Democracy Center

The Project Team that met in Bolivia during April and May of 1988 consulted with an ample spectrum of Bolivian government officials, sectorial representatives, and political figures about different aspects of the long-term SDI Project currently under design. All of these Bolivians strongly expressed the view that a project of this nature might run into political opposition if it were perceived locally as under the direct management and control of USAID. This grant will fund a feasibility study to determine whether an intermediary organization, broadly supported by a wide spectrum of representative Bolivians, could be established to circumvent this problem and what scope of action its charter might provide.

The purposes of such a non-profit, non-governmental, non-political institution could be multiple and include: 1) the promotion of democracy and respect for constitutional government by playing the role of an advocacy and/or watchdog organization; 2) the channeling of multilateral/bilateral assistance from international donors to different branches and particular units of the government, so as to make such assistance politically acceptable by the recipient institutions; and 3) the conduct of seminars, fora, and specialized studies on the development of democratic institutions and practices in Bolivia.

If the idea of such an institution is found feasible, a second stage of the feasibility study will be carried out. This will include the drafting of proposed statutes to create such an organization under Bolivian law; recommendations about the composition of its Board of Directors and the best mode of selection of its President and Executive Secretary; suggestions about obtaining cooperation from other donors and insuring its channeling through the proposed organization; and an evaluation of experiences with similar organizations in Bolivia and in other democratic developing countries.

#### IV. IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

##### A. Electoral Component

After in depth discussions, the activities in the project description were agreed upon between USAID/Bolivia representatives and the Electoral Court of Bolivia. The Electoral Court has submitted a request for assistance, attached as Annex A.

The majority of technical assistance needed for this component will be comprised of U.S. and third country nationals (TCNs). USAID/Bolivia will contract this TA. CAPEL will provide an initial portion of the TA at no cost to USAID/Bolivia. The Electoral Court will contract directly with a Bolivian firm to perform services for the media campaign.

The training program for electoral notaries and juries will be implemented by the Electoral Court. Commodities will be contracted locally by USAID/Bolivia (see Financing Procedures).

The feasibility of a voter ID program compatible with voter registry will be implemented by the Electoral Court or the Ministry of the Interior with funds provided on the program.

All project activities will be supervised by the Electoral Court of Bolivia or the Ministry of the Interior as appropriate and monitored by USAID/Bolivia.

B. Legislative Component

AID assistance under the legislative component of the Project was agreed upon between USAID/Bolivia and congressional leaders and administrators. It includes limited ADP equipment for word and data processing applications and an invitational tour of other legislatures in Latin America and the U.S. Congress will be responsible for supervising both project activities, while USAID will play a coordinating and monitoring role.

The organization of the congressional travel activity will be the responsibility of USAID/Bolivia Training Office in conjunction with AID/W Training Office. The Training Offices will either 1) contract out the entire activity to an institution, or 2) contract out a portion of the responsibilities, such as guiding the tour, to an experienced individual on a short-term technical assistance basis. The computer equipment will be procured as discussed in section D.1.

C. Feasibility Study

The need for a study to determine the appropriateness of a non-governmental, non-partisan advocacy organization to promote the democratic process has been discussed between USAID and the Minister of Planning and Coordination. Both parties agreed that AID would contract a U.S. short-term expert to undertake the study, with the results being reported to AID and the Ministry.

D. AID Monitoring Plan

The overall management of the Project will be the responsibility of the Mission's Project Development and Implementation Office (PD&I). The Chief of PD&I, who is a U.S. Direct Hire employee, will manage both the Project here proposed and the parallel Democratic Institutions Project. The two projects are closely related because both aim at providing bridge grants in advance of the proposed long-term Strengthening Democratic Institutions Project (SDI) (511-0587).

The administrative demands and the political nature of the two short-term projects will require the funding and staffing of a management unit headed by an experienced U.S. or third country national (TCN) Personal Services Contractor of appropriate credentials in the subject matter area and in project management. These two projects will require the Project Coordinator be endowed with the right combination of administrative skills, experience, political tact, and confidentiality. The person selected will have the principal responsibility for day-to-day administration and monitoring of the Project. He/she will be available on a full-time basis for project implementation and monitoring tasks.

Given the political sensitivity and relative complexity of the two projects, the Project Coordinator will require a strong local support staff. A Bolivian Program Associate having first-hand acquaintance with local political conditions and easy entry into the full spectrum of Bolivian political and governmental circles is considered a necessary complement to the U.S. Project Coordinator. This senior person will advise the Project Coordinator on local conditions and reactions. He/she will also be available for administrative support tasks as needed.

This Project consists of both Development Assistance (DA) dollars and local currency generated from Economic Support Funds (ESF). All dollar amounts will be expended by USAID/Bolivia. The local currency will be disbursed to the Electoral Court through the Ministry of Planning and Coordination. The funds will be used for technical assistance, training, and operating costs.

The proposed Project Coordinator is split-funded between the present Project and the parallel Project on Democratic Institutions. It is understood and expected that the person selected to coordinate these two short-term projects and the Project Advisor will probably become the coordinator and advisor, respectively, of the consolidated long-term SPI Project.

The Mission will work closely with its contractors in all aspects of project implementation. Regular monitoring meetings will be held with each institution involved with the Project. Within the Mission, regular Project Committee meetings will be held to monitor the progress of the Project. Quarterly reviews of the Project will be held with the Mission Director. The relationship of this Project to projects of other donors in the democratic institutions area will be reviewed regularly by the Mission.

Before any funds are disbursed for the electoral component of the Project, USAID/Bolivia will complete an audit of the Electoral Court and must determine that the Court has adequate internal financial control and contracting capabilities to utilize local currency project funds.

#### E. Obligating Document

Project funds will be obligated through a Project Agreement with the GOB Ministry of Planning and Coordination. Specific guidance regarding the responsibilities of the two implementing institutions, the National Congress and the National Electoral Court, will be outlined in the Project Agreement and subsequent Project Implementation Letters (PILs). The MPC will then execute Memorandums of Understanding or a similar document, with the Electoral Court and the Congress.

F. Conditions Precedent

No initial special conditions precedent are anticipated other than the standard legal opinion and designation of project representatives.

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G. FINANCING PROCEDURES (A.I.D. Funds)

DEMOCRATIC INSTITUTIONS

| <u>INPUTS</u>                    | <u>IMPLEMENTATION<br/>METHOD</u> | <u>PAYMENT<br/>METHOD</u> | <u>A. I. D.<br/>FINANCING</u> |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Technical Assistance (US or TCN) | Individual Purchase Orders       | Direct Payment            | 51,000                        |
| Training (Legislative)           | PIO/P or Direct Contracts        | Direct Payment            | 44,000                        |
| Operating Costs                  | Host Country Contracts           | Direct Reimbursement      | 41,000                        |
| Commodities                      | Host Country Contracts           | Direct Payment            | 244,000                       |
| Project Coordinator              | Personal Services Contract       | Direct Payment            | 45,000                        |
| AID Staff Support (Bolivian PSC) | Personal Services Contract       | Direct Payment            | <u>25,000</u>                 |
|                                  |                                  | <b>TOTAL</b>              | <b><u>450,000</u></b>         |

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V. BUDGET

|   | <u>LIFE OF PROJECT ESTIMATED COSTS</u> |           |                |              |                |                | <u>GRAND TOTAL</u> |
|---|--|-----------|----------------|--------------|----------------|----------------|--------------------|
|   | <u>A I D GRANT</u>                     |           |                | <u>G O B</u> |                |                |                    |
|   | <u>FX</u>                              | <u>LC</u> | <u>TOTAL</u>   | <u>FX</u>    | <u>LC</u>      | <u>TOTAL</u>   |                    |
| <b>1. <u>Electoral Component</u></b>          |  |           |                |              |                |                |                    |
| a. Technical Assistance                       | 37,000*                                | 0         | 37,000         | 0            | 18,000         | 18,000         | 55,000             |
| b. Commodities                                | 224,000                                | 0         | 224,000        | 0            | 0              | 0              | 224,000            |
| c. Training                                   | 0                                      | 0         | 0              | 0            | 46,000         | 46,000         | 46,000             |
| d. Operating Costs                            | <u>35,000</u>                          | 0         | <u>35,000</u>  | 0            | <u>70,000</u>  | <u>70,000</u>  | <u>105,000</u>     |
| Subtotal (1):                                 | 296,000                                | 0         | 296,000        | 0            | 134,000        | 134,000        | 430,000            |
| <b>2. <u>Legislative</u></b>                  |  |           |                |              |                |                |                    |
| a. Commodities                                | 20,000                                 | 0         | 20,000         | 0            | 0              | 0              | 20,000             |
| b. Training                                   | 44,000                                 | 0         | 44,000         | 0            | 0              | 0              | 44,000             |
| c. Operating Costs                            | <u>4,000</u>                           | 0         | <u>4,000</u>   | 0            | 0              | 0              | <u>4,000</u>       |
| Subtotal (2):                                 | 68,000                                 | 0         | 68,000         | 0            | 0              | 0              | 68,000             |
| <b>3. <u>Feasibility Study</u></b>            |  |           |                |              |                |                |                    |
| a. Technical Assist.                          | 14,000                                 | 0         | 14,000         | 0            | 0              | 0              | 14,000             |
| b. Operating Costs                            | <u>2,000</u>                           | 0         | <u>2,000</u>   | 0            | 0              | 0              | <u>2,000</u>       |
| Subtotal (3):                                 | 16,000                                 | 0         | 16,000         | 0            | 0              | 0              | 16,000             |
| <b>4. <u>Other T.A. Costs</u></b>             |  |           |                |              |                |                |                    |
| a. Personal Serv. Contrac.                    | 45,000                                 | 0         | 45,000         | 0            | 0              | 0              | 45,000             |
| b. AID Staff Support                          | <u>25,000</u>                          | 0         | <u>25,000</u>  | 0            | 0              | 0              | <u>25,000</u>      |
| Subtotal (4):                                 | 70,000                                 | 0         | 70,000         | 0            | 0              | 0              | 70,000             |
| <b>5. <u>Price/Quantity Contingencies</u></b> | 0                                      | 0         | 0              | 0            | <u>16,000</u>  | <u>16,000</u>  | <u>16,000</u>      |
| <b>PROJECT TOTAL</b>                          | <u>450,000</u>                         | 0         | <u>450,000</u> | 0            | <u>150,000</u> | <u>150,000</u> | <u>600,000</u>     |

\* \$4,000 of this amount represents technical assistance for the electoral training program.

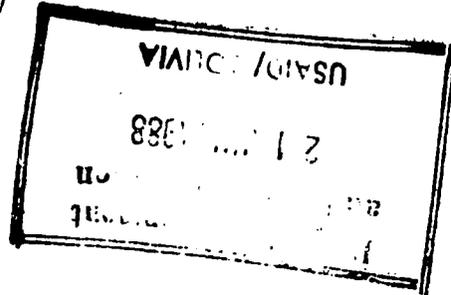


H. CORTE NACIONAL ELECTORAL  
BOLIVIA

ANNEX A

Page 1 of 5

PD 12



La Paz, 18 de julio de 1988  
SC Of. Nº 142/88

Distinguido señor:

Oficializando las conversaciones que sostuvo la H. Corte Nacional Electoral sobre la posibilidad de cooperación que podría prestar USAID al Sistema Electoral Boliviano, manifestamos nuestro interés de efectivizar la misma.

