PD-ABI-491

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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)

AID/LAC/P-772

PROJECT NUMBER: 598-0591.NDI

UNCLASSIFIED

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

PROJECT DATA SHEET

1. TRANSACTION CODE: C (A = Add, C = Change, D = Delete) — Amendment Number: _____

DOCUMENT CODE: 3

2. COUNTRY/ENTITY: LAC Regional

3. PROJECT NUMBER: 598-0591

4. BUREAU/OFFICE: LAC/DI — 05

5. PROJECT TITLE (maximum 40 characters): Human Rights Initiatives

6. PROJECT ASSISTANCE COMPLETION DATE (PACD): MM 02 DD 28 YY 96

7. ESTIMATED DATE OF OBLIGATION (Under 'B', below, enter 1, 2, 3, or 4)
A. Initial FY 93 B. Quarter 2 C. Final FY 95

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

A. FUNDING SOURCE	FIRST FY ____ B. FX	C. L/C	D. TOTAL	LIFE OF PROJECT E. FX	F. L/C	G. TOTAL
AID Appropriated Total						
(Grant)	(900)	( )	(900)	(32,036)	( )	(32,036)
(Loan)	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )
Other U.S. 1.						
Other U.S. 2.						
Host Country						
Other Donor(s)						
TOTALS	900		900	32,036		32,036

9. SCHEDULE OF AID FUNDING ($000)

A. APPROPRIATION	B. PRIMARY PURPOSE CODE	C. PRIMARY TECH CODE 1 Grant	2 Loan	D. OBLIGATION TO DATE 1. Grant	2. Loan	E. AMOUNT APPROVED THIS ACTION 1. Grant	2. Loan	F. LIFE OF PROJECT 1. Grant	2. Loan
(1)ESF				6,407		1,300		16,438	
(2)PSEE				15,596				15,596	
(3)EHR				2				2	
(4)									
TOTALS				22,005		1,300		32,036	

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 the project is to support selected regional initiatives aimed at expanding political and civil liberties throughout the Latin America and Caribbean region.

14. SCHEDULED EVALUATIONS
Interim MM YY MM YY Final MM 01 YY 95

15. SOURCE/ORIGIN OF GOODS AND SERVICES
[X] 000 [ ] 941 [X] Local [ ] Other (specify)

16. AMENDMENTS/NATURE OF CHANGE PROPOSED (This is page 1 of a ____ page PP Amendment.)

This amendment is to provide funding to the National Democratic Institute to promote free elections and democratic values and to improve the ability of newly elected officials to govern effectively.

17. APPROVED BY
Signature: A. S. Williams
Title: A-AA/LAC, Aaron Williams
Date Signed: MM 01 DD 29 YY 93

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

AID 1330-4 (3-89)

INSTRUCTIONS

The approved Project Data Sheet summarizes basic data on the project and **must** provide reliable data for entry into the Country Program Data Bank (CPDB). As a general rule blocks 1 thru 16 are to be completed by the originating office or bureau. It is the responsibility of the reviewing bureau to assume that whenever the original Project Data Sheet is revised, the Project Data Sheet conforms to the revision.

Block 1 -- Enter the appropriate letter code in the box, if a change, indicate the Amendment Number.

Block 2 — Enter the name of the Country, Region or other Entity.

Block 3 — Enter the Project Number assigned by the field mission or an AID/W bureau.

Block 4 — Enter the sponsoring Bureau/Office Symbol and Code. *(See Handbook 18, Appendix D.)*

Block 5 — Enter the Project title *(stay within brackets limited to 40 characters).*

Block 6 — Enter the Estimated Project Assistance Completion Date. *(See Chapter 7B.7)*

Block 7A — Enter the FY for the first obligation of AID funds for the project.
Block 7B — Enter the quarter of FY for the first AID funds obligation.
Block 7C — Enter the FY for the last AID funds obligations.

Block 8 — Enter the amounts from the 'Summary Cost Estimates' and 'Financial Table' of the Project Data Sheet.

NOTE: The L/C column must show the estimate U.S. dollars to be used for the financing of local cost by AID on the lines corresponding to AID.

Block 9 — Enter the amounts and details from the Project Data Sheet section reflecting the estimated rate of use of AID funds.
Block 9A — Use the Alpha Code. *(See Handbook 18, Appendix D for guidance)*
Blocks 9B., C1. & C2. — See Handbook 18, Appendix D for guidance. The total of columns 1 and 2 of F must equal the AID appropriated funds total of 8G.

Blocks 10 & 11 — See Handbook 18, Appendix D for guidance.

Block 12 — Enter the codes and amounts attributable to each concern for Life of Project. *(See Handbook 18, Appendix D for coding)*

Block 13 — Enter the Project Purpose as it appears in the approved PID Facesheet, or as modified during the project development and reflected in the Project Data Sheet.

Block 14 — Enter the evaluation(s) scheduled in this section.

Block 15 — Enter the information related to the procurement taken from the appropriate section of the Project Data Sheet.

Block 16 — This block is to be used with requests for the amendment of a project.

Block 17 — This block is to be signed and dated by the Director of the originating office. The Project Data Sheet will not be reviewed if this Data Sheet is not signed and dated. Do not initial.

Block 18 — This date is to be provided by the office or bureau responsible for the processing of the document covered by this Data Sheet.

PROJECT AUTHORIZATION

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, I hereby authorize the Human Rights Initiatives: National Democratic Institute Project for the Latin America and the Caribbean Region involving planned obligations of not to exceed $1,300,000 in grant funds over a three year period from the date of authorization, subject to the availability of funds in accordance with the A.I.D. 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 $33,036,000. The planned life of the project is three years from the date of initial obligation.

2. The purposes of the project are to promote free elections and democratic values and to improve the ability of newly elected officials to govern effectively. Project activities include election monitoring and the promotion of election reform, and training of national and local elected officials.

3. The Agreement(s) which may be negotiated and executed by the officer to whom such authority is delegated in accordance with A.I.D. regulations and Delegations of Authority shall be subject to the following essential terms and covenants and major conditions 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 the United States, except as A.I.D. may otherwise agree in writing. Local procurement, in accordance with the Agency's Buy America policy, is permitted.

b. Ocean Shipping: Ocean shipping financed by A.I.D. under the project shall, except as A.I.D. may otherwise agree in writing, be financed only on flag vessels of the United States.

Acting Assistant Administrator
Bureau for Latin America and the Caribbean

1/29/93
Date

Agency for International Development
Washington, D.C. 20523

January 14, 1993

TO: Jay Bergman, FA/OP/B/LA

FROM: Kenneth Schofield, Director, LAC/DI

SUBJECT: Justification for Non-Competitive Award to the National Democratic Institute (NDI)

Handbook 13, Chapter 2, Paragraph 3, Exceptions, states that competition in the award of a grant is not required in cases where the technical office has determined that the recipient has "exclusive or predominant capability based on experience, specialized facilities or technical competence, or based on an existing relationship with the cooperating country or beneficiaries." On the basis that the intended recipient meets this criteria, LAC proposes a $1.2 million non-competitive cooperative agreement to NDI in support of their program to promote free elections and democratic values and to improve the ability of newly elected officials to govern effectively.

