UN Development Programme

Honduras - Tegucigalpa

Award ID:	00050266
Award Title:	Asistencia Técnica Electoral
Start Year:	2008
End Year:	2014
Implementing Partner	
(Executing Agency):	TRIBUNAL NACIONAL DE ELECCIONE

Budget (US$)   as of   Last Revision on 20-November-2013

Donor	Fund	Amount
UNDP	04000 TRAC (Lines 1.1.1 and 1.1.2)	122,461.68
USAID	30000 Programme Cost Sharing	1,821,051.07
Total Budget (201 and Beyond)		1,943,512.75
Total Expenditure (2012 and Prior		1,944,821.39
Award Total		3,888,334.14
Unprogrammed/Unfunded		

Responsible Party

(Implementing Agent): UNDP
HON-Tribunal Supremp Electoral

Revision Type: General Revision 15

Brief Description:

La presente revisión se realiza con el fin de: 1) extender el proyecto hasta agosto de 2014; 2) reflejar la programación de US$1,500,000.00 provenientes del Acuerdo entre USAID y el PNUD de conformidad con el plan de trabajo (POA) y propuesta de proyecto aprobada (adjuntos), por lo cual se modifica el presupuesto de las siguientes actividades: USD86,202.00 en la Actividad 1 "Unidad de Implementación, Monitoreo y Seguimiento"; USD-1,816.18 en la Actividad 3 "Promoción/Participación; USD552,581.67 en la Actividad 4 "Fortalecimiento Institucional del TSE"; USD863,031.55 en la Actividad 9 "Asistencia a la promoción de la universalización dela educación cívico-política en niveles nacional y regional."

Por otro lado, los recursos provenientes de fondos TRAC de las actividades 1 y 4 por un total de US$8,816.34 se trasladan a la Actividad 9 "Asistencia a la promoción de la universalización de la educación cívico-política en niveles nacional y regional" en las líneas 75700 "Entrenamiento" y 74200 "Costos de impresión/audiovisuales" con USD4,439.00 y USD4,377.34 respectivamente.

	Institution	Name/Title	Signature	Date
Agreed by:	Tribunal Supremo Electoral para el Desarrollo (PNUD)	David Matamoros Batson Presidente		
Agreed by:	Programa de las Naciones Unidas para el Desarrollo (PNUD)	Edo Stork Representante Residente, a.i.		

.   Justificacion de los Cambios Presupuestarios.

Los cambios a nivel de presupuesto atienden a las siguientes acciones dentro de los resultados esperados en la propuesta técnica del componenete de ATE para la fase final del año 2013 y primera fase de 2014. Y se describen a continuación:

Producto 1: Asistencia técnica al marco jurídico/reglamentario de las unidades operativas:

Se incrementa un total de **USD   552,581.67** para este producto de acuerdo a las siguientes acciones a realizar:

1.1. <u>Apoyo técnico y jurídico a la formulación de los reglamentos del proceso electoral primario y general.</u>

Se requiere asignacion presupuestaria en el rubro de consultorias nacionales, mediante la que se contempla la contratacion de consultores expertos en materia jurídica, esencialmente nacional, para la reelaboración y readecuación del conjunto de reglamentos electorales (actualmente 11), que rigen la administración de la elección y su mecánica para el proceso de elecciones generales 2013. La actual Ley Electoral y de las Organizaciones Políticas contiene las disposiciones principales que regulan las elecciones primarias y generales pero requiere una reglamentación muy minuciosa.

<u>1.2 Asistencia Técnica a unidades operativas como Censo, Cartografía e Informática.</u>

Se requiere la asignación de nuevos fondos en el rubro de consultorias internacionales, a fin de continuar sufragando honorarios y movilización del consultor internacional experto en IT del ATE, que coordinal las actividades en apoyo al TSE, de las unidades de Censo, Cartografia e informática. Asi como para el apoyo financiero al TSE en la contratacion de consultores locales en materia infoctecnologia con expertis en manejo de grandes bases de datos y tecnicos programadores, con la finalidad de asistir técnicamente a dichas unidades. Todo ello con el fin de continuar asistiendo la implementación del Convenio bilateral USAID/TSE en la materia y apoyar fuertemente la coordinación entre el TSE y el RNP y los proyectos PNUD que trabajamos con ambas instituciones. Esta actividad que brinda una asistencia técnica a los procesos de la elaboración del Censo Nacional Electoral, Actualización de Centros de Votación y Cambios de Domicilio, así como una asistencia técnica a los procesos electorales de alta utilización de tecnologías informáticas.

<u>1.3 Asistencia Tecnica a la Unidad de Comunicacion y Relaciones Públicas del TSE</u>

Se requiere asignacion presupuestaria a fin de sufragar los gastos de contratacion y movilizacion de un Asesor experto en Comunicación Estratégica e Institucional para fortalecer las relaciones públicas de la TSE con diferentes actores políticos y medios de comunicación, para elevar el perfil institucional e imagen pública; prestar apoyo a la transmisión de mensajes por el Pleno de Magistrados a la ciudadanía en general mediante una actividad de comunicación estratégica coordinada y sostenida en el periodo de elecciones, que tiene como objetivo fortalecer los vínculos con los distintos públicos, escuchar e informar para lograr concensos, lealtad y su apoyo en las medidas adoptadas por el TSE.

<u>1.4 Asistencia Tecnica a la evaluacion de los procesos de 2012 y 2013 y la preparacion de una propuesta de reingenieria institucional.</u>

Mediante los acuerdos de cooperacion entre tribunales electorales de America latina, se cuenta con el apoyo de funcionarios de esas instituciones que vienen al pais en calidad de consultores expertos, en este caso para llevar a cabo una evaluación amplia y global de los procesos electorales recientes, de la respuesta institucional y asi como también de la asistencia técnica. Esto bajo el entendimiento de que es

momento propicio para hacer una propuesta de reforma legal e institucional integral. Por lo que, si bien es cierto dichos consultores tienen un contrato con el organismo electoral para el que trabajan, se require de asignación presupuestaria para correr con sus gastos de movilización y estadia en Honduras. Adicionalmente se requerirá la contratación de otras consultorias internacionales en temas de reforma, para lo que se requiere del presupuesto estimado para ello.

1.5 Asistencia Técnica para la discusión del proyecto de reformas legales

Una vez finalizado el ciclo electoral, el primer semestre y/o año después de la elección es la fecha propicia para discutir leyes o reformas a leyes electorales. El Proyecto ATE realizará las siguientes acciones: a) promoverá instancias nacionales e internacionales de intercambio sobre mejores prácticas en materia de régimen político y reforma electoral, b) brindará asistencia técnica especializada al TSE y a la Comisión de asuntos electorales de Congreso, y c) asistirá una nueva ronda de consulta la ciudadanía.

Las actividades dentro de este módulo de trabajo de reforma electoral tendrán un sentido de integración y participación lo más amplio posible. Esto implica el desarrollo de una red de contrapartes nacionales muy robusta que incluye partidos políticos, organizaciones de la sociedad civil, iglesias, universidades, además por supuesto de la coordinación con las autoridades del Congreso Nacional y el Tribunal Supremo Electoral.

Dichas actividades contemplan el desarrollo de talleres de trabajo, reuniones y seminarios a finde de llevar a discusión los temas de leyes y sus reformas con los distintos sectores involucrados, por lo que se requiere disponer de recursos financieros para el pago de hoteles, salones y alimentos, entre otros aspectos logisticos. Adicionalmente se requiere la contratación y movilización de distintos facilitadores/consultores internacionales expertos en la materia que coordine y planifiquen los programas de dichas jornadas. Lo que también requiere de presupuesto disponible para cubrir los aspectos contratactuales que conlleva.

Producto 2: Asistencia técnica a la Capacitación Electoral:

Se incrementa un total de **USD 861,218.11** para este producto de acuerdo a las siguientes acciones a realizar:

Entre 2009 y 2012 hubo un notable progreso hecho por el TSE en la capacitación de aproximadamente 90.000 personas que más tarde servirían a las MER. Además, se impartió formación a otros grupos que participan en el TREP y la custodia de los materiales electorales. En 2011, con el apoyo del proyecto de Asistencia Técnica Electoral, fue creado el Instituto para la Participación y Formacion Ciudadana (IPECC), cuya responsabilidad es, entre otras cosas, la de organizar la capacitación electoral. Recientemente establecido, el Instituto requiere fortalecimiento y asistencia técnica para llevar a cabo sus funciones durante un año electoral.

Lo anterior requerira la contratacion de consultorias nacionales en internacionales en materia de participación coudadana, educación cívica y capacitación, lo que llevara también al desarrollo de talleres y reuniones de trabajo, por lo que se requiere del presupuesto establecido para sufragar gastos de contratación y movilización.

Adicionalmente se producirá material de trabajo, material promocional y publicaciones en funsion de la capacitación y formación ciudadana, lo que lleva consigo gastos de imprension, diseño y difusión en distintos medios de comunicación.

2.1 Apoyo a la selección, reclutamiento y capacitación de capacitadores expertos.

Esta actividad tiene por objeto facilitar la identificación, contratación y formación de un grupo de 84 personas con los perfiles académicos adecuados y la independencia profesional para formar parte del grupo básico (nivel 1) para apoyar la capacitación nacional. Dicho equipo de capacitadores estará a cargo de la capacitación de los instructores de los 9 partidos políticos en contienda. También de la capacitación

de otros actores como ser los miembros de organizaciones de sociedad civil, medios de comunicación, FFAA, Policía Nacional, Custodios, TEM, TED, Mujeres de grupos étnicos, Jóvenes primeros votantes.

Lo anterior conlleva un proceso de contratación que será efectuado por el TSE, y que el Proyecto ATE también apoyara financieramente, mediante el reembolso del pago de los honorarios de los consultores a cargo de la capacitación electoral 2013, por lo que se requiere de un presupuesto efectivo en este rubro.