Adjunto documento que contiene las bases para una posible cooperación, sobre el cual agradeceré nos hagan conocer su opinión definitiva.

Con este motivo, reitero a usted las seguridades de mi más alta y distinguida consideración.

*[Handwritten Signature]*  
Dr. Mauro Cuellar Caballero  
PRESIDENTE  
H. Corte Nacional Electoral

Al señor  
David Greenlee,  
ENCARGADO DE NEGOCIOS DE LA EMBAJADA  
DE LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS DE NORTE AMERICA  
Presente

| FILE       | PD 12  |      |
|------------|--------|------|
| DIV        | ACTION | INFO |
| DIR        |        | ✓    |
| DD         |        |      |
| RCON       |        |      |
| EXC        |        |      |
| DP         |        | ✓    |
| PD&I       | ✓      | ✓    |
| CONT       |        | ✓    |
| PKI        |        |      |
| HHR        |        |      |
| REPLY DUE  |        | 8/10 |
| ACTION TEN |        |      |

8/10

*Send cc. to D. Greenlee*

BASES PARA UNA POSIBLE COLABORACION DE USAID CON LA  
H. CORTE NACIONAL ELECTORAL DE BOLIVIA

**I. Propósito**

1. Consolidar un procedimiento electoral transparente, idóneo, confiable y efectivo que asegure a la ciudadanía y a los partidos políticos el ejercicio de una democracia realista y verazmente popular.

**II. Método**

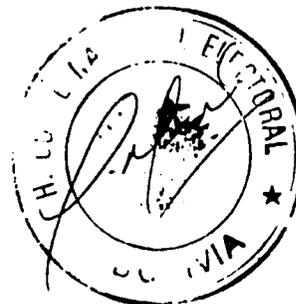
1. Dotar a la H. Corte Nacional Electoral de los recursos, sistemas, programas y equipos que precisa para cumplir con las misiones que le encomienda la Ley Electoral en las siguientes áreas y con los procedimientos que se mencionan:
  - a. **Publicidad.** Establecer un presupuesto para realizar una campaña de concientización ciudadana en torno a sus deberes cívicos mediante programas publicitarios de promoción de la inscripción electoral y del acto del sufragio, dirigidas particularmente a los sectores de baja participación electoral (zonas rurales), y campañas de educación del votante acerca del significado y la importancia de las elecciones en la preservación del sistema democrático.
  - b. **Instrucción.** Crear un fondo especial destinado a la capacitación de Notarios Cívicos y, oportunamente, de Jueces y Jurados Electorales, a fin de reducir el porcentaje de votos anulados a nivel de las Cortes Departamentales, gracias a una correcta elaboración de los Registros y Actas Electorales.
  - c. **Software.** Dar a la Corte Nacional Electoral los recursos necesarios para el desarrollo del Software destinado a la creación del Banco de Datos que servirá para establecer el Padrón Nacional Electoral.
  - d. **Hardware.** Solventar la adquisición de los equipos centrales, terminales y periféricos indispensables que permitan hacer realidad el punto c.



### III. Procedimientos

#### A. Acciones inmediatas.

1. Coordinar labores con los Ministerios del Interior, Migración y Justicia; Planeamiento y Coordinación y de Defensa Nacional, a fin de que, trabajando con la Dirección Nacional de Identificación y Registro Domiciliario de la Policía Nacional, la Dirección Nacional de Registro Civil, el Instituto Nacional de Estadística, el Instituto Geográfico Militar y el Departamento de Personal del Comando en Jefe de las FF.AA. se sienten las bases informáticas que permitan la posterior creación del Padrón Nacional Electoral establecido por el Art. 57 de la Ley Electoral.
2. Recuperar todo el material disponible de Libros de Registro y/o Índice de las Elecciones de 1985 y 1987 y, forzosamente, todos los que se elaboren para los comicios de mayo de 1989.
3. Introducir en discos magnéticos la información proveniente de los incisos 1. y 2.
4. Realizar entrecruzamientos entre los registros creados por los Notarios Electorales en 1985, 1987 y 1989 y comprobarlos con los de Identificación, Servicio Militar y Registro Civil. Hacer comprobaciones demográficas y estimar migraciones internas.
5. Elaborar listados computarizados de ciudadanos en distritos seleccionados del país para su utilización "ad experimentum" en las elecciones municipales de diciembre de 1989.
6. Conformar, bajo la coordinación de la H. Corte Nacional Electoral, una comisión de expertos que redacte propuestas de enmiendas y/o complementaciones a la Ley Electoral, la Constitución Política en este tema específico, y que, además, revise el proyecto existente de la Ley de Partidos Políticos.



B. Acciones mediatas.

1. Verificar, mediante métodos de procesamiento automático de datos, la exactitud de los registros existentes en la Dirección del Registro Civil y la Dirección de Identificación de la Policía Boliviana y facilitar el acceso a ellos de los partidos y ciudadanos interesados.
2. Capacitar a personal de la H. Corte Nacional Electoral para la elaboración y publicación de estudios sobre las variantes, participación y tendencias de los votantes poco después de cada elección, evaluando y sugiriendo mejoras en cada proceso electoral, formulando recomendaciones para subsecuentes comicios.
3. Brindar asistencia a la H. Corte Nacional Electoral para financiar la compra o construcción de locales permanentes para ella y las Cortes Departamentales, otorgando o ayudándola a obtener donaciones.

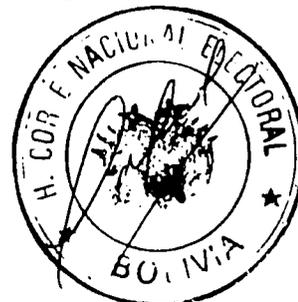
IV. Curso de Acción

1. La primera etapa abarca el mandato constitucional de la actual Corte Nacional Electoral que debe atender las Elecciones Generales de mayo de 1989 y las municipales de diciembre del mismo año.
2. La segunda etapa se concretará con las autoridades de la Corte Nacional que asuma funciones en septiembre de 1990 y a cuyo cargo estarán las elecciones municipales de diciembre de 1991 y las generales de mayo de 1983.
3. Por razones procedimentales, la concesión de asistencia económica al Sistema Electoral boliviano se canalizará por intermedio del Ministerio de Planeamiento y Coordinación.

V. Actividades de la Primera Etapa

1. Elaboración de un Plan Maestro.

Con la asistencia económica y el asesoramiento técnico de USAID, la H. Corte Nacional Electoral elaborará en un plazo de 30 días un Plan Maestro que permita aprovechar al máximo la totalidad de la asistencia que se pueda conseguir desde diversas fuentes.



2. Reforzamiento presupuestario para el Sistema Informático y Administrativo de la H. Corte Nacional Electoral.

Se reforzarán racionalmente los items existentes y se crearán los que sean indispensables a fin de optimizar una organización dinámica, ágil y desburocratizada. Los nombramientos y el manejo de los recursos asignados serán de exclusiva competencia de la Sala Plena de la H. Corte Nacional Electoral bajo los lineamientos establecidos en el Plan Maestro mencionado en el punto V. 1. del presente convenio.

3. Creación sucesiva del Padrón Electoral.

- a. Durante la primera etapa se sentarán las bases del Padrón Nacional Electoral con miras a ponerlo en ejecución durante la segunda etapa.
- b. Con equipos propios y a condición de disponer de programas (Software) adecuado, tal como se establece en el punto II. c. del presente Convenio, la H. Corte Nacional Electoral podrá hacer en 1989 una depuración automatizada de electores a nivel Departamental en la que, en primera instancia, se constatarán y eliminarán las dobles inscripciones locales.

4. Equipo y Programas automatizados.

- a. USAID (el Proyecto), donará a la H. Corte Nacional Electoral los fondos para la adquisición de un equipo central (Main System) con capacidad de soportar la información proveniente de el Servicio Nacional de Indentificación Personal y Registro Domiciliario de la Policía Nacional, la Dirección Nacional del Registro Civil y las Cortes Electorales Departamentales.





REPUBLICA DE BOLIVIA  
 MINISTERIO DEL INTERIOR,  
 MIGRACION Y JUSTICIA

ANNEX B

*C. W. Greenlee*

Page 1 of 1

*Can we help? It. brief me*

" 1988 AÑO DE LOS FERROCARRILES DE BOLIVIA" *con pro...*

La Paz 21 de junio de 1988  
 SECRETARIA GENERAL N°140/88

Señor Encargado de Negocios:

Un importante objetivo del Despacho a mi cargo, es la otorgación de cédulas de identidad de alta seguridad a todos los ciudadanos nacionales, bajo un eficiente sistema computarizado de registro de las personas.

Este es un proyecto prioritario que permitirá, entre otros, ejercer un mejor control para la seguridad interna, coadyuvará en los esfuerzos para la lucha contra el narcotráfico y prestará apoyo a la consolidación del proceso democrático en las elecciones generales del próximo año.

Durante los últimos meses el Ministerio del Interior, Migración y Justicia, ha realizado esfuerzos para la concreción del mencionado proyecto sin lograr, hasta ahora, ese objetivo, por las limitaciones financieras para afrontar los gastos que inmediatamente se requieren.

Es por estas razones que me permito dirigirme a la representación diplomática a su digno cargo, para que considere la obtención de la ayuda necesaria para ejecutar el proyecto, a través de los programas de cooperación bilateral vigentes entre nuestros países.

Con este especial motivo, saludo a usted señor Greenlee, con las seguridades de mi distinguida con sideración y mi profundo agradecimiento por la gentil gestión ante el Gobierno de su país.

Atentamente,

*Juan Carlos Durán Saucedo*  
 Dr. Juan Carlos Durán Saucedo  
 Ministro del Interior, Migración  
 y Justicia

Al señor  
 David Greenlee,  
 ENCARGADO DE NEGOCIOS a.i.  
 EMBAJADA DE LOS EE.UU. DE NORTEAMERICA  
Presente



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ANNEX C

5C(1) - COUNTRY CHECKLIST

Listed below are statutory criteria applicable to: (A) FAA funds generally; (B)(1) Development Assistance funds only; or (B)(2) the Economic Support Fund only.

A. GENERAL CRITERIA FOR COUNTRY ELIGIBILITY

1. FY 1988 Continuing Resolution Sec. 526.

Has the President certified to the Congress that the government of the recipient country is failing to take adequate measures to prevent narcotic drugs or other controlled substances which are cultivated, produced or processed illicitly, in whole or in part, in such country or transported through such country, from being sold illegally within the jurisdiction of such country to United States Government personnel or their dependents or from entering the United States unlawfully?