NDI is a quasi-governmental organization which focusses on governance and political party development abroad. Like its counterpart, the International Republican Institute, these organizations were created with the goal of supporting democracy in regions of the world where the movement toward greater freedom, political participation and thus, party growth, could be fostered through such international support. The international activities consist of non-partisan support for political party development, electoral assistance and other governance related programs. NDI offers programs throughout the world. This request relates to activities in the Latin America region.

To our knowledge, there is no other organization with the same national and international experience in the area of political development, including grassroots education and training in electoral processes working from the United States in the countries designated in the proposal. NDI will provide unique training and education activities in countries where elections are critical to the continuation and evolution of the democratic process. For example, the NDI has worked in Paraguay since the return to democratic rule in 1989, and developed special expertise in the country's electoral system. Likewise, NDI has performed special activities in Mexico on training domestic observers, which will be continued in this new cooperative agreement.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC INSTITUTE FOR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

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October 21, 1992

Mr. Kenneth Schofield
Office of Democratic Initiatives, LAC
U.S. Agency for International Development
Room 3253
320 21st Street, NW
Washington, D.C. 20523

Dear Ken:

Enclosed is NDI's revised proposal on democratic transition assistamce to Latin America. The proposal, we beleive, clarifies the issues raised during our September meeting.

As requested, we have detailed and budgeted for specific activities and allocated a portion of the grant for "rapid responce" programs. We have also expanded the functional areas of election observation and governance. Election observation will include technical assistance in electoral reform, international observer delegations and support for domestic observers and civic education campaigns. Governance programs will include legislative training and municipal reform activities.

We hope this revised proposal provides you with the necessary details while still allowing NDI to respond quickly to political developments in Latin America. If you have any further questions or want any additional information, please let us know.

Sincerely,

Kenneth D. Wollack
Executive Vice President

Mark Feierstein
Senior Program Officer

KW/shg

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PROPOSAL FOR LATIN AMERICAN DEMOCRATIC TRANSITION ASSISTANCE

PROJECT SUMMARY

NDI proposes to conduct political assistance programs in Latin American and Caribbean countries from FY1993 through FY1995 to strengthen new democracies. The programs would be designed to promote free elections and democratic values and to improve the ability of newly elected officials to govern effectively. Program activities will include: 1) election monitoring and the promotion of election reform and 2) training of national and local elected officials.

BACKGROUND

NDI programs in Latin America are designed to strengthen the fragile institutions critical to the survival and evolution of democracy. Recent events in Haiti, Venezuela and Peru are a reminder that much work remains to be done to help consolidate democracy in the region. The challenge for Latin Americans now is to expand participation and build confidence in the democratic process, consolidate democratic institutions and strengthen civilian rule. It is critical that newly elected leaders have the capacity to deal with the problems that affect people's daily lives.

Unfortunately, many of today's leaders have the best of intentions but are frustrated by their states' institutional incapacity. Many new officials lack experience and training Legislatures have historically been rubber stamps rather than forums for national debate and a source of policy initiatives. Today, legislatures are often perceived as obstructing government action. Municipal governments have historically been debilitated by systems that have concentrated resources and power in the central government. Now, many central governments are decentralizing, but local governments are ill equipped to assume new responsibilities. Officials who staff bureaucracies at the national and local levels are often political appointees with little if any experience or training in public affairs, rather than professional civil servants.

In the aftermath of transition elections, opportunities arise in which democratic assistance can be critical. Although long-term support for political parties, legislatures and other democratic institutions is crucial, it is also necessary to support the immediate efforts of newly elected officials seeking to restructure entire economic and political systems. These officials often lack knowledge of the experiences of other democratic countries or countries that have recently gone through a transition process. Timely assistance can contribute to an informed public debate on such issues as election reform and local government legislation, as well as promote citizen awareness of and involvement in the formation of public policy. If new

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democratic leaders are perceived to be ineffective and inefficient, citizens may become disillusioned with democratic rule, thereby threatening the survival of democracy.

This proposal is designed to provide NDI with modest resources to respond quickly to democratic development opportunities during critical moments of the transition process. Such assistance can lay the foundation for longer term institution building.

Given the challenges that civilian officials confront in Latin America, NDI is prepared to develop programs to train municipal and legislative officeholders and support civic- and voter-education efforts. NDI has already implemented these types of programs in Latin America, but they now must be expanded. Election monitoring programs, which will still be important in some countries, will become less necessary as countries acquire successful track records administering free and fair elections and parties and civic groups develop their own monitoring capabilities.

During the past three years, NDI has utilized funds from AID for election-related programs throughout the hemisphere. AID provided NDI with a $300,000 grant during fiscal year 1990 to support election-related activities in Latin America and the Caribbean. That grant was extended in fiscal year 1991 for an additional $200,000. The activities carried out with the second tranche of money include:

- In Mexico, a civic group utilized financial assistance and technical advice from NDI to organize an independent vote count in Mexico City for the mid-term congressional elections in August 1991. NDI also helped the civic group -- the Council for Democracy -- organize an international forum on election reform in April 1992. The forum, which was attended by the major political parties, civic groups and the electoral council, dealt with registration lists, identification cards, the composition of election boards and campaign financing. The council published a report, with recommendations, on the seminar and has distributed copies throughout the country to election officials, political and civic leaders and the press.

- In Paraguay, NDI organized a 16-person international delegation to observe the May 26, 1991 municipal elections. A 97-page report on the electoral process has been produced and has been widely distributed. Also in Paraguay, NDI entered into a cooperative agreement with the Center for Democratic Studies to enable the center to conduct civic and voter education programs to increase participation in the December 1, 1991, constituent assembly elections.

In response to a request from the city council of Asunción, the Center for Democratic Studies used a portion of its grant funds to organize a "national encounter" discussion in which 180 town council members participated. Topics discussed in the November 1991 conference included decentralization, constitutional reform, tax reform, urban planning and transportation. The program resulted in the councilmembers agreeing to form an association to conduct training seminars on local governance issues.

PROPOSAL

NDI plans to develop programs in the following areas during the next three years in Latin America and the Caribbean:

A. Election Observing/Technical Assistance

NDI has extensive experience in electoral issues. The Institute has organized international observer delegations around the world and has provided funding and technical assistance to organizations that have carried out voter education programs, monitored elections and conducted parallel vote counts.

NDI has developed a reputation as the leading nongovernmental organization in the field of election observing. NDI missions have encouraged participation in the process, deterred irregularities and, where necessary, denounced fraudulent elections. This has been accomplished by focusing attention on the process before, during and after election day, recruiting high profile leaders and delegates, developing specific techniques for identifying fraudulent practices and issuing comprehensive reports on the process.

NDI election-related activities, however, include more than just election observing. NDI missions in Haiti, Czechoslovakia and Senegal have advised on election reforms. NDI training programs in Chile, Panama, Nicaragua, Zambia, Bulgaria and elsewhere have encouraged more effective election monitoring of the balloting and counting processes by domestic observers.

Election-related programs would involve the following:

1. Electoral Reform

At the request of political parties, electoral bodies, legislatures and foreign governments, NDI has organized international teams of election experts to assess other countries' electoral systems.