2.2. Apoyo a la Campaña de Valores Democraticos y a una Campaña mediatica Institucional del TSE

Se require contar con los fondos establecidos en el presupuesto presentado, especificamente en el rubro de contratacion de servicios de diseño, impression y divulgacion de materiales tanto electorales (para uso en mesas electorales) como promocionales, dirigidos a continuar apoyando la campaña de valores democráticos y su aplicación a los diferentes proyectos electorales del TSE a través de la producción de material promocional impreso.

En los últimos meses previos a las elecciones generales y especialmente durante la veda electoral, también se ha considerado de mucha importancia emitir una campaña de información institucional sobre el TSE y sus principales funciones. Por lo que se ha destinado un presupuesto especifico para apoyar financieramente al TSE en parte de los gastos de difusión de esta campaña, tales como; publicaciones en distintos medios televisivos, radiales y escritos del país, asi como la elaboración de algunos artículos promocionales alusivos a la campaña.

Producto 3: Mantenimiento de la Unidad de Implementación, Monitoreo y Seguimiento del Proyecto.

Se incrementa un total de **USD 86,200.22** para este producto de acuerdo a las siguientes acciones a realizar:

3.1 Mantenimiento del equipo base del proyecto

Esta actividad es necesaria para la coordinación de una cooperación horizontal para las distintas actividades que impulsa el proyecto en el TSE, identificando debilidades y oportunidades para el aporte de expertos internacionales.

Comprende un administrador de proyecto, un asistente técnico nacional, un oficial electoral y un asesor técnico principal internacional. Adicionalmente, una persona brindará asistencia en materia administrativa en la sede del TSE. Incluye también el costo de los espacios físicos de funcionamiento, papelería, comunicaciones y otros servicios como luz, agua, internet, transporte y seguridad.

De acuerdo con las normas y regulaciones del PNUD, el proyecto está sujeto al monitoreo y supervisión tanto de la Oficina de País del PNUD en Honduras, como de la sede en Nueva York. Adicionalmente, revisiones periódicas son llevadas a cabo mediante Juntas de Proyecto.

El proyecto está sujeto a auditorías financieras independientes. Desde 2008 cinco misiones de evaluación y cinco auditorías financieras se han llevado a cabo.

Todos los requerimientos anteriores han sido debidamente presupuestados en los rubros correspondientes, a fin de contar con la disponibilidad financiera idónea que garanticen el sostenimiento del equipo de trabajo de planta del proyecto, en sus respectivas funciones y oficinas de trabajo. Asi como poder sufragar los gastos mandatorios por concepto de misiones de evaluación y auditorias financieras.

UNDP

Annual Work Plan

Honduras - Tegucigalpa

Project: 00050266

Project Title: Asistencia Técnica Electoral

Year: 2013

Output	Key Activities	Timeframe		Responsible Party	Planned Budget				
		Start	End		Fund	Donor		Budget Descr	Amount US$
	Unidad Imp., Monitoreo y Se	1/11/08	31/8/14	HON-Tribunal Supremp Electoral	30000	USAID	73400	Rental & Maint of Other Equip	6,645.31
				HON-Tribunal Supremp Electoral	04000	UNDP	73400	Rental & Maint of Other Equip	261.00
				HON-Tribunal Supremp Electoral	30000	USAID	71400	Contractual Services - Individ	55,905.56
				HON-Tribunal Supremp Electoral	30000	USAID	72300	Materials & Goods	500.00
				HON-Tribunal Supremp Electoral	04000	UNDP	72800	Information Technology Equipm	79.00
				HON-Tribunal Supremp Electoral	30000	USAID	75700	Training, Workshops and Confe	1,895.19
				HON-Tribunal Supremp Electoral	04000	UNDP	71600	Travel	1,810.00
				HON-Tribunal Supremp Electoral	04000	UNDP	75700	Training, Workshops and Confe	500.96
				HON-Tribunal Supremp Electoral	30000	USAID	73100	Rental & Maintenance-Premises	1,790.39
				HON-Tribunal Supremp Electoral	30000	USAID	75100	Facilities & Administration	6,618.78
				HON-Tribunal Supremp Electoral	30000	USAID	72100	Contractual Services-Companie	1,000.00
				HON-Tribunal Supremp Electoral	30000	USAID	74200	Audio Visual&Print Prod Costs	514.00
				HON-Tribunal Supremp Electoral	30000	USAID	71200	International Consultants	0.00
				HON-Tribunal Supremp Electoral	04000	UNDP	74200	Audio Visual&Print Prod Costs	15.00
				HON-Tribunal Supremp Electoral	30000	USAID	72800	Information Technology Equipm	1,725.57
				UNDP	04000	UNDP	71200	International Consultants	60,000.38
				HON-Tribunal Supremp Electoral	30000	USAID	72400	Communic & Audio Visual Equip	2,036.00
				HON-Tribunal Supremp Electoral	30000	USAID	74500	Miscellaneous Expenses	8,048.82
TOTAL									1,229,926.36
GRAND TOTAL									1,229,926.36

UNDP

Annual Work Plan

Honduras - Tegucigalpa

Project: 00050266

Project Title: Asistencia Técnica Electoral

Year: 2013

Output	Key Activities	Timeframe Start	Timeframe End	Responsible Party	Fund	Donor	Planned Budget Budget Descr	Amount US$
00062007 Asistencia Tecnica Electoral	Educación Civico-Política	30/9/11	31/8/14	HON-Tribunal Supremp Electoral	30000	USAID	71300 Local Consultants	471,511.36
				HON-Tribunal Supremp Electoral	30000	USAID	71600 Travel	7,795.00
				HON-Tribunal Supremp Electoral	04000	UNDP	75700 Training, Workshops and Confer	1,448.00
				UNDP	04000	UNDP	75700 Training, Workshops and Confer	2,991.00
				HON-Tribunal Supremp Electoral	30000	USAID	72100 Contractual Services-Companie	257,761.50
				HON-Tribunal Supremp Electoral	04000	UNDP	74200 Audio Visual&Print Prod Costs	54,377.34
				HON-Tribunal Supremp Electoral	30000	USAID	75100 Facilities & Administration	58,222.89
				HON-Tribunal Supremp Electoral	30000	USAID	75700 Training, Workshops and Confer	14,685.13
				HON-Tribunal Supremp Electoral	30000	USAID	71200 International Consultants	0.00
				HON-Tribunal Supremp Electoral	30000	USAID	74200 Audio Visual&Print Prod Costs	80,002.53
	Fortalecim Institucional TSE	1/7/08	31/8/14	HON-Tribunal Supremp Electoral	04000	UNDP	71200 International Consultants	0.00
				HON-Tribunal Supremp Electoral	30000	USAID	75700 Training, Workshops and Confer	2,673.62
				HON-Tribunal Supremp Electoral	30000	USAID	71600 Travel	577.00
				HON-Tribunal Supremp Electoral	30000	USAID	71300 Local Consultants	30,000.00
				HON-Tribunal Supremp Electoral	30000	USAID	75100 Facilities & Administration	7,057.67
				HON-Tribunal Supremp Electoral	30000	USAID	71200 International Consultants	67,572.00
	Promocion Participación	30/9/11	31/8/14	HON-Tribunal Supremp Electoral	30000	USAID	75100 Facilities & Administration	472.50
				HON-Tribunal Supremp Electoral	30000	USAID	75700 Training, Workshops and Confer	3,014.72
				HON-Tribunal Supremp Electoral	30000	USAID	74200 Audio Visual&Print Prod Costs	4,945.00
	Unidad Imp., Monitoreo y Se	1/11/08	31/8/14	HON-Tribunal Supremp Electoral	30000	USAID	72500 Supplies	3,822.59
				UNDP	04000	UNDP	74500 Miscellaneous Expenses	12.00
				HON-Tribunal Supremp Electoral	30000	USAID	71300 Local Consultants	2,995.55
				UNDP	04000	UNDP	71400 Contractual Services - Individ	157.00
				HON-Tribunal Supremp Electoral	30000	USAID	71600 Travel	4,730.00
				UNDP	04000	UNDP	72500 Supplies	633.00
				HON-Tribunal Supremp Electoral	30000	USAID	74100 Professional Services	2,946.00
				HON-Tribunal Supremp Electoral	04000	UNDP	72500 Supplies	23.00
				HON-Tribunal Supremp Electoral	04000	UNDP	74500 Miscellaneous Expenses	154.00
				UNDP	04000	UNDP	71600 Travel	0.00

UNDP

Project: 00050266

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Year: 2014

Annual Work Plan

Honduras - Tegucigalpa

Output	Key Activities	Responsible Party	Timeframe		Planned Budget				Amount US$
			Start	End	Fund	Donor		Budget Descr	
00062007 Asistencia Tecnica Electoral	Educación Cívico-Política	HON-Tribunal Supremp Electoral	30/9/11	31/8/14	30000	USAID	74200	Audio Visual&Print Prod Costs	30,000.00
		HON-Tribunal Supremp Electoral			30000	USAID	75100	Facilities & Administration	11,497.23
		HON-Tribunal Supremp Electoral			30000	USAID	75700	Training, Workshops and Confe	50,000.00
		HON-Tribunal Supremp Electoral			30000	USAID	71300	Local Consultants	63,246.21
		HON-Tribunal Supremp Electoral			30000	USAID	71200	International Consultants	5,000.00
		HON-Tribunal Supremp Electoral			30000	USAID	71600	Travel	16,000.00
	Fortalecim Institucional TSE	HON-Tribunal Supremp Electoral	1/7/08	31/8/14	30000	USAID	71600	Travel	81,514.00
		HON-Tribunal Supremp Electoral			30000	USAID	71300	Local Consultants	80,000.00
		HON-Tribunal Supremp Electoral			30000	USAID	71200	International Consultants	159,500.00
		HON-Tribunal Supremp Electoral			30000	USAID	75100	Facilities & Administration	29,862.98
		HON-Tribunal Supremp Electoral			30000	USAID	75700	Training, Workshops and Confe	105,600.00
	Unidad Imp., Monitoreo y Se	HON-Tribunal Supremp Electoral	1/11/08	31/8/14	30000	USAID	73100	Rental & Maintenance-Premises	2,000.00
		HON-Tribunal Supremp Electoral			30000	USAID	72500	Supplies	5,000.00
		HON-Tribunal Supremp Electoral			30000	USAID	74100	Professional Services	3,000.00
		HON-Tribunal Supremp Electoral			30000	USAID	73400	Rental & Maint of Other Equip	10,000.00
		HON-Tribunal Supremp Electoral			30000	USAID	72400	Communic & Audio Visual Equip	2,700.00
		HON-Tribunal Supremp Electoral			30000	USAID	71300	Local Consultants	33,104.00
		HON-Tribunal Supremp Electoral			30000	USAID	72300	Materials & Goods	500.00
		HON-Tribunal Supremp Electoral			30000	USAID	74500	Miscellaneous Expenses	7,000.00
		HON-Tribunal Supremp Electoral			30000	USAID	74200	Audio Visual&Print Prod Costs	738.97
		HON-Tribunal Supremp Electoral			30000	USAID	75100	Facilities & Administration	5,323.00
		HON-Tribunal Supremp Electoral			30000	USAID	71600	Travel	8,000.00
		HON-Tribunal Supremp Electoral			30000	USAID	72800	Information Technology Equipm	4,000.00
TOTAL									**713,586.39**
GRAND TOTAL									**713,586.39**

