

PD - ABD - 193

UNCLASSIFIED

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

EL SALVADOR

PROJECT PAPER

EL SALVADOR ELECTIONS ASSISTANCE

AID/LAC/P-645

PROJECT NUMBER: 519-0794

UNCLASSIFIED

PD-ABD-193
ISN 73532

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT DATA SHEET		1. TRANSACTION CODE <input type="checkbox"/> A = Add <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C = Change <input type="checkbox"/> D = Delete	Amendment Number	DOCUMENT CODE 3
2. COUNTRY/ENTITY El Salvador		3. PROJECT NUMBER 519-0794		
4. BUREAU/OFFICE LAC/DI		5. PROJECT TITLE (maximum 40 characters) El Salvador Elections Assistance		
6. PROJECT ASSISTANCE COMPLETION DATE (PACD) MM DD YY 07 31 91		7. ESTIMATED DATE OF OBLIGATION (Under 'B', below, enter 1, 2, 3, or 4) A. Initial FY 91 B. Quarter 2 C. Final FY 91		

8. COSTS (\$000 OR EQUIVALENT \$1 =)						
A. FUNDING SOURCE	FIRST FY			LIFE OF PROJECT		
	B. FX	C. L/C	D. TOTAL	E. FX	F. L/C	G. TOTAL
AID Appropriated Total						
(Grant)	(3,400)	()	(3,400)	(3,400)	()	(3,400)
(Loan)	()	()	()	()	()	()
Other 1.						
U.S. 2.						
Host Country						
Other Donor(s)						
TOTALS	3,400		3,400	3,400		3,400

9. SCHEDULE OF AID FUNDING (\$000)									
A. APPROPRIATION	B. PRIMARY PURPOSE CODE	C. PRIMARY TECH CODE		D. OBLIGATION 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) ES	900	980		-	-	3,400	-	3,400	-
(2)									
(3)									
(4)									
TOTALS				-	-	3,400	-	3,400	-

10. SECONDARY TECHNICAL CODES (maximum 8 codes of 3 positions each)						11. SECONDARY PURPOSE CODE			
12. SPECIAL CONCERNS CODES (maximum 7 codes of 4 positions each)									
A. Code									
B. Amount									

13. PROJECT PURPOSE (maximum 480 characters)
 The purpose of the project is to provide elections assistance through the Organization of American States and private sector organizations to help assure free and fair elections in El Salvador.

14. SCHEDULED EVALUATIONS						15. SOURCE/ORIGIN OF GOODS AND SERVICES (or in accordance with HB1B, Chapter 16 B&C)					
Interim	MM	YY	MM	YY	Final	MM	YY	MM	YY	MM	YY
						07	91				
16. AMENDMENTS/NATURE OF CHANGE PROPOSED (This is page 1 of a _____ page PP Amendment.)						<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 000 <input type="checkbox"/> 941 <input type="checkbox"/> Local <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify)					

17. APPROVED BY	Signature <i>William P. Schoux</i>	18. DATE DOCUMENT RECEIVED IN AID/W, OR FOR AID/W DOCUMENTS, DATE OF DISTRIBUTION
	Title William P. Schoux Director, LAC/DI	

PROJECT AUTHORIZATION

Name of Country : El Salvador
Name of Project : Elections Assistance Project
Number of Project : 519-0794

1. Pursuant to Section 531 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, I hereby authorize the El Salvador Elections Assistance Project involving planned obligations of not to exceed Three Million Four Hundred Thousand United States Dollars (\$3,400,000), in grant funds ("Grant") over a six-month period from the date of authorization subject to the availability of funds in accordance with the A.I.D. OYB/allotment process, to help in financing costs for the project. The planned life of the project is six months from the date of the initial obligation.
2. The project will provide funding for elections assistance activities to be carried out by six organizations as stated in their individual proposals: 1) Freedom House; 2) Center for Democracy; 3) Southwest Voter Research Institute; 4) Organization of American States; 5) National Republican Institute; and 6) a joint effort from the National Republican and Democratic Institutes. Project activities will include: a) international observer missions; b) establishing an in-country resource and information center; c) establishing in-country election-monitoring stations; d) support for a locally-conducted voter education campaign.
3. The Project Agreement(s) which may be negotiated and executed by the officers 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:

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

Commodities and services financed by A.I.D. under the project shall have their source, origin and nationality as prescribed in A.I.D. Handbook 1B, Section 16B1b and 16C3(2)(b), except as A.I.D. may otherwise agree in writing.

Act: *Pat J. [Signature]*
Assistant Administrator
Bureau for Latin America
and the Caribbean

20 Jan 1991
Date

4051A



A Southwest Voter Research Institute Proposal to Observe the Salvadoran Electoral Process, January 1-April 1, 1991

Introduction

The Southwest Voter Research Institute (SVRI), a non-partisan, non-profit Hispanic research, policy analysis and leadership development organization, proposes to organize a three month effort to observe the Salvadoran Assembly and Municipal elections of March 10, 1991.

SVRI is the research and policy sister organization of the Southwest Voter Registration Education Project (SVREP), the largest and oldest Hispanic voter registration education organization in the U.S. The SVRI is the paramount Hispanic survey organization in the U.S. specializing in Hispanic voting patterns and issue attitudes. With the SVREP, SVRI services an Hispanic leadership network of 10,000 members in over 200 cities in fourteen states providing survey data, voter registration and poll watching training, technical assistance, policy analysis and leadership development initiatives.

SVRI, through its Latin America Project, has become the paramount U.S. Hispanic organization concerned with issues of democracy and economic development in Latin America. Since 1986, SVRI has organized 12 fact-finding and consulting missions to Mexico, Peru, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Chile, El Salvador and Honduras. Highlights include observing the Nicaraguan elections in 1990 and providing poll watching and voter registration training in Peru, Chile and El Salvador at various times.

SVRI believes that free and fair elections provide a reasonable solution to many of Latin America's problems and therefore proposes to participate toward that end in El Salvador.

Overview

SVRI proposes a \$144,539 program to organize national Hispanic leaders as observers to the Salvadoran Municipal and Assembly electoral process. The mission design includes opening two offices in El Salvador and having an on-going observer presence of at least two national Hispanic leader delegations, one in February and one in March.

SVRI believes that prolonged observation during the campaign process is crucial to an honest assessment of El Salvador's electoral process. Thus the SVRI mission will focus on conditions for free electoral campaigning, as well as the conduct of the actual elections on March 10, 1991. Toward this end SVRI will pay special attention to deploying its delegates in areas outside San Salvador for extended periods of time.

SVRI will take great care to coordinate its activities with other observer missions (especially OAS and ONUSAL) and responsibly report its findings to the appropriate U.S., Salvadoran and international policy makers and leaders. Following each mission, SVRI will report its findings to Congress, the State Department, Hispanic leaders and the media.

Start-up

SVRI will open two offices by February 1, 1991 in San Salvador and San Miguel to provide advance work and logistical support to the fact-finding and observer missions.

Each office will be staffed by an SVRI Mission Co-Coordinator and Salvadoran consultant. An SVRI Mission Director will oversee their work. Each office will be equipped with 2 telephones, 1 vehicle, 1 PC, 1 copier and 1 fax machine. The offices will provide continuity to the observation effort, serving, for example, as focal points where regular reports on voter registration and campaign activities can be received from a variety of sources. This is especially important from the point of view of documenting anomalies throughout the entire process.

Analyzing the Voter Registration Process

SVRI will conduct an analysis of the voter registration process, especially the Central Electoral Council's current "Campana de Empadronamiento Masivo" or mass voter registration campaign which began August 1990 and will continue to February 15, 1991. Preliminary data has already been gathered and SVRI has already learned through United Nations fact-finding mission reports of certain anomalies, for example, the long waiting list (500,000 verified citizen applications) for voter registration cards (carnet electoral) and the Interparty Commission's agreement to resolve them. Special attention will be paid to monitoring the Salvadoran Government's compliance with those agreements to resolve such anomalies.

Observing the Campaign Process

SVRI will organize a 10 day, national Hispanic leaders fact-finding mission in the period between February 8-24, 1991. The mission will be accompanied by a video and radio crew. The fact-finding mission will focus on the conditions for free campaign organization by all legal political parties.

SVRI will conduct a one-day, briefing session in San Antonio for the mission members, prior to their departure. Three expert resource-people will brief the delegation on various subjects pertinent to El Salvador's elections.

The mission's itinerary will consist of: 1) briefings on the current status of the campaign period (which opens in January, 1991) from multiple sources, for example, the Salvadoran Government, the U.S. Embassy, various political parties (both pro and anti-government), UN and OAS observer missions and so on; 2) a one-day training session by election experts from a variety of perspectives on how to identify, record and transmit a wide variety of election process anomalies; and 3) a week of field investigation in which the mission will then divide into four teams and spend a week each in the western, central, paracentral and eastern regions with the intent of attending campaign events and interviewing candidates and political party officials to ascertain the levels of permissible political activity. Local election preparations will be reviewed to ascertain the timeliness of their activities. Spontaneous "man on the street" discussions will be facilitated to gather unofficial attitudes regarding the electoral process. The mission teams will also receive reports from local non-partisan groups, government and military offices regarding issues of human rights, armed conflict, and so on.

The teams will attempt to visit all 14 departments, and obtain a sense of a variety of zones: urban and rural, conflictive and non-conflictive, pro and anti-governement.

SVRI will issue a report based on the findings of the mission and an analysis of the voter registration processes. The report will be released in the U.S. and El Salvador by March 1, 1991. Care will be taken to report SVRI's findings to the Governments of El Salvador, the United States, the UN, the OAS and the legal political parties prior to its public release. The report will be disseminated to Hispanic leaders and the media.

The report will also serve as an election observers manual, containing a section on observer methodology, election and campaign laws, and examples of potential election-day anomalies.

Election Week Observation

SVRI will organize a national Hispanic leaders mission to observe the final 10 days of the election period and election day. The mission will be accompanied by a video and radio crew. The mission's process will be similar to the previous mission's process: One day briefing in San Antonio; Observer training and various interviews in San Salvador; and one week of field work. One important addition will be that problem areas as identified by the the previous mission's findings and the field offices will be re-visited.

After being briefed and trained the mission will divide into fourteen teams, one per department. Each team will spend a week in its designated region intending to document as much political, civic, electoral and military activity as possible. The two offices will provide logistical support to seven teams each.

Election Day

On election day each team will observe a broad sample of precincts in its designated department focusing on key elements for example, presence of poll watchers, secrecy of the vote casting mechanism, control of voter lists, presence of military in voting places, impermissible campaigning in proximity to voting places and so on. All mission members will have a common instrument to record their findings.