In 1991, recommendations by an NDI-sponsored international delegation were endorsed by a multiparty commission established by Senegalese President Abdou Diouf to review the country's electoral system. At the request of Diouf, and with the approval of opposition groups, NDI organized the delegation of election experts from five countries, led by former U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations Donald McHenry. The delegation visited Dakar to assess the country's elections laws and procedures and to recommend reform options. The delegations's recommendations formed the basis of an agreement between the ruling and opposition parties on the conduct of future elections. The NDI delegation's findings, which have been published in English and French, have also been the subject of interest in other countries seeking to strengthen their electoral systems.

NDI organized similar teams of election experts to study the electoral laws in Cameroon,

Czechoslovakia and Slovenia. In April 1992, NDI supported a seminar in Mexico City to deal with such technical electoral issues as compiling registration lists and distributing voter identification cards.

FY93 Work Plan

With this grant, NDI will continue to support efforts in Mexico to promote discussion on election reform. The Council for Democracy has submitted a proposal to NDI to conduct a comparative study on electoral legislation in Latin America and elsewhere. NDI would enter into a cooperative agreement with the Council to finance research and publish and distribute the study. The study would be designed for electoral officials and political and civic leaders. The study would represent a follow-up to the report the Council published after its April 1992 international seminar on election reform [see above] and would provide more detailed information about other electoral systems to contribute to the continued debate over electoral reform.

2. Observer Delegations

The most likely candidates for election observing over the next three years in Latin America are Paraguay, which will hold its first presidential election since the 1989 national elections held just after the overthrow of Alfredo Stroessner, and Bolivia, where concern about electoral irregularities exists.

In both of these cases, a pre-election monitoring mission would first visit the country two to three months before the elections. Through meetings with election officials, political party leaders and others connected with the election process, these missions will assess and gather information on the pre-election environment.

In addition to identifying potential problems, the mission will encourage participation in the process, augment confidence in the system and, where necessary, urge changes in electoral procedures by the government and/or electoral council. These missions will assess the feasibility of an NDI-organized election observer mission and identify the approach necessary for a credible observation (i.e. size of delegation, cities to visit, aspects of the process requiring the most intense scrutiny, etc.) Upon its return, the survey mission will issue a report of its findings.

The size of the delegation would be determined according to the anticipated outcomes and objectives of the monitoring process. Before arrival, the delegation members will receive briefing material, which will include the pre-election monitoring report, the terms of reference for the delegation, the country's election law and constitution, and other relevant materials concerning the election process. Upon arrival in the country, NDI staff will conduct briefing sessions for the delegation and organize meetings with representatives of the government, political party leaders, the election tribunal and important government organizations.

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Before election day, the delegates will be divided into teams and deployed to various regions of the country. Within their assigned regions, the teams will meet with local officials, political party representatives and others involved with the electoral process. The purpose of these meetings is to identify problems in the pre-election phase, which is critical for a comprehensive evaluation of the process.

On election day, the teams will observe the opening of the polls and travel to polling sites in their assigned region. Throughout their visits to the various polling sites, the team will interview party pollwatchers, election officials and voters to ascertain whether problems have occurred. To deter fraud in the counting process, the teams will remain in their assigned regions until a significant portion of the counting process is concluded.

One or two days after the elections, the delegation will regroup for a debriefing session and, based on its observations and other credible information received by the delegation, prepare a statement. As with previous observer missions, a consensus statement will be released at a press conference by the delegation leaders.

FY93 Work Plan

The presence of observer delegations in Paraguay and Bolivia will promote confidence in the electoral processes and help deter irregularities. The most recent elections in **Paraguay**, held in May 1991 to elect municipal officials, were marred by serious administrative shortcomings. These were most evident on election day, which was marked by confusion and chaos in many areas. As a result, elections in 14 municipalities were suspended due to various administrative problems. Had these been national elections, the suspensions and cancellations could have produced a national crisis.

Bolivia has held presidential elections in 1985 and 1989, but party leaders still fear that the process is not completely fair. Election day irregularities, such as double voting and ballot box stuffing, is expected, particularly in the interior. Moreover, there is fear that some candidates may not willingly acknowledge defeat.

In addition to the planned observer delegations in Bolivia and Paraguay in 1993, NDI will consider observing presidential elections in Mexico and the Dominican Republic in 1994. This will depend upon local developments and NDI's priorities at the time. No final decision will be made until all major parties from these countries agree to an NDI delegation. The size and focus of these delegations will also be determined in consultation with the political parties there and NDI's assessment of the needs of each country.

3. Domestic Election Monitors and Civic Education Groups

NDI has provided assistance to nonpartisan and multipartisan organizations around the

world to monitor elections and organize civic education programs. Such assistance can be in the form of technical assistance programs and/or financial support. Although not primarily a grant-making organization, NDI provides "cooperative agreements" to civic groups for specific voter- and civic-education programs. The local organization normally assumes planning and logistical responsibilities, while NDI supplements these activities by providing technical assistance through international experts. The information rendered by the international participants help the leaders of the nonpartisan organizations to effectively implement their proposed programs.

NDI has assisted various organizations in establishing and implementing programs to encourage voter registration and turnout or to explain the mechanics of the balloting process. NDI provides international faculty for individual consultations or large scale training workshops relating to the activities of the institution. By supporting local civic groups, NDI is better able to identify program possiblities and respond quickly to requests for assistance.

Technical assistance and cooperative agreements have been used by NDI to establish civic organizations, such as the Guyanese Electoral Assistance Bureau, the Pro-Democracy Association in Romania and the Bulgarian Association for Fair Elections and Civil Rights. Others, such as the Namibia Peace Plan Study and Contact Group and Participa in Chile, were organizations that had been created before receiving NDI support.

After transitional elections, election monitoring groups have often evolved into broader organizations engaged in civic education and political training. NDI would support such groups to encourage continued political participation.

In Latin America, NDI has worked extensively with the Center for Democratic Studies (CED) in Paraguay. In preparation for presidential elections, NDI sponsored a February 1989 visit of two Chilean experts, Genaro Arriagada, coordinator of the No Campaign in the 1988 plebiscite, and Edgardo Mimica, a political consultant who designed an independent vote tabulation for the 1988 plebiscite. Arriagada and Mimica provided valuable information to the CED on civic- and voter-education programs. NDI followed that training with financial support to the CED to enable it to publish and distribute more than 100,000 pamphlets and 5,000 posters explaining the registration process. In 1991, NDI continued its support of the CED by helping to fund a series of training workshops for domestic observers for the 1991 municipal elections.

NDI also provided financial and technical assistance to a nonpartisan civic organization in Guyana, the Electoral Assistance Bureau. With the help of Selywn Ryan, a noted Caribbean pollster from Trinidad, the EAB conducted a door-to-door check of the voter registry. The findings of the EAB showed the list to be seriously flawed, and the electoral commission agreed to correct the list.