PLAN OPERATIVO ANUAL (POA)Proyecto Asistencia Tecnica Electoral 00062007 Enero - Agosto 2014

Objetivo Principal: Asistir al Tribunal Supremo Electoral como institución promotora de la democracia representativa que en Honduras se expresa en elecciones primarias y generales y que tienen como marco superior la construcción y el ejercicio de la ciudadanía.

Productos Esperados	Actividades Planificadas	Cronograma				Presupuesto Estimado enero - agosto 2014			
Linea Base, indicadores y metas						Descripción Presupuestaria	Fondos USAID		Total Disponibilidad 2014
ACTIVITY _ ATLAS	Listar actividades de producto y acciones asociadas	T1	T2	T3	T4		Fondos USAID	Otros Fondos	
Producto 1: Asistencia técnica al fortalecimiento institucional del TSE:						**Objetivo Producto 1:** Apoyo a la reforma del marco legal del sistema electoral hondureño, por vía de ley ante el Congreso. El TSE cuenta con unidades operativas fortalecidas y conducidas por personal idóneo.			
Linea Base:	**1.1. La asistencia técnica y legal para la discusión de la reforma electoral**	X	X	X		Consultorias Internacionales	159,500.00		159,500.00
	ACCIONES:						0.00		0.00
	1.1.1 La contratación de expertos nacionales e internacionales.						0.00		0.00
	1.1.2 Misiones de expertos DPA / EAD						0.00		0.00
	1.1.3 Talleres, seminarios y foros con la sociedad civil, el Congreso y las autoridades electorales						0.00		0.00
Indicadores: 1.-	**1.2 Evaluación global de los Procesos Electorales 2012/2013**					Pasajes y viaticos (incluye cooperación horizontal)	81,514.00		81,514.00
	ACCIONES:						0.00		0.00
2.-	1.2.1 Contratacion de expertos nacionales e internacionales						0.00		0.00
3.-	1.2.2 Actividades de evaluación (Talleres, actividades puntuales, grupos focales, grupos de validación)						0.00		0.00
4.-	1.2.3 Asistencia Técnica para la elaboración de la memoria 2009-2014						0.00		0.00
	1.3 La asistencia técnica y el fortalecimiento de las unidades operativas del TSE	X	X		X	Consultorias Nacionales	80,000.00		80,000.00
	ACCIONES:					Reuniones y talleres	105,600.00		105,600.00
	1.3.1 Re-estructuración: Contratación de expertos nacionales e internacionales						0.00		0.00
	1.3.2 Unidad Censo y cartografia: La contratación de expertos internacionales de enlace TSE / RNP Talleres y seminarios de coordinación								
	1.3.3 Creación de la unidad de monitoreo y seguimiento (Dirección Ejecutiva)						0.00		0.00
	Sub total					GMS	29,862.98		29,862.98
						Actividades	456,476.98		456,476.98

PLAN OPERATIVO ANUAL (POA)Proyecto Asistencia Tecnica Electoral 00062007 Enero - Agosto 2014

Productos Esperados	Actividades Planificadas	Cronograma				Presupuesto Estimado enero – agosto 2014		
Linea Base, indicadores y metas ACTIVITY__ATLAS	Listar actividades de producto y acciones asociadas					Descripción Presupuestaria	Fondos USAID	
		T1	T2	T3	T4		Presupuesto 2014	Total Disponibilidad 2014
Producto 2: Asistencia técnica para el fortalecimiento de la Unidad de Capacitación y Formación Ciudadana						Objetivo Producto 2: Fortalecer las capacidades de los ciudadanos de diferentes procedencias que participan en las elecciones.		
Linea Base:	2.1 Formación de formadores	x	x	x		Consultorias nacionales (Capacitacion y participación ciudadana)	63,246.21	63,246.21
Indicadores:	ACCIONES:					Impresiones, publicaciones, audio videos (Actividades y materiales de Promoción de capacitación y Educacion Cívica)	30,000.00	30,000.00
1.-	2.1.1 Evaluación y Selección de capacitadores pata la Unidad de Capacitación (Complementaria IPCC/TSE Teem)					Pasajes y viaticos	16,000.00	16,000.00
2.-	2.2 Apoyo a la campaña de Valores Democráticos.	x	x	x			0.00	0.00
3.-	ACCIONES:	x	x	x		Talleres, reunión y jornadas de trabajo;	50,000.00	50,000.00
	2.2.1 Apoyo a Gobiernos Estudiantiles 2014, Elecciones Universitarias y campaña con la Secretaría de Educación.						0.00	0.00
						Consultorias Internacionales	5,000.00	5,000.00
								0.00
								0.00
								0.00
						GMS	11,497.23	11,497.23
						Actividad	175,743.44	175,743.44

PLAN OPERATIVO ANUAL (POA)Proyecto Asistencia Tecnica Electoral 00062007 Enero.- Agosto 2014

Productos Esperados — Linea Base, indicadores y metas — ACTIVITY 1 ATLAS	Actividades Planificadas	Cronograma				Descripción Presupuestaria	Presupuesto Estimado enero - agosto 2014 — Fondos USAID — Presupuesto 2014	Total Disponibilidad 2014
	Listar actividades de producto y acciones asociadas	T1	T2	T3	T4			
	Producto 3: Mantenimiento de la Unidad de Implementación, Monitoreo y Seguimiento del Proyecto.							
						Objetivo Producto 3: Definición, socialización y aprobación de acciones estratégicas a nivel político, institucional y electoral.		
	3.1 Implementación y Seguimiento de Proyectos.					Consultoría Asesor Técnico Principal		0.00
Linea Base	**ACCIONES:**	x	x	x	x	Pasales y Viaticos		0.00
· Equipo básico instalado y operativo.	3.1.1. Oficina eficaz y el mantenimiento del equipo Asesor Técnico, Oficial Electoral, Asistente Técnico, Conductor, Gerente					Contrato de personal nacional	33,104.00	33,104.00
Indicadores:	3.1.2. Gastos por mantenimiento de oficinas y otros de apoyo al Componente.							0.00
1. Personal técnico contratado para la implementación de las actividades previstas en el PRODOC						viaticos nacionales	8,000.00	8,000.00
2. El TSE, PNUD y USAID reciben informes mensuales sobre la pertinencia y el avance de esta actividad.						Costos Operativos y mantenimiento de Oficinas; Miscelaneos (Caja Chica) y otros servicios	26,378.91	26,378.91
								0.00
						Papeleria y utiles de oficina	8,560.05	8,560.05
								0.00
								0.00
						GMS	5,323.01	5,323.01
	Sub total					Actividad	81,366.97	81,365.97
	TOTAL					TOTAL 2014	713,586.39	713,686.39

PLAN OPERATIVO ANUAL (POA)Proyecto Asistencia Tecnica Electoral 00062007 Enero - Diciembre 2013

Objetivo Principal: *Asistir al Tribunal Supremo Electoral como institución promotora de la democracia representativa que en Honduras se expresa en elecciones primarias y generales y que tienen como marco superior la construcción y el ejercicio de la ciudadanía.*

Productos Esperados — Línea Base, indicadores y metas — ACTIVITY_ATLAS	Actividades Planificadas — Listar actividades de producto y acciones asociadas	Cronograma				Presupuesto Estimado agosto - diciembre 2013			
		T1	T2	T3	T4	Descripción Presupuestaria	Fondos USAID	Fondos TRAC	Total Presupuesto 2013
Producto 1: Asistencia técnica al marco jurídico/reglamentario y a la readecuación de la unidades operativas:		**Objetivos Producto 1:** Apoyó a la reforma del marco legal del sistema electoral hondureño, por vía de la ley ante el Congreso o de reglamento por el Tribunal Supremo Electoral. El TSE cuenta con unidades operativas fortalecidas y conducidas por personal idóneo.							
Línea Base: La Ley Electoral y de las Organizaciones Políticas no contiene los reglamentos de las actividades electorales. El TSE no cuenta con procedimientos y protocolos definidos y aprobados para la construcción del Censo Electoral en sus distintas etapas. La Unidad de Información Pública debilitada y con pocos recursos para definir y ejecutar una política institucional de comunicación.	**1.1. Apoyo jurídico a la formulación de los reglamentos del proceso electoral primario y general.** **ACCIONES:** 1.1.1 Asistencia jurídica para actualización de reglamentos electorales		x	x	x	Consultorías Internacionales	67,572.00		67,572.00
Indicadores: 1.- Al menos 4 reglamentos electorales oportunamente aprobados.	**1.2 Asistencia Técnica a unidades operativas como Censo, Cartografía e Informática.**					Pasajes y viáticos	577.00		577.00
	ACCIONES: 1.2.1 Asistencia tecnica en infotecnología a los proyectos electoral de los departamentos Censo, Cartografía e Informatica TSE.						0.00		0.00
2- Protocolos de manejo de Censo Electoral entre el TSE y el RNP escritos y aprobados.	**1.3 Asistencia al fortalecimiento de la Unidad de Comunicaciones y Plan Estratégico** ACCIONES: 1.3.1 Asistencia tecnica a la unidad de Comunicaciones para el diseño y la gestión de la comunicación pública institucional.		x	x	x	Consultorías Nacionales	30,000.00		30,000.00
3- Las jefaturas del nuevo organigrama de las áreas de apoyo del proyecto (Censo y Cartografía, Informática y Capacitación y Educación Cívica) cuentan con personal seleccionado con concursos públicos						Reuniones y talleres	2,673.62		2,673.62
4. El TSE cuenta con una política de comunicación pública aprobada por el Pleno y ejecutada desde una Unidad profesional.							0.00		0.00
Sub total						GMS	7,057.67	0.00	7,057.67
						Actividades	107,880.29	0.00	107,880.29