Analyzing the Outcome

Following the election, SVRI's mission will gather to debrief and synthesize its experiences in a taped session facilitated by a non-member of the mission. Data analyzed will include voter turnout, official results, independent polls and tallies, the mission's recorded results and so on. Special importance will be placed on the voting day process in problem areas that were identified throughout the SVRI's observer process.

Reporting the Findings

The findings will be immediately released to the public and reported in detail to the appropriate policy makers in the U.S. and El Salvador. A video and radio report will be produced by the crews that accompanied the SVRI.

SVRI will organize special briefing sessions on its findings for the U.S. President, Congress and key Hispanic leaders in the weeks following the election. SVRI will publish a report on the entire electoral process by April 1, 1991.

Budget

PIO/T No.

Start-up

1. Mission Director (staff position).....	\$10,000
An SVRI staff position @ \$40,000 per year for 3 months	
2. Fringe @ 16%.....	1,600
3. Two Mission Co-Coordiators.....	12,000
U.S. Consultants @ \$36,000 per year for 2 months	
4. Per Diem.....	10,440
@ 60 in-country days each per Director and (2) Co-Coordiators (total 180 in-country days), @ \$77/day per 90 San Salvador days = \$6,930 + \$39/day per 90 days outside San Salvador= \$3,510	
5. Two Salvadoran Consultants.....	3,000
@ 12,000 per year for 6 weeks	
6. Two Vehicles (leased).....	1,000
@ \$500 per month + \$50 per week gas per vehicle	
7. 2 PC's with 40 megabyte hard disk, modem, laser printer	1,774
leased for two months (1st & last month at initialization) @ 592 per month	
8. 2 Facsimile machines	249
leased for two months (1st & last month at initialization) @ 83 per month	
9. 2 Copiers	498
leased for two months (1st & last month at initialization) @ 166 per month	
10. Office Supplies.....	500
11. Phones.....	1,000
Two lines per office at \$250 phone cost per month per office	
12. Two Offices (donated by SVRI).....	(1,000)
@ \$250 per month each for two months	
13. Office Furniture (donated by SVRI).....	(500)

14. Staff Travel (airfare)..... 7,000

a. 4 trips per Mission Director @\$1,000ea
Los Angeles-San Antonio-San Sal.

b. 2 trips each per Mission Co-Coord.'s
@ 750ea San Antonio-Salvador

Subtotal.....\$49,061

National Hispanic Leaders Mission to Observe Electoral
Process/Campaign Period

1. One day briefing and training
session for mission in San Antonio.....\$ 2,790

a. Room & Board @ \$80 per day for
15 delegates= \$1,200

b. Briefing materials @ \$6 per
delegate= \$90

c. Consultant fees (Airfare + per diem)
for three Resource people @ 500 ea,
= \$1,500

2. 15 Member National Hispanic leader's
Observers Mission (10 days).....\$26,830

a. airfare@ \$1,200 per= \$18,000

b. room and board @ \$542 per= \$8,130
4 days in San Salvador @
\$77/day + 6 days in regions
@ \$39/day

c. land travel @ 2 extra cars
@ \$35 per day= \$700

3. Mission report..... 2,000

a. 1 training manual/midterm report
@ 2000 copies

4. Mailing of Report to key policymakers and
Hispanic leaders..... 1,000

Subtotal.....\$32,820

National Hispanic Leaders Mission to Observe Elections

1. One day briefing and training session for mission in San Antonio.....	\$ 3,908
a. Room & Board @ \$80 per day for 28 delegates=	\$2,240
b. Briefing materials @ \$6 per delegate=	\$168
c. Consultant Fees (Airfare + per diem) Resource people @ 500 ea, 3 presenters=	\$1,500
2. 28 Member National Hispanic Leaders Election Observer Mission.....	\$51,950
a. Airfare @ 1,200 per=	\$33,600
b. Room and Board @ 542 per=	\$ 13,550
c. Land Travel @ 8 extra cars @ \$35 per day=	2,800 +
4 Jeeps @ 50 per day=	2,000
3. Mission report.....	2,000
a. 1 Midterm report @ 2000 copies	
4. Mailing of Report to key policymakers and Hispanic leaders.....	1,000
5. Video and Radio Report Production.....	4,000
a. video=	\$3,000
b. radio show=	\$1,000
Subtotal.....	\$62,858
Start-up.....	\$49,061
1st Delegation.....	\$32,620
2nd Delegation.....	\$62,858
Grand Total.....	\$144,539

**A Proposal for
U.S. AID Support
for a
SALVADORAN ELECTION
OBSERVATION PROJECT**

**submitted by
FREEDOM HOUSE**

January 2, 1991

I. Project Purpose

The elections for members of El Salvador's National Assembly and many municipal offices scheduled for March 10, 1991 are of great importance for El Salvador, for the Central American region, and for the United States. Freedom House has been urged by Salvadorans who reflect a broad spectrum of opinion to send an observer mission to this election. It is agreed, however, that something different from the usual Election Observer Mission is called for.

El Salvador has had elections before, and the electoral mechanism has functioned in an acceptable way. The problem for democracy in El Salvador does not lie chiefly in the electoral process, narrowly conceived. Today it lies more in the political culture of the country, which is darkened by ideological enmity, violence, fear and suspicion.

This election will be another test of democracy in El Salvador. But, perhaps more importantly, it also will offer an opportunity for the country to move beyond the formalities of elections (important though they are) toward a civic culture in which citizens participate more freely, in which politics becomes more pragmatic, and in which the forces of violence and fear are more effectively restrained.

This election may be the opportunity to begin a new period of political development in El Salvador. Election observers can do something more than visit the country for the election weekend: they can encourage citizens of El Salvador to use this election as an opportunity to take government and politics more and more into their own hands.

Salvadorans must turn from looking on democracy as something imposed upon them by outsiders, as the continuation of civil war by other means, or as the province of those reckless enough to risk their lives for glory and spoils. Citizens must feel that democracy is an accessible means of finding peaceful solutions to the problems of their everyday lives.

It is a maxim of American public life that "all politics is local." In El Salvador, however, politics has had little opportunity to become local: it instead has been an elite arena where small, tightly knit and highly ideological cliques flail at one another for national dominion, against a glowing backdrop of civil war. This election, in part because it involves local offices, offers Salvadorans an opportunity to begin moving away from this unhappy past.

II. The Project Plan

The Freedom House observer mission will use this election period not just as an opportunity to scrutinize the mechanics of the electoral process: our main purpose will be to improve the atmosphere in which the elections take place.

- A. Freedom House will bring three delegations of ten observers to El Salvador during February and March, 1991. These delegations will be made up of individuals from The United States, Eastern Europe and Latin America who have had experience in grass roots politics, local government, civic education and civic action: municipal and county officials and political leaders, leaders of voter registration and voter education

drives, organizers of public candidates' debates and candidate screening and rating processes, editors and reporters for the community and public affairs press, and organizers who have worked to open "political space" and strengthen the "civil society" in countries where violence or intimidation have inhibited democratic political participation.

Delegation members will be chosen more for their ability to give advice and encouragement to Salvadoran civic groups than for their influence in international politics and diplomacy. Particular effort will be made to find delegates who will be able to participate in two or, preferably, all three of the missions. Although it will be difficult to obtain such a substantial commitment of time from persons of an appropriate calibre on the short notice available, continuity and depth of experience among the delegates can be extremely valuable. Among the kinds of delegates we plan to invite are:

- From Argentina, leaders of *Conciencia*, a women's civic education organization, and *Poder Ciudadano*, a group that seeks to strengthen citizen involvement in local government.
- From Chile, leaders of *Civitas* a voter participation organization with close ties to the Catholic church, and Genaro Arrigada, expert in conflict resolution;
- The leaders of *Fundesa* in Guatemala and the Civic Crusade in Panama, pro-democratic organizations rooted in the business communities;
- From Peru, Hernando De Soto of the Institute for Liberty and Democracy, a Leader of the "informal sector";
- Fausto Amador, the leader of a cooperative housing movement in Costa Rica;
- leaders of the CUS labor federation in Nicaragua and the Barbados Labor Party, two trade union groups with strong grass roots experience;
- Organizers of the *Rukh* movement in the Ukraine and the *Sajudis* movement in Lithuania, two groups which have organized large scale grass roots participation in their countries;
- Members of the FIDESZ Young Democrats in Hungary, who are today at the cutting edge of Hungary's democratic and free market reform movement;
- participants in the Chinese students' democratic movement;
- Kimi Gray, leader of the National Center for Resident Management, which has built strong grass roots organizations in public housing in the U.S.;
- Peggy Charron, Action for Children in Television

- Ms. Micky Sadoff, Mother Against Drunk Driving (MADD)
- Sara and James Brady, Handgun Control, Inc.
- leaders of the Southwest Voter Registration Project, a Hispanic-American civic education organization;
- a grass roots organizer for the U.S. League of Women Voters;
- Leaders of NAMFREL, the Philippine Civic Education Group;
- Paul Weyrich, Free Congress Foundation
- Joe Smitherman, the mayor of Selma Alabama, a white who has resisted racial extremists to rebuild a divided city;
- Mayor Teddy Kolleck of Jerusalem;
- Chief Justice Richard Neely of the West Virginia Supreme Court, an expert on citizen involvement in public safety issues;
- Dr. Everett Koop, former Surgeon General of the United States, an effective citizen action promoter;
- John Hume, leader of the Social Democratic Labor Party of Northern Ireland, who has fought extremists on both sides;
- Clint Eastwood, former mayor of Carmel, California;
- Alan Alda, TV star, active in environmental issues;
- Peggy Dulany, Chair of Synergos Institute, which seeks to enlist experts from the developed world to assist community groups in the developing world;
- Henry Cisneros, former Mayor of San Antonio;
- Marvin Kalb, President of the Shorenstein/Barone Center at Harvard, a media study and training center;
- Andrew Young, former Mayor of Atlanta, Georgia;
- Ignacio Lozano, publisher of *La Opinion*, the Los Angeles-based daily that has the largest Spanish language circulation in the U.S. (Former U.S. Ambassador to El Salvador.)

Prospective delegates will be interviewed by Freedom House staff to assure that their experiences and views can be explained effectively to Salvadorans. We will seek an understanding with participants that they will not press their particular philosophies or political interests, but instead will limit themselves studying the state of civic life in El Salvador and explaining how, on the basis of their experience, it might be strengthened.

Freedom House staff will brief delegation members on the issues in El Salvador of concern to the project, and will select and prepare written materials for them.