NO

2. FAA Sec. 481(h). (This provision applies to assistance of any kind provided by grant, sale, loan, lease, credit, guaranty, or insurance, except assistance from the Child Survival Fund or relating to international narcotics control, disaster and refugee relief, or the provision of food or medicine.) If the recipient is a "major illicit drug producing country" (defined as a country producing during a fiscal year at least five metric tons of opium or 500 metric tons of coca or marijuana) or a "major drug-transit country" (defined as a country that is a significant direct source of illicit drugs significantly affecting the United States, through which such drugs are transported, or through which significant sums of drug-related profits are laundered with the knowledge or complicity of the government), has the President in the March 1 International Narcotics Control Strategy Report (INSCR) determined and certified to the Congress (without

YES

Congressional enactment, within 30 days of continuous session, of a resolution disapproving such a certification), or has the President determined and certified to the Congress on any other date (with enactment by Congress of a resolution approving such certification), that (a) during the previous year the country has cooperated fully with the United States or taken adequate steps on its own to prevent illicit drugs produced or processed in or transported through such country from being transported into the United States, and to prevent and punish drug profit laundering in the country, or that (b) the vital national interests of the United States require the provision of such assistance?

YES

3. Drug Act Sec. 481(d). (This section applies to the same categories of assistance subject to the restrictions in FAA Sec. 481(h), above.) If recipient country is a "major illicit drug producing country" or "major drug-transit country" (as defined for the purpose of FAA Sec 481(h)), has the President submitted a report to Congress listing such country as one (a) which, as a matter of government policy, encourages or facilitates the production or distribution of illicit drugs; (b) in which any senior official of the government engages in, encourages, or facilitates the production or distribution of illegal drugs; (c) in which any member of a U.S. Government agency has suffered or been threatened with violence inflicted by or with the complicity of any government officer; or (d) which fails to provide reasonable cooperation to lawful activities of U.S. drug enforcement agents, unless the President has provided the required certification to Congress pertaining to U.S. national interests and the drug control and criminal prosecution efforts of that country?

NO

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4. FAA Sec. 620(c). If assistance is to a government, is the government liable as debtor or unconditional guarantor on any debt to a U.S. citizen for goods or services furnished or ordered where (a) such citizen has exhausted available legal remedies and (b) the debt is not denied or contested by such government? NO
5. FAA Sec. 620(e)(1). If assistance is to a government, has it (including any government agencies or subdivisions) taken any action which has the effect of nationalizing, expropriating, or otherwise seizing ownership or control of property of U.S. citizens or entities beneficially owned by them without taking steps to discharge its obligations toward such citizens or entities? NO
6. FAA Secs. 620(a), 620(f), 620D; FY 1988 Continuing Resolution Sec. 512. Is recipient country a Communist country? if so, has the President determined that assistance to the country is vital to the security of the United States, that the recipient country is not controlled by the international Communist conspiracy, and that such assistance will further promote the independence of the recipient country from international communism? Will assistance be provided directly to Angola, Cambodia, Cuba, Iraq, Libya, Vietnam, South Yemen, Iran or Syria? Will assistance be provided to Afghanistan without a certification? NO
7. FAA Sec. 620(i). Has the country permitted, or failed to take adequate measures to prevent, damage or destruction by mob action of U.S. property? NO
8. FAA Sec. 620(l). Has the country failed to enter into an investment guaranty agreement with OPIC? NO

9. FAA Sec. 620(o); Fishermen's Protective Act of 1967 (as amended) Sec. 5. (a) Has the country seized, or imposed any penalty or sanction against, any U.S. fishing vessel because of fishing activities in international waters? NO  
(b) If so, has any deduction required by the Fishermen's Protective Act been made?
10. FAA Sec. 620(q); FY 1988 Continuing Resolution Sec. 518. (a) Has the government of the recipient country been in default for more than six months on interest or principal of any loan to the country under the FAA? a) YES (waived)  
(b) Has the country been in default for more than one year on interest or principal on any U.S. loan under a program for which the FY 1988 Continuing Resolution appropriates funds? b) NO
11. FAA Sec. 620(s). If contemplated assistance is development loan or to come from Economic Support Fund, has the Administrator taken into account the percentage of the country's budget and amount of the country's foreign exchange or other resources spent on military equipment? (Reference may be made to the annual "Taking Into Consideration" memo: "Yes, taken into account by the Administrator at time of approval of Agency OYB." This approval by the Administrator of the Operational Year Budget can be the basis for an affirmative answer during the fiscal year unless significant changes in circumstances occur.) YES, taken into account by the Administrator at time of approval of Agency OYB.
12. FAA Sec. 620(t). Has the country severed diplomatic relations with the United States? If so, have relations been resumed and have new bilateral assistance agreements been negotiated and entered into since such resumption? NO

13. FAA Sec. 620(u). What is the payment status of the country's U.N. obligations? If the country is in arrears, were such arrearages taken into account by the A.I.D. Administrator in determining the current A.I.D. Operational Year Budget? (Reference may be made to the Taking into Consideration memo.) Taken into consideration by the Administrator at the time of approval of Agency OYB.
14. FAA Sec. 620A. Has the President determined that the recipient country grants sanctuary from prosecution to any individual or group which has committed an act of international terrorism or otherwise supports international terrorism? NO
15. FY 1988 Continuing Resolution Sec. 576. Has the country been placed on the list provided for in Section 6(j) of the Export Administration Act of 1979 (currently Libya, Iran, South Yemen, Syria, Cuba, or North Korea)? NO
16. ISDCA of 1985 Sec. 552(b). Has the Secretary of State determined that the country is a high terrorist threat country after the Secretary of Transportation has determined, pursuant to section 1115(e)(2) of the Federal Aviation Act of 1958, that an airport in the country does not maintain and administer effective security measures? NO
17. FAA Sec. 666(b). Does the country object, on the basis of race, religion, national origin or sex, to the presence of any officer or employee of the U.S. who is present in such country to carry out economic development programs under the FAA? NO
18. FAA Secs. 669, 670. Has the country, after August 3, 1977, delivered to any other country or received nuclear enrichment or reprocessing equipment, materials, or technology, without specified arrangements or safeguards, and without special certification by the President? Has it transferred a nuclear explosive device to a non-nuclear weapon state, or if such a state, either received or detonated a nuclear explosive device? (FAA Sec. 620E permits a special waiver of Sec. 669 for Pakistan.) NO

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19. FAA Sec. 670. If the country is a non-nuclear weapon state, has it, on or after August 8, 1985, exported (or attempted to export) illegally from the United States any material, equipment, or technology which would contribute significantly to the ability of a country to manufacture a nuclear explosive device? NO
20. ISDCA of 1981 Sec. 720. Was the country represented at the Meeting of Ministers of Foreign Affairs and Heads of Delegations of the Non-Aligned Countries to the 36th General Assembly of the U.N. on Sept. 25 and 28, 1981, and did it fail to disassociate itself from the communique issued? If so, has the President taken it into account? (Reference may be made to the Taking into Consideration memo.) Taken into consideration by the Administrator at the time of approval of the Agency OYB.
21. FY 1988 Continuing Resolution Sec. 528. Has the recipient country been determined by the President to have engaged in a consistent pattern of opposition to the foreign policy of the United States? NO
22. FY 1988 Continuing Resolution Sec. 513. Has the duly elected Head of Government of the country been deposed by military coup or decree? If assistance has been terminated, has the President notified Congress that a democratically elected government has taken office prior to the resumption of assistance? NO
23. FY 1988 Continuing Resolution Sec. 543. Does the recipient country fully cooperate with the international refugee assistance organizations, the United States, and other governments in facilitating lasting solutions to refugee situations, including resettlement without respect to race, sex, religion, or national origin? YES

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B. FUNDING SOURCE CRITERIA FOR COUNTRY ELIGIBILITY

1. Development Assistance Country Criteria

FAA Sec. 116. Has the Department of State determined that this government has engaged in a consistent pattern of gross violations of internationally recognized human rights? If so, can it be demonstrated that contemplated assistance will directly benefit the needy?

NO

FY 1988 Continuing Resolution Sec. 538. Has the President certified that use of DA funds by this country would violate any of the prohibitions against use of funds to pay for the performance of abortions as a method of family planning, to motivate or coerce any person to practice abortions, to pay for the performance of involuntary sterilization as a method of family planning, to coerce or provide any financial incentive to any person to undergo sterilizations, to pay for any biomedical research which relates, in whole or in part, to methods of, or the performance of, abortions or involuntary sterilization as a means of family planning?

NO

2. Economic Support Fund Country Criteria

FAA Sec. 502B. Has it been determined that the country has engaged in a consistent pattern of gross violations of internationally recognized human rights? If so, has the President found that the country made such significant improvement in its human rights record that furnishing such assistance is in the U.S. national interest?

NO

FY 1988 Continuing Resolution Sec. 549. Has this country met its drug eradication targets or otherwise taken significant steps to halt illicit drug production or trafficking?

YES

5C(2) - PROJECT CHECKLIST

Listed below are statutory criteria applicable to projects. This section is divided into two parts. Part A includes criteria applicable to all projects. Part B applies to projects funded from specific sources only: B(1) applies to all projects funded with Development Assistance; B(2) applies to projects funded with Development Assistance loans; and B(3) applies to projects funded from ESF.

CROSS REFERENCES: IS COUNTRY CHECKLIST UP TO DATE? HAS STANDARD ITEM CHECKLIST BEEN REVIEWED FOR THIS PROJECT?

A. GENERAL CRITERIA FOR PROJECT

1. FY 1988 Continuing Resolution Sec. 523; FAA Sec. 634A. If money is sought to obligated for an activity not previously justified to Congress, or for an amount in excess of amount previously justified to Congress, has Congress been properly notified? YES
2. FAA Sec. 611(a)(1). Prior to an obligation in excess of \$500,000, will there be (a) engineering, financial or other plans necessary to carry out the assistance, and (b) a reasonably firm estimate of the cost to the U.S. of the assistance? N/A
3. FAA Sec. 611(a)(2). If legislative action is required within recipient country, what is the basis for a reasonable expectation that such action will be completed in time to permit orderly accomplishment of the purpose of the assistance? N/A

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4. FAA Sec. 611(b); FY 1988 Continuing Resolution Sec. 501. If project is for water or water-related land resource construction, have benefits and costs been computed to the extent practicable in accordance with the principles, standards, and procedures established pursuant to the Water Resources Planning Act (42 U.S.C. 1962, et seq.)? (See A.I.D. Handbook 3 for guidelines.) N/A
5. FAA Sec. 611(e). If project is capital assistance (e.g., construction), and total U.S. assistance for it will exceed \$1 million, has Mission Director certified and Regional Assistant Administrator taken into consideration the country's capability to maintain and utilize the project effectively? N/A
6. FAA Sec. 209. Is project susceptible to execution as part of regional or multilateral project? If so, why is project not so executed? Information and conclusion whether assistance will encourage regional development programs. NO;  
N/A
7. FAA Sec. 601(a). Information and conclusions on whether projects will encourage efforts of the country to:  
(a) increase the flow of international trade; (b) foster private initiative and competition; (c) encourage development and use of cooperatives, credit unions, and savings and loan associations;  
(d) discourage monopolistic practices;  
(e) improve technical efficiency of industry, agriculture and commerce; and  
(f) strengthen free labor unions. a) NO  
b) Project proposes to study feasibility of private pro-democracy institution.  
c) NO  
d) NO  
e) NO  
f) NO
8. FAA Sec. 601(b). Information and conclusions on how project will encourage U.S. private trade and investment abroad and encourage private U.S. participation in foreign assistance programs (including use of private trade channels and the services of U.S. private enterprise). Technical assistance and commodities will be acquired from the US. Proposed private pro-democracy institution would work in close cooperation with U.S. counterparts.
9. FAA Secs. 612(b), 636(h). Describe steps taken to assure that, to the maximum extent possible, the country is contributing local currencies to meet the cost of contractual and other services, and foreign currencies owned by the U.S. are utilized in lieu of dollars. Such steps are included in Project Grant Agreement