PLAN OPERATIVO ANUAL (POA)Proyecto Asistencia Tecnica Electoral 00062007 Enero - Diciembre 2013

Presupuesto Estimado agosto – diciembre 2013

Productos Esperados Linea Base, indicadores y metas ACTIVITY_ATLAS	Actividades Planificadas Listar actividades de producto y acciones asociadas	Cronograma				Descripción Presupuestaria	Fondos USAID	Fondos TRAC	Total Presupuesto 2013
		T1	T2	T3	T4				
Producto 2: Asistencia técnica a la Capacitación Electoral:						Objetivo Producto 2: Fortalecer las capacidades de los ciudadanos de diferentes procedencias que participan en las elecciones.			
Linea Base: Antes de 2008 el TSE no realizaba capacitación directa a miembros MER. Ha avanzado en el % de capacitados en el % de miembros MER capacitados efectivamente en las mesas.	2.1 Apoyo a la selección, reclutamiento y capacitación de capacitadores expertos		x	x	x	Consultorias nacionales (capacitadores a nivel nacional)	471,511.36		471,511.36
	ACCIONES: 2.1.1 identificación, reclutamiento y capacitación de profesionales con un perfil adecuado e independencia de acción					Impresiones, publicaciones, audio videos (Actividades de Promoción de capacitación electoral y valores democraticos)	84,947.53		84,947.53
	2.2 Apoyo al reclutamiento y canacitación de capacitadores ACCIONES: 2.2.1 Selección, reclutamiento y capacitación de capacitadores para capacitar a ciudadanos		x	x	x	Pasajes y viaticos	7,795.00		7,795.00
Indicadores: Los porcentajes de capacitacion 2013 son mejores que los de 2012. La base datos de capacitadores con experiencia y buen desempeño se amplia. La Campaña de valores democraticos tiene mayor alcance y cobertra que en 2012.	2.3 Apoyo a la campaña de Valores Democráticos y campaña Institucional elecciones 2013.					Talleres, reunión y jornadas de trabajo;	17,699.85	4,439.00	22,138.85
1.- El TSE cuenta con una campaña de valores posicionada	ACCIONES: 2.3.1 Continuación Campaña de Valores democraticos y creacion de la campaña de incentivacion al sufragio 2013		x	x	x	Kit de identificacion	0.00		0.00
2.- Los Capacitadores Departamentales cuentan con Metodología, materiales y cronograma de trabajo.						Productos promocionales. Pautas en medios de comunicación de la Campaña Institucional	257,761.50	54,328.18	312,089.68
3.- Se cuenta con un grupo de custodios electorales y miembros de organismos electorales temporales, entre otros.	2.4 Apoyo al reclutamiento y capacitación de Custodios ACCIONES: 2.4.1 Apoyo a la selección, reclutamiento y capacitación de Custodios Electorales		x	x	x		0.00		0.00
						GMS	58,695.39	0.00	58,695.39
						Actividad	898,410.63	58,767.18	957,177.81

PLAN OPERATIVO ANUAL (POA)Proyecto Asistencia Tecnica Electoral 00062007 Enero - Diciembre 2013

Presupuesto Estimado agosto - diciembre 2013

Productos Esperados Linea Base, indicadores y metas	Actividades Planificadas	Cronograma				Descripción Presupuestaria	Fondos		Total Presupuesto 2013
ACTIVITY 1 ATLAS	Listar actividades de producto y acciones asociadas	T1	T2	T3	T4		Fondos USAID	Fondos TRAC	

Producto 3: Mantenimiento de la Unidad de Implementación, Monitoreo y Seguimiento del Proyecto.						Objetivo Producto 3: Definición, socialización y aprobación de acciones estratégicas a nivel político, institucional y electoral.			
	3.1 Mantenimiento del equipo básico del proyecto.					Asesor Tecnico Internacional	60,049.54		60,049.54
Linea Base	ACCIONES:	x	x	x	x	Personal nacional	58,901.11	157.00	59,058.11
• Equipo básico instalado y operativo.	3.1.1. Continuación de contratos Asesores y consultores, Técnico Junior, Administrador y motorista					Pasajes y viaticos	4,730.00	1,810.00	6,540.00
• Iniciativas de acciones a tomar para mejorar el proceso 2012 - 2013	3.1.2. Gastos por mantenimiento de oficinas y otros de apoyo al Componente.								0.00
									0.00
Indicadores: 1. personal tecnico contratado para la implementación de las actividades previstas en el PRODOC						Costos Operativos y mantenimiento de Oficinas	25,206.09	521.00	25,727.09
						Talleres y reuniones	1,895.19	500.96	2,396.15
2. El TSE, PNUD y USAID reciben informes mensuales sobre la pertinencia y el avance de esta actividad.						Papeleria y utiles de oficina	3,822.59	656.00	4,478.59
									0.00
									0.00
	Sub total					GMS	6,618.78		6,618.78
						Actividad	10,173.76	63,694.50	164,868.26
TOTAL						TOTAL 2013	1107,464.68	122,461.68	1229,926.36

BUDGET INFORMATION - Non-Construction Programs

SECTION A - BUDGET SUMMARY

Grant Program Function or Activity (a)	Catalog of Federal	Estimated Unobligated Funds		New or Revised Budget		
		Federal (c)	Non-Federal (d)	Federal (e)	Non-Federal (f)	Total (g)
1. Component 1. Electoral Technical Assistance				$1500,000.00	$162,386.24	$1662,386.24
2. Component 2. Technical Assistance in Citizen Identification				$1,500,000.00	$121,411.76	$1621,411.76
3						
4						
5. Totals				$3000,000.00	$283,798.00	$3283,798.00

SECTION B - BUDGET CATEGORIES

GRANT PROGRAM, FUNCTION OR ACTIVITY

6. Object Class Categories	(1) Component 1. Electoral Technical Assistance (Federal)	(1) Component 1. Electoral Technical Assistance (Non-Federal)	(2) Component 2. Technical Assistance in Citizen Identification (Federal)	(2) Component 2. Technical Assistance in Citizen Identification (Non-Federal)	Total (5)
a. Personnel	659,312.44	162,386.24	397,636.59		1219,335.27
b. Fringe Benefits	1,669.00				1,669.00
c. Travel	127,279.77		688,895.91	121,411.76	937,587.44
d. Equipment	0.00		225,500.00		225,500.00
e. Supplies	13,187.71		5,632.35		18,820.06
f. Contractual	288,470.23		73,023.41		361,493.64
g. Construction	0.00				0.00
h. Other	311,950.01		11,180.90		323,130.91
i. Total Direct Charges (sum of 6a-6h)	1401,869.16		1401,869.16		3087,536.32
j. Indirect Charges	98,130.84		98,130.84		196,261.68
k. TOTALS (sum of 6i and 6j)	1500,000.00	162,386.24	1500,000.00	121,411.76	3283,798.00

7. Program Income					

SECTION C - NON-FEDERAL RESOURCES

(A) Grant Program	(b) Applicant	(c) State	(d) Other Sources	(3) TOTALS
8. Component 1. Electoral Technical Assistance	162,386.24			162,386.24
9. Component 2. Technical Assistance in Citizen Identification			121,411.76	121,411.76
10				
11				
12. TOTAL (sum of lines 8-11)	162,386.24			

SECTION D - FORECASTED CASH NEEDS

	Total for 1st Year	1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter
13. Federal	2383,324.72	1886,192.25	307,218.16	165,757.98	24,156.32
14. Non-Federal	283,798.00	283,798.00			
15. TOTAL (sum of lines 13 and 14)	2667,122.72	2169,990.25			

SECTION E - BUDGET ESTIMATES OF FEDERAL FUNDS NEEDED FOR BALANCE OF THE PROJECT

(a) Grant Program	FUTURE FUNDING PERIODS (Years)			
	(b) First	(c) Second	(d) Third	(e) Fourth
16. Component 1. Electoral Technical Assistance	1500,000.00			
17. Component 2. Technical Assistance in Citizen Identification	1500,000.00			
18				
19				
20. TOTAL (sum of lines 16-19)	3000,000.00			

SECTION F - OTHER BUDGET INFORMATION

21. Direct Charges: h. Other includes: Workshops, publications and operative costs

Indirect Charges: 7% General Management Services (GMS) applied on USD 2,803,738.33 for a total indirect expense of USD 196,261.68

23. Remarks:

SUPPORT FOR STRENGTHENING DEMOCRATIC GOVERNANCE IN HONDURAS: TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE FOR THE 2012-2013 ELECTORAL CYCLE

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Since the end of military rule in 1982, Honduras has implemented various institutional reforms that have allowed for the democratic structure to survive. However, problems such as poverty, inequality, corruption and insecurity have stressed the country's weak democratic institutions and undermined citizen confidence in the government. Political polarization continues after the 2009 constitutional crisis, as evidenced by the new political parties now participating in the electoral process. Honduras' democratic system still requires significant consolidation.