The delegations will travel to El Salvador for one week missions (six nights). They will be briefed by U.S. Embassy and AID officers, and they will visit with the full range of El Salvador's civic and political leadership. At least two days of each delegation's visit will be spent in the countryside. Where security permits, efforts will be made to make balanced visits to areas in which violence or human rights abuses by extremists have undercut political participation. Particular effort will be made to meet with local business and labor leaders, church workers, government and party officials, candidates for office, educators, and other civic leaders. We also will arrange meetings with local police and military officials, and with representatives of the media.

Each delegate on the three missions will be asked to present a written report upon leaving the country. These reports will be digested for publication and review by the Salvadorans. Recommendations will be sought from the delegations for specific projects and strategies that the Salvadorans would pursue to strengthen citizen participation.

The project will prepare and disseminate a summary report on the electoral process in El Salvador which will be published and distributed both in that country and the U.S. The report will analyze perceived weaknesses in Salvadoran civic culture and practice and suggest ways in which Salvadorans and others might work to overcome such weaknesses. The report will be short and candid, and will be published both in Spanish and English. Effort will be made to circulate it to a broad range of Salvadoran civic leaders, including many at the second echelon levels.

- B. Freedom House will establish a full-time office in El Salvador to monitor the rights of individuals of every persuasion to seek a place on the ballot and to campaign freely -- especially in areas where they may fear reprisal from violent forces on the extremes of right or left.

This office also will be responsible for organizing the visits of the three observer delegations.

The office staff will consist of a field coordinator (a U.S. citizen), two field representatives, and an administrative assistant (the latter all local hires.) All must be bilingual. The two field representatives should have knowledge of and some access to the two main currents of Salvadoran politics -- right and left. The office in El Salvador will report weekly to the Freedom House office in the U.S. on campaign

activities, reports of problems and irregularities, difficulties in access to the ballot or the media, human rights violations or economic intimidation, and the extent of citizen involvement in the process. These reports will be made available to all election observers, and will be publicized in other appropriate ways.

The Salvadoran office will also help establish an Advisory Board of prominent Salvadoran citizens drawn from a broad range of Salvadoran life and opinion. This Board, many of whose prospective members have already agreed to assist us, will work closely with our staff to assure the observer delegations access to all sectors of Salvadoran life. We will make every effort to draw the Salvadorans themselves into the election monitoring process, and into the international effort to establish a pro-democratic climate in their country. One of the secondary goals of this project will be to build this group into an enduring force for civic participation, respect for democracy, and a politics of pragmatism when this election is over.

Among those Salvadorans who have shown interest in the civic work we mean to encourage are:

BUSINESS LEADERS

Roberto Murray Mesa - Head of La Constancia, largest beer and soda bottler in El Salvador

Roberto Palomo - CEO, ADOC - largest shoe manufacturer in Central America

Luis Poma - CEO of Central America's first and largest Toyota dealership

Ricardo Poma -- Chairman of the Board, Camino Real Hotel

Francisco de Sola - coffee exporter and grower

Federico Bloch - Vice President and CEO, TACA Airlines

Ricardo Simán - President of Salvadoran Chamber of Commerce; CEO of Simán Dept. Stores

Roberto Vilanova - CEO, major hardware chain and President of Salvadoran Association of Industrialists

Arena de Rodriguez - Private businesswoman, only female director of Salvadoran Chamber of Commerce

PRESIDENTIAL ADVISORS

Saul Suster - close personal friend to President Cristiani; CEO of National Phone Company

Roberto Llach Hill - key Presidential advisor for economic affairs

Ernesto Altschul - Presidential Assistant

Ricardo Castaneda - Salvadoran Ambassador to the U.N.

LABOR LEADERS

Amanda Villatoro - President, National Union of Workers and Farmers (UNOC)

Jose Luis Grande Preza - President of CLAT-affiliated labor confederation

Bérmabe Recinos - leading labor figure in the left-leaning National Union of Salvadoran Workers (UNTS)

CHURCH LEADERS

Msgr. Rivera y Damas - Archbishop of Sal Salvador
Msgr. Ricardo Urioste - Chancellor of Archdiocese of San Salvador,
key advisor to Archbishop
Paco Estrada S.J. - Rector, La U.C.A. (Jesuit University)

LAWYERS

Abelardo Torres - Presidential appointee to peace negotiating team
Francisco Diaz - Director of Legal Aid Program at La U.C.A. and
Director of a Legal Research Institute studying Salvadoran justice
system
Beatriz de Diaz - feminist leader, conflict resolution expert
Chema Mendez - well-known labor union attorney

POLITICAL LEADERS

Guillermo Avila Quehl - Arena Party strategist, General Counsel to
Arena Mayor of San Salvador
Hector Silva - leading Party strategist for the MPSC - popular
movement of Christian Socialists
Ricardo Acevedo Peralta - former Foreign Minister in Duarte
government, Christian Democrat Party functionary
Rubén Zamora - President, MPSC
Guillermo Ungo - head of Salvadoran Socialist Party
Adolfo Rey Prendes - ex-Duarte cabinet official, broke away from
Christian Democrats and formed new Political Party
José Antonio Morales Ehrlich - former Mayor of San Salvador,
Christian Democratic official
Armando Calderon Sol - Mayor of San Salvador, Arena Party

- C. The project will also open an office in Washington, D.C. for 11 weeks. This office will be the home base of the Project Director, John McAward. He will have one full-time administrative assistant, and some temporary help when needed.

The project staff will prepare and disseminate reports on the electoral process in El Salvador, with special attention to the problems of civic participation. At the close of the project a full report on the election, together with recommendations, will be published in Spanish for Salvadoran and in English for others. Efforts will be made to circulate this report widely in El Salvador.

III. Freedom House in El Salvador: The Record

Freedom House has had a close relationship with Salvadoran democrats of all persuasions since it began its involvement in the country in the early 1980's. Freedom House supported

President Jose Napoleon Duarte when he first took office under the reform junta in 1980, and Freedom House joined in sending a 15 member delegation to observe the first free election to the Constituent Assembly in 1982. (The delegation was led by former U.S. Ambassador and current Freedom House Board member Angier Biddle Duke.) Since then, we have worked vigorously to assist Salvadorans who have sought an alternative to the violence and repression visited upon their country by extremists of both the right and the left.

In 1984 Freedom House sent another privately-funded observer team to the country's first presidential election, this one led by the late Bayard Rustin, the noted civil rights leader and Chairman of the Freedom House Executive Committee, and by Ambassador Max M. Kampelman, who now serves as Chairman of Freedom House. Smaller Freedom House observer missions also visited the country during the 1985 and 1989 elections.

Freedom House organized an eight day trip to El Salvador (as well as other Central American countries) in 1987 for a delegation of New York civic leaders, led by then-Mayor Edward Koch, and bipartisan delegation led by Representatives Dave McCurdy and Olympia Snowe in 1989.

IV. Personnel

John McAward, who will serve as full-time director of this project, is a veteran of a wide variety of government and private programs in Central and South America. He served as a regional education director for the Peace Corps in Colombia from 1967 to 1970, then became director of Latin American programs for the Unitarian/Universalist Service Committee. This work brought him to El Salvador in the mid-1970s, where, through the USC's community development work, he developed close ties with the Salvadoran Catholic Church, and with a broad range of political, business and labor leaders. When civil war broke out, Mr. McAward began organizing privately-financed fact-finding missions to El Salvador. He personally led twelve of these missions, which included many members of the United States Congress -- both Democrats and Republicans, liberals and conservatives. More recently, Mr. McAward has served as a consultant to Freedom House in a number of its programs, including an AID-financed program that brought Eastern European democratic leaders to Nicaragua during its 1989 election.

The Executive Director of Freedom House, R. Bruce McColm, visited El Salvador repeatedly during his tenure as a member of the OAS Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (1983-1987), and participated in the Commission group which drafted the annual reports on El Salvador. Mr. McColm also served from 1987 to 1989 as a consultant to the Senate Commission to monitor the Central American Peace Accords, chaired by Senators Dodd and McCain, and in that capacity made many trips to El Salvador.

Penn Kemble, a Senior Associate in the Washington Office of Freedom House, has organized and participated in a number of Freedom House missions to El Salvador, and, under the leadership of now-Senator Charles S. Robb, organized the "Peace and Democracy Watch" project, which arranged a number of private missions to Central America during the late 1980s.

Douglas W. Payne, the Director of Latin American Studies at Freedom House, has written frequent articles and studies on El Salvador, and has participated in a number of international conferences in El Salvador, the most recent a joint meeting of the Socialist International, the Christian Democrats, and the Latin American affiliates of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

In sum, Freedom House and its key staff have extensive experience with the logistical difficulties of working in El Salvador, and know the politics and leading personalities well.

V. Administration

This project, to be carried out on short notice in a difficult country, will require a substantial degree of administrative support from the Freedom House Washington Office. (We do not believe that it will be possible to manage this project from New York, because of the coordination needed with US AID, the State Department, the Congress and other Washington-based groups involved in the Salvadoran elections. The Freedom House Washington office, however, is small, and will need to be strengthened in order to assist the project effectively.)

Freedom House has not established a standard overhead or administrative cost margin with AID for managing projects of this kind. For this budget, therefore, we have simply estimate the costs of the administrative burden the Freedom House Washington Office will carry. We believe the estimates we made for our administrative costs are low.