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10. FAA Sec. 612(d). Does the U.S. own excess foreign currency of the country and, if so, what arrangements have been made for its release? NO
11. FY 1988 Continuing Resolution Sec. 521. If assistance is for the production of any commodity for export, is the commodity likely to be in surplus on world markets at the time the resulting productive capacity becomes operative, and is such assistance likely to cause substantial injury to U.S. producers of the same, similar or competing commodity? N/A
12. FY 1988 Continuing Resolution Sec. 553. Will the assistance (except for programs in Caribbean Basin Initiative countries under U.S. Tariff Schedule "Section 007," which allows reduced tariffs on articles assembled abroad from U.S.-made components) be used directly to procure feasibility studies, prefeasibility studies, or project profiles of potential investment in, or to assist the establishment of facilities specifically designed for, the manufacture for export to the United States or to third country markets in direct competition with U.S. exports, of textiles, apparel, footwear, handbags, flat goods (such as wallets or coin purses worn on the person), work gloves or leather wearing apparel? NO
13. FAA Sec. 119(g)(4)-(6). Will the assistance (a) support training and education efforts which improve the capacity of recipient countries to prevent loss of biological diversity; (b) be provided under a long-term agreement in which the recipient country agrees to protect ecosystems or other wildlife habitats; (c) support efforts to identify and survey ecosystems in recipient countries worthy of protection; or (d) by any direct or indirect means significantly degrade national parks or similar protected areas or introduce exotic plants or animals into such areas? N/A

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14. FAA 121(d). If a Sahel project, has a determination been made that the host government has an adequate system for accounting for and controlling receipt and expenditure of project funds (either dollars or local currency generated therefrom)? N/A
15. FY 1988 Continuing Resolution. If assistance is to be made to a United States PVO (other than a cooperative development organization), does it obtain at least 20 percent of its total annual funding for international activities from sources other than the United States Government? N/A
16. FY Continuing Resolution Sec. 541. If assistance is being made available to a PVO, has that organization provided upon timely request any document, file, or record necessary to the auditing requirements of A.I.D., and is the PVO registered with A.I.D.? N/A
17. FY 1988 Continuing Resolution Sec. 514. If funds are being obligated under an appropriation account to which they were not appropriated, has prior approval of the Appropriations Committees of Congress been obtained? N/A
18. FY Continuing Resolution Sec. 515. If deob/reob authority is sought to be exercised in the provision of assistance, are the funds being obligated for the same general purpose, and for countries within the same general region as originally obligated, and have the Appropriations Committees of both Houses of Congress been properly notified? N/A
19. State Authorization Sec. 139 (as interpreted by conference report). Has confirmation of the date of signing of the project agreement, including the amount involved, been cabled to State L/T and A.I.D. LEG within 60 days of the agreement's entry into force with respect to the United States, and has the full text of the agreement been pouched to those same offices? (See Handbook 3, Appendix 6G for agreements covered by this provision). N/A

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## B. FUNDING CRITERIA FOR PROJECT

### 1. Development Assistance Project Criteria

a. FY 1988 Continuing Resolution Sec. 552 (as interpreted by conference report). If assistance is for agricultural development activities (specifically, any testing or breeding feasibility study, variety improvement or introduction, consultancy, publication, conference, or training), are such activities (a) specifically and principally designed to increase agricultural exports by the host country to a country other than the United States, where the export would lead to direct competition in that third country with exports of a similar commodity grown or produced in the United States, and can the activities reasonably be expected to cause substantial injury to U.S. exporters of a similar agricultural commodity; or (b) in support of research that is intended primarily to benefit U.S. producers?

N/A

b. FAA Secs. 102(b), 111, 113, 281(a). Describe extent to which activity will (a) effectively involve the poor in development by extending access to economy at local level, increasing labor-intensive production and the use of appropriate technology, dispersing investment from cities to small towns and rural areas, and

a) The Project will promote voter participation, particularly among the rural poor, with special emphasis on women voters.

- insuring wide participation of the poor in the benefits of development on a sustained basis, using appropriate U.S. institutions; (b) help develop cooperatives, especially by technical assistance, to assist rural and urban poor to help themselves toward a better life, and otherwise encourage democratic private and local governmental institutions; (c) support the self-help efforts of developing countries; (d) promote the participation of women in the national economies of developing countries and the improvement of women's status; and (e) utilize and encourage regional cooperation by developing countries.
- b) N/A  
c) The Project will improve the functioning of the electoral system and the legislative process.  
d) The Project will increase the participation of women in the electoral process  
e) Complements efforts of other donors.
- c. FAA Secs. 103, 103A, 104, 105, 106, 120-21. Does the project fit the criteria for the source of funds (functional account) being used? YES
- d. FAA Sec. 107. Is emphasis placed on use of appropriate technology (relatively smaller, cost-saving, labor-using technologies that are generally most appropriate for the small farms, small businesses, and small incomes of the poor)? N/A
- e. FAA Secs. 110, 124(d). Will the recipient country provide at least 25 percent of the costs of the program, project, or activity with respect to which the assistance is to be furnished (or is the latter cost-sharing requirement being waived for a "relatively least developed" country)? YES
- f. FAA Sec. 128(b). If the activity attempts to increase the institutional capabilities of private organizations or the government of the country, or if it attempts to stimulate scientific and technological research, has it been designed and will it be monitored to ensure that the ultimate beneficiaries are the poor majority? YES

- g. FAA Sec. 281(b). Describe extent to which program recognizes the particular needs, desires, and capacities of the people of the country; utilizes the country's intellectual resources to encourage institutional development; and supports civil education and training in skills required for effective participation in governmental processes essential to self-government. The Project is centered on establishing more effective checks and balances among the main branches of Government by providing TA, training, and funds to improve the administration of elections, legislative processes, and justice.
- h. FY 1988 Continuing Resolution Sec. 538. Are any of the funds to be used for the performance of abortions as a method of family planning or to motivate or coerce any person to practice abortions? NO
- Are any of the funds to be used to pay for the performance of involuntary sterilization as a method of family planning or to coerce or provide any financial incentive to any person to undergo sterilizations? NO
- Are any of the funds to be used to pay for any biomedical research which relates, in whole or in part, to methods of, or the performance of, abortions or involuntary sterilization as a means of family planning? NO
- i. FY 1988 Continuing Resolution. Is the assistance being made available to any organization or program which has been determined to support or participate in the management of a program of coercive abortion or involuntary sterilization? NO
- If assistance is from the population functional account, are any of the funds to be made available to voluntary family planning projects which do not offer, either directly or through referral to or information about access to, a broad range of family planning methods and services? N/A

- j. FAA Sec. 601(e). Will the project utilize competitive selection procedures for the awarding of contracts, except where applicable procurement rules allow otherwise? YES
- k. FY 1988 Continuing Resolution. What portion of the funds will be available only for activities of economically and socially disadvantaged enterprises, historically black colleges and universities, colleges and universities having a student body in which more than 20 percent of the students are Hispanic Americans, and private and voluntary organizations which are controlled by individuals who are black Americans, Hispanic Americans, or Native Americans, or who are economically or socially disadvantaged (including women)? Procurement of most TA services will be completed following Federal Acquisition regulations.
- l. FAA Sec. 118(c). Does the assistance comply with the environmental procedures set forth in A.I.D. Regulation 16? Does the assistance place a high priority on conservation and sustainable management of tropical forests? Specifically, does the assistance, to the fullest extent feasible: (a) stress the importance of conserving and sustainably managing forest resources; (b) support activities which offer employment and income alternatives to those who otherwise would cause destruction and loss of forests, and help countries identify and implement alternatives to colonizing forested areas; (c) support training programs, educational efforts, and the establishment or strengthening of institutions to improve forest management; (d) help end destructive slash-and-burn agriculture by supporting stable and productive farming practices; (e) help conserve forests which have not yet been degraded by helping to increase production on lands already cleared YES
- a) - k): N/A

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or degraded; (f) conserve forested watersheds and rehabilitate those which have been deforested; (g) support training, research, and other actions which lead to sustainable and more environmentally sound practices for timber harvesting, removal, and processing; (h) support research to expand knowledge of tropical forests and identify alternatives which will prevent forest destruction, loss, or degradation; (i) conserve biological diversity in forest areas by supporting efforts to identify, establish, and maintain a representative network of protected tropical forest ecosystems on a worldwide basis, by making the establishment of protected areas a condition of support for activities involving forest clearance or degradation, and by helping to identify tropical forest ecosystems and species in need of protection and establish and maintain appropriate protected areas; (j) seek to increase the awareness of U.S. government agencies and other donors of the immediate and long-term value of tropical forests; and (k) utilize the resources and abilities of all relevant U.S. government agencies?

- m. FAA Sec. 118(c)(13). If the assistance will support a program or project significantly affecting tropical forests (including projects involving the planting of exotic plant species), will the program or project (a) be based upon careful analysis of the alternatives available to achieve the best sustainable use of the land, and (b) take full account of the environmental impacts of the proposed activities on biological diversity?