NDI's most recent program with domestic monitors in Latin America took place in the Mexican state of Chihuahua on the northern border with the United States. The program was designed to help Mexican civic groups monitor the gubernatorial election on July 12. The

program had three elements: technical and financial assistance for an independent vote tabulation; support for a seminar on election observing; and assistance to civic groups for election-day monitoring.

NDI extended cooperative agreements to two civic organizations based in Mexico City to allow them to support the monitoring efforts in Chihuahua. These groups helped train and deploy hundreds of observers throughout the state and conducted a statewide quick count to project the results of the gubernatorial race. Glenn Cowan, NDI's adviser on independent vote tabulations, worked with the organizers to select a sample, to develop a system to receive the results and to interpret the results.

NDI also supported a seminar on election monitoring, which was organized by a Mexican organization, the Wave for Democracy, one week before the elections. About 90 people, representing the opposition parties, a dissident PRI faction and local civic groups, attended the seminar. NDI international participants from BAFE in Bulgaria and PARTICIPA in Chile described their experiences in monitoring elections and also explained the role of civic groups in election observation. The international participants also suggested complementary projects to bolster democratic awareness in Mexico.

FY93 Work Plan

NDI plans to continue its support for domestic election monitoring efforts in Mexico by providing technical and financial assistance to civic groups observing the gubernatorial elections in the northwestern state of Sinaloa scheduled for November 8. NDI plans to support civic groups for two state elections in Mexico in 1993, utilizing money from this AID grant. Those programs would be modeled after the successful Chihuahua program but will also contain assistance to enable civic groups to verify voter registration lists. The objectives of these programs will be to improve Mexican civic groups' ability to accurately and credibly monitor elections and to help Mexican political parties and civic groups verify official election results. By the 1994 presidential elections, the civic groups will want to have established their credibility as nonpartisan and sophisticated observers of all aspects of the electoral process.

NDI plans an extensive program to support civic groups throughout the country to monitor the presidential elections. Given the task of supporting a nationwide monitoring effort in a country as large as Mexico, it will be necessary for NDI to seek funding from other sources to complement the funds in this grant.

Later this year, NDI plans to publish a comprehensive manual on election monitoring designed for domestic groups. NDI would use funds under this grant to translate the document into Spanish and distribute it throughout Latin America. NDI Senior Associate for Electoral Processes, Larry Garber, is writing the handbook. Mr. Garber authored a book in 1984, *Guidelines for International Election Observing*, which has become an indispensable tool for election monitors throughout the world. *Guidelines*, which is in its third printing, has been

widely distributed in English, Spanish and French. The new manual will incorporate NDI's experiences during the past eight years with special emphasis on the role of domestic groups in election observing.

4. Participation of Latin American participants in NDI-sponsored programs in other regions & consultations in Washington, DC.

Election observer missions, election-related seminars and workshops and governance programs outside the Western Hemisphere provide excellent opportunities to familiarize individuals from Latin American and the Caribbean about the transitions toward democracy in other countries. For this reason, NDI often invites individuals from Latin American and Caribbean countries to participate in programs in other regions. An example of the importance of such participation is Miles Fitzpatrick, a lawyer from Guyana who participated in NDI's election observer delegation to Paraguay, where he learned about the work of the Center for Democratic Studies. Fitzpatrick returned to Georgetown to found the Electoral Assistance Bureau, a civic organization that has conducted voter education programs throughout Guyana and scrutinized the voter registry. Julio Faesler, the president of the Council for Democracy in Mexico, also learned about election monitoring as a member of NDI's delegation in Paraguay. Two members of the council's board observed elections in Bulgaria and Guatemala.

During the course of the program, NDI might host working luncheons or dinners in Washington to consult with regional and country experts on ongoing program activities. The meetings could also include visiting Latin American civic or political leaders who would discuss issues relevant to NDI's democratization programs.

NDI would also engage in ongoing consultations and hold briefing sessions or program activities with AID, the State Department and Members of Congress and congressional staff.

Costs for these consultations would be covered by the reserve funds of the other direct costs line item.

B. Governance

Governance programs are the most effective way for NDI to support political parties and to increase their capacity to strengthen democratic institutions through effective administration of those institutions. The threat to democracy in Latin America is not necessarily that political parties lack followers or a national organization (on the contrary, many countries in Latin America have large and well-organized political parties), but the inability of parties to govern once in office. In many cases, there are few qualified people to run or staff government offices and present legislative initiatives. It is critical to encourage the strengthening of competent civilian government institutions that will merit public confidence, diminish the concentration of

political power and foster public participation.

With this grant, NDI plans to work with national and local legislatures to provide critical assistance on a short-term basis. For example, if a national legislature is considering legislation in a particular area, NDI can respond quickly to a request for international experts to provide information and options and thereby contribute to an informed debate. In December 1991, when the president of the Chilean Congress requested an expert familiar with local government issues, NDI was able to respond quickly and was able to organize the consultations to take place during the debate in the Congress.

Long-term training of the members of the national legislature would not be included in this program. Similarly, NDI would work with newly elected mayors and city councilmen on immediate needs rather than provide long-term governance training. For example, NDI might, as it has in Paraguay and the former Soviet Union, help local officials establish an association or national network to enable them to share experiences and pool resources. In the Soviet Union, NDI's initial training program led to the formation of the Association of Russian Cities, which now include 86 member cities.

1. Legislative Training

The institutionalization of strong, independent legislative branches is essential to the success of democracy. Legislative branches can act as forums for opposition parties, as institutional checks on the executive branch and as the most representative and democratic decision-making institution. Congresses in new democracies face many obstacles, including lack of expertise and resources.

NDI legislative training programs could focus on procedural issues, such as rules of order, the selection of committees or the creation of legislative agendas. Programs dealing with these issues were particularly effective in Eastern Europe when newly elected parliaments struggled to handle the daily tasks of legislation. Legislative training could also focus on legislation before congress that define the relationship between the national and local governments. In Chile, NDI sent George Latimer, former mayor of St. Paul and former president of the National League of Cities, to consult with Chilean legislators debating a municipal reform bill. The consultations provided legislators with a practical perspective of the responsibilities of state and local government and how they coordinated their activities with the national government.

2. Municipal Reform

Many Latin American countries are engaged in municipal reform efforts designed to increase citizen participation in government decision making at the local level and make the government more responsive to citizens' local needs. A more decentralized political

environment often leads to an intensified focus on issues of local government capacity. In order for democracy to be sustained, public trust in local authorities must be won and maintained. The importance of municipal assistance is further enhanced since local governments often provide a training ground for future national leaders.

NDI has organized a series of programs to increase lawmakers' understanding of local governance and the scope and limits of local government power. The programs are designed to help local government officials increase their effectiveness as public servants.

NDI proposes to provide basic information to local government officials through workshops conducted by officials from countries with relevant experience. The programs would be tailored to the immediate needs of the country, but could include issues such as collecting taxes, administering a budget or defining the relationship with the national government.

FY93 Work Plan

Under this grant, NDI expects to develop a legislative training program in Guyana and local government programs in Guatemala and Colombia.