V. Budget

A. Washington, DC: Staff

Project Director (consultant) 11 weeks x 6 days @\$275	\$18,150
Admin. Assistant 11 weeks @\$500	\$ 5,500
Misc. clerical help (temps) @ 50/day x 20 days	\$ 1,000
SUBTOTAL DC STAFF	\$24,650

B. Washington, DC: Expenses

I. Office rental and utilities 3 mos @\$1000	\$ 3,000
II. Supplies and equipment	\$ 3,000
Supplies	\$1,000
Equipment rental	\$2,000
III. Communications	\$ 5,000
Telephone/Fax	\$2,000
Postage, courier	\$1,500
Xeroxing	\$1,500
IV. Contract Services	\$11,000
Audit fees	\$ 2,000
Printing/publication of reports	\$ 6,000
Preparation of briefing materials	\$ 3,000
SUBTOTAL DC EXPENSES	\$22,000

TOTAL DC STAFF AND EXPENSES

\$46,650

C. El Salvador: Staff

Field Coordinator 8 weeks @\$800 = \$6,400	
2 Field monitors (local) 8 weeks @\$400 = \$6,400	
Adm. Asst. (local) 8 weeks @\$250 = \$2,000	
SUBTOTAL EL SALVADOR STAFF	\$14,800

D. El Salvador: Expenses

Office Space and utilities 2 mos @ \$1000		\$2,000
Supplies and equipment		\$6,000
supplies	\$2,000	
equipment rental	\$4,000	
Communications		\$3,000
Telephone/fax	\$2,000	
xeroxing	\$1,000	
Travel and per diem - Staff		\$24,162
International Airfare		
Project Director, 4 RT @\$750 = \$3,000		
El Sal Coordinator 2 RT @\$750 = \$1,500		
Per Diem - Project Director		
In US: 35 days @\$120 = \$4,200		
In El Sal: 40 days @\$77 = \$3,080		
In country overnight per diem 10 x\$77 = \$770		
U.S.-hired Salvadoran Coordinator		
per diem \$77x56 days = \$4,312		
Local travel: Coordinator, monitors = \$700		
Car & driver 8 weeks @\$300 = \$2,400		
Van & Driver 3 deleg. x 6 days @\$150 = \$2,700		
Local taxis and gasoline = \$1,500		
Travel and per diem -- Delegates		\$45,735
International Airfare		
30 delegates @\$1,000 = \$30,000		
Per Diem		
Delegation 30x6 days x \$77 = \$13,860		
Local taxis, car rentals, etc.	\$1,875	
Contract Services		\$ 6,500
Simultaneous translator 3 trips	\$ 4,500	
Photography	\$ 2,000	
SUBTOTAL EL SALVADOR EXPENSES		\$87,397
TOTAL EL SALVADOR STAFF AND EXPENSES		\$102,197

E. Freedom House Staff

Bruce McColm Executive Director, Freedom House 5 days @ \$260	\$1,300
Penn Kemble, Senior Associate, Freedom House 7 days @ \$260	\$1,820
David Sinclair, business manager, 10 days @ \$160	\$1,600

TOTAL FREEDOM HOUSE STAFF **\$4,720**

TOTAL BUDGET

Washington, DC	\$ 46,650
El Salvador	\$102,197
Freedom House	\$ 4,720

\$153,567

Contingency (10% of total) **\$ 15,357**

GRAND TOTAL **\$168,924**

JAN- 4-91 FRI 14:19 NAT. REPUBLICAN INST. P. 01

National Republican Institute for International Affairs

Republican Programs of International Political Development

1212 New York Avenue, N.W., Suite 850 Washington, D.C. 20005

OFFICE: (202) 408-9450 FAX: (202) 408-9462

DATE: 1-4-91

TO: Bill Schaux

FROM: Staci Sticht

ACTION/COMMENT: _____

NUMBER OF PAGES TO FOLLOW: 4

PLEASE CALL OPERATOR AT (202) 408-9450 IF TRANSMISSION IS UNUSUAL

12

18 December 1990

Mr. William Schoux
Agency for International Development
2103 C Street, N.W.
Room 3253
Washington, D.C. 20523

Dear Bill:

Enclosed please find a proposal from the National Democratic Institute for International Affairs (NDI) and the National Republican Institute for International Affairs (NRIIA) to carry out a program promoting electoral participation in El Salvador. The Institutes are requesting a total of \$191,138 from the Agency for International Development for the purposes of carrying out this joint program.

Please feel free to contact us if you have any questions concerning this proposal and attached budget.

Sincerely,

Kenneth Wollack
Kenneth Wollack
Executive Vice President
NDI

Robert Henderson
Robert Henderson
Vice President
NRIIA

EL SALVADOR: PROMOTING ELECTORAL PARTICIPATION

SUMMARY

The National Democratic Institute for International Affairs (NDI) and the National Republican Institute for International Affairs (NRI) propose a joint political development program to support the democratic process and free and fair elections in El Salvador. The program would provide a grant to the Foundation for Democratic Development in El Salvador, a nonprofit, multipartisan civic education institute founded by the nine legally registered political parties in El Salvador. The grant would support a campaign to encourage people to register and vote, as well as explain democratic values and the importance of participation in the elections.

BACKGROUND

El Salvador will hold legislative and municipal elections on March 10, 1991. Although the FMLN guerrillas have declined to participate, the Salvadoran government and opposition political party leaders hope the elections will mark another important step in the consolidation of the country's fragile democracy and generate further progress toward ending the civil war that has left some 70,000 dead. A high turnout would represent further repudiation of political violence and demonstrate the possibility of mass political participation in El Salvador. Low participation would strengthen the argument of those who still question the value of elections as a first step toward solving El Salvador's problems.

Since the early 1980s, El Salvador has held a series of elections notable for their technical efficiency and mechanisms to prevent and detect irregularities. Turnout in these elections has remained low, however. In the 1989 presidential elections, turnout was just about 30 percent of the eligible voters.

In November 1990, the nine parties that make up the Inter-Party Commission, which is charged with making recommendations to the government on military, judicial and electoral reforms, founded the Foundation for the Development of Democracy in El Salvador (Fundacion para el Desarrollo de la Democracia en El Salvador). The foundation is designed to promote democratic values and participation in the electoral process. Party leaders are concerned that many Salvadorans remain disenfranchised because of fear, lack of confidence in the electoral process or lack of knowledge of the registration and voting processes. As of mid-December, less than 2 million of the estimated 2.5 to 3 million eligible voters had registered. The registration deadline is February 8.

NDI and NRIIA are well qualified to carry out this program of political and electoral assistance. In 1989-90, NDI and NRIIA

received from the Agency for International Development grant of more than \$6 million to promote democracy and free and fair elections in Nicaragua. This grant successfully supported democratic political parties and a multipartisan civic association in their campaign for a free and fair election.

PROPOSAL

In response to a request from the Inter-Party Commission, NDI and NRIIA propose to provide material and technical assistance for the Foundation for Democratic Development in El Salvador, a nonprofit, multipartisan civic education institute founded by the legally registered political parties in El Salvador. The program is designed to enable the foundation to carry out civic and voter education activities to increase participation in the municipal elections and expand the electorate's knowledge and interest in the process.

The grant will provide the foundation with the national organizational capability to support civic and voter education programs. The voter education programs will encourage citizens to register and vote, and the civic education project will support messages that promote democracy. The effort will focus on reducing fears and promoting the integrity and secrecy of the ballot. This would be done through door-to-door campaigns, meetings, media campaigns, fliers, promotional materials and messages delivered through loudspeakers.

The grant to the foundation would provide basic infrastructure to the office in the form of equipment, supplies and costs associated with the rental of the office space. Additional funding would cover the costs of staff, vote promotion materials, communications and the creation of a media campaign for voter and civic education. Additional funds supplied by this grant would support the work of electoral and technical consultants to the project, as well as NDI and NRIIA administrative needs. The funds would not be used for direct appeals for support of the electorate on behalf of any candidate or political party.

NDI/NRIIA consultants familiar with voter education campaigns in other Latin American countries will be made available to the foundation to provide technical assistance in the production of television and radio ads and other materials.

Separate from the joint program, NDI would also consider organizing a small (i.e. five-member) technical delegation that would visit El Salvador during the elections. The group would conduct a modest observer mission, review the foundation's activities and consult on possible follow-up programs.

ANTICIPATED OUTCOMES

The objective of this grant is to support activities and programs to encourage participation and inspire confidence in the electoral process. Specific goals include:

-- Generate and instill confidence in the Salvadoran electorate of the integrity, credibility and secrecy of the ballot.

-- Increase the electorate's understanding of the elections and their role in democracy.

-- Increase and support participation in the electoral process.

-- Provide technical training to political party leaders and activists in get-out-the-vote drives.

-- Motivate and educate voters in democratic values and political participation.

-- Promote cooperation among El Salvador's political parties in their effort to enhance confidence in the electoral process and the consolidation of democracy.

EVALUATION & FOLLOW-UP

NDI and NRIIA representatives will visit El Salvador to monitor the foundation's use of the grant. These visits will also the institutes to conduct programmatic and financial evaluations of the foundation's activities. The program will be monitored according to the NDI/NRIIA and USAID standards and guidelines for liaison and reporting. NDI and NRIIA hope to continue their democratic development programs after the elections. Detailed proposals and budgets would be submitted to AID regarding these post-election activities.

NRIIA/NDI PROGRAM OVERSIGHT BUDGET
EL SALVADOR

LINE ITEM		BUDGET
SALARIES		
		12,500
2 Program Officers (3 months)	7,250	
2 Program Assistants (3 months)	3,750	
Taxes and Benefits	1,500	
SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT		
		2,000
Office Supplies (NDI/NRIIA)	1,500	
In-country supplies	500	
TRAVEL AND PER DIEM		
		19,328
Airfare (Washington-San Salvador)		
\$850 x 2 staff x three trips	5,100	
\$850 x 2 staff x two trips	3,400	
\$850 x 2 consultants x two trips	3,400	
(Central America-San Salvador)		
\$250 x 2 consultants x two trips	1,000	
Per Diem, not to exceed \$77/day		
4 staff at \$77/day x 4 days x		
10 trips total	3,080	
4 consultants at \$77/day x 3 days x		
8 trips total	1,848	
Local Travel	1,500	
COMMUNICATIONS		
		4,000
Telephone/Fax	3,000	
Postage/Courier	1,000	
CONSULTING		
		2,000
Consultants in media development,		
voter and civic education		
4 x \$250/day x 2 days	2,000	

CONTRACTUAL

3,000

Interpreters	1,000
Program Audit	2,000

OTHER DIRECT COSTS

1,769

Meeting Rooms	500
Printed materials	800
Bank charges	469
Other costs associated with the program management	

SUPPORT GRANT

122,675

TOTAL NRIIA/NDI BUDGET

\$167,272

EL SALVADOR: PROMOTING ELECTORAL PARTICIPATION
Support Grant Budget

I. Administration	
Salaries x 3 months	
A. Executive Director	\$750
B. Deputy Director	\$600
C. Program Staff (2)	\$500
D. Accountant	\$450
E. Support Staff (2)	\$225
	\$2,525
II. Door-to-Door Campaign	
A. 500 people x 4 days x \$10/day	\$20,000
	\$20,000
III. Voter and Civic Education Media Campaign	
A. Media	
1. Television	
a. Time Buy	\$10,000
b. Production Costs	\$10,000
2. Radio	
a. Time Buy	\$7,000
b. Production Costs	\$3,000
3. Printing	
a. Newspaper ads	\$2,000
b. Billboards	\$2,000
4. Promotional Materials (buttons, posters, etc.)	\$4,000
B. Other Costs	
1. Training Materials	\$1,500
2. Meetings and Seminars	\$2,000
3. Miscellaneous Expenses	\$5,000
	\$46,500
IV. Infrastructure	
A. Office Space and Utilities (three months)	\$5,000