N/A

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- n. FAA Sec. 118(c)(14). Will assistance be used for (a) the procurement or use of logging equipment, unless an environmental assessment indicates that all timber harvesting operations involved will be conducted in an environmentally sound manner and that the proposed activity will produce positive economic benefits and sustainable forest management systems; or (b) actions which will significantly degrade national parks or similar protected areas which contain tropical forests, or introduce exotic plants or animals into such areas?
- o. FAA Sec. 118(c)(15). Will assistance be used for (a) activities which would result in the conversion of forest lands to the rearing of livestock; (b) the construction, upgrading, or maintenance of roads (including temporary haul roads for logging or other extractive industries) which pass through relatively undegraded forest lands; (c) the colonization of forest lands; or (d) the construction of dams or other water control structures which flood relatively undegraded forest lands, unless with respect to each such activity an environmental assessment indicates that the activity will contribute significantly and directly to improving the livelihood of the rural poor and will be conducted in an environmentally sound manner which supports sustainable development?
- p. FY 1988 Continuing Resolution If assistance will come from the Sub-Saharan Africa DA account, is it (a) to be used to help the poor majority in Sub-Saharan Africa through a process of long-term development and economic growth that is equitable, participatory, environmentally sustainable, and self-reliant; (b) being provided in

N/A

N/A

N/A

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accordance with the policies contained in section 102 of the FAA; (c) being provided, when consistent with the objectives of such assistance, through African, United States and other PVOs that have demonstrated effectiveness in the promotion of local grassroots activities on behalf of long-term development in Sub-Saharan Africa; (d) being used to help overcome shorter-term constraints to long-term development, to promote reform of sectoral economic policies, to support the critical sector priorities of agricultural production and natural resources, health, voluntary family planning services, education, and income generating opportunities, to bring about appropriate sectoral restructuring of the Sub-Saharan African economies, to support reform in public administration and finances and to establish a favorable environment for individual enterprise and self-sustaining development, and to take into account, in assisted policy reforms, the need to protect vulnerable groups; (e) being used to increase agricultural production in ways that protect and restore the natural resource base, especially food production, to maintain and improve basic transportation and communication networks, to maintain and restore the natural resource base in ways that increase agricultural production, to improve health conditions with special emphasis on meeting the health needs of mothers and children, including the establishment of self-sustaining primary health care systems that give priority to preventive care, to provide increased access to voluntary family planning services, to improve basic literacy and mathematics especially to those outside the formal educational system and to improve primary education, and to develop income-generating opportunities for the unemployed and underemployed in urban and rural areas?

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2. Development Assistance Project Criteria (Project is  
(Loans Only) 100% Grant)
- a. FAA Sec. 122(b). Information and conclusion on capacity of the country to repay the loan at a reasonable rate of interest. N/A
- b. FAA Sec. 620(d). If assistance is for any productive enterprise which will compete with U.S. enterprises, is there an agreement by the recipient country to prevent export to the U.S. of more than 20 percent of the enterprise's annual production during the life of the loan, or has the requirement to enter into such an agreement been waived by the President because of a national security interest? N/A
- c. FY 1988 Continuing Resolution. If for a loan to a private sector institution from funds made available to carry out the provisions of FAA Sections 103 through 106, will loan be provided, to the maximum extent practicable, at or near the prevailing interest rate paid on Treasury obligations of similar maturity at the time of obligating such funds? N/A
- d. FAA Sec. 122(b). Does the activity give reasonable promise of assisting long-range plans and programs designed to develop economic resources and increase productive capacities? N/A

### 3. Economic Support Fund Project Criteria

- a. FAA Sec. 531(a). Will this assistance promote economic and political stability? To the maximum extent feasible, is this assistance consistent with the policy directions, purposes, and programs of Part I of the FAA? YES
- b. FAA Sec. 531(e). Will this assistance be used for military or paramilitary purposes? NO
- c. FAA Sec. 609. If commodities are to be granted so that sale proceeds will accrue to the recipient country, have Special Account (counterpart) arrangements been made? N/A

ANNEX D

ENVIRONMENTAL DETERMINATION

Project Location: Bolivia  
 Project Title: Democratic Institutions  
 Project Number: 511-0610

Project Description: The Project will consist of electoral and legislative support activities to be carried out by the Electoral Court, the Congress, and other institutions. AID assistance will consist of short and long-term technical assistance, training, and support for operating expenses.

Statement of Categorical Exclusion: It is the opinion of USAID/Bolivia that the Project does not require an Initial Environmental Examination, because its activities are within the class of actions described in Section 216.2 paragraph (C) (1) (i) and 216.2 (C) (2) (i) of 22 CFR part 216 on "Categorical Exclusions", which read as follows:

Section 216.2 (C) (1) (i)

"The action does not have an effect on the natural or physical environment," and

Section 216.2 (C) (2) (i)

"Education, technical assistance, or training programs except to the extent such programs include activities directly affecting the environment (such as construction of facilities, etc.)."

Concurrence of Mission Director

I have reviewed the above statement and concur in the determination that the Democratic Institutions Project does not require an Initial Environmental Examination.

G. Reginald van Raalte  
Mission Director

Date \_\_\_\_\_  
18911

CLEARANCES:

|                |            |      |             |
|----------------|------------|------|-------------|
| PD&I:ELKadunc  | <u>ELK</u> | date | <u>8/22</u> |
| ARD:RVicturine | <u>RV</u>  | date | <u>8/22</u> |
| DD:HRKramer    | <u>HRK</u> | date | <u>8/22</u> |

ENVIRONMENTAL THRESHOLD DECISION

Project Location : Bolivia  
Project Title : Democratic Institutions  
Project Number : 511-0610  
Funding : \$450,000  
Life of Project : 18 months  
IEE Prepared by : Raymond Victurine, Env. Officer  
USAID/La Paz  
Recommended Threshold Decision : Categorical Exclusion  
Bureau Threshold Decision : Concur with Recommendation  
Comments : None  
Copy to : G. Reginald Van Raalte, Director  
USAID/La Paz  
Copy to : Raymond Victurine, Env. Officer,  
USAID/La Paz  
Copy to : Edward Kadunc, Jr., PD&I  
USAID/La Paz  
Copy to : Howard Clark, REMS/SA, USAID/Lima  
Copy to : Mark Silverman, LAC/DR  
Copy to : Helen Soos, LAC/SAM  
Copy to : IEE File

John O Wilson Date AUG 25 1988

John O. Wilson  
Deputy Environmental Officer  
Bureau for Latin America  
and the Caribbean

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ACTION  
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INFO OL-01 LADP-04 LASA-02 SAST-01 GC-01 GCLA-03 ES-01 STFM-02  
AAPF-01 MS-03 IGII-04 FM-02 RELO-01 AMAD-01 TELE-01  
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AIDAC

FOR LAC/DR JHESTER AND SILVERMAN

E.O. 12356: N/A  
SUBJECT: ENVIRONMENTAL CLEARANCE

1. THE INFORMATION PROVIDED BELOW IS TAKEN FROM THE IEE'S SIGNED BY THE MISSION DIRECTOR FOR THE FOLLOWING PROJECTS: JUSTICE SECTOR PROJECT (511-0609) AND DEMOCRATIC INSTITUTIONS PROJECT (511-0618). COPIES OF THE IEE'S HAVE BEEN FORWARDED TO ENVIRONMENTAL OFFICER J. HESTER BUT THE MISSION WOULD LIKE TO OBLIGATE THESE TWO PROJECTS BY 8/26/88 AND WOULD, THEREFORE, APPRECIATE CABLED CLEARANCE OF ENVIRONMENTAL OFFICER HESTER.

2. JUSTICE SECTOR PROJECT (511-0609) QUOTE ENVIRONMENTAL DETERMINATION

- PROJECT LOCATION: BOLIVIA, PROJECT TITLE: JUSTICE SECTOR; PROJECT NUMBER: 511-0609.

- PROJECT DESCRIPTION: THE PROJECT WILL ASSIST THE GOVERNMENT OF BOLIVIA TO CARRY OUT A FOCUSED ASSESSMENT OF THE BOLIVIAN JUSTICE ADMINISTRATION SECTOR, AND ADMINISTRATIVE AND SUPPORT ACTIVITIES FOR THE BOLIVIAN JUSTICE SECTOR, AND DEVELOP A DRAFT LAW OF THE MINISTERIO PUBLICO, WHICH WILL REGULATE THE FUNCTIONS OF THE PUBLIC PROSECUTOR SYSTEM. AID ASSISTANCE WILL CONSIST OF SHORT AND LONG-TERM TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE, COMMODITIES, TRAINING, AND SUPPORT FOR OPERATING EXPENSES.

- STATEMENT OF CATEGORICAL EXCLUSION: IT IS THE OPINION OF USAID/BOLIVIA THAT THE PROJECT DOES NOT REQUIRE AN INITIAL ENVIRONMENTAL EXAMINATION, BECAUSE ITS ACTIVITIES ARE WITHIN THE CLASS OF ACTIONS DESCRIBED IN SECTION 216.2 PARAGRAPH (C) (1) (1) AND 216.2 (C) (2) (1) OF 22 CFR PART 215 ON QUOTE CATEGORICAL EXCLUSIONS UNQUOTE WHICH READ AS FOLLOWS:

SECTION 216.2 (C) (1) (1)

QUOTE THE ACTION DOES NOT HAVE AN EFFECT ON THE NATURAL OR PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT UNQUOTE AND

SECTION 216.1 (C) (2) (1)

QUOTE EDUCATION, TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE, OR TRAINING PROGRAMS EXCEPT TO THE EXTENT SUCH PROGRAMS INCLUDE ACTIVITIES DIRECTLY AFFECTING THE ENVIRONMENT (SUCH AS CONSTRUCTION OF FACILITIES, ETC.) UNQUOTE.

- CONCURRENCE OF MISSION DIRECTOR

- I HAVE REVIEWED THE ABOVE STATEMENT AND CONCUR IN THE DETERMINATION THAT THE JUSTICE SECTOR PROJECT DOES NOT REQUIRE AN INITIAL ENVIRONMENTAL EXAMINATION.

- SIGNED: G. REGINALD VAN RAALTE, MISSION DIRECTOR.

ENVIRONMENTAL THRESHOLD DECISION

PROJECT LOCATION: BOLIVIA  
PROJECT TITLE: JUSTICE SECTOR  
PROJECT NUMBER: 511-0609  
FUNDING: 500,000  
LIFE OF PROJECT: 18 MONTHS

IEE PREPARED BY: RAYMOND VICTURINE, ENVIRONMENTAL OFFICER

RECOMMENDED THRESHOLD DECISION: CATEGORICAL EXCLUSION  
BUREAU THRESHOLD DECISION: TO BE PROVIDED BY LAC/DR

COMMENTS: TO BE PROVIDED BY LAC/DR

COPY TO: G. REGINALD VAN RAALTE, DIRECTOR

USAID/BOLIVIA

COPY TO: RAYMOND VICTURINE, ENVIRONMENTAL OFFICER, USAID/BOLIVIA

COPY TO: EDWARD KADUNC, JR, CHIEF P&I, USAID/BOLIVIA

COPY TO: IEE FILE

DATE:

SIGNED: ENVIRONMENTAL OFFICER, BUREAU OF LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN UNQUOTE

3. DEMOCRATIC INSTITUTIONS PROJECT (511-0618) QUOTE ENVIRONMENTAL DETERMINATION

PROJECT LOCATION: BOLIVIA; PROJECT TITLE: DEMOCRATIC INSTITUTIONS; PROJECT NUMBER: 511-0618.

- PROJECT DESCRIPTION: THE PROJECT WILL CONSIST OF ELECTORAL AND LEGISLATIVE SUPPORT ACTIVITIES TO BE CARRIED OUT BY THE ELECTORAL COURT, THE CONGRESS, AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS. AID ASSISTANCE WILL CONSIST OF SHORT AND LONG-TERM TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE, TRAINING, AND SUPPORT FOR OPERATING EXPENSES.