NDI hopes to begin its work in **Guyana** immediately after the October 5 national elections. These elections are likely to initiate a transition toward democracy that will only be successful if Guyana's weak governing institutions are strengthened. Newly elected legislators accustomed to working in a weak parliament relative to the executive branch will need training to carry out their legislative functions effectively. To begin this process, NDI would organize a two-day seminar for the members of Parliament in January 1993. Legislators and congressional staff from Europe, the United States and Latin America would discuss legislative procedures; executive-legislative relations; the budget process; and relations between the majority and minority parties in the legislature.

In **Guatemala**, the eventual negotiated end to the civil war will provide local leaders in areas of conflict with responsibilities they have not had for more than 30 years. Local leaders throughout the country will be working to administer funds -- 8 percent of the national budget -- which has been provided to them since 1985. NDI proposes to organize seminars to train local officials elected in the January 1995 elections. The seminars, to be held in sites throughout the country, would cover municipal budget and finance, interaction between local and national government policy and relations between mayors and city councils. International participants would include mayors, city councilmen and municipal experts from the United States, Europe and Latin America.

In **Colombia**, democratic reforms, including the holding of elections for mayors and governors, have been instituted in recent years. The domination of the two traditional political parties -- the Liberals and Conservatives -- has been challenged by the M-19, formerly a guerrilla group, and the country's new constitution makes it easier for new political parties to

win local and national elections. NDI has received a number of requests from political and civic leaders in Colombia to help consolidate the democratic process by training legislators at the local level. NDI expects the program to involve seminars on local governance to begin to familiarize Colombian officials with different forms of managing municipalities.

Requests for governance programs are sometimes made to NDI on short notice, such as was the case in Chile. In addition to working in Colombia, Guatemala and Guyana, NDI will reserve some funds to be able to respond quickly in other cases.

PROJECT OBJECTIVES

The main objectives of the programs are to:

1. Strengthen institutions, such as political parties, civic organizations and municipal governments, which foster and sustain democracy.

2. Expand participation and increase confidence in electoral processes.

3. Promote free and fair electoral processes.

4. Provide an opportunity for those living in nondemocratic regimes or newly emerging democracies to be exposed to successful democratic models in other regions.

PROJECT EVALUATION

To evaluate the progress of its programs, NDI will solicit responses from the international experts and in-country participants through written evaluations. NDI staff will also contact government, political and civic leaders to assess the effectiveness of programs. NDI will provide a written assessment to AID after the completion of each program. For programs that require a cooperative agreement with a local organization, NDI staff will conduct on-site evaluations and consultations within six months after the completion of the projects.

A. Governance

NDI governance programs are designed to help government officials address local and national issues of their countries. NDI training of government officials will be measured according to the following criteria:

- Have local government officials formulated a development strategy for their communities?

- Has communication between local government officials and the citizenry increased?

- Has communication among local officials increased?

- Has communication and cooperation increased between local and national officials?

B. Support to Nonpartisan and Multipartisan Organizations

Criteria to assess the institutional development and program initiatives of the civic organizations include:

- Has the organization established full-time staff?

- Has a permanent office opened?

- Has the group been successful in recruiting volunteers and establishing chapters outside the main cities?

- Has the group effectively disseminated information to the population through volunteers and local chapters?

- Have national and local organizations begun to develop and promote programs of civic education independent of NDI?

- Has the group written articles for publication?

C. Election Observing/Technical Assistance

1. Election Reform

Criteria used to measure the effectiveness of election reform missions include the following:

- Were the delegation's recommendations utilized in the drafting of electoral legislation?

To evaluate seminars or publications that NDI helps support financially and technically, NDI would consider the following:

- Were the information and conclusions contained in the reports utilized by lawmakers and electoral officials in the writing of electoral laws?

- Did the seminars help educate political, civic and government leaders about different

electoral systems and regulations and contribute to the debate over electoral legislation?

2. Observer Delegations

Criteria to measure the effectiveness of international election observation missions include the following:

- How many polling sites were observed by the group?

- How soon after the polls closed did the delegation release its observations to the press?

- Did the presence of observers, in the view of government, political and civic leaders, help to increase confidence in the electoral process among the citizenry?

- Did the presence of observers help to deter fraud?

- In the event of fraud, did the delegation's statements help to educate voters and the international community about what had transpired and encourage the government and political parties to respect the results?

3. Election Monitoring

NDI has developed a plan to evaluate domestic monitoring efforts, independent vote tabulations and verification of voter registration lists:

a) Independent Vote Count:

- From what percentage of the statistical sample were results acquired?

- How quickly were the results available? Was a projection made the night of the elections in order to deter manipulation of election results?

- Were the results of the quick count disseminated widely?

- Did the international trainers adequately train in-country technicians to organize and implement a parallel vote count for future elections?

b) Election Monitoring:

- Were the public statements and reports of domestic monitoring groups objective and thorough and absent of tendentious phrasing?

- How many volunteers did the groups deploy on election day?

- Were the training sessions and manuals for volunteer observers detailed and informative?

- Were the civic groups' reports and statements disseminated widely?

C) Verification of Voter Registries

- What percentage of the voter registry was verified?

- Did the sample include a geographical and ethnic cross section of the country?

- How were the results disseminated?

- Were the results accepted by the public?

- Did the results lead to any action by the government or the election commission?

ADMINISTRATION

Through its extensive involvement in election-related programs, NDI has developed considerable in-house experience and expertise. Additionally, NDI can call upon a wide range of experts to assist in implementing various program activities.

NDI Senior Program Officer Mark Feierstein will manage most of the programs under this grant. Mr. Feierstein, a graduate of the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy, is the author or co-author of four NDI election reports. He has organized and participated in NDI programs in Chile, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay and Uruguay. Mr. Feierstein's experience includes a year as a reporter for *The Mexico City News*, an English-language daily.

NDI Senior Associate for Electoral Processes Larry Garber will help manage most of the election-related programs. Mr. Garber is the author of *Guidelines for International Election Observing* and has observed elections for NDI and the International Human Rights Law Group in more than 25 countries. He is the author of several articles on election monitoring and the promotion of democracy and human rights.

NDI Program Officer and Grant Administrator Donna Huffman will also be involved in administration of the project. She has been involved in NDI projects in 20 countries in Latin America, Africa, Europe and Asia and has participated in 10 election observation delegations. She is also the co-author of the NDI report on the 1992 municipal elections in Paraguay.

Other NDI staff members also have the necessary expertise to implement these programs.

BUDGET

NDI requests $1,200,000 over three years to carry out the programs outlined above. Every program will be funded by this grant, unless NDI determines to supplement a program with funds from the National Endowment for Democracy or another source. In the latter case, NDI would consult first with AID. NDI also may wish to use funds from this grant to supplement programs funded by the NED. NDI would request permission from AID to do so.

NDI will present one-year plans at the beginning of every fiscal year to provide AID with an outline of NDI's plans for the next 12 months. If a critical need arises somewhere in Latin America, NDI, in consultation with AID, would reprogram funds from the planned programs detailed in this proposal.