UNDP has been working on strengthening Honduras' electoral system and citizen identification processes since 2008, with a number of key results. There is now a more fluid and solid relationship between the *Tribunal Supremo Electoral* (Supreme Electoral Court or TSE) and the *Registro Nacional de Personas* (National Registry of Persons or RNP), which among other factors, has resulted in a more efficient generation of National Electoral Census. Due to UNDP's assistance, both institutions have seen important transformations in their internal processes which have improved their efficiency and effectiveness.

The TSE now has a high quality Electoral Training Unit that represents, in electoral periods, the only operative structure of national dimension and coverage. It also has a Census and Mapping Unit that professionally leads the generation of National Electoral Census. Furthermore, there is now a Unit for Communications and Public Relations that manages a "Democratic Values" campaign. The TSE also makes more use of South-South cooperation mechanisms, gaining access to best practices from leading regional electoral institutions.

In the case of the RNP, the security levels of citizen information have increased from 8% to 45%, according to International Standard Organization (ISO) guidelines, and the processes for citizens' identification have improved. These advances contribute significantly to the RNP's institutional consolidation and thus to the construction of a more secure information system for all the citizens. In addition, delays in customer service, specifically for receiving identity cards, have been greatly reduced. Furthermore, a permanent and external working group has been convened to promote institutional transparency and the strengthening of citizen identification processes.

Despite these achievements, work remains to be done. The appearance of new political parties may augment the volatility of the political system in the short run and open the door for a highly fragmented Congress in the future. On the other hand, it might also expand political space and renew the leadership, thereby creating opportunities to take advantage of.

UNDP proposes a two-pronged project that is a continuation of the previous USAID-funded program. This project aims to continue strengthening democratic governance in Honduras by providing technical assistance to the Supreme Electoral Tribunal (TSE) and the National Registry of Persons (RNP). It is important to offer technical assistance to both institutions to help

them become more capable at playing strategic roles in the democratic alternation in power and citizen participation. The project will continue working on the following two components:

1) Offering technical assistance to the Supreme Electoral Court (*Tribunal Supremo Electoral* or TSE) in order to promote reforms to the legal and regulatory framework of the electoral system and to strengthen the institutional capacity of the TSE to fulfill its obligations as the state agency responsible for administering the electoral process, including electoral training.

2) Providing technical assistance to the National Registry of Persons (*Registro Nacional de Personas* or RNP) in order to strengthen the institutional capacity of the RNP to manage data and inputs for the civil registry and the National Electoral Census as well as issue and deliver citizen identification cards.

The project activities provide continuity to ongoing work both within the USAID–UNDP collaboration framework and within other agencies' initiatives, in an effort to harmonize efforts. They also include new ones that complement work already in progress, to promote sustainability of results achieved.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

I. CONTEXT

The 2009 political crisis in Honduras revealed the extreme fragility of the country's democratic institutions and processes. It demonstrated that the existing political system was unable to address mounting social demands and instead hampered efforts to strengthen democracy and maintain political stability. The November 2009 general elections was one of the starting points for overcoming the political crisis, particularly because the process and its results received national and international attention. It was a long journey for Honduras to reinsert itself in the international community, and at the same time, it required several efforts to foster national reconciliation, embodied mostly in the 2011 Cartagena Agreement. In this regard, the work of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission was crucial. Importantly for this program, several of the Commission's recommendations were aimed at improving the security of a citizen's identity and aspects of the electoral system.

Despite these efforts, the country still faces significant challenges that affect its internal stability. Structural problems include high levels of poverty, inequality and exclusion suffered by a large percentage of the population. According to the UN's World Human Development Report 2013, Honduras currently ranks 120 out of 186 countries in the Human Development Index, with over 60% of its population living in poverty and lacking adequate access to health and education services. The levels of inequality in Honduras are the third highest of the LAC Region and, according to the National Institute of Statistics data, over one-third of the labor force is underemployed.

Additionally, the absence of meaningful oversight mechanisms contributes to widespread corruption, placing Honduras 129th out of 183 countries in the Corruption Perception Index (CPI) developed by Transparency International. The situation is further exacerbated by an alarming increase in the presence of international drug trafficking organizations in the country and rising homicide levels that place the country as one of the most dangerous nations in the world. The rapid deterioration of the country's security situation has caused public indignation, with civil society groups demanding that the government offer solutions. Surveys conducted by UNDP and the Political Analysis and Prospective Scenarios Project (PAPEP) show that Hondurans are deeply critical of political parties and have little confidence in any of the principal state institutions.[1]

As a reflection of these social fissures, Honduras' political parties experienced a number of significant changes in the lead-up to and following the November 2012 primary elections. In particular, the ideological model of the Liberal Party was ruptured by the emergence (or splintering off) of the *Libertad y Refundación* (Freedom and Refoundation or LIBRE) Party. The social and electoral structures survived this new ideological force, although the existence of this new party made the traditional parties reformulate their political strategy for the 2013 elections. In the case of the National Party, differences between two factions surfaced during the primary campaign and although a rupture might have been possible, the conflicting factions managed to

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[1] *Honduras: el desafío de construir una salida a la crisis. Escenarios prospectivos 2012–2015.* Colección Informes Nacionales de Prospectiva Política PAPEP-PNUD. Junio 2012.

continue on as one party, with no major damage. Aside from LIBRE, four other political parties – the *Alianza Patriotica Hondureña* (Honduran Patriotic Alliance), the Anti-Corruption Party (PAC), *Frente Amplio Politico en Resistencia* (Broad Political Resistance Front or FAPER) and the *Partido de Inovación y Unidad* (Innovation and Unity Party or PINU), have emerged to challenge the traditional parties, National and Liberal, along with the smaller parties, *Unificación Democratica* (UD) and the Christian Democratic Party (DC).

Thus, the two-party structure that has dominated Honduran politics for over a century has undergone a transformation and the country is now experiencing an unprecedented electoral process with the participation of nine political parties. At less than two months from the upcoming elections, governance continues to be weak, and political and social division is high.

II.   BACKGROUND

Although political rights are exercised broadly during elections, active and participatory citizenship is not limited to political rights. Inclusive participation requires effective mechanisms that enable every citizen to be a subject of rights, to be properly identified, to cast his or her vote in free elections and to participate in the public sphere by promoting his or her interests and articulating his or her demands. From this perspective, UNDP, in partnership with other development cooperation agencies, has provided technical assistance to government institutions, including both the *Tribunal Supremo Electoral* (Supreme Electoral Court or TSE) and the *Registro Nacional de Personas* (National Register of Persons or RNP) since 2008.

Strengthening the institutional capacity of both the TSE and the RNP so that the country can continue holding elections that meet international standards is essential for the country's political and social stability and for its democratic governance. Strong institutions such as the TSE and the RNP encourage citizen participation and strengthen credibility and confidence in the State, its institutions and its representatives.

In Honduras, the RNP has been disjointed from the TSE since 2004. However, the two agencies play significant, specific and complementary roles in the electoral process. The TSE is responsible for voter registration, accreditation of national and international observers, creation of the National Electoral Census and vote counting, while the RNP is tasked with supplying the TSE with the information it needs to generate the electoral census (based on the civil registry) and issuing and distributing identity cards, which are used as voting cards.

More specifically, the law states that:
   (a) While the RNP is responsible for most of the inputs for the census, the census itself is created by the TSE. Thus, complementarity is expressed in "improving the quality of inputs" for the census and in TSE having an updated census;
   (b) The electoral map is the responsibility of the TSE, but the RNP is accountable for updating addresses. Therefore, the map revision carried out by the TSE should result in new codes for new registrations and address changes; and
   (c) Computer applications related to the security of the RNP's information, to the registration of vital data (citizenship, death) and to their residence must be compatible with the TSE's systems so that the TSE can complete a final census.

Naturally, any project focused on institutional strengthening of these two agencies requires substantial coordination.

In the case of TSE, UNDP's assistance has resulted in greater autonomy for some of its main departments (the Electoral Training, Cartography and Census, IT, Communications), particularly because the selection of office directors is now merit-based rather than by appointment. Similarly, electoral training, which had once been reserved for political parties, has been assumed by the TSE. Importantly, the extensive consultation process with the citizenry on issues regarding electoral reform in 2009-2010 not only provided valuable inputs for drafting the Electoral and Political Participation Bill, but also fostered a closer relationship between the TSE and citizens at the national level.

However, there is still more to be done, especially in terms of electoral reform. The legal and regulatory framework is fraught with flaws and weakness. Although ultimately electoral reforms will rely on the political will of Congress, UNDP can contribute by helping the TSE consult with citizens and draft a proposal for electoral reform. At the same time, UNDP can assist the TSE in formulating new regulations to govern TSE's electoral activities.

Regarding electoral training, under Honduran law, each political party is entitled to accredit one member and an alternate per polling station. With the unprecedented participation of nine parties and several independent candidates, as well as the fact that political parties did not accept the electoral reforms proposed by the TSE, which sought to include citizens identified and trained by the electoral body into the polling stations, the number of polling station members who need to be trained has increased dramatically.

The RNP's role in citizen registration and identification is fundamental to the exercise of the human rights that the State has the obligation to promote and guarantee. However, recent demands for protecting citizens' registration and identification require improved institutional capacity on the part of the RNP. Therefore, since 2009, UNDP has been implementing actions aimed at the institutional strengthening of the RNP, such as in information technology support, institutional modernization and strategies for reducing levels of under-registration and under-identification. Such actions have had a positive impact on the services RNP provides the citizens.

However, during the 2012 primary elections, problems were observed in the distribution of identity cards and a substantial number were delivered to people who were not the rightful owners. The RNP contends that it lacks the service capacity to deliver identity cards in a timely manner. Therefore, for the past few decades, identity cards have been delivered to political party activists to distribute. Nevertheless, there is no legal basis for delivering the cards to political parties; on the contrary, processing and delivery is supposed to be strictly personal (RNP-citizen). This incorrect and improper procedure became a source of irregularities that violated the rights of citizens and tarnished transparency in the delivery.