B. Supplies & Equipment	
1. Office Supplies	\$4,000
2. Xerox Machine	\$1,500
3. Fax	\$1,000
4. Word processors (2)	\$3,000
5. Printer	\$2,000
6. 4-Wheel Drive	\$20,000
7. Bicycles (5)	\$1,000
8. Desks & Chairs (4)	\$1,200
9. Filing Cabinets (3)	\$600
10. Chairs (10)	\$1,000
11. Tables (3)	\$500
12. Typewriters (3)	\$700
13. Air conditioner (2)	\$1,500
14. Calculator	\$150

C. Communications & Postage	
1. Telephone, Fax, Postage (3 months)	\$4,500

D. Local Travel	
1. Vehicle Fuel and Maintenance	\$3,000
2. Rental Cars (5 Cars x \$200/week x 3)	\$3,000

\$53,650

Subtotal

\$122,675

20

NDI OBSERVER/MONITORING DELEGATION BUDGET

I. Supplies & Equipment		
A. Office Supplies	\$500	
		\$500
II. Communications		
A. Telephone/Telex/Fax	\$1,000	
B. Postage & Courier	\$500	
		\$1,500
III. Travel & Per Diem		
A. International Travel		
1. Washington (2)	\$1,600	
2. Santiago	\$2,260	
3. Madrid	\$3,315	
4. Bulgaria	\$3,500	
5. San Jose	\$373	
B. Per Diem (\$77)		
1. 4 people x 5 days	\$1,540	
2. 2 people x 7 days	\$1,078	
C. Local Travel		
1. Van w/driver, 5 days	\$1,000	
2. Other local Travel	\$200	
		\$14,866
IV. Contractual Services		
A. Temporary Secretarial Service	\$500	
B. Translation of documents	\$500	
C. Interpretation	\$500	
		\$1,500
V. Other Direct Costs		
A. Bank Charges	\$200	
B. Public Information Costs	\$800	
C. Briefing Materials	\$750	
D. Miscellaneous	\$250	
E. Final Report		
1. Printing	\$1,000	
2. Type Set	\$500	
3. Translation	\$2,000	
		\$5,500
Subtotal		\$23,866

TOTAL NRIIA/NDI EL SALVADOR BUDGET

NRIIA/NDI Oversight	44,597
Support Grant	122,675
NDI Observer/Monitoring Delegation	<u>23,866</u>
TOTAL BUDGET	\$191,138

National Republican Institute for International Affairs

Republican Programs of International Political Development

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4 January 1990

TO:

Bill Shoux

FROM:

Staci Sticht 

RE:

Revised Budget for El Salvador
Election Observation

Per our telephone conversation, please find attached our revised budget for the El Salvador Election Monitoring and Observation Proposal.

Please call if you have any questions.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN INSTITUTE
FOR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
EL SALVADOR ELECTION OBSERVATION

LINE ITEM	BUDGET
SALARIES	
2 Program Officers	10,000.
3 Program Assistants	7,500.
Taxes and Benefits	2,500.
	\$20,000.
SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT	
Office Supplies	\$ 600.
Radio Communications: 1 mobile unit and 4 radios at \$1000./unit	5,000.
Rental of 2 Laptop Computers with printers from January - March at \$340/ month	2,040.
	7,640.
TRAVEL AND PER DIEM	
	130,064.
A. PRE-ELECTION MONITORING TEAMS	
US Participants	
RT Airfare, DC - San Salvador 2 at \$850/trip x 3 trips	5,100.
International Participants	
Latin - 1 at \$1000. x 3 trips	3,000.
Euro/Asian - 1 at \$2500 x 3 trips	7,500.
Per Diem	
4 persons at \$77/day x 12 days	3,696.
Subtotal:	<u>19,296.</u>
B. ADVANCE TEAMS	
3 staff at \$850/trip x 2 trips	5,100.
Per Diem	
3 staff at \$77/day x 8 days	1,848.
Subtotal:	<u>6,948.</u>
C. ELECTION OBSERVATION	
US Participants	
RT Airfare - DC - San Salvador 10 staff and 25 participants at \$850/trip	29,750.

South American Participants RT Airfare to San Salvador 8 participants at \$1000/trip	\$ 8,000.	
Central American Participants RT Airfare to San Salvador 7 participants at \$500/trip	3,500.	
Euro/Asian Participants RT Airfare to San Salvador 10 participants at \$2500/trip	25,000.	
Per Diem NRI staff 5 at \$77/day x 16 days 5 at \$77/day x 10 days	6,160 3,850	
50 parts. at \$77/day x 5 days	19,250.	
Subtotal:	<u>95,510.</u>	
D. DOMESTIC TRAVEL ELECTIONS: CAR & DRIVER 15 AT \$150/day x 3 days	6,750.	
E. OTHER 1. Departure Tax \$20 x 78 Monitors/advance/participants	1,560.	
COMMUNICATIONS		12,000.
Telephone/Fax	5,000.	
Postage/Courier/Fed Ex	1,000.	
Press Materials/Printing	5,000.	
Briefing Book	1,000.	
CONTRACTUAL		16,750.
Interpretation Services in El Salvador		
1. Monitoring Trips: 1 interpreters at \$125/day x 3 days x 3 trips	1,125.	
2. Advance Trips: 2 interpreters at \$125/day x 3 days x 2 trips	1,500.	
3. Election Mission:		
2 interps. at 125./day x 10 days	2,500.	
1 interp. at 125./day x 5 days	625.	
16 interps. at 125./day x 2 days	4,000.	
Subtotal:	<u>9,750.</u>	

25

Office Staff in San Salvador 2 at \$40/day x 25 days	2,000.
U.S. political advisor/consultant to NRIIA-El Salvador program development \$200/day x 25 days	5,000.

OTHER DIRECT COSTS	5,546.
Meeting Rooms and other costs related to group sessions in El Salvador and the U.S.	

SUPPORT GRANTS	0.
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TOTAL NRIIA BUDGET	\$192,000.
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1101 15th Street, N.W.
Suite 505
Washington, D.C. 20005
202/429-9141



DATE: 1/13/91

The Center for Democracy

1101 15th Street, N.W., Suite 505

Washington, D.C. 20005

Tel: 202/429-9141

Fax: 202/293-1768

FAX COVER PAGE

FAX No:

(202)647-0102

TO:

Mr. William Schoux

COMPANY:

AID/ODI

CITY:

Washington, D.C.

FROM:

Pamela Reeves

FYI URGENT CONFIDENTIAL

Number of pages, including this page: 8

Please call 202/429-9141 if all pages are not received.

MESSAGE: Mr. Schoux,

Here is a revised proposal and budget. Please let
us know if there are any remaining questions.

Pamela

The Center for Democracy

1101 15th Street, N.W.
Suite 305
Washington, D.C. 20005
202-429-9141



**EL SALVADOR LOCAL ELECTIONS
MARCH 10, 1991
PROPOSAL TO THE AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
Submitted 11 December 1990**

Goals and Purpose

The Center for Democracy proposes the use of \$278,459.00 for the purpose of supporting a four month election monitoring effort prior to, during and after the March 10, 1991 elections in El Salvador. The objectives of the Center have been developed in response to requests by the Government of El Salvador and the Interparty Commission to monitor the election and provide assistance to the democratic process in that country. By establishing an on-ground presence through setting up an office in San Salvador at the earliest possible moment, the Center's secondary goal is to foster informal dialogue among all contending political groupings in El Salvador by focusing on issues relevant to the electoral process. In this way, the Center hopes to encourage the best possible conditions for a free and fair election in March, 1991 despite the ongoing conflict and consequently to assist in the strengthening of democratic processes in that country.

Program Components:

The program is to be carried out through implementing three major activities: A) the opening of an office in San Salvador to serve as a base of operations. The Center's experience in Nicaragua, where an office was maintained throughout the registration, election, and post election periods, proved the usefulness of such a visible on-the-ground effort. The office will be locally supervised by U.S. Center personnel and staffed with representatives of the key political groupings in El Salvador; B) the opening of an International Election Information Center for use by foreign press and international observers during the period immediately surrounding the March elections; and C) the fielding of an international election observation team composed of election experts from the U.S., Europe (especially the European Parliament and the Council of Europe) and Latin America; a bipartisan team of U.S. Congressional and party leadership, and staff; Presidents of Congress from Central and South America, and Congressional Deputies; and other political leaders from Europe, Latin America

A. Center for Democracy Election Monitoring Office

The Center proposes to open its election headquarters in San Salvador by the second week in January, 1991, with a full-time staff manager in place directly after the new year. In their Electoral Accords, the Interparty Commission calls for the

"Government and the Central Election Commission to solicit technical assistance and prolonged international observation of the forthcoming electoral process, in all its stages (identification of all eligible voters, validation, registration, electoral campaigning, voting, vote counting, etc.)"

The Center recognizes the need for an immediate on-the-ground presence in order to comprehensively monitor these stages of the electoral process, and to identify and seek to correct at the earliest possible juncture, any complaints or irregularities that may hinder voting in March. Similarly, the Center intends to pursue structured dialogue on election monitoring issues with representatives of all major political groupings.

To better facilitate the flow of information among the Center for Democracy and all social and political sectors, the Center intends to hire four local staff in addition to the Office Manager. In this way, as the only place in which representation of major political forces work together on a regular basis, the Center hopes to create a successful, comprehensive communications and information base comparable to that achieved in Nicaragua during the 1989-1990 election monitoring period, when a Sandinista and an UNO representative staffed the Center's Managua office under Center core staff supervision.

Further, the timely opening of an office with representation from such a broad sampling of the Salvadoran political spectrum will allow the Center to better fulfill its function as a resource center designed to inform the Salvadoran public as well as international press about electoral process-oriented issues. The Center's staff will collect briefing papers, newspaper clips, information from the Central Election Council (CCE) as it is

released, and other materials relevant to the progress of the electoral process (registration figures, etc. as they are available), and make them accessible to interested individuals or groups that care to drop into the Center's office to make inquiries. Closer to the election itself, this function of the resource center will be absorbed into the International Election Information Center (detailed below).