Reports and evaluations will be submitted to AID as programs are completed. Each year, NDI will reserve funds to be able to respond to an expected event or request. NDI would reserve the right to initiate expenditures for less than $25,000 without formal approval from AID. NDI, however, would not initiate a program without consulting AID and submitting a written description of the program.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC INSTITUTE FOR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
LATIN AMERICA PROGRAM SUMMARY
FY 1993-1995

	STAFF	BOLIVIA	COLOMBIA	GUATEMALA	GUYANA	G'JUATO	SAN LUIS	PARAGUAY	OBSERVERS	RESERVE FUNDS	TOTAL
I. SALARIES AND BENEFITS	379,148	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	379,148
II. SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT	0	3,500	500	600	1,000	1,000	1,000	3,500	0	2,350	13,450
III. COMMUNICATIONS	0	3,750	1,000	1,100	1,000	1,500	1,500	3,750	0	3,491	17,091
IV. TRAVEL AND PER DIEM	0	62,041	36,254	23,392	16,538	22,862	20,876	63,330	12,000	62,000	319,293
V. CONTRACTUAL SERVICES	0	6,250	1,400	1,600	1,250	3,750	3,750	6,250	0	5,000	29,250
VI. OTHER DIRECT COSTS	0	3,750	1,325	1,650	2,000	2,750	2,750	2,750	2,000	9,000	27,975
VII. SUB AGREEMENTS	0	0	25,000	29,000	30,000	45,000	45,000	0	0	0	174,000
TOTAL DIRECT COSTS	379,148	79,291	65,479	57,342	51,788	76,862	74,876	79,580	14,000	81,841	960,207
INDIRECT COSTS (30.5%)	115,640	24,184	12,346	8,644	6,645	9,718	9,112	24,272	4,270	24,962	239,793
TOTAL COSTS	494,788	103,475	77,825	65,986	58,433	86,580	83,988	103,852	18,270	106,803	1,200,000

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NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC INSTITUTE FOR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
SALARIES FOR STAFF

I. SALARIES, BENEFITS AND INDIRECT COSTS			
Salaries		277,500	
A. 1 Senior Program Officer @ $45,000 x 50% x 3 years	67,500		
B. 1 Grants Administrator @ $45,000 x 40% x 3 years	54,000		
C. 2 Program Officers @ $30,000 x 50% x 3 years	90,000		
D. 2 Program Assistants @ $22,000 x 50% x 3 years	66,000		
Benefits		101,648	
A. $277,500 x 36.63%			
Indirect Costs			
A. $379,148 x 30.50%		115,640	
TOTAL			494,788

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC INSTITUTE FOR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
ELECTION OBSERVATION MISSION
BOLIVIA

			BUDGET
I.	SUPPLIES & EQUIPMENT		3.500
	A. Office Supplies	2,500	
	B. Equipment Rental	1,000	
II.	COMMUNICATIONS		3,750
	A. Telephone	3,000	
	B. Postage	750	
III.	TRAVEL & PER DIEM		62,041
	A. Airfare	43,206	
	1. 1st Survey Trip Trip		
	a. 2 RT United States/Bolivia @ $2022		
	2. 2nd Survey Trip		
	a. 2 RT United States/Bolivia @ $2022		
	b. 1 RT Chile/Bolivia @ $600		
	c. 1 RT Guatemala/Bolivia @ $1600		
	3. Election Delegation		
	a. 4 RT United States/Bolivia @ $2022		
	b. 2 RT Mexico/Bolivia @ $1100		
	c. 1 RT London/Bolivia @ $5000		
	d. 1 RT Spain/Bolivia @ $ 4600		
	e. 1 RT Portugal/Bolivia @ $3200		
	f. 2 Honduras/Bolivia @ $1600		
	g. 2 RT Colombia/Bolivia @ $1015		
	h. 2 RT Guatemala/Bolivia @ $1400		
	i. 2 RT Chile/Bolivia @ $600		
	j. 1 RT Paraguay/Bolivua @ $600		
	B. Per Diem	12,835	
	1. 1st Survey Trip		
	a. 2 NDI staff x 5 days x $85		
	2. 2nd Survey Trip		
	a. 2 NDI staff x 7 days x $85		
	b. 2 persons x 5 days x $85		
	3. Election Observern Delegation		
	a. 3 NDI staff x 9 days x $85		
	b. 15 persons x 6 days x $85		
	C. Local Travel	5,000	
	D. Other Travel Costs	1,000	
IV.	CONTRACTUAL SERVICES		6,250
	A. Printing	4,000	
	B. Translation/Interpretation	2,000	
	C. Interns	250	

V.	OTHER DIRECT COSTS		3,750
	A. Workshops/Meetings/Conferences	3,000	
	B. Public Information Costs	750	
TOTAL DIRECT COSTS			79,291
INDIRECT COSTS			24,184
(30.50% on direct cost less purchase of equipment and cooperative agreements)			
TOTAL			103,475

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC INSTITUE FOR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
LOCAL GOVERNANCE TRAINING PROGRAM
COLOMBIA

			BUDGET
I.	SUPPLIES & EQUIPMENT		500
	A. Office Supplies	400	
	B. Equipment Rental	100	
II.	Communications		1,000
	A. Postage	200	
	B. Telephone	800	
III.	TRAVEL & PER DIEM		36,254
	A. Airfare	21,280	
	1. Advance Trip		
	a. 2 RT United States/Bogota @ $1200		
	2. Cooperative Agreement Trip		
	a. 1 RT United States/Bogota @ $1200		
	3. Bogota and One Regional Training Seminar		
	a. 2 RT United States/Bogota @ $1200		
	b. 1 RT Spain/Bogota @ $ 3980		
	c. 1 RT Paraguay/Bogota @ $1500		
	4. Two Regional Training Seminars		
	a. 2 RT United States/Bogota @ $1200		
	b. 1 RT Portugal/Bogota @ $ 3500		
	c. 1 RT Paraguay/Bogota @ $1500		
	5. Evaluation Trip		
	a. 2 RT United States/Colombia @ $1200		
	B. Per Diem	12,874	
	1. Advance Trip		
	a. 2 NDI staff x 5 days x $157		
	2. Cooperative Agreement Trip		
	a. 1 NDI staff x 4 days x $157		
	3. Bogota & One Regional Training Seminar		
	a. 2 NDI staff x 10 days x $157		
	b. 2 participants x 7 days x $157		
	4. Two Regional Seminars		
	a. 2 NDI staff x 8 days x $157		
	b. 2 participants x 5 days x $157		
	5. Evaluation Trip		
	a. 2 NDI Staff x 4 days x $157		
	C. Local Travel	2,000	
	D. Other Travel Costs	100	
IV.	CONTRACTUAL SERVICES		1,400
	A. Printing	1,300	
	B. Interns	100	

V.	OTHER DIRECT COSTS		1.325	
	A. Workshops & Meetings	500		
	B. Banking Charges	75		
	C. Public Information Costs	750		
VI.	COOPERATIVE AGREEMENT		25,000	
	TOTAL DIRECT COSTS		65,479	
	INDIRECT COSTS		12,346	
	(30.50% on direct costs less equipment purchases and cooperative agreements)			
TOTAL				77,825

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC INSTITUTE FOR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
LOCAL GOVERNANCE TRAINING PROGRAM
GUATEMALA