To address these issues, UNDP proposes to continue offering technical assistance to the TSE and the RNP to help the institutions improve their capacity to fulfill their mandates, conduct efficient elections that meet international standards, and record and register citizens, thereby improving citizen participation in the electoral process.

III. UNDP ACTION FRAMEWORK

The UNDP Honduras strategy is based on the UNDP Country Program for 2012-2016 and is aligned with the outcomes and outputs of the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) Action Plan (2012-2016) signed by the UN Country Team and the Government of Honduras.

Strategic Area 2 of the UNDP Country Program focuses primarily on the framework of civil and political rights to contribute to Honduras' efforts to develop as a democracy, with security and without violence and to have a State that is modern, transparent, responsible, efficient and competitive.

UNDP's work in electoral assistance is framed by the following items included in the UNDAF:
- Outcome 2.1: Institutional and legal frameworks for the consolidation of participatory democracy have been created.
- Output 2.1.1: Citizens' contributions and inputs focused on gender, human rights and generational and intercultural diversity are included in participative processes aimed at legal and institutional reforms related to participatory democracy at the national, regional, departmental and local levels.
- Output 2.1.2: Political and institutional organizations of the Honduran State, especially the National Congress, the Supreme Electoral Court, the Executive Power and Municipalities possess normative frameworks, mechanisms and instances that favor active political participation and inclusion of citizens, with an emphasis on women, children and youth, indigenous and Afro-Honduran populations.

The UN system in Honduras is well positioned to play a constructive role in helping the Government address its development priorities and challenges, leading efforts to foster dialogue and political reforms, promoting the implementation of the recommendations of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission, and helping to generate the conditions to avert major crises. On-going successful initiatives carried out by UNDP in the areas of citizen security, electoral assistance, political dialogue and disaster risk reduction are closely linked to and complemented by other actions of a higher political profile implemented by international cooperation agencies and supported technically and financially by UN/Division of Political Affairs, UNDP/Bureau for Crisis Prevention and Recovery.

Since 2008, UNDP has accompanied the Honduran government in several initiatives aimed at consolidating the nation's democratic governance. In partnership with the Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA) and the Spanish Agency for International Cooperation and Development (AECID), UNDP provided technical assistance for the 2009 elections, contributing to the recognition and acceptance of the results that marked an important step for overcoming the 2008 political crisis. UNDP support has also been particularly instrumental in the development and adoption of a comprehensive National Citizens' Security Policy (2012-2022). In addition, through the implementation of the UNDP's Citizen Security and Coexistence project, both the Institute on Development, Democracy and Peace (IUDPAS) and the Violence Observatory were created at the National Autonomous University of Honduras (UNAH). Another contribution of

UNDP, in alliance with European Union (EU), was the creation of a special institutional mechanism, the Unit to Follow-up the Recommendations of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission within the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights. Through UNDP-coordinated activities focusing on inter-party dialogue, the government and civil society organizations build on existing synergies with the regional project PAPEP, which contributes analytical and procedural tools, such as political analysis, prospective scenarios and dialogue skills. Inter-party dialogue meetings led by UNDP have also resulted in the recent signing of the Pact Guaranteeing Ethics and Electoral Transparency (*Compromiso de Garantías Mínimas para la Ética y la Transparencia Electoral*).

IV.   GENERAL OBJECTIVE

Supporting the strengthening of democratic governance in Honduras and promoting the exercise of citizenship rights by designing and implementing policies and actions that ensure the enjoyment of rights and fulfillment of duties by the population, as well as fostering inclusive citizen participation, equity and the modernization of institutions.

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES

1) Assisting the Supreme Electoral Tribunal as the institution which fosters representative democracy, which in Honduras is expressed through primary and general elections, which falls under construction and exercise of citizenship.

2) Assisting the National Registry of Persons in its mandate to register and identify Hondurans by issuing and distributing identity cards, which is the necessary document for exercising the right to vote in elections.

V.   TECHNICAL APPROACH: PROJECT COMPONENTS – PHASE II

As a continuation of the previous program, UNDP proposes a two-pronged approach. The first component will continue to focus on providing technical assistance regarding the electoral process, while the second component will continue to offer technical assistance to the country's national citizen registration and identification agency.

It is important to note that the present program proposal is a continuation of an institutional strengthening process that began in 2008. Capacity building is a complex process that has, at least, two large assumptions: (1) the technical appropriateness of the assistance and (2) the institutional capacity to absorb and process the product of the assistance, thereby converting it into institutional practice.

The Honduran electoral body, the TSE, is a relatively young institution and has inherited practices that respond to the political parties rather than the citizens. At the same time, the RNP can also be strengthened in terms of data security and citizen services, including the issuance and delivery of identity cards. For these reasons, UNDP's technical assistance strategy is to offer continual accompaniment to the operational units of both institutions.

The activities that make up this proposal are aimed at broadening existing lines of work under the USAID/UNDP # 1O-522-11-00001 Agreement. As in all phases of the project, outputs and activities can / should be articulated with other international community or local initiatives, so that spending can be streamlined and interventions harmonized for efficient technical assistance.

Component 1: Electoral Technical Assistance

The first component of the project focuses on continuing to provide electoral technical assistance (*Asistencia Técnica Electoral* or ATE) to the Honduran government. The project will strive to (1) promote reforms to the legal and regulatory framework of the Honduran electoral system and (2) encourage the institutional strengthening of Honduras' Supreme Electoral Tribunal (*Tribunal Supremo Electoral* or TSE). Specifically, UNDP will offer technical and legal assistance for discussing possible electoral reforms and for formulating electoral regulations. Additionally, UNDP will provide technical assistance to strengthen various operational departments and to improve electoral training.

Output 1: Technical Assistance for Reforming Electoral Law and Specific Regulations of the Honduran Elections

Activity 1.1: Technical and Legal Assistance for Discussion of Electoral Reform

Despite some recent and important technical improvements, the Honduran electoral system should be revised. While originally it was consensus-based legislation, the Honduran electoral framework has undergone partial modifications over the last four elections and various studies by national and international experts have revealed its inherent weaknesses and legal flaws, particularly the differences in administering primary and general elections.

To address these issues, after the 2009 elections, with UNDP assistance, the TSE initiated a broad engagement effort with citizens and political and social organizations throughout the country in order to identify the citizens' concerns and expectations and the main issues for electoral reform. This process resulted in a proposed reform to the electoral law known as the Political and Electoral Participation Law. This draft bill for comprehensive electoral reform was presented to Congress at the end of 2010. However, it was never introduced for debate. When the electoral process of 2012 primary elections was already quite advanced, Congress introduced some specific, but inadequate, reforms to the electoral law. Most of the changes are specific and designed to solve emerging political issues and overall do not respond to the citizens' general interests.

Recent initiatives to promote a few, viable specific reforms that had relevant political acceptance levels during the period between the primary elections of 2012 and the general elections of 2013 were not accepted by some political actors. Thus, the upcoming 2013 general election will be carried out according to the same rules that have been in effect for several years and which require a comprehensive revision.

UNDP proposes to revisit the topic of electoral reform in early 2014, primarily because political decision-makers are understandably preoccupied with the upcoming election and the issue would

not get any traction. Additionally, waiting until after the general election will allow UNDP and TSE to incorporate lessons learned from both the 2012 and 2013 elections.

Specifically, UNDP will help the TSE develop a proposal for comprehensive legal reform of the electoral system. Much of UNDP's expert technical assistance will be based on the findings of the evaluation of recent electoral processes.

In order to cultivate support for this reform from the widest range of actors, UNDP and TSE will collaborate with political parties, civil society organizations, churches, universities, and, of course, the National Congress, including the Congressional Commission on Electoral Affairs. UNDP will organize workshops and seminars on electoral reform for civil society organizations, Congress, and electoral authorities. Among other topics, the workshops and seminars will cover the composition of the voting tables at the polling stations, administration of vote counting, and campaign financing. Additionally, UNDP will coordinate national and international forums to share best practices concerning political systems and electoral reform with members and staff of the National Congress. Finally, UNDP will hold a new round of public consultations to encourage citizen discussion and debate on electoral legislation and the Honduran political system. These activities give continuity to the UNDP and TSE's 2010 and 2011 electoral reform efforts and, importantly, include the necessary component of citizen participation.

Activity 1.2: Technical and Legal Support to Formulate Regulations for the Primary and General Elections

The current electoral law contains the main provisions for administering primary and general elections, but does not include regulations concerning specific electoral activities. Instead, every election requires the creation of specific regulation (*reglamentos electorales*) to govern activities such as national and international observation, polling station management, and vote counting.

To address this deficit, UNDP will support the recruitment of legal experts for the redesign and updating of the current set of 11 electoral regulations that govern how elections are conducted and the mechanisms for the 2013 general election process.

Activity 1.3: Technical Assistance and Strengthening of the TSE's Operational Units

With the assistance of UNDP, after the 2009 elections, the TSE revised its internal structure and adopted a new institutional structure in order to modernize its operating units and make them more functional. The renovated structure includes new units such as IT, Mapping and Census, Gender, and the *Instituto de Participación Electoral y Ciudadana y Capacitación* (Institute for Electoral and Citizen Participation and Training or IPECC). As a result of UNDP's support to these units, the TSE has improved quality of the electoral management. Sample studies about the polling stations and the vote tally sheets (*actas electorales*) clearly show a lower percentage of errors between 2008 and 2012.

Given the success of the re-organization and UNDP's technical assistance in helping the TSE function more effectively and efficiently, the Board of Magistrates requested specific support from UNDP to deepen the restructuring. Based on the findings of a thorough evaluation of recent

electoral processes, UNDP will help the TSE improve and deepen the organizational reform process that began in 2009 and will make recommendations to the new magistrates who will assume their positions in May 2014.

