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

LAC REGIONAL

PROJECT PAPER

HUMAN RIGHTS INITIATIVES:
NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC INSTITUTE
(NDI)

AID/LAC/P-889
CR-772

Project Number: 598-0591

UNCLASSIFIED

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 LAC Regional		3. PROJECT NUMBER 598-0591		
4. BUREAU/OFFICE LAC/RSD/DHRT		5. PROJECT TITLE (maximum 40 characters) <input type="checkbox"/> Human Rights Initiatives - NDI		
6. PROJECT ASSISTANCE COMPLETION DATE (PACD) MM DD YY 09 30 96		7. ESTIMATED DATE OF OBLIGATION (Under 'B', below, enter 1, 2, 3, or 4) A. Initial FY <input type="checkbox"/> 9 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 B. Quarter <input type="checkbox"/> 4 C. Final FY <input type="checkbox"/> 9 <input type="checkbox"/> 5		

B. 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)	(900)	()	(900)	(34,328)	()	(34,328)
(Loan)	()	()	()	()	()	()
Other 1.						
U.S. 2.						
Host Country						
Other Donor(s)						
TOTALS	900		900	34,328		34,328

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) ESF				8,576				17,430	
(2) DA				16,309		275		16,898	
(3)									
(4)									
TOTALS				24,885		275		34,328	

10. SECONDARY TECHNICAL CODES (maximum 6 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 this amendment is to monitor and observe Mexico's national elections in August 1994.

14. SCHEDULED EVALUATIONS	15. SOURCE/ORIGIN OF GOODS AND SERVICES
Interim MM YY MM YY Final MM YY 1 1 9 4	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 000 <input type="checkbox"/> 941 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Local <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify)
16. AMENDMENTS/NATURE OF CHANGE PROPOSED (This is page 1 of a _____ page PP Amendment.)	

This amendment provides an additional \$275,000 to the National Democratic Institute.

17. APPROVED BY	Signature	18. DATE DOCUMENT RECEIVED IN AID/W, OR FOR AID/W DOCUMENTS, DATE OF DISTRIBUTION
	Title Mark Schneider, Assistant Administrator, LAC	

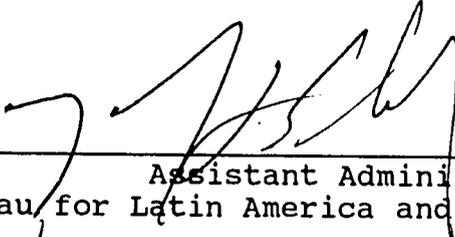
PROJECT AUTHORIZATION AMENDMENT

Name of Country: LAC Regional
Name of Project: Human Rights Initiatives:
National Democratic
Institute
Number of Project: 598-0591
(Sub-project 598-0591.NDI)

1. Pursuant to Section 531 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, the Human Rights Initiatives: National Democratic Institute project was authorized on January 29, 1993. That authorization is hereby amended as follows:

Paragraph 1 is deleted and replaced with the following:
Pursuant to Sections 531 and 106 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, I hereby authorize the Human Rights Initiatives: National Democratic Institute project for the Latin America and Caribbean Region involving planned obligations of not to exceed One Million Five Hundred Seventy Five Thousand United States Dollars (US \$1,575,000) in grant funds over a three year period from the date of authorization, subject to the availability of funds in accordance with the USAID OYB process, to help in financing the foreign exchange and local currency costs for the project. This brings the total amount authorized under the LAC Regional Human Rights Initiatives Project to \$34,328,000. The planned life of the project is three years from the date of initial obligation.

2. The authorization cited above remains in force except as hereby amended.


Assistant Administrator
Bureau for Latin America and the Caribbean

7/22/94

Date

ELECTION MONITORING MISSION IN MEXICO

US GRANTEE:	NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC INSTITUTE FOR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
PROJECT DATES:	JULY TO SEPTEMBER 1994
AMOUNT REQUESTED:	\$275,000

SUMMARY

The National Democratic Institute for International Affairs (NDI) proposes to organize an international election monitoring mission to participate in the August 21, 1994 national elections in Mexico. NDI would organize a 20-member delegation to monitor election day activities in Mexico. NDI envisions that its component would be supplemented by a 20-member delegation from the International Republican Institute (IRI). Both groups would then act as a joint delegation.

BACKGROUND

Elections in Mexico have often been marred by controversy. For years, the National Action Party (PAN) has alleged electoral fraud in the northern states. On the national level in 1988, Cuauhtémoc Cárdenas, currently the presidential candidate of the Party of the Democratic Revolution (PRD), claimed the presidential election was stolen from him when official results gave Carlos Salinas de Gortari of the incumbent Institutional Revolutionary Party (PRI) 50.7 percent of the vote to Cárdenas' 31.1 percent. Allegations of fraud have persisted in the state and municipal elections since 1988.