			BUDGET
I.	SUPPLIES & EQUIPMENT		600
	A. Office Supplies	300	
	B. Equipment Rental	300	
II.	Communications		1,100
	A. Postage	400	
	B. Telephone	700	
III.	TRAVEL & PER DIEM		23,392
	A. Airfare	13,126	
	1. Advance Trip		
	a. 2 RT United States/Guatemala @ $980		
	2. Cooperative Agreement Trip		
	a. 1 RT United States/Guatemala @ $980		
	3. Guatemala City and One Regional Training Seminar		
	a. 2 RT NDI staff/Guatemala @ $980		
	b. 1 RT United States/Guatemala @ $980		
	c. 1 RT Colombia/Guatemala @ $746		
	4. Two Regional Training Seminars		
	a. 2 RT NDI staff/Guatemala @ $980		
	b. 1 RT Paraguay/Guatemala @ $1600		
	c. 1 RT United States/Guatemala @ $980		
	5. Evaluation Trip		
	a. 2 RT United States/Guatemala @ $980		
	B. Per Diem	9,516	
	1. Advance Trip		
	a. 2 NDI staff x 5 days x $122		
	2. Cooperative Agreement Trip		
	a. 1 NDI Staff x 4 days x $122		
	3. Guatemala & One Regional Training Seminar		
	a. 2 NDI staff x 9 days x $122		
	b. 2 participants x 7 days x $122		
	4. Two Regional Seminars		
	a. 2 NDI staff x 7 days x $122		
	b. 2 participants x 5 days x $122		
	5. Evaluation Trip		
	a. 2 NDI staff x 4 days x $122		
	C. Local Travel	500	
	D. Other Travel Costs	250	
IV.	CONTRACTUAL SERVICES		1,600
	A. Printing	1,500	
	B. Interns	100	

V.	OTHER DIRECT COSTS		1,650	
	A. Workshops & Meetings	800		
	B. Banking Charges	100		
	C. Public Inforamtion Costs	750		
VI.	COOPERATIVE AGREEMENT		29,000	
TOTAL			57,342	
INDIRECT COSTS			8,644	
(30.50% on direct costs less equipment purchase and cooperative agreem				
TOTAL				65,986

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC INSTITUTE FOR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
GOVERNANCE PROGRAM
GUYANA

			BUDGET
I.	SUPPLIES & EQUIPMENT		1,000
	A. Office Supplies	500	
	B. Equipment Rental	500	
II.	COMMUNICATIONS		1,000
	A. Telephone	800	
	B. Postage	200	
III.	TRAVEL & PER DIEM		16,538
	A. Airfare	11,200	
	1. Advance Trip		
	a. 1 RT United States/Georgetown @ $1100		
	2. Seminar/Workshops		
	a. 2 RT United States/Georgetown @ $1100		
	b. 1 RT London/Georgetown @ $3800		
	c. 1 RT Chile/Georgetown @ $1900		
	3. Evaluation Trip		
	a. 2 RT United States/Georgetown @ $1100		
	B. Per Diem	4588	
	1. Advance Trip		
	a. 1 persons x 5 days x $124		
	2. Seminar/Workshops		
	a. 4 person x 5 days x $124		
	3. Evaluation Trip		
	a. 2 NDI staff x 6 days x $124		
	C. Local Travel	500	
	D. Other Travel Costs	250	
IV.	CONTRACTUAL SERVICES		1,250
	A. Printing	1,000	
	B. Interns	250	
V.	OTHER DIRECT COSTS		2,000
	A. Workshops/Meetings/Conferences	1.000	
	B. Banking Charges	250	
	C. Public Information Costs	750	
VI.	COOPERATIVE AGREEMENT		30,000
	TOTAL		51,788
	INDIRECT COSTS		6,645
	(30.50% on direct costs less equipment purchase and cooperative agreements)		
TOTAL			58,433

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC INSTITUE FOR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
DOMESTIC MONITOR TRAINING PROGRAM
GUANAJUATO

I.	SUPPLIES & EQUIPMENT		1,000
	A. Supplies	500	
	B. Equipment	500	
II.	COMMUNICATIONS		1,500
	A. Telephone	1,000	
	B. Postage	500	
III.	TRAVEL & PER DIEM		22,862
	A. Airfare	17,090	
	1. Pre-Advance Trip		
	1 RT WDC /Mexico/Guanajuato @ $990		
	2. Advance Trip		
	2 RT WDC/Mexico/Guanajuato @ $990		
	3. Quick Count Consultations		
	1 RT NDI WDC/Guanajuato @ $990		
	4. Quick Count and Seminar		
	2 RT NDI WDC/Guanajuato @ $990		
	1 RT Philippines @ $4000		
	1 RT Chile/Guanajuato @ $2,200		
	5. Election		
	3 RT NDI WDC/Guanajuato @ $990		
	6. Post Election Assessment		
	2 RT NDI WDC/Mexico/Guanajuato @ $990		
	B. Per Diem	4,272	
	1. Pre-Advance Trip		
	1 person x 3 days x $89		
	2. Advance Trip		
	2 people x 6 days x $89		
	3. Quick Count Consultation		
	1 person x 2 days x $89		
	4. Quick Count Conultation and Seminar		
	4 persons x 3 days x $89		
	5. Election		
	3 persons x 3 days x $89		
	6. Post Election Assessment		
	2 people x 5 days x $89		
	C. Local Travel	1,000	
	D. Other Travel Costs	500	
IV.	CONTRACTUAL SERVICES		3,750
	A. Printing	2,000	
	B. Translation/Interpretation	1,500	
	C. Interns	250	

V.	OTHER DIRECT COSTS		2,750	
	A. Meetings & Conferences	1,500		
	B. Public Information Costs	750		
	C. Subscriptions/Bank Charges	500		
VI.	COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS		45,000	
	TOTAL DIRECT COSTS		76,862	
	INDIRECT COSTS		9,718	
	(30.50% on direct costs less equipment purchases and cooperative agreements)			
TOTAL				86,580

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC INSTITUE FOR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
DOMESTIC MONITOR TRAINING PROGRAM
SAN LUIS POTOSI

I.	SUPPLIES & EQUIPMENT		1,000
	A. Supplies	500	
	B. Equipment	500	
II.	COMMUNICATIONS		1,500
	A. Telephone	1,000	
	B. Postage	500	
III.	TRAVEL & PER DIEM		20,876
	A. Airfare	15,806	
	1. Pre-Advance Trip		
	1 RT WDC/ Mexico/San Luis Potosi @ $946		
	2. Advance Trip		
	2 RT WDC/Mexico/San Luis Potosi @ $946		
	3. Quick Count Consultations		
	1 RT NDI WDC/San Luis Potosi @ $946		
	4. Quick Count Consultation and Seminar		
	2 RT NDI WDC/San Luis Potosi @946		
	1 RT Chile/San Luis Potosi @ $2,000		
	1 RT Bulgaria/San Luis Potosi @ $3400		
	5. Election		
	3 RT NDI WDC/San Luis Potosi @ $946		
	6. Post Election Assessment		
	2 RT NDI WDC/Mexico/San Luis Potosi @ $946		
	B. Per Diem	3,570	
	1. Pre-Advance Trip		
	1 person x 3 days x $85		
	2. Advance Trip		
	2 people x 3 days x $85		
	3. Quick Count Consultation		
	1 person x 2 days x $85		
	4. Quick Count Conultation and Seminar		
	4 persons x 3 days x $85		
	5. Election		
	3 persons x 3 days x $85		
	6. Post Election Assessment		
	2 persons x 5 days x $85		
	C. Local Travel	1,000	
	D. Other Travel Costs	500	
IV.	CONTRACTUAL SERVICES		3,750
	A. Printing	2,000	
	B. Translation/Interpretation	1,500	
	C. Interns	250	