B. International Election Information Center

The purpose of opening an International Election Information Center in San Salvador, apart from the Center's headquarters, is to provide--during the vital days immediately surrounding the election--a central location for dissemination of information about parties, party platforms and the electoral process itself, accessible to international media, observers and the Salvadoran electorate. Every legally registered political party will be invited to participate in the Election Information Center and to appoint at least one representative (bi- or tri-lingual, where possible) to answer questions of observers, foreign press and the local electorate. Each party will have the opportunity to establish a political display to distribute the appropriate material. The Center for Democracy will also maintain an information booth in order to distribute:

- copies of relevant electoral codes and laws;
- background material about the electoral process and political history of El Salvador, including appropriate Embassy briefing materials, academic papers, reports and news clips;
- maps, and lists of polling places with registration data as made available by the CCE;
- copies of the CCE general guidelines and information about the election process as made available by the CCE;
- an up-to-date roster of correspondents covering the elections and contact numbers to reach them;

-lists of and contact numbers for all candidates and official party headquarters.

-telephones and telefaxes to facilitate international communication and to allow foreign press to file stories and communicate with home offices.

The Election Information Center will also be used for briefings by candidates and personalities relevant to the electoral process, for press conferences and for coordinated meetings with other observer groups and the CCE. The Center for Democracy intends to offer the use of the Election Information Center to CCE officials at their discretion, and to other international observer groups.

C. International Election Observer Delegation

The Center intends to field a 40 member election observer delegation comparable to such successful tri-continental delegations fielded previously during the Guatemalan and Nicaraguan elections, including international election experts; regional specialists; U.S. Congressional and party leadership, and staff; Presidents of Congresses from Central and South America and Congressional Deputies; and leadership and members of the European Parliament and the Council of Europe.

The goal of the Center team is to mount the most widespread nationwide monitoring coverage possible. Toward this end, efforts will be made to coordinate disbursement of observers and coverage of observation sites throughout the country with the CCE and other international observer groups. The Center will send teams to all areas of the country, with special focus on areas predetermined as "election trouble spots", in the event that any complaints or problems arise before March 10, 1991. As the Center has done on previous election monitoring missions, an election checklist will be prepared for all observers as a guideline to effective observations (with questions, details to note at a polling site, etc.). The vote count will be observed both in the countryside and in San Salvador, and the official tabulations of the CCE will be monitored by observation delegation members as well.

Reporting

The Center for Democracy will submit to AID/Washington and USAID/Salvador a final report within 30 days after the closing of the Salvador office.

Proposed Budget for the El Salvador Election Monitoring Mission
to the Agency for International Development
Four Month Budget

LABOR & FRINGE

a) Project Director	\$ 2,083
b) Program Director	5,400
c) Program Manager	5,768
d) Program Assistant	4,808
e) Financial Officer	5,500
f) Bookkeeper	4,800
Fringe @ 23.2%	6,579
TOTAL	\$ 34,938

DIRECT COST

Airfare

DC/SALV/DC

1 in-country manager 3 trips @ \$800	\$ 2,400
4 senior staff 3 trips @ \$800	9,600

USA/Salvador/USA (30 @ \$900)

observers
EUR/SALV/EUR (4 @ \$1500)

observers
CENTRAL AM/SALV/CENTRAL AM (6 @ \$400)

observers

Per Diem

Staff 4 @ 3 trips @ 6dys @ \$77	5,544
Observers 40 @ 5 days @ \$77 @ dy	15,400

Consultant

In-country Manager (US) @ 4 months

(Jan-Feb-March-April)

Ground Transportation

Car rental (\$840/mo. @ 4 mos.)	3,360
Driver (\$360/mo. @ 4 mos.)	1,440
Van rental (5 @ \$150/day @ 7 days)	5,250

Hotel

Rooms

1 staff 120 days @ \$75/day.....\$ 9,000

Rent

Election Information Center

10 days @ \$100/day.....\$ 1,000
Booth construction @ \$1,000..... 1,000
Office space \$960/mo. @ 4 mos..... 3,840

Office Furniture Rental

\$840/mo. at 4 mos.....\$ 3,360

Office Equipment Rental

Typewriters (2) @ \$200 @ 4 mos.....\$ 1,600
Telephones (2 lines) @ \$200 @ 4 mos..... 1,600
Fax Machines (3) @ \$200 @ 4 mos..... 2,400
Computers (2 laptop) @\$700/mo @ 4 mos..... 5,600
Copier (1) @ \$700/mo @ 4 mos..... 2,800
News Wire services and installation
(3 @ \$200/day @ 10 days)..... 6,000

Temporary staff

Local hire 4 @ \$300/mo. @ 4 mos (stipend).....\$ 4,800

Printing

100 final reports @ 30 pp. @ \$.10/p.....\$ 300
75 briefing packets @ 100 pp. @ \$.25/p..... 1,875

Postage & Delivery

100 reports @ \$.75/report.....\$ 75
Telephone/telefax service @ \$800/mo. @5 mos..... 3,200
Contingency 20,000

Subtotal.....\$ 201,782

Overhead @ 38%.....\$ 76,677

TOTAL.....\$ 278,459

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United States Department of State

United States Permanent Mission to the
Organization of American States

Washington, D. C. 20520

December 14, 1990

MEMORANDUM

TO: AID/LAC/DI - Mr. Schoux

FROM: ARA/USOAS - John F. Maisto

SUBJECT: Election Observation in El Salvador: Submission of
Proposed Budget of the Organization of American States

Pursuant to the understandings reached in the joint State-AID meeting, December 10, 1990, which considered the possibility of funding observers for the planned election in El Salvador, March 15, 1990, the Mission is forwarding a proposed budget for the OAS for its participation in the process. The total is for \$2.2 million which does not include approximately \$300,000 of communication equipment which the OAS plans to move from Haiti, once the latter's election process is concluded in January, 1990.

This is a second revision of the first OAS proposal which totalled \$3.9 million. The basic change - a reduction in the number of observers - reflects the State-AID assessment that fewer observers will be needed in El Salvador, owing to that country's experience with election procedures.

The Mission is prepared to help answer any questions which you have about this budget and to seek clarification of any line item or other aspect of the budget with the OAS.

As you know, the OAS Secretary General has appointed Sn. Mario Gonzalez, who managed the OAS Observer Mission for the entire Nicaraguan election process (August, 1989 - February, 1990), to head the OAS effort in El Salvador. The Secretary General met himself with President Cristiani, December 12, 1990, to settle a number of points about OAS participation in the election monitoring. We have been told that these talks went very successfully.

Attachment: Proposed OAS Budget for Election Monitoring in
El Salvador

cc: ARA/CEN: Mr. Perez

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REVISADO 2

ORGANIZACION DE LOS ESTADOS AMERICANOS
OBSERVACION ELECTORAL EN EL SALVADOR
PROYECTO DE PRESUPUESTO
PERIODO: ENERO A MARZO DD 1991

12/11/90

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**ORGANIZACION DE LOS ESTADOS AMERICANOS
OBSERVACION ELECTORAL EN EL SALVADOR**

ENERO A MARZO DE 1991

DESCRIPCION

PERIODO DE NOVIEMBRE A DICIEMBRE, 1990

1. El proceso de observación electoral en El Salvador comenzará a partir del mes de noviembre, 1990.
2. Inicialmente, la Organización de Estados Americanos establecerá su presencia por un período de 6 a 10 días, con un máximo de 3 personas, con el objeto de establecer las relaciones con las autoridades nacionales y los partidos políticos y establecer el marco de referencia dentro del cual se desea que la OEA participe. De esta primera visita exploratoria también se obtendrán datos preliminares respecto a las facilidades locales en cuanto a oficinas, vivienda, servicios, etc.
3. Durante el mes de diciembre de 1990, se efectuó la misión preliminar exploratoria. Hay una población votante de 2.3 millones en 262 municipios y el objeto de la misión fue el de familiarizarse con el territorio, las autoridades locales y establecer las facilidades disponibles.
Se montará un grupo compuesto de 2 personas con el fin de recibir, analizar y procesar las quejas que puedan surgir durante todo el proceso.
Por otro lado, se procederá a establecer un grupo logística que estará compuesto de 5 funcionarios que proveerán el apoyo logístico local, la asistencia administrativa interna y establecerá los medios de control de la misión de conformidad a las normas, prácticas vigentes y a la luz de las necesidades y condiciones reinantes localmente.
Se estima que en el mes de marzo de 1991, el personal de observadores podrá alcanzar un número de 160.

ETAPA DICIEMBRE DE 1990 A MARZO DE 1991

1. Para el inicio de esta etapa deberá contarse con toda la infraestructura necesaria instalada a fin de lograr una adecuada presencia. En este sentido se precisará de un sistema de comunicación que asegure el más alto calibre de comunicación a fin de controlar la seguridad en informar en forma inmediata cualquier asunto, dentro de la ciudad capital como también entre ésta y los 14 departamentos de donde se informará sobre los resultados del proceso.

1. En cada una de las cabeceras de departamento y la capital deberá existir una oficina montada, automóviles y choferes por cuenta de la Organización. Los automóviles deberán estar claramente identificados con las insignias de la Misión de Observadores de la OEA, y el personal usará los medios de identificación adecuados para su seguridad personal.
Los servicios de seguridad durante todas las 24 horas del día deberán ser un requisito indispensable para la Misión. Será necesario obtener en arriendo los servicios de hotel y/o casas de habitación que puedan ser empleadas como lugar de vivienda y de trabajo en forma temporal. Inicialmente se estima la participación del personal de la Secretaría General de 30 personas, con quienes se realizará la misión.