- STATEMENT OF CATEGORICAL EXCLUSION: IT IS THE OPINION OF USAID/BOLIVIA THAT THE PROJECT DOES NOT REQUIRE AN INITIAL ENVIRONMENTAL EXAMINATION, BECAUSE ITS ACTIVITIES ARE WITHIN THE CLASS OF ACTIONS DESCRIBED IN SECTION 216.2 PARAGRAPH (C) (1) (1) AND 216.2 (C) (2) (1) OF 22 CFR PART 216 ON QUOTE CATEGORICAL EXCLUSIONS UNQUOTE, WHICH READ AS FOLLOWS:

- SECTION 216.2 (C) (1) (1): QUOTE THE ACTION DOES NOT HAVE AN EFFECT ON THE NATURAL OR PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT UNQUOTE AND

- SECTION 216.2 (C) (2) (1): QUOTE EDUCATION, TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE, OR TRAINING PROGRAMS EXCEPT TO THE EXTENT SUCH PROGRAMS INCLUDE ACTIVITIES DIRECTLY AFFECTING THE ENVIRONMENT (SUCH AS CONSTRUCTION OF FACILITIES, ETC.) UNQUOTE

- CONCURRENCE OF MISSION DIRECTOR

- I HAVE REVIEWED THE ABOVE STATEMENT AND CONCUR IN THE DETERMINATION THAT THE DEMOCRATIC INSTITUTIONS PROJECT DOES NOT REQUIRE AN INITIAL ENVIRONMENTAL EXAMINATION.

- SIGNED: G. REGINALD VAN RAALTE, MISSION DIRECTOR.

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ENVIRONMENTAL THRESHOLD DECISION

PROJECT LOCATION: BOLIVIA  
PROJECT TITLE: DEMOCRATIC INSTITUTIONS  
PROJECT NUMBER: 511-0618  
FUNDING: 450,000  
LIFE OF PROJECT: 18 MONTHS  
IEE PREPARED BY: RAYMOND VICTURINE, ENVIRONMENTAL  
OFFICER  
RECOMMENDED THRESHOLD DECISION: CATEGORICAL EXCLUSION  
BUREAU THRESHOLD DECISION: TO BE PROVIDED BY LAC/DR  
COMMENTS: TO BE PROVIDED BY LAC/DR  
COPY TO: G. REGINALD VAN RAALTE, DIRECTOR  
USAID/BOLIVIA  
COPY TO: RAYMOND VICTURINE, ENVIRONMENTAL OFFICER,  
USAID/BOLIVIA  
COPY TO: EDWARD MADUNG, JR., CHIEF, PD&I,  
USAID/BOLIVIA  
COPY TO: IEE FILE  
DATE:  
SIGNED: ENVIRONMENTAL OFFICER, BUREAU OF LATIN  
AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN UNQUOTE

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ANNEX E

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ANNEX E

CLASS: UNCLASSIFIED  
 CHRG: AID 6/09/83  
 APPRV: A/D GWACHTENHEIM  
 DRFTD: PD&I:ELKADUNC  
 CLEAR: 1. DP:AFUNICELLO  
 2. A/DD:MRACKER  
 DISTR: USAID AMB DCM  
 ECON POL

AIDAC

FOR SUSAN MERRILL, LAC/DR AND NORMA PARKER, LAC/DI

E.O. 12356: N/A  
 SUBJECT: CONGRESSIONAL NOTIFICATION FOR  
 - JUSTICE SECTOR GRANT (511-0509)  
 - AND DEMOCRATIC INSTITUTIONS GRANT  
 - (511-0610)

REF: PARKER/KADUNC TELCON 5/24 AND MERRILL/  
 - KADUNC TELCON 5/25

PD I

PD I 2  
 D/DD  
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1. SUMMARY: PER REFTELCONS USAID/POLIVIA HAS DECIDED TO POSTPONE OBLIGATION OF THE STRENGTHENING DEMOCRATIC INITIATIVES PROJECT (511-0587) UNTIL NEXT FY. AS DISCUSSED, THE MISSION INSTEAD PROPOSES TO FUND TWO BRIDGE GRANTS TO FINANCE ACTIVITIES TO LEAD INTO THE LARGER BILATERAL PROJECT IN FY 89. INCLUDED IN THIS CABLE ARE SUGGESTED CNS FOR BOTH BRIDGE GRANTS. FINALLY, THIS CABLE PROVIDES THE PROGRAM JUSTIFICATION FOR THE BRIDGE GRANTS AND REQUESTS BUREAU PROGRAM APPROVAL AND DELEGATION OF AUTHORITY TO THE MISSION TO AUTHORIZE THESE GRANTS USING THE ABBREVIATED PROJECT APPROVAL PROCEDURES.

2. CNS

- A. JUSTICE SECTOR GRANT (511-0609)
  - 1. PROJECT TITLE AND NUMBER: JUSTICE SECTOR GRANT (511-0609).
  - 2. PRIOR REFERENCE: NONE.
  - 3. INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1988; FINAL OBLIGATION: FY 1988
  - 4. PROPOSED FY 1988 OBLIGATION (IN DOLS 000): DOLS 500 (ESF).
  - 5. ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT: CY 1989.
  - 6. PROJECT NARRATIVE
  - PURPOSE: TO PROVIDE FINANCING TO

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CARRY OUT A FOCUSED ASSESSMENT OF THE BOLIVIAN JUSTICE ADMINISTRATION SECTOR AND TO DEVELOP DRAFT LEGISLATION FOR THE FUNCTIONING OF THE PUBLIC MINISTRY (PROSECUTORIAL FUNCTIONS) OF THE GOB.

- BACKGROUND: THE PAZ ESTENSORO GOVERNMENT, ELECTED IN 1985, WAS THE FIRST DEMOCRATICALLY ELECTED GOVERNMENT TO TAKE POWER FROM ANOTHER SO ELECTED GOVERNMENT IN 20 YEARS. IT IMMEDIATELY EMBARKED ON AN AMBITIOUS PROGRAM OF ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND DEMOCRATIC DEVELOPMENT. THE GOB HAS ACHIEVED RELATIVE ECONOMIC STABILITY AND SIGNIFICANT PROGRESS HAS BEEN MADE IN RESTORING PRIVATE SECTOR CONFIDENCE IN THE GOVERNMENT AND ITS ECONOMIC POLICIES. LIKEWISE THE FIRST MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS IN NEARLY FORTY YEARS TOOK PLACE IN 1987.

- KEY TO THE STRENGTHENING OF THE DEMOCRATIC PROCESS IS A STRONG, WELL FUNCTIONING JUDICIARY AND AN EFFECTIVE PROSECUTORIAL SYSTEM. HOWEVER, THE BOLIVIAN JUDICIARY IS SUSCEPTIBLE TO PRESSURES FROM THE OTHER BRANCHES OF GOVERNMENT AND INTERESTS OF THE SOCIETY AS A WHOLE, AND DOES NOT HAVE THE INSTITUTIONAL OR RESOURCE BASE TO ACT AS A CO-EQUAL BRANCH OF GOVERNMENT. LIKEWISE THE PROSECUTORIAL FUNCTION IS SUBORDINATED TO THE MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR, MIGRATION, AND JUSTICE AND LACKS A CLEARLY DEFINED LEGAL OR INSTITUTIONAL BASIS TO ALLOW IT TO FUNCTION ADEQUATELY.

- IT IS IMPORTANT THAT THIS DEMOCRATIC PROCESS BE ENCOURAGED AND SUPPORTED SO TO CONTINUE TO STRENGTHEN DEMOCRACY IN BOLIVIA. USAID CURRENTLY HAS UNDER DEVELOPMENT A MAJOR PROGRAM TO STRENGTHEN DEMOCRATIC INSTITUTIONS. IT IS ANTICIPATED THAT THIS PROGRAM WILL BE OBLIGATED AND BEGIN IMPLEMENTATION IN FY-89. THE ACTIVITIES DESCRIBED IN THIS GRANT WILL BEGIN THE PROCESS OF OUR INVOLVEMENT IN THE JUSTICE AREA AND SET THE STAGE FOR THE LARGER PROGRAM NEXT FISCAL YEAR.

- PROJECT DESCRIPTION: THE PROJECT WILL

25'

PROVIDE FUNDS TO CARRY OUT A FOCUSED ASSESSMENT OF THE BOLIVIAN JUSTICE SECTOR AND DEVELOP DRAFT LEGISLATION FOR THE PUBLIC MINISTRY (PROSECUTORIAL FUNCTION OF THE GOB WHICH IS HEADED BY THE ATTORNEY GENERAL). THROUGH THE ASSESSMENT, A CLEAR UNDERSTANDING WILL BE ESTABLISHED WITHIN THE BOLIVIAN INSTITUTIONS OF THE KEY ISSUES TO BE ADDRESSED DURING THE COURSE OF THE ASSESSMENT AND IN SUBSEQUENT ACTIVITIES TO BE FOCUSED ON ACHIEVING MAJOR IMPROVEMENTS IN THE BOLIVIAN JUSTICE SYSTEM CONSISTENT WITH THE NATIONAL CONSTITUTION AND THE DEMOCRATIC VALUES OF THE SOCIETY.

- CONCURRENTLY, DRAFT LEGISLATION FOR THE PUBLIC MINISTRY IS UNDER DEVELOPMENT. THE CONSTITUTION OF BOLIVIA, ADOPTED BY A CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY IN 1967, CALLED FOR A LAW TO ESTABLISH AND REGULATE THE FUNCTIONS OF THESE KEY INSTITUTIONAL ASPECTS OF THE BOLIVIAN JUSTICE SYSTEM. TO DATE NO SUCH LAW HAS BEEN APPROVED. THE ABSENCE OF THAT LAW LEAVES NUMEROUS ELEMENTS OF THE JUSTICE SYSTEM WITHOUT ADEQUATE STRUCTURE, GUIDANCE, AND AUTHORITY. IT IS URGENT THAT THIS DEFICIENCY IN THE SYSTEM BE REMEDIED AS SOON AS POSSIBLE AND BEFORE A MAJOR BILATERAL PROGRAM OF IMPROVEMENT IS UNDERTAKEN.

- RELATIONSHIP OF THE PROJECT TO THE AID COUNTRY STRATEGY:

- THE PROJECT CONTRIBUTES TO THE DEVELOPMENT GOALS OF THE GOB AND USAID/BOLIVIA IN STRENGTHENING DEMOCRATIC INSTITUTIONS. IT DOES THIS BY BEGINNING THE PROCESS OF ANALYSIS WHICH WILL LEAD TO THE STRENGTHENING OF THE JUDICIAL AND PROSECUTORIAL SYSTEMS, AND IT SETS THE STAGE FOR A LARGER AND MORE COMPREHENSIVE PROGRAM OF ASSISTANCE BY AID IN FY-89.

- BENEFICIARIES: THE PROJECT WILL DIRECTLY BENEFIT THE USERS OF THE INFORMATION DEVELOPED AS A RESULT OF THE ASSESSMENT AND THE DRAFT LEGISLATION. WITH THIS INFORMATION, SPECIFIC FUTURE ACTIONS, WHICH WILL BENEFIT THE PERFORMANCE OF THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE, CAN BE TAKEN AND PLANNING CAN BEGIN FOR ACCOMPLISHING THE ACTIVITIES UNDER THE LARGER LONG-TERM AID PROJECT. AS THESE ACTIVITIES CAUSE IMPROVEMENTS IN THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE, THEY WILL BENEFIT THE ENTIRE POPULATION OF BOLIVIA.