President Salinas has given considerable attention to electoral reform throughout his term. In 1990 the Federal Chamber of Deputies approved a new federal electoral code (COFIPE) to take effect during the 1991 midterm elections. The legislation contained provisions for the compilation of a new national electoral registry and a requirement for photocredentials on voter identification cards. The COFIPE also authorized domestic election observers and created the Federal Electoral Institute (IFE) to oversee all aspects of elections in Mexico. In September 1993, the government approved modifications to the COFIPE that aimed to reduce the government's influence over IFE.

In January 1994 eight of the nine political parties agreed to a package of reforms designed to guarantee free and fair elections in August. The accord was regarded as a significant step toward genuine electoral reform in Mexico and its symbolism, if not its mandate,

was expected to have far reaching effects on Mexican election processes. Since then, the Mexican government has implemented additional modifications to the electoral code, such as permitting international visitors to have access to the voting and counting processes on election day.

Several factors continue to press the Mexican government to continue the electoral reforms that began in 1990. The peasant rebellion in Chiapas, for example, and the ongoing peace negotiations have severely challenged Mexican political stability. On January 1, 1994 rebel forces of the Zapatista National Liberation Front (EZLN), consisting mostly of Mayan peasants, seized towns and villages throughout the state of Chiapas. The rebels denounced PRI's dominance over the Mexican political structure and demanded national political reforms. The uprising and ensuing peace negotiations revitalized the debate over the government's commitment to electoral reform and democratic practices. All sectors have attempted to take advantage of the peace negotiations to ensure a positive outcome for themselves.

Despite the government's reform efforts, popular surveys conducted earlier this year show that most Mexicans have low confidence in the Mexican electoral process. Such public dismay led the late Presidential Candidate Luis Donaldo Colosio of the PRI to publicly support further political reform. Tragically, Colosio was assassinated in March at a campaign rally in Tijuana, Mexico. His campaign manager and former Education Secretary, Ernesto Zedillo, was named to lead the PRI presidential ticket. PRD candidate Cárdenas and Diego Fernández de Cevallos of the PAN are the leading opposition presidential candidates.

Internal divisiveness on issues related to political reform has weakened the PRI. Naturally, the assassination of Colosio augmented the sense of uncertainty that has penetrated Mexican politics. Since Colosio's assassination several high level government officials have resigned their posts. Most recently, on June 24, Interior Minister Jorge Carpizo, announced his resignation. President Salinas, however, rejected the resignation. After several days of negotiations, Carpizo agreed to remain at his post. In Mexico, the Ministry of the Interior oversees IFE and the Minister leads IFE's governing body, the General Council.

The reform initiatives undertaken during the Salinas Administration make the 1994 elections particularly relevant. This year's elections will provide an opportunity for Mexican civic leaders and the international community to gauge the effectiveness of President Salinas' efforts for political reform and the progress made, thus far, toward consolidating Mexican democracy.

NDI IN MEXICO

NDI has conducted several election related activities in Mexico. Since 1991, NDI has worked with several Mexican civic organizations to organize domestic election observation efforts and parallel vote tabulations (PVT's) in state and municipal elections throughout Mexico.

Since 1991, civic groups in various states throughout Mexico have involved hundreds of people in the electoral process as election-day observers. In addition to a short-term goal of assuring a more open electoral process, the groups' long-term objective has been to produce

qualified individuals and institutions equipped to organize a nationwide domestic monitoring effort for the 1994 national elections.

NDI has continued its program with the Civic Alliance/Observation '94, an umbrella of more than 400 civic organizations throughout Mexico, to conduct election related activities in Mexico in preparation for the August elections. The program involves assisting the Civic Alliance to organize seminars on electoral procedures and observer training throughout the Mexican interior. NDI has advised the Civic Alliance on the system design for the nationwide PVT to be conducted on election day.

Through these programs, NDI has collaborated with the Civic Alliance to build support among local civic organizations throughout Mexico for the PVT. Finally, NDI will assist the Civic Alliance in implementing the PVT on election day. The Institute has also begun contact with other, newly created domestic observer groups, such as the National Organization of Election Observation of Teachers and COPARMEX, a business union.

NDI's has designed its programs to enhance Mexican civic groups' organizational capabilities in monitoring this year's national elections so as to promote citizen confidence and participation in the Mexican electoral process. Similarly, NDI has aimed to help these organizations implement election related activities in a nonpartisan, professional manner. These activities are being carried out in coordination with the United Nations. The UN is in Mexico to 1) evaluate the electoral process and 2) "observe the observers" as they conduct their pre-election and election day activities.

PROJECT OBJECTIVES

The recent electoral reform efforts in Mexico have led the Federal Electoral Institute (IFE) to open the 1994 Mexican elections to foreign visitors for the first time. Several monitoring delegations are expected to participate in the Mexican elections.

During the past three years, NDI representatives have maintained communication with the three major political parties, leaders of IFE, and other domestic and international nongovernmental organizations in Mexico. Through its experience in Mexico and throughout the world, NDI has determined that an international monitoring delegation would contribute significantly to the transparency of the 1994 elections.