Census and Mapping Unit
One of the new units that has benefited from UNDP's technical expertise is Census and Mapping. In Phase II, UNDP will continue assisting the implementation of the USAID/TSE Bilateral Agreement pertaining to this area and will support coordination between the TSE and the RNP and as well as UNDP projects currently underway with both institutions.

Until recently, the TSE did not have defined, approved and written procedures and protocols to build the Electoral Census during its different stages. Thanks to UNDP's assistance, for the first time since the creation of the new TSE in 2004, there are standardized procedures for: (1) updating the National Electoral Census, (2) comparing it with the National Civil Registry's identification census and (3) conducting internal audits and reviews. Additionally, the TSE and the RNP now have compatible Electoral Geographical-Political Division databases which allow for continuous updating of new sectors, populated areas and polling centers. Finally, the new procedures allow political parties to access the census, resulting in improved transparency. Importantly, these procedures were designed by both the TSE and RNP, approved by the Board of TSE Magistrates and validated with all political parties.

The year after the elections is an opportune time to continue technical improvements and improve the tools to verify and update the electoral census, cross-referencing data with other institutions (such as migration, health systems and cemetery administrations). Throughout 2014, UNDP will continue to provide technical assistance to the TSE's Mapping and Census Unit. Specifically, UNDP will help create and integrate systems that allow for permanent updating with external institutions such as the Armed Forces, the National Police and the Supreme Court. Additionally, UNDP will assist the TSE in establishing automatic procedures for sending information from the RNP to the TSE. UNDP will also continue providing assistance to defining and re-engineering procedures for conducting inspections and internal audits of the National Electoral Census that allow better updating of records. Finally, UNDP will coordinate a series of workshops and seminars for the technical officials of both the TSE and the RNP as well as interested civil society organizations about issues such as the technical management of vital data (*datos vitales*), reducing under-registration for identity cards, and creating efficient information flow between the TSE and RNP.

Information Technology (IT) Unit
Another operational unit that has greatly benefited from UNDP assistance is Information Technology (IT). The TSE's area of information technology has been strengthened and is now able to better meet the requirements of the electoral agency. In particular, UNDP facilitated the definition of protocols and systems whose software now contains basic technical documentation (e.g use cases, sequence diagrams, state diagrams, database design, installation manuals, user manuals). UNDP also provided the TSE magistrates with technical assistance and recommendations for decisions regarding the implementation of Preliminary Results Transmission and Official Vote Counting projects. Finally, UNDP conducted workshops on lessons learned from the 2012 elections that included issues such as Vote Counting, Mapping

and Census and Results Transmission. These workshops, held with TSE officials, provided the TSE with relevant information to effectively plan the 2013 electoral process.

Although UNDP and TSE had ambitious plans for the re-designed IT Unit, politics and other institutional issues arose that have impeded the decision-making actions of the Magistrates and, as a result, the IT Unit has yet to be fully structured. Therefore, UNDP will continue to offer technical assistance to the IT Department in a number of different ways. First, UNDP will advise the TSE on how to reorganize and restructure the IT area in such a way that it is able to support all of the institution's electoral activities. In addition, UNDP will help the TSE implement IT management policies and best practices for the development of electoral procedures.

Communications and Public Relations Unit
Although the TSE has always had a Press Unit, before UNDP began offering technical assistance, it was very weak with few resources to define and implement an institutional communications policy. In coordinated efforts with the Konrad Adenauer Foundation, UNDP has reorganized and strengthened the TSE's Public Information and Communications Unit. For example, the TSE now has a redesigned and updated website. Additionally, the department conducts a daily monitoring of the news, compiles a weekly summary and responds to information requests from various international and national entities.

One of the main problems that the TSE faces is that the general public believes any accusations of electoral fraud are the fault of the TSE. To counter this sentiment and improve the TSE's institutional profile and overall public image, UNDP will undertake a public relations campaign, engaging both political actors and the media. Strategically, it is very important that the TSE communicates that in the Honduran elections, there are three types of actors with different responsibilities: (1) the citizens that have the civic duty to participate; (2) the political parties that organize the MERs, administer the voting tables, count the votes and prepare the counts for the TSE; and (3) the TSE that, besides organizing and administering the elections, has a key responsibility in transmitting the results and resolving, in its role of impartiality guarantor, any conflicts that may arise. This institutional information campaign will take place in the months prior to the 2013 general elections and will intensify during the electoral campaigning ban.

During Phase I of the project, UNDP helped the TSE develop a broad campaign to encourage democratic values. Overall, the campaign was designed to promote values such as participation, equality, inclusion and respect for the will of the majority through television and radio spots, brochures, comics, posters, folders, stickers and banners. It is a campaign that is visually friendly and is targeted for adults, but the campaign's characters appeal to children and youth. For example, the main characters play soccer and face, as a team, several situations which involve civic values such as tolerance, inclusion, and respect for the decisions of the majority.

During Phase II of the project, UNDP will continue to support the "Democratic Values" campaign and will incorporate its usage into various electoral projects and activities. UNDP will make more intensive use of campaign characters and their messages by including them in instruction manuals, workbooks and other training materials. These democratic values are especially valuable and appropriate to promote during these upcoming elections which are predicted to be highly complex and competitive.

Other ways in which UNDP will help strengthen the Communications Unit include (1) organizing the Unit so it is prepared to hold press conferences and issue press releases; (2) assisting the magistrates in their public relations opportunities; and (3) continuing to offer assistance in staff training, including electoral and political news analysis.

Output 2: Technical Assistance for Electoral Training

One of the main problems of the electoral system is the lack of identification of citizens that the political parties assign to represent them at the polling stations. Usually the TSE issues blank credentials that the political parties deliver to their representatives. In addition, the TSE doesn't conduct direct training activities for members of the Electoral Reception Tables (MER) (polling stations), leaving the administration of the MERs in the hands of the political party representatives.

Since 2008, UNDP has been supporting the training and delivery of training credentials for citizens from different backgrounds to participate in the electoral process. Between 2009 and 2012 however, with UNDP's assistance, the TSE directly trained approximately 90,000 people, of whom a high percentage later served at the MERs. In addition, training was provided to other groups involved with the Transmission of Preliminary Election Results (TREP) and the custody and delivery of electoral materials. In 2011, with support from UNDP, the Institute for Citizenship Participation and Training (IPECC) was created, whose responsibility it is, among other things, to organize electoral training. Recently established, the Institute requires strengthening and technical assistance in order to perform its duties during an election year.

The TSE does not have a national structure and only has approximately 100 officials. Because of this, the main objective of UNDP's technical assistance in electoral training has been to assist the TSE in forming a team of expert trainers whom they could call on for different events. Over the past few electoral cycles, UNDP has helped TSE recruit, select and train a group of people who today comprise the TSE's database/roster of electoral trainers. Through an intensive course that included both general and specific (BRIDGE) training, this team was consolidated with UNDP assistance and the electoral body now has a nationwide network of trainers.

The roster of internal and external trainers that can support the electoral training pyramid during electoral processes represents a significant qualitative advancement and one of most effective impacts in UNDP's institutional strengthening of the TSE. It also serves as a foundation for the conformation of a permanent unit responsible for meeting the capacity-building needs of the TSE, related to both electoral and non-electoral processes. In sum, as a result of UNDP assistance, the TSE now has a Citizen Participation and Training Unit (IPECC) that has been tasked as the operational unit responsible for electoral training and is led by a Coordinator trained within the framework of the ATE project and its experts.

Additionally, as a result of UNDP's assistance, the TSE's Training Unit now has high quality teaching materials that can be distributed and used during various training workshops. Finally, with the technical support of UNDP and the Electoral Training Unit, the TSE developed an on-line training program.

By conducting capacity-building activities in all of the country's departments, TSE not only solidifies its presence throughout the nation, but it also presents itself as an institution based on professionalism, objectivity and technical quality, which helps to mitigate fears and misconceptions that some political actors relate to the TSE. This is one aspect where UNDP's institutional strengthening of the TSE is perceived the most.

However, given that there are five new political parties participating in the 2013 elections, in addition to the traditional four parties, and each party is entitled to have a member and an alternate at each polling station, the number of people to train to serve at the MERs has significantly increased. Because of this development, UNDP designed a new training strategy for the TSE that has the same overall objective: that the citizens serving in polling stations know how to administer according to the established procedures. The emphasis during Phase II will be to train the trainers of the political parties so that they can train their MER members.

With the new strategy, the TSE, supported by UNDP, will train political party instructors in teaching techniques, values and planning, as well as the technical capacities necessary to administer the polling stations. As a result of this training, UNDP expects that the political party training structures will have the capacity to train their polling station representatives to handle voting and transmitting results. In other words, the political parties will have the capacity to train their members in the management of the polling stations as well as the vote counting that must be carried out at the MER. Overall, UNDP expects that the number of political party instructors trained will be 1,251 nationwide, an average of 139 per party. These trainers, in turn, should train 32,188 MER members per party, for a total of 289,692 MER members and alternates.

The TSE's training program contains an evaluation of the participants that can be applied to the political party participants and can be relayed to the political parties. Based on the results obtained by their participants, the parties can decide whether or not to place them at the MERs. At the same time, however, it is the responsibility of the political parties to send good instructors so that they receive training and at the same time become capable of adequately replicating the newly acquired knowledge.

TSE's core team of 84 trainers will be in charge of training instructors from all nine political parties in the race, as well as other actors such as civil society organizations, the media, the armed forces, the national police, custodians of electoral materials, municipal electoral officials, departmental electoral officials, minority groups, women, and young first-time voters.

The "training of trainers" aspect of the project meant that both the method of teaching and the training materials needed to be redesigned. Through an alliance between UNDP and the *Instituto Nacional de Formación Profesional* (National Institute of Professional Training or INFOP), 84 trainers, the majority of whom participated in previous TSE capacity-building programs, reinforced their knowledge and skills to "teach those who will teach" others. New skills included how to communicate acquired knowledge, how an instructor should speak and manage him or herself, what types of care and sensitivities the instructor should have when addressing a group and gaining its interest, what teaching material to use and how to plan a training program. Participation in this in-depth workshop enabled the trainers to work for two consecutive and

intensive weekends simultaneously throughout the country, training political party trainers and as well as independent candidates. UNDP's training of trainers has been so successful that the TSE has requested an additional 40 trainers.