- HOST COUNTRY AND OTHER DONORS: THE GOVERNMENT OF BOLIVIA WILL PROVIDE APPROXIMATELY DOLS. 165,000 FOR IN-KIND AND LOCAL COSTS FOR THE ASSESSMENT, WORKSHOPS, SUPPORT STAFF, AND OTHER LOCAL COSTS.

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ANNEX E  
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| MAJOR OUTPUTS                 | ALL YEARS               |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------|
| ASSESSMENT OF JUDICIAL SYSTEM | 1                       |
| WORKSHOPS                     | 2                       |
| DRAFT LEGISLATION             | 1                       |
| AID FINANCED INPUTS           | LIFE OF PROJECT (\$000) |
| TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE          | 410                     |
| TRAINING                      | 15                      |
| COMMODITIES                   | 75                      |

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES:  
SUPREME COURT OF BOLIVIA, ATTORNEY GENERAL'S  
OFFICE, MINISTRY OF PLANNING, AND TECHNICAL  
CONSULTANTS TO BE SELECTED.

B. DEMOCRATIC INSTITUTIONS GRANT (511-0610)

1. PROJECT TITLE AND NUMBER: DEMOCRATIC  
INSTITUTIONS GRANT (511-0610).

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- 2. PRIOR REFERENCE: NONE.
- 3. INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1988; FINAL OBLIGATION: FY 1988.
- 4. PROPOSED FY 1988 OBLIGATION (IN DOLS 000): DOLS 450 (SDA).
- 5 ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT: FY 1989.
- 6. PROJECT NARRATIVE

PURPOSE: TO PROVIDE FINANCING TO ASSIST THE GOVERNMENT OF BOLIVIA TO STRENGTHEN THE ELECTORAL PROCESS OVER THE NEXT YEAR, WHICH WILL PREPARE FOR A LONGER TERM PROJECT TO ASSIST IN REFORMING THE ELECTION MANAGEMENT AND VOTER REGISTRATION SYSTEMS, TO ASSIST THE NATIONAL LEGISLATURE IN DEVELOPING A STRATEGY TO IMPROVE ITS STAFF SUPPORT AND ADMINISTRATIVE SYSTEMS, AND TO STUDY THE PROSPECTS FOR FORMING A NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION TO PROMOTE CONSTITUTIONAL GOVERNMENT AND POPULAR DEMOCRACY.

BACKGROUND: THE PAZ ESTENSORO GOVERNMENT, ELECTED IN 1985, WAS THE FIRST DEMOCRATICALLY ELECTED GOVERNMENT TO TAKE POWER FROM ANOTHER SO ELECTED GOVERNMENT IN 20 YEARS. IT IMMEDIATELY EMBARKED ON AN AMBITIOUS PROGRAM OF ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND DEMOCRATIC DEVELOPMENT. THE GOB HAS ACHIEVED RELATIVE ECONOMIC STABILITY AND SIGNIFICANT PROGRESS HAS BEEN MADE IN RESTORING PRIVATE SECTOR CONFIDENCE IN THE GOVERNMENT AND ITS ECONOMIC POLICIES. LIKEWISE THE FIRST MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS IN NEARLY FORTY YEARS TOOK PLACE IN 1987. IN ORDER TO STRENGTHEN AND BUILD ON THIS NEWLY INVIGORATED COMMITMENT TO DEMOCRACY, THE MISSION HAS BEEN INVOLVED IN SEVERAL ACTIVITIES DESCRIBED BELOW.

DURING THE LAST SEVERAL MONTHS CAPEL (A BRANCH OF THE INTERAMERICAN HUMAN RIGHTS INSTITUTE SPECIALIZING IN ELECTORAL MATTERS) HAS SENT TWO MISSIONS TO BOLIVIA TO ASSIST IN PLANNING NOT ONLY FOR THE MAY 1989 ELECTION, BUT ALSO TO HELP IN DEVELOPING A DETAILED LONG-RANGE PLAN FOR REFORMING THE NATIONAL ELECTION MANAGEMENT AND VOTER REGISTRATION SYSTEM. THE GOVERNMENT OF BOLIVIA HAS NOW DEVELOPED A PLAN AND HAS REQUESTED OR WILL BE REQUESTING FUNDING FROM A VARIETY OF DONORS INCLUDING USAID. THE AID ASSISTANCE PORTION OF THAT PLAN WOULD PROVIDE FUNDING FOR ACTIVITIES TO ASSIST IN CARRYING OUT THE ELECTIONS OF MAY 1989.

THE BOLIVIAN BI-CAMERAL LEGISLATURE HAS BEEN FUNCTIONING AS A CONSTITUTIONALLY EQUAL

PARTNER WITH THE BOLIVIAN EXECUTIVE FOR SLIGHTLY OVER SIX YEARS. DURING THAT TIME, THE CONGRESS HAS ONLY BEGUN THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE STAFF SUPPORT AND CENTRAL ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES NEEDED TO MAKE IT A FULLY EFFECTIVE CO-EQUAL BRANCH OF GOVERNMENT. A SPECIALIST IN LEGISLATIVE ADMINISTRATIVE AND SUPPORT SYSTEMS VISITED BOLIVIA AT THE INVITATION OF THE MISSION AND RECOMMENDED A COURSE OF ACTION FOR ASSISTANCE TO BUILD ON THE CONGRESS' EFFORTS IN THIS AREA.

- FINALLY, IT HAS BECOME CLEAR THAT A NON-GOVERNMENTAL, NONPARTISAN ADVOCACY ORGANIZATION THAT COULD COLLABORATE WITH INTERNATIONAL DONORS IN PROVIDING SUPPORT FOR AND ASSISTANCE TO THE NEW CONSTITUTIONAL DEMOCRACY IS TO PROVIDE A VEHICLE FOR MOVING FORWARD THE DIALOG ON THIS SUBJECT AND EVENTUAL IMPLEMENTATION OF A LARGER PROGRAM.

-- AID CURRENTLY HAS UNDER DEVELOPMENT A MAJOR PROGRAM TO STRENGTHEN DEMOCRATIC INSTITUTIONS. IT IS CURRENTLY ANTICIPATED THAT THIS PROGRAM WILL BE OBLIGATED AND BEGIN IMPLEMENTATION IN FY-89. THE ACTIVITIES DESCRIBED IN THIS GRANT WILL BEGIN THE PROCESS OF OUR INVOLVEMENT IN THESE AREAS AND SET THE STAGE FOR

THE LARGER PROGRAM NEXT FISCAL YEAR.

ANNEX E  
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- PROJECT DESCRIPTION: THE PROJECT WILL PROVIDE FUNDS TO CARRY OUT ACTIVITIES IN THE THREE AREAS MENTIONED ABOVE. FIRST OF ALL, IN THE ELECTORAL AREA FINANCING WILL BE PROVIDED FOR PROCUREMENT OF ADP EQUIPMENT NECESSARY TO DEVELOP ELECTORAL ROLES AND TO AID IN THE TABULATION OF VOTING RESULTS. THIS EQUIPMENT WILL BE PROVIDED TO THE NATIONAL ELECTORAL COURT AND FOUR DEPARTMENTAL ELECTORAL COURTS FOR THE PURPOSE OF DEVELOPING FOR THE FIRST TIME A COMPUTERIZED REGISTRY OF VOTERS AND TO SPEED THE COUNTING OF VOTES AT THE DEPARTMENTAL LEVEL FROM THE MAY 1989 ELECTION. THIS EQUIPMENT WILL PROVIDE COVERAGE OF APPROXIMATELY 80 PER CENT OF THE VOTING POPULATION.

SECONDLY, IN THE AREA OF LEGISLATIVE IMPROVEMENT, THE GRANT WILL PROVIDE FUNDING FOR AN OBSERVATION TOUR OF LEGISLATORS TO SEE HOW LEGISLATIVE, ADMINISTRATIVE AND SUPPORT SYSTEMS FUNCTION. PARTICIPANTS WILL INCLUDE ELECTED OFFICERS OF BOTH THE SENATE AND THE HOUSE OF DEPUTIES, THE CHIEF ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS OF EACH HOUSE, AND REPRESENTATIVES OF THE MAJOR PARTIES IN EACH CHAMBER. THEY WILL VISIT TWO LATIN AMERICAN LEGISLATURES, AS WELL AS ONE U.S. STATE LEGISLATURE, AND EITHER THE U.S. CONGRESS OR THE LEGISLATURE OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PUERTO RICO TO OBSERVE HOW THE ADMINISTRATIVE AND PROFESSIONAL SUPPORT SYSTEMS FUNCTION IN THEIR JURISDICTIONS UNDER THE OVERSIGHT OF THE JOINT COMMITTEES OF THEIR BI-CAMERAL HOUSES.

- FINALLY, SEVERAL SENIOR LEVEL PUBLIC AND PRIVATE BOLIVIANS HAVE SUGGESTED THAT THERE MAY BE A NEED FOR A NONPARTISAN ADVOCACY ORGANIZATION THAT COULD COLLABORATE WITH INTERNATIONAL DONORS IN PROVIDING SUPPORT FOR AND ASSISTANCE TO BOLIVIA'S NEW CONSTITUTIONAL DEMOCRACY. THIS IS A STRATEGY THAT HAS WORKED WELL IN OTHER COUNTRIES. THIS GRANT WILL FUND A FEASIBILITY STUDY TO DETERMINE WHETHER SUCH AN ORGANIZATION, BROADLY SUPPORTED BY PRIVATE BOLIVIANS, COULD BE ESTABLISHED AND WHAT SCOPE OF ACTION ITS CHARTER MIGHT PROVIDE. IF THE STUDY DETERMINES THAT SUCH AN ORGANIZATION IS BOTH FEASIBLE AND USEFUL, STEPS WILL BE TAKEN TO ASSIST IN ITS ORGANIZATION UNDER SUBSEQUENT FOLLOW ON ACTIVITIES.

- RELATIONSHIP OF THE PROJECT TO THE AID COUNTRY STRATEGY:

- THE PROJECT CONTRIBUTES TO THE DEVELOPMENT GOALS OF THE GOB AND USAID/BOLIVIA IN STRENGTHENING DEMOCRATIC INSTITUTIONS. IT DOES THIS BY IMPROVING THE FUNCTIONING OF THE ELECTORAL

PROCESS, BEGINNING THE DEVELOPMENT OF A SYSTEM FOR LEGISLATIVE AND ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS, AND EXPLORING THE NEED FOR AND THE VIABILITY OF A PRIVATE FOUNDATION FOR THE SUPPORT OF DEMOCRACY. THIS PROCESS WILL LEAD TO THE STRENGTHENING OF THE ELECTORAL AND LEGISLATIVE PROCESSES AND SETS THE STAGE FOR A LARGER AND MORE COMPREHENSIVE PROGRAM OF ASSISTANCE BY AID IN FY-89.