SUPUESTOS PARA PRESUPUESTACION

1. Que la Misión se extenderá por el periodo comprendido entre los meses de enero a marzo de 1991, todo lo cual resulta en 84 días.
2. Que no hay disponibilidad de medios de transporte propios, de computadoras o equipo de oficina ni demás elementos básicos que conformen la infraestructura mínima indispensable, en San Salvador o en los 14 departamentos.
3. Que los costos de viajes, pasajes, viáticos, gastos terminales se calculan sobre la base de las tarifas aéreas existentes al 8 de noviembre, mientras que los viáticos y demás de conformidad con las tablas de costos vigentes de la Secretaría General.
4. Que se contratará personal a nivel internacional, así como personal local indispensable para la coordinación y manejo de la misión. Los costos de honorarios se calcularán en base a las tarifas existentes.
5. Que los precios para la compra de equipo, muebles de oficina, microcomputadores e impresores, máquinas copiadoras, equipos de aire acondicionado, máquinas facsimil y otros se hará conforme a los procedimientos de compras vigentes en la Sede.
6. Que la presencia de la OEA se hará efectiva de la siguiente forma:
 - a) Observadores funcionarios OEA: 30
a partir del 10 de enero hasta
el 25 de marzo, 1991.
 - b) Observadores Externos:
del 18 de febrero al 15 de marzo 30
del 10. al 15 de marzo 100

c 38

COMPOSICION DEL PERSONAL DE LA MISION

a. POR LA DURACION DE LA MISION (84 DIAS)

1. Oficina del coordinador	3
11. Personal de técnico y apoyo logístico	8
TOTAL COORDINACION	<u>11</u>

b. DURANTE EL PROCESO DE INSCRIPCIONES

1. Un coordinador para cada uno de los 14 departamentos y 5 asistentes	19
Total A + B	<u>30</u>

c. CAMPAÑA ELECTORAL Y ELECCIONES

1. Observadores externos	130
TOTAL PERIODO PRELECTORAL Y DE ELECCION	<u>160</u>

- Costos relacionados con viajes: Se han calculado en base a las tarifas de pasajes aéreos al 8 de noviembre, 1990. Los viáticos y gastos terminales de conformidad a las tablas de tarifas publicadas el 16 de octubre, 1990 y 21 de febrero de 1989, respectivamente.
- Seguros médico y de vida: Funcionarios OEA: prima de seguro para cobertura especial además de la póliza normal. No funcionarios OEA: cobertura de "alto riesgo" cuya prima incluye seguro médico y contra accidente.
- Hospedaje: En lo posible, máxima utilización de las facilidades existentes. Sujeto a confirmación por grupo que saldrá en misión exploratoria.

Infraestructura de la Mision OEA en El Salvador

1. Equipo y suministros. En terminos generales se adoptaron los precios de las adquisiciones hechas para la Mision de Haití pero ajustando los costos en función del tiempo de duración de la misión o del número de regiones que se han de atender. Una vez se conozcan datos más precisos respecto a las condiciones y disponibilidades en El Salvador, las cifras se ajustarán.
2. Arriendo de espacio para oficina tanto en la capital como en las regiones, los servicios e instalaciones han sido estimados en base a información de la experiencia en Nicaragua. En la medida que se conozca información más precisa estos estimados se modificarán.

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ESTRUCTURA DEL PRESUPUESTO:

Este presupuesto ha sido organizado en cuatro componentes a saber:

1. Personal de la oficina del coordinador
2. Personal técnico y de apoyo logístico que comprende: a. Administración y apoyo logístico; b. Servicios financieros; c. Reclamos y análisis; d. Sistemas y computación; e) Coordinación en 14 departamentos.
3. Infraestructura para la operación (recursos materiales) y
4. Observadores externos

Dentro de cada uno de los componentes se han identificado los insumos por rubro de gasto. Finalmente, se han incorporado notas marginales en algunos casos para mayor claridad.

ORGANIZACION DE LOS ESTADOS AMERICANOS
 PROCESO ELECTORAL EN EL SALVADOR - COSTOS ESTIMADOS

ANOS. J. 250
 12/11/90

"REVISION 2"

DESCRIPCION	ONC	ENE	FEA	MAR	TOTAL
FUNCIONARIOS OEA	1,940	125,531	80,300	70,725	278,576
INFRAESTRUCTURA EL SALVADOR	0	1,040,833	122,540	157,625	1,361,068
TOTAL PARTICIPACION OEA	1,940	1,266,364	202,840	228,350	1,641,494
RECURSOS EXTERNOS	0	74,520	74,520	342,480	491,520
TOTALES RECURSOS	1,940	1,340,884	277,360	570,830	2,130,014

OTROS COSTOS POTENCIALES:

Equipo computarizado al "costo paralelo", \$6134,052.00

10% contingencia presupuestaria

203,525

TOTAL GENERAL

2,333,539

Al transferir el equipo de comunicaciones en Ateci se contabilizaría alrededor de \$300,000
 Aunque el costo de transporte a Ciudad Guaymín se soporta por lo pronto.

PERSONAL

PERIODO	PERIODO	PERIODO	PERIODO	PERIODO
01-10 11-00 21-30	01-10 11-00 21-31	01-30 11-30 21-31	01-30 11-30 21-30	01-30 11-30 21-31
INDICACIONES		17	25	

PERSONAL OCA

CAMERA ELECTORAL Y CIA DE ELECCIONES

Relato del Comodoro

3 PERSONAS

Administración y logística

2 PERSONAS

Servicios Generales

2 PERSONAS

Recepción y Asistencia

2 PERSONAS

Almacén y computación

1 PERSONA

Comunicaciones y Telefonía

19 PERSONAS

COMUNICACIONES EXTERNAS

10	15
30 PERSONAS	100 PERSONAS

TOTAL

7	10	15
30 P	30 P	100 P

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ORGANIZACION DE LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS
 PROCESO ELECTORAL EN EL SALVADOR - COSTOS ESTIMADOS

EL PRESUPUESTO
 AL 3052
 22/11/90

FUNCIONARIOS REA - ADMINISTRATIVOS DIC ENE FEB MAR TOTAL

4. VIAJES

No. \$
 PASAJES UNIV. a/

Coord	3 x 700	700	2,100	700		3,500
Asist	2 x 700		1,400			1,400
Fleam	2 x 700		1,400			1,400
Cladm	2 x 700		1,400			1,400
Synt	2 x 700		1,400			1,400
Regten	20 x 700		14,000			14,000

VIAJES: b/

No. \$
 DIAS POR DIA

Coord	25 x 120	1 p	1,500	3,420	3,372	2,850	11,142
Asist	20 x 80	1 p		2,970	2,772	2,475	8,217
Sec	20 x 80	1 p		2,970	2,772	2,475	8,217
Asist	672 x 80	8 p		23,760	22,176	19,800	65,736
Regten	1,000 x 80	10 p		80,311	52,850	47,025	180,186

COSTO TERMINAL:

No. \$
 VIAJES I & V

	30 x 100		300	8,100	100	100	9,600
--	----------	--	-----	-------	-----	-----	-------

FUNCIONARIOS REA 1,500 116,531 84,300 74,725 276,056

a/ Supone 5 viajes del coordinador y uno del resto del personal.
 b/ Coordinador \$120 y 300 para el resto del personal.

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ORGANIZACION DE LOS ESTADOS AMERICANOS
 PROCESO ELECTORAL EN EL SALVADOR - COSTOS ESTIMADOS

ALSO. R.193
 12/13/98

INFRAESTRUCTURA EL SALVADOR	DIC	ENE	FEB	MAR	TOTAL
5 DOCUMENTOS a/				5,000	5,000
6. EQUIPOS Y SUMINISTROS					
-VEHICULOS: b/					
compra 25 \$ 16,300		407,500			407,500
arriendo c/				40,000	40,000
seguros 25 \$ 1,601		14,092	14,092	14,092	42,275
combust.		11,620	10,762	8,064	30,336
-EQUIPO DE COMUNICACION Y SUMI. d/		436,620			436,620
-PLANTA ELECTRICA Y SUMI.					
-MANTENIMIENTO Y REPARACIONES		10,367	10,367	10,367	31,100
-SEGUNDOS EQUIPO (excl. vehiculos)		7,667	7,667	7,667	23,000
-EQUIPO DE OFICINA		13,300			13,300
facsimile \$1600x1		4,000			4,000
maquina copiadora		5,900			5,900
-INSTALACION DE COMPUTADORES					
APOYO OPERAC. Y SUMINIST. e/		41,400			41,400
Subtotal		953,165	42,877	88,100	1,084,231

- a/ Reproduccion e impresion de informes internos y materiales para impresion.
 b/ Compra de 2 vehiculos por departamento y 6 para la capital - \$2 a \$16,300 unidad.
 El consumo de combustible para vehiculos propios - [25x17x\$15]
 c/ Arriendo vehiculos: MAR: - [70x17x\$80] + combustible - [60x17x\$12]
 d/ Calculo para 14 regiones sobre la base de 9 regiones en Haiti. En la medida que haya disponibilidad de equipo de las elecciones Haití, eso se utilizara para reducir costos de \$300,000.
 e/ Equipo calculado sobre la base de servicios de tabulacion solamente

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ORGANIZACION DE LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS
PROCESO ELECTORAL EN EL SALVADOR - COSTOS ESTIMADOS

INFRAESTRUCTURA EL SALVADOR	DIC	ENE	FEB	MAR	TOTAL
7 EDIFICIOS					
-ARRIENDO DE 15 LOCALES a/		10,500	10,500	10,500	31,500
-INSTALACIONES MENORES		7,767	7,767	7,767	23,300
-SERVICIOS PUBLICOS		7,333	7,333	7,333	22,000
-ARRIENDO OTRO ESPACIO		2,667	2,667	2,667	8,000
8. CONTRATOS					
-SERVICIOS CONSULTORIA-PRENSA		4,000	4,000	4,000	12,000
-APOYO SECRETARIAL LOCAL		1,500	1,500	1,500	4,500
-APOYO OFICINISTA LOCAL		1,500	1,500	1,500	4,500
-CHOFERES/RENSAJEROS b/		15,510	19,913	10,577	45,000
-SERV. SEGURIDA Y GUARDIA		16,667	16,667	16,667	50,000
9. OTROS COSTOS					
-SERVICIOS MEDICO Y OTDA		5,825	5,825	5,825	17,475
-MATERIAL IDENTIFICACION c/		7,600			7,600
-SINDICATOS MEDICOS d/		6,800			4,800
-COMUNICACIONES Y COPIAS ----->		11,000	11,000	11,000	33,000
INFRAESTRUCTURA EL SALVADOR		1,040,833 a/	122,500	167,525	1,344,906

a/Arriendo de 15 locales x\$700/mc/m
b/Para 25 vehiculos x\$300/mc/periodo registro 3hc\$250; campaña y elección 5hx\$250
c/ [160x\$35 + 63x\$32]x2
d/ 160x\$30
e/ LA CANTIDAD DE \$1,040,833 ES LA SIMONIA DE LOS TISUNDIS DE LOS NUMROS 5 A 9.

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REGISTRACION DE LAS ESTADOS AMERICANOS
 PROCESO ELECTORAL DE EL SALVADOR - COSTOS ESTIMADOS

MSA..R127
 12/11/90

RESERVARIOS EXTERNOS	DIC	ENE	FEB	MAR	TOTAL
4. VIAJES					
PAJAJES INT.					
No. \$					
30 x 1,300 a)			41,000		41,000
100 x 1,300				130,000	130,000
VIAJES:					
No. \$					
25 x 290 P			72,750	64,550	74,750
25 x 290 P				140,500	140,500
COSTO TERMINAL:					
No. \$					
30 x 120 c)			3,600		3,600
100 x 120				11,400	11,400
RESERVARIOS EXTERNOS	0	74,520	74,520	307,450	416,520

a) Costo promedio de pasajes aéreos ida y vuelta de: ARG., BRA., COL., PER., VEN.
 b) Corresponde al nivel II y menor
 c) Promedio ida y vuelta desde: ARG., BRA., COL., PER. Y VEN.