V.	OTHER DIRECT COSTS		2,750	
	A. Meetings & Conferences	1,500		
	B. Public Information Costs	750		
	C. Subscriptions/Bank Charges	500		
VI.	COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS		45,000	
	TOTAL DIRECT COSTS		74,876	
	INDIRECT COSTS		9,112	
	(30.50% on direct costs less equipment purchases and cooperative agreements)			
TOTAL				83,988

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC INSTITUTE FOR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
ELECTION OBSERVATION MISSION
PARAGUAY

			BUDGET
I.	SUPPLIES & EQUIPMENT		3,500
	A. Office Supplies	2,500	
	B. Equipment Rental	1,000	
II.	COMMUNICATIONS		3,750
	A. Telephone	3,000	
	B. Postage	750	
III.	TRAVEL & PER DIEM		63,330
	A. Airfare	47740	
	1. 1st Survey Trip Trip		
	a. 2 RT United States/Paraguay @ $1900		
	2. 2nd Survey Trip		
	a. 2 RT United States/Paraguay @ $1900		
	b. 1 RT Chile/Paraguay @ $550		
	c. 1 RT Guatemala/Paraguay @ $1990		
	3. Election Delegation		
	a. 5 RT United States/Paraguay @ $1900		
	b. 2 RT Mexico/Paraguay @ $2100		
	c. 1 RT Philippines/Paraguay @ $4200		
	d. 1 RT Spain/Paraguay @ $4800		
	e. 1 RT Bulgaria/Paraguay @ $3200		
	f. 1 Honduras/Paraguay @ $1900		
	g. 2 RT Colombia/Paraguay @ $1500		
	h. 3 RT Guatemala/Paraguay @ $1900		
	i. 2 RT Chile/Paraguay @ $550		
	B. Per Diem	12,090	
	1. 1st Survey Trin		
	a. 2 NDI staff x 5 days x $93		
	2. 2nd Survey Trip		
	a. 2 NDI staff x 7 days x $93		
	b. 2 persons x 5 days x $93		
	3. Election Observern Delegation		
	a. 3 NDI staff x 7 days x $93		
	b. 15 persons x 5 days x $93		
	C. Local Travel	3000	
	D. Other Travel Costs	500	
IV.	CONTRACTUAL SERVICES		6,250
	A. Printing	4,000	
	B. Translation/Interpretation	2,000	
	C. Interns	250	
V.	OTHER DIRECT COSTS		2,750

A. Workshops/Meetings/Conferences	2,000		
B. Public Information Costs	750		
TOTAL		79,580	
INDIRECT COSTS		24,272	
(30.50% on direct costs less equipment purchases and cooperative agreements)			
TOTAL			103,852

November 1992	January 1993	February 1993	March 1993
Guyana: Survey mission by 1 NDI staff member.	Guyana: Seminar with international participants.	Paraguay: Pre-election assessment by 2 NDI staff members. Mexico: Survey trip to Guanajuato by NDI. Sign cooperative agreements with Mexican civic organizations.	Paraguay: Pre-election assessment by international experts. Mexico: Poll watching seminar with international faculty.
April 1993	**May 1993**	**June 1993**	**July 1993**
Bolivia: Pre-election assessment by 2 NDI staff members. Paraguay: 20 member international observer delegation to monitor elections. Mexico: Elections in Guanajuato.	Bolivia: Pre-election assessment by international experts. Colombia: Survey trip by 2 NDI staff members.	Bolivia: 25-member international delegation to monitor elections.	Colombia: Survey mission with 2 NDI staff and 2 international experts.
September 1993	**October 1993**	**November 1993**	**December 1993**
Colombia: Seminars are conducted in different regions of country. 4 international experts with 2 NDI staff.			

February 1995	March 1995	April 1995	
Guatemala: Survey mission by 2 NDI staff members.	Guatemala: Follow up organizational trip by 1 NDI staff member.	Guatemala: Seminars conducted in different regions of country. 3 international experts and 2 NDI staff.	

* The elections in San Luis Potosí, Mexico, have not yet been scheduled.

U.S. AGENCY FOR
INTERNATIONAL
DEVELOPMENT

LAC-IEE-92-67

REQUEST FOR A CATEGORICAL EXCLUSION

Project Location	:	LAC Regional
Project Title	:	Human Rights Initiatives: National Democratic Institute (NDI)
Project Number	:	598-0591 (subproject 598-0591.NDI)
Funding	:	$1,200,000 DA
Life of Project	:	3 years
IEE Prepared by	:	Susan Bugg, LAC/DR/PSS
Recommended Threshold Decision	:	Categorical Exclusion
Bureau Threshold Decision	:	Concur with Recommendation
Comments	:	None

James S. Hester Date 12/1/92
James S. Hester
Chief Environmental Officer
Bureau for Latin America
and the Caribbean

Copy to	:	Kenneth Schofield, Director LAC/DI
Copy to	:	Johanna Mendelson, LAC/DI
Copy to	:	Susan Bugg, LAC/DR/PSS
Copy to	:	IEE File

320 TWENTY-FIRST STREET, N.W., WASHINGTON, D.C. 20523

Agency for International Development
Washington, D.C. 20523

INITIAL ENVIRONMENTAL EXAMINATION

Project Location	:	LAC Regional
Project Title	:	Human Rights Initiatives: National Democratic Institute (NDI)
Project Number	:	598-0591 (sub-project 598-0591.NDI)
Funding	:	$1,200,000 DA
Life-of-Project	:	3 Years
IEE Prepared by	:	Susan Bugg, LAC/DR/PSS

I. **Project Description**: NDI's proposal for Latin American democratic transition assistance will promote free elections and democratic values and improve the ability of newly elected officials to govern effectively. Program activities will include: (1) election monitoring and the promotion of election reform, and (2) training of national and local elected officials.

II. **Statement of Categorical Exclusion**: The project qualifies for a Categorical Exclusion under 22 CFR 216.2(c) as the actions supported under the project will not have a significant effect on the environment. This section states that "Education, technical assistance, or training programs except to the extent such programs include activities directly affecting the environment (such as construction of facilities)" and "Analyses, studies, academic or research workshops and meetings" are types of activities generally excluded from further environmental review.

III. **Recommendation**: Based on the above, it is recommended that a Categorical Exclusion be approved by the LAC Chief Environmental Officer.

Kenneth Schofield, Director, LAC/DI

11/6/92
Date

Clearance:
LAC/DI:JMendelson

LAC/DR/PSS:SBugg:sb:11/3/92:IEENDI.sb