The objectives of this project are to:

- 1) encourage public participation and confidence in the electoral process throughout the network of informed international monitors;
- 2) help deter electoral irregularities on election day;
- 3) develop and implement a system for comprehensive substantiated reports on the elections from the monitors; and

- 4) promote greater understanding regarding the appropriate role of international and domestic monitors in the electoral process.

PROJECT ACTIVITIES

Based on NDI's previous experience in monitoring elections throughout the world, the Institute has developed a comprehensive election monitoring program. The program includes a sustained field presence through August, and an international monitoring delegation.

A. Election Day

NDI intends to sponsor the participation of approximately 20 delegates. The delegation would be multinational in composition. The delegation would arrive in Mexico four days before election day for briefings from the resident program staff and the appropriate government, election, political party, and NGO officials at the national level. NDI would divide the delegation into approximately 15 groups and deploy to the regions for similar briefings on the local level. On election day, the deployment teams would visit various polling sites in the Federal District and throughout the Mexican interior. The delegates would monitor the balloting and counting processes at each of the selected polling stations. Following the election, NDI would conduct a debriefing to discuss the findings of the deployment teams. NDI would then prepare and issue a post-election statement.

NDI would conduct its activities in a nonpartisan manner in accordance with Mexican law as well as international standards for election monitoring. NDI would not assume responsibility for supervising the elections nor would NDI involve itself directly in election activities.

B. Post-election Follow-up

NDI would conduct follow-up activities that involve preparing a final report and, depending on the resources available, monitoring political developments in Mexico. Specifically, NDI would investigate the handling of election related complaints and interviews with representatives of contesting parties and administrative bodies.

NDI recognizes that the 1994 elections could mark an historic moment in Mexican politics. Mexico is confronted with the genuine possibility that an opposition party will defeat the ruling PRI, for the first time since it assumed control in 1929. All leading Mexicans must identify the immediate and post-election challenges to and opportunities for democratic governance under new leadership.

PROJECT EVALUATION

NDI intends to monitor and evaluate the program according to established evaluation procedures. NDI would request written and oral reports from the international participants upon return to their respective countries.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC INSTITUTE FOR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
MEXICO ELECTIONS BUDGET

I.	Salaries and Fringe Benefits		46,615
A.	Salaries:		33,440
	1 President	@ 23% - 2 months	
	1 Sr. Assoc for Elections	@ 45% - 2 months	
	1 Sr. Assoc. for Governance	@ 12% - 2 months	
	1 Sen. Program Officer	@ 75% - 2 months	
	1 Prog. Officer	@ 75% - 2 months	
	2 Prog. Assistant	@ 50% - 2 months	
	1 Logistics Manager	@ 75% - 2 months	
	3 Logistics Coordinators	@ 50% - 2 months	
B.	Benefits @ 39.4%		13,175
II.	Supplies & Equipment		5,500
A.	Supplies		2,000
B.	Equipment Rental		3,500
	1. Xerox (in-country)	1,000	
	2. Computer and Printer (in-country)	500	
	3. Cellular Phones	2,000	
III.	Communications		6,000
A.	Telephone, Fax, E-Mail and Telex		4,000
B.	Postage and Courier		2,000
IV.	Travel and Per Diem		138,656
A.	International Airfare		32,500
	1. Pre-election delegation	2,000	
	a. 2 U.S. @ 1000	2,000	
	2. Observer Delegation	30,500	
	a. 7 Staff @ 1000	7,000	
	b. 10 U. S. - Mexico @ 1000	10,000	
	c. 1 RT Argentina - Mexico @ 2000	2,000	
	d. 1 RT Paraguay - Mexico @ 2000	2,000	
	e. 1 RT Peru - Mexico @ 2000	2,000	
	f. 1 RT Nicaragua - Mexico @ 600	600	
	g. 1 RT Panama - Mexico @ 800	800	
	h. 1 RT El Salvador - Mexico @ 800	800	

	i. 1 RT London - Mexico @ 2200	2,200	
	j. 1 RT Ireland - Mexico @ 2700	2,700	
	k. 1 RT Guatemala - Mexico @400	400	
B. Per Diem			75,656
1. Pre-election Delegation		1,568	
4 people x 2 days @ \$196			
2. Observer Delegation		74,088	
a. 2 staff x 21 days x \$196	8,232		
b. 5 staff x 35 days x \$196	34,300		
c. 9 delegates x 9 days x \$196	15,876		
d. 10 delegates x 8 days x \$196	15,680		
C. Local Travel/Transportation			27,500
1. In-country Staff		3,500	
2. Observer Delegation		24,000	
D. Other Travel Costs			3,000
1. Excess baggage weight		2,000	
2. Passport/Visa taxes		1,000	
V. Contractual Services			12,300
A. Printing			2,300
B. Interpreter/Translator			7,000
C. In-country Temp. Staff			3,000
VII. Other Direct Costs			7,125
A. Bank Charges			625
B. Workshops, Meetings, Conferences			4,000
C. Public Information Costs			2,000
D. Subscriptions, Memberships, Training Books			500
TOTAL DIRECT COSTS			216,196
X. INDIRECT COSTS @ 27.2% of Total			58,805
TOTAL			275,001
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