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AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20523

LAC-IEE-91-11

ENVIRONMENTAL THRESHOLD DECISION

Project Location : El Salvador
Project Title : El Salvador Elections Assistance
Project Number : 519-0794
Funding : \$3.4 million (G)
Life of Project : 3 months
IEE Prepared by : Susan Bugg,
LAC/DR/PSS
Recommended Threshold Decision : Categorical Exclusion
Bureau Threshold Decision : Concur with Recommendation
Comments : None
Copy to : Henry H. Bassford, Director
USAID/El Salvador
Copy to : Gail Lecce, Chief, ODI
USAID/El Salvador
Copy to : Susan Bugg, LAC/DR/PSS
Copy to : Mark Silverman, LAC/DR/CEN
Copy to : Wayne Williams, REA/CEN
Copy to : IEE File

John O. Wilson Date JAN 4 1991

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

ENVIRONMENTAL DETERMINATION

Project Location : El Salvador
Project Title and Number : El Salvador Elections Assistance
Number 519-0794
Funding : \$3.4 Million Grant
Life of Project : 3 Months
Prepared by : Susan Bugg, LAC/DR/PSS

A. Activity Description: The purpose of the project is to provide electoral assistance through the Organization of American States and private sector organizations to help assure free and fair elections in El Salvador.

B. Discussion: A.I.D. funds will be used for technical assistance; commodities and equipment for regional observer offices, an election information center, and communications between observers, the press and the Salvadoran electorate; and, election observer missions. The activities, when weighed against the criteria of Section 216.2(c)(1)(i) and 216.2(c)(2)(i) of A.I.D.'s Environmental Procedures, are considered to qualify for a categorical exclusion for which the Initial Environmental Examination is generally not required.

This statement is submitted for the Bureau Environmental Officer's review in accordance with Section 216.2(3).

C. Recommendation: Based on the above, it is recommended that a Categorical Exclusion be approved by the Bureau Environmental Officer.

Approved: Jeffrey W. Evans

Disapproved: _____

Date: 1/4/91

Jeffrey W. Evans, Acting Director, LAC/DR

5C(1) - COUNTRY CHECKLIST -- EL SALVADOR

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. <u>FY 1990 Appropriations Act Sec. 569(b).</u>
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. <u>FAA Sec. 481(h); FY 1990 Appropriations Act Sec. 569(b).</u> (These provisions apply 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, narcotics education and awareness, 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): (a) Does the country have in place a bilateral narcotics agreement with the | N/A |

United States, or a multilateral narcotics agreement? and (b) Has the President in the March 1 International Narcotics Control Strategy Report (INSCR) determined and certified to the Congress (without Congressional enactment, within 45 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 (1) during the previous year the country has cooperated fully with the United States or taken adequate steps on its own to satisfy the goals agreed to in a bilateral narcotics agreement with the United States or in a multilateral agreement, to prevent illicit drugs produced or processed in or transported through such country into the United States, to prevent and punish drug profit laundering in the country, and to prevent and punish bribery and other forms of public corruption which facilitate production or shipment of illicit drugs or discourage prosecution of such acts, or that (2) the vital national interests of the United States require the provision of such assistance?

3. 1986 Drug Act Sec. 2013. (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-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

N/A

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 or 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?

4. FAA Sec. 620(c). If assistance is to a government, is the government indebted to any U.S. citizen for goods or services furnished or ordered where: (a) such citizen has exhausted available legal remedies, (b) the debt is not denied or contested by such government, or (c) the indebtedness arises under an unconditional guaranty of payment given by such government or controlled entity? 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. (The GOES has made demonstrable progress toward compensation in the CAESS case.)
6. FAA Secs. 620(a), 620(f), 620D; FY 1990 Appropriations Act Secs. 512, 548. Is recipient country a Communist country? If so, has the President: (a) 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 No.

communism, or (b) removed a country from applicable restrictions on assistance to communist countries upon a determination and report to Congress that such action is important to the national interest of the United States? Will assistance be provided either directly or indirectly to Angola, Cambodia, Cuba, Iraq, Libya, Vietnam, South Yemen, Iran or Syria? Will assistance be provided to Afghanistan without a certification, or will assistance be provided inside Afghanistan through the Soviet-controlled government of Afghanistan?

7. FAA Sec. 620(j). 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. Has the country seized, or imposed any penalty or sanction against, any U.S. fishing vessel because of fishing activities in international waters? (b) If so, has any deduction required by the Fishermen's Protective Act been made? No.
10. FAA Sec. 620(q); FY 1990 Appropriations Act Sec. 518 (Brooke Amendment). (a) Has the government been in default for more than six months on interest or principal of any loan to the country under the FAA? (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 1990 Appropriates funds? From time to time, the GOES been in default under both provisions, which has resulted in prohibition of obligation of new funds; however, such periods have been of very short duration. Currently (as of January 9), the GOES is not in default under either provision.

52'

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? Yes, this issue was addressed in the "Taking into Consideration" memo for FY 1991.
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? This issue was addressed in the "Taking into Consideration" memo for FY 1991.
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 1990 Appropriations Act Sec. 564. Has the country been determined by the President to: (a) grant sanctuary from prosecution to any individual or group which has committed an act of international terrorism, or (b) otherwise support international terrorism, unless the President has waived this restriction on grounds of national security or for humanitarian reasons? 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 No.

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?

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? No.
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? No, it was not represented; El Salvador is not a member of the Non-Aligned Movement.

21. FY 1990 Appropriations Act Sec. 513. No.
Has the duly elected Head of Government of the country been deposed by military coup of 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?

22. FY 1990 Appropriations Act Sec. 539. Yes.
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?

B. FUNDING SOURCE CRITERIA FOR COUNTRY ELIGIBILITY

1. Development Assistance Country Criteria

a. FAA Sec. 116. No.
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?

b. FY 1990 Appropriations Act Sec. 535. No.
Has the President certified that use of DA funds by the 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?

2. Economic Support Fund Country Criteria

a. 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.

b. FY 1990 Appropriations Act Sec. 569(d). Has this country met its drug eradication targets or otherwise taken significant steps to halt drug production or trafficking?

While the country does not have drug eradication targets, it has taken steps to halt illicit drug trafficking and fully cooperates with relevant international authorities.

c. FY 1991 Appropriations Act Title II. Has the President reported to the Congress on the extent to which the Government of El Salvador has made demonstrable progress in settling outstanding claims of American citizens in compliance with the judgement of the Salvadoran Supreme Court?

Yes.

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Country Checklist for El Salvador

LAC/CEN:LJSimard:1/10/91

Clearance:

LAC/DR,MSilverman (draft)
LAC/SAM,BBlackman (draft)
ARA/CEN,MRondon (draft)
State/IOSB,THobgood (draft)
GC/LAC,TGeiger (draft)

NOTE: I consulted with Ed Honnold, GC/LP in preparing this. His office has not yet prepared the FY 1991 country checklist. Therefore, he recommended that I use the 1990 check list and update with anything new on El Salvador. He said he did not need to clear, so long as I cleared the document with the Bureau GC. I consulted him on the response to Question 13 at Page 5 because State IO told me El Salvador was behind \$189,400 in payments to the UN as of October 31. The limit is 2 years before Salvador loses its vote. Salvador is about a year and a half behind. However, this information would have been included in a table sent to the Administrator with the "taking into consideration" memo. No particular issue on El Salvador was raised. "Taking into consideration" language is therefore appropriate.

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 1990 Appropriations Act Sec. 523: FAA Sec. 634A. If money is to be 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, a CN was submitted to Congress on Jan. 8, 1
2. FAA Sec. 611(a). 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?
Yes
3. FAA Sec. 611(a)(2). If legislative action is required within recipient country with respect to an obligation in excess of \$500,000, 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 1990 Appropriations Act 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
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. N/A
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). U.S. goods and services will be procured when appropriate.

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. N/A
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 1990 Appropriations Act 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 1990 Appropriations Act Sec. 547. Will the assistance (except for programs in Caribbean Basin Initiative countries under U.S. Tariff Schedule "Section 807," 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) & (10). 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 No

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?

14. FAA Sec. 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 1990 Appropriations Act, Title II, under heading "Agency for International Development." 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 1990 Appropriations Act Sec. 537. 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 1990 Appropriations Act Sec. 514. If funds are being obligated under an appropriation account to which they were not appropriated, has the President consulted with and provided a written justification to the House and Senate Appropriations Committees and has such obligation been subject to regular notification procedures? N/A

18. 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

9. Trade Act Sec. 5164 (as interpreted by conference report), amending Metric Conversion Act of 1975 Sec. 2. Does the project use the metric system of measurement in its procurements, grants, and other business-related activities, except to the extent that such use is impractical or is likely to cause significant inefficiencies or loss of markets to United States firms? Are bulk purchases usually to be made in metric, and are components, subassemblies, and semi-fabricated materials to be specified in metric units when economically available and technically adequate?

No

• FY 1990 Appropriations Act, Title II, under heading "Women in Development." Will assistance be designed so that the percentage of women participants will be demonstrably increased?

Project beneficiaries will be the people of El Salvador, including women.

• FY 1990 Appropriations Act Sec. 592(a). If assistance is furnished to a foreign government under arrangements which result in the generation of local currencies, has A.I.D. (a) required that local currencies be deposited in a separate account established by the recipient government, (b) entered into an agreement with that government providing the amount of local currencies to be generated and the terms and conditions under which the currencies so deposited may be utilized, and (c) established by agreement the responsibilities of A.I.D. and that government to monitor and account for deposits into and disbursements from the separate account?

N/A

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Will such local currencies, or an equivalent amount of local currencies, be used only to carry out the purposes of the DA or ESF chapters of the FAA (depending on which chapter is the source of the assistance) or for the administrative requirements of the United States Government?

Has A.I.D. taken all appropriate steps to ensure that the equivalent of local currencies disbursed from the separate account are used for the agreed purposes?

If assistance is terminated to a country, will any unencumbered balances of funds remaining in a separate account be disposed of for purposes agreed to by the recipient government and the United States Government?

2. Development Assistance Project Criteria
(Loans Only)

N/A

a. FAA Sec. 122(b). Information and conclusion on capacity of the country to repay the loan at a reasonable rate of interest.

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?

c. 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?

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

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

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