ANNEX E  
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- BENEFICIARIES: THE PROJECT WILL DIRECTLY BENEFIT THE ELECTORAL SYSTEM AND THE LEGISLATURE AS A RESULT OF THE ACTIVITIES FINANCED BY THE GRANT. AS THESE ACTIVITIES CAUSE IMPROVEMENTS IN THESE SYSTEMS, PLANNING CAN BEGIN FOR ACCOMPLISHING THE ACTIVITIES UNDER THE LARGER LONG-TERM AID PROJECT. TO THE EXTENT THAT THIS ASSISTANCE IMPROVES THE FUNCTIONING OF THE ELECTORAL SYSTEM AND BROADENS PARTICIPATION IN THE ELECTIONS AND IMPROVES THE FUNCTIONING OF THE LEGISLATIVE PROCESS, IT WILL BENEFIT THE ENTIRE POPULATION OF BOLIVIA.

- HOST COUNTRY AND OTHER DONORS: THE GOVERNMENT OF BOLIVIA WILL PROVIDE APPROXIMATELY DOLS. 150,000 FOR IN-KIND AND LOCAL COSTS INVOLVED IN THE SUPPORT OF THE NATIONAL ELECTORAL PROCESS, FEASIBILITY STUDIES, SUPPORT STAFF, AND OTHER

## LOCAL COSTS.

ANNEX E  
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| - MAJOR OUTPUTS                                | - | ALL YEARS       |
|--|---|-----------------|
| - STRENGTHENED NATIONAL ELECTORAL PROCESS      |   | 1               |
| - WORKSEOPS/TRAINING                           |   | 10              |
| - LAW DATA BANK ESTABLISHED                    |   | 1               |
| - IMPROVE UNDERSTANDING OF LEGISLATIVE PROCESS |   | 1               |
| - AID FINANCED INPUTS                          |   | LIFE OF PROJECT |
| -  | - | (\$000)         |
| - TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE                         |   | 55              |
| - TRAINING                                     |   | 30              |
| - COMMODITIES                                  |   | 345             |
| - LAW DATA BANK                                |   | 20              |

- PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES: ELECTORAL COURT OF BOLIVIA, CONGRESS OF BOLIVIA, MINISTRY OF PLANNING, AND TECHNICAL CONSULTANTS TO BE SELECTED.

## 3. PROGRAM JUSTIFICATION

- OVER THE LAST NINE MONTHS THE MISSION HAS WORKED ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE STRENGTHENING DEMOCRATIC INITIATIVES PROJECT AND HAS FOUND WIDE RECEPTIVITY FOR THE PROPOSED PROGRAM OBJECTIVES. AS PROVIDED FOR IN THE PID PRESENTED TO AID/W IN JANUARY 1988 AND THE SUBSEQUENT PID GUIDANCE CABLE, WORK ON ALL THREE COMPONENTS HAS CONTINUED TO PROGRESS.

- RECENTLY, THE PRESIDENT OF THE SUPREME COURT RESIGNED AND HIS SUCCESSOR IS NOT EXPECTED TO BE NAMED UNTIL LATE AUGUST OR EARLY SEPTEMBER. WHILE WE HAVE HAD AN EXCELLENT WORKING RELATIONSHIP WITH ALL MEMBER OF THE COURT, THE VACANCY IN THE PRESIDENCY OF THE COURT COMPROMISES OUR ABILITY TO CARRY OUT THE KIND OF DIALOG NECESSARY TO REACH AGREEMENT ON A MAJOR PROGRAM OF ASSISTANCE TO BE FINANCED BY AID AND THE POLICY AND FINANCIAL COMMITMENTS THAT THE COURT MUST MAKE. AT THE SAME TIME THERE IS A SET OF ANALYSES AND TRAINING ACTIVITIES AND A MODEST AMOUNT OF COMMODITIES WHICH CAN AND SHOULD BE CARRIED FORWARD TO SET THE STAGE FOR THE LARGER PROJECT. THESE ARE ACTIVITIES WITH WHICH THE INTERIM LEADERSHIP OF THE COURT FULLY AGREES AND FOR WHICH WE HAVE AGREEMENT TO PROCEED. THESE ARE THE ACTIVITIES

DESCRIBED IN THE JUSTICE SECTOR GRANT.

ANNEX E  
Page 10 of 11

- ACTIVITIES FOR THE ELECTORAL COMPONENT ARE DESCRIBED IN THIS CABLE HAVE THE FULL BACKING OF THE ELECTORAL COURT AND THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND SHOULD BE IMPLEMENTED NOW IN ORDER TO MAKE A MODEST, BUT SIGNIFICANT BEGINNING TO THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A FULLY MODERN ELECTORAL SYSTEM IN BOLIVIA.

- THE ISSUE OF BILATERAL ASSISTANCE TO THE ELECTORAL PROCESS IS A SENSITIVE ONE IN BOLIVIA, AS IT IS IN OTHER COUNTRIES. OUR DISCUSSIONS WITH ALL THREE MAJOR POLITICAL PARTIES, WITH OPINION MAKERS IN BOLIVIA, GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS IN THE EXECUTIVE, AND LEGISLATIVE BRANCH PERSONNEL, INDICATE BROAD SUPPORT FOR THE INTEGRITY OF THE ELECTORAL PROCESS AND A DESIRE FOR ASSISTANCE FROM THE US. HOWEVER, TWO OBSERVATIONS STAND OUT AS BEING COMMON WITHIN ALL OF THESE GROUPS. THE FIRST IS THAT WE MUST NOT PUSH THE PROCESS FASTER THAN IT IS PREPARED TO MOVE. THE SECOND IS THAT WE SHOULD PROCEED IN STAGES, MAKING THE FIRST AN INITIAL LOW KEY ATTEMPT TO INTRODUCE MARGINAL CHANGES FOR THE MAY 1989 ELECTIONS, AND THAT OUR BIG PUSH SHOULD BE AIMED AT THE NOVEMBER 1989

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS AND BEYOND TO THE 1993  
PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS. THE STRATEGY WHICH WE  
PROPOSE IN THIS CABLE IS CONSISTENT WITH THESE  
OBSERVATIONS.

ANNEX E  
Page 11 of 11

- GIVEN THE DELAY IN THE MAJOR PROJECT, WE ARE  
ALSO PROPOSING A MODEST AMOUNT OF FUNDING TO  
SUPPORT SOME ADDITIONAL DEVELOPMENT WORK ON THE  
LEGISLATIVE COMPONENT.

- BASED ON THESE CONSIDERATIONS, THE MISSION  
REQUESTS THAT IT BE PERMITTED TO PROCEED WITH THE  
TWO BRIDGE GRANTS DESCRIBED IN THIS CABLE AND  
PREPARATION OF THE LARGER BILATERAL PROJECT BE  
DELAYED UNTIL FY-89, AS DISCUSSED IN REFTELCONS.  
THE MISSION PROPOSES THAT THIS CABLE SERVE TO  
REQUEST BUREAU PROGRAM APPROVAL, AND THAT THE  
MISSION BE DELEGATED THE AUTHORITY TO AUTHORIZE  
AND OBLIGATE THESE TWO GRANTS USING THE  
ABBREVIATED PROJECT APPROVAL PROCEDURES.

4. REQUEST PRIORITY RESPONSE.

GREENLEE

BT

#7192

NNNN

UNCLASSIFIED

STATE 227537

ANNEX F

ANNEX F

AID AMB DCM

REC'D 7/15

Page 1 of 1

VZCZCLPO491  
 FF RUEHLP  
 DE RUEHC #7537 1970721  
 ZNR UUUUU ZZE  
 F 140722Z JUL 88  
 FM SECSTATE WASHDC  
 TO AMEMBASSY LA PAZ PRIORITY 6059  
 BT  
 UNCLAS STATE 227537

FILE: PD&I

LOC: 259 740  
 15 JUL 88 0621  
 CN: 29259  
 CHRG: AID  
 DIST: AID

ACTION: PD&I  
 INFO: D/P

AIDAC

REPLY DUE 7/21

EXI  
 DF  
 CONT  
 C RF 3 SF

E.O. 12356: N/A

TAGS:

ACTION TKN

*MAN/AMD 7/19*

SUBJECT: CONGRESSIONAL NOTIFICATIONS

1. THE FOLLOWING NOTIFICATIONS HAVE BEEN SENT TO THE HILL:

PROJECT: 0610, DEMOCRATIC INSTITUTIONS GRANT  
 NOTIF. AMT: DOLS 450,000  
 TO HILL: JUNE 28, 1988  
 EXP LTE: JULY 12, 1988  
 FUNCTIONAL ACCOUNT: ESF

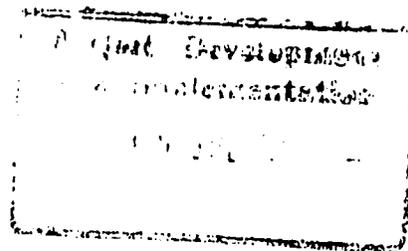
2. UNLESS MISSION IS ADVISED OF CONGRESSIONAL OBJECTION, OBLIGATION MAY BE INCURRED THE DAY FOLLOWING THE EXPIRATION DATE. WHITEHEAD

BT  
 #7537

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STATE 227537



*65*

UNCLASSIFIED

STATE 271983

ANNEX G

AID AMB' DCM

Rec'd 8/22

ANNEX G  
Page 1 of

File: PD&I

VZCZCLP0722  
PP RUEHLP  
DE RUEHC #1983 2330625  
ZNR UUUUU ZZH  
P 200625Z AUG 88  
FM SECSTATE WASHDC  
TO AMEMBASSY LA PAZ PRIORITY 6662  
BT  
UNCLAS STATE 271983

Action: DP 2  
Info: D/DD  
EXO  
PD&I  
CONT  
RF 3  
C  
SF  
PS

LOC: 312  
20 AUG 88  
CN: 35362  
CHRG: AID  
DIST: AID

600  
0623

Reply due 8/25

Action tkn

AIDAC

E.O. 12356: N/A

TAGS:

SUBJECT: CONGRESSIONAL NOTIFICATIONS

1. THE FOLLOWING NOTIFICATIONS HAVE BEEN SENT TO THE HILL:

| PROJECT                            | NOTIF        | AMT  | TO HILL | EXP | DTE |
|------------------------------------|--------------|------|---------|-----|-----|
| 0610, DEMOCRATIC INST.             | 450 (SDG)    | 8/9  | 8/23    |     |     |
| 0596, SMALL ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT | 7,000 (FNG)  | 8/11 | 8/25    | ✓   |     |
|                                    | 7,000 (PSEE) | 8/11 | 8/25    |     |     |

2. UNLESS MISSION IS ADVISED OF CONGRESSIONAL OBJECTION, OBLIGATION OF AVAILABLE CURRENT YEAR FUNDS MAY BE INCURRED THE DAY FOLLOWING THE EXPIRATION DATE. WHITEHEAD  
BT  
#1983

NNNN

UNCLASSIFIED

STATE 271983

*What happened to ADAM?*

*66*