Project Implementation and Monitoring

As part of Phase I of the program, UNDP Project offices were established at the TSE, and the project has an assigned vehicle.

Phase II of the program will require the hiring of new personnel. Overall, the staff will include a project manager, a national technical assistant, an electoral officer and a chief international technical adviser. Additionally, one person will provide assistance in administrative matters at TSE headquarters. UNDP also requests support for the cost of facilities, stationery, communications and other services such as power, water, internet, transportation and security.

According to UNDP rules and regulations, the Project is subject to monitoring and supervision from both the UNDP Country Office in Honduras and New York Headquarters. In addition, periodic reviews will be conducted by the Project Board.

The Project is subject to independent financial audits. Since 2008, five assessment missions and five financial audits have taken place.

Component 2: Technical Assistance in Citizen Identification

The second, and complementary, component of this program concentrates on continuing to provide technical assistance to the National Registry of Persons (*Registro Nacional de Personas* or RNP). The project aims to strengthen the institutional capacity of the RNP to (1) manage data and inputs for creation of the National Electoral Census and (2) issue and deliver citizens' identity cards.

Output 1: Technical Assistance for Institutional Strengthening of the RNP

Activity 1.1: Support for Ensuring Data and Communications Security at the RNP

The *Registro Nacional de Personas* (National Registry of Persons or RNP) is the government agency responsible for protecting the information of all citizens; therefore it is necessary to implement the most secure and reliable systems possible.

Security Systems and Capacity
As a first step during Phase I, UNDP conducted a complete assessment of the RNP's security systems, which allowed the agency to identify weaknesses and target areas for improvement. Based on this assessment, UNDP provided the RNP with the necessary equipment and systems to adequately safeguard citizen data. Obsolete equipment has been replaced. For example, the PIX, which offered security to the systems has been substituted by the most recent generation of Watchguard. With this and other equipment that has been purchased, the security of the computer centers has increased from 8% to 45%, as measured by the International Standards

Organization (ISO). During Phase II, UNDP will continue to work to raise security levels, with a goal of at least 60%.

In particular, UNDP proposes to increase security measures, access to information and recovery systems and procedures by developing and offering the RNP tools such as security procedures, encryptions, firewalls, anti-viruses, backups, among others. As part of Phase II, UNDP will install perimeter security systems (both hardware and software) for the RNP's data center and existing network settings will be migrated to the new equipment. Strict security standards will be implemented in order to be able to access the RNP database, and fingerprint readers will be used to fully identify the users. In addition, secure networks will be defined that allow for the optimal use of resources and constitute a substantial increase in the security of information and the RNP network.

To build the capacity of the RNP's information security, UNDP conducted a number of workshops for RNP officials and technicians at both the headquarters in Tegucigalpa and in the municipal civil registries. The workshops focused on systems, protocols, standards and procedures for providing greater information security and were designed for the data center officials, technicians, programmers, analysts and users. Overall, the workshops were designed to build the capacity of the RNP to implement security practices with the aim of establishing adequate standards so that staff, data, communications and installations all remain safe. The municipal-level workshops, which were held in the country's six main cities, also allowed municipal civil registry officers to learn how to protect their own systems and equipment. Although the original plan was to hold six municipal workshops, UNDP has taken advantage of other capacity-building visits and will conduct 12 workshops across the country.

Security Policies and Contingency Plans
An important part of data security includes developing and implementing both security policies and contingency plans; therefore UNDP has provided technical assistance to the RNP on these issues.

During Phase I, UNDP helped the RNP develop security policies for the computer center and the information center concerning RNP data infrastructure. During Phase II, these policies will be presented to the directors and officials of the RNP for their approval and eventual implementation.

According to international ISO norms, a computer center should always have a contingency plan that allows it to react in a rational and secure manner in case of the occurrence of an unplanned event or situation. With UNDP's assistance during Phase I, the RNP developed contingency plan which will provide an action plan on how to proceed under abnormal conditions. During Phase II, the RNP will implement the contingency plan in order to ensure the operation of data center processes.

Activity 1.2: Installing ATMs to Issue RNP Documents to Citizens

Overall, citizens have limited access to the RNP, especially because of the agency's limited office hours for the public. To address this problem, UNDP will acquire and install two ATMs to

issue RNP documents such as birth, death and marriage certificates. These machines will improve citizens' access to RNP services and at the same time will facilitate the process of obtaining identity cards (for which a birth certificate is necessary).

The ATMs will be installed in shopping malls in Tegucigalpa and San Pedro Sula so that citizens are no longer reliant on the RNP's public office hours. The machines are designed for constant use and will require no security personnel since there is no risk for their users. Just as ATMs provide various financial services to its users, the proposed ATMs will provide their users with birth certificates. In Honduras, birth certificates are considered public information. In fact, the RNP currently issues birth certificates regardless of whether the applicant is requesting it personally or on behalf of another person. The RNP offered to be in charge of promoting and advertising the service.

Although UNDP proposed this activity as part of the first phase of the program, unfortunately there have been logistical and administrative complications and the process is not yet complete. As of now, UNDP has a completed the bidding process and secured a vendor and the delivery of the machines is being negotiated. During Phase II, UNDP will acquire the machines, adapt and test them, connect them with the RNP's central network and install them in San Pedro Sula and Tegucigalpa.

Activity 1.3: Technical Assistance for RNP Operational Units such as IT and Identification

UNDP will continue offering technical assistance to the RNP's operational units such as Information Technology (IT) and Identification. As during the first phase of the program, UNDP will be available to provide any sort of technical assistance requested by the RNP. For example, UNDP has conducted trainings on administrative issues, such as time management and the use of smartphones, as well as on technical aspects, such as use of the new computer systems.

Additionally, as mentioned earlier, although the RNP and the TSE are separate agencies with different mandates, they work together on creating the National Electoral Census. Therefore it is imperative that the two institutions cooperate and coordinate efforts. Facilitated by UNDP, a task force of technicians from both institutions is already operating and making progress in an overdue coordination which UNDP will continue supporting during the second phase of this project. Within UNDP, the coordinators of the two program components (TSE and RNP) will meet on a regular basis to ensure complementarity and sustainability of the work carried out at both institutions.

Activity 1.4: Providing Support for the Working Group for Strengthening the RNP (G-FORT)

During the first phase of the program, UNDP convened a working group focused on improving transparency at the RNP, specifically the new system for distributing identity cards. This effort, external but supportive of the RNP, included representatives from the country's political parties, the TSE, the *Comisiondo Nacional de Derechos Humanos* (National Human Rights Commission or CONADEH), the Truth and Reconciliation Commission and international organizations, such as the Organization of American States, UNDP, the National Democratic Institute, and the Netherlands Institute for Multiparty Democracy or NIMD.

Out of this effort, UNDP created the Group for Institutional Strengthening at the RNP (*Grupo de Fortalecimento Institucional de RNP* or G-FORT), which includes many of the same members as the working group on transparency, as well as representatives of civil society and churches. G-FORT is an external body for ongoing consultation, monitoring and advice. Its mission is to strengthen and ensure transparency in the RNP in the process of citizen identification, supporting the right to identification and democracy in order to build trust among the Honduran population. Because of its importance and significance, UNDP will continue to offer assistance and support by conducting workshops, seminars and activities that promote the strengthening of the group in order to create a permanent body for transparency, support and social audit of the RNP.

Output 2: Strengthening the Management of Primary Inputs for the Electoral National Census

Article 2 of the RNP Law states that "the RNP is responsible for permanently providing the TSE, free of charge, the information necessary to draw up the National Electoral Census. To achieve this purpose, the RNP shall develop methodologies, techniques and modern procedures by establishing technological and mechanical control systems for safe, comprehensive, efficient and effective management of the information and registration documentation." Given the technical and political complexity of creating the National Electoral Census, it is important to support transparent and auditable processes and to establish procedures to keep the information up-to-date. Therefore, UNDP has concentrated on strengthening the National Electoral Census by improving the capture of first-time applications and deaths.

Given the importance of including updated information in the National Electoral Census, during Phase I, UNDP provided assistance to the RNP office in in charge of registering first-time identity card applications and death certificates. Specifically, UNDP recruited four monitors who supervised and tracked the registration of new identity card applications and identified problems. Based on this information, the procedures for registering new voters and recording deaths were improved. At the same time, the revised processes helped the RNP improve the level of service provided to citizens. During Phase II, UNDP will evaluate, analyze and document the experience of revising these procedures.

After the 2013 elections, UNDP will help the RNP update the lists used to create the National Electoral Census. Information such as voters' new addresses and deaths will be changed. UNDP will also make recommendations for streamlining and consolidating the processes for updating the registry lists.

Finally as part of Phase I, due to UNDP's technical assistance, the RNP and the TSE now have mechanisms that ensure the transfer of information between the two institutions to generate the National Electoral Census.

Output 3: An Improved Application Process and Delivery of Citizens' Identity Cards

During Phase I, UNDP helped the RNP significantly improve its systems for receiving applications and issuing identity cards. In particular, UNDP developed a computer system and

administrative procedures to improve the management the identity card process. As the first step, UNDP created an inventory of all the unclaimed identity cards in each municipality. Then, UNDP assessed the RNP's entire citizen identification process – from the initial request for the card to the delivery to the citizen – because there were no manuals or other information that could be useful in examining the departments involved, problems, processing times, quantities, etc. Based on this assessment, a computer system was designed to monitor the entire process and determine the contribution of each of the Units involved in the process (eg customer service, data processing, automatic finger identification system - AFIS). After the current election cycle, the RNP will assume full responsibility to absorb the computer system.

UNDP together with the RNP used the assessment to identify bottlenecks and improve citizen service times, helping citizens obtain their identification cards as quickly as possible. Overall, the computer system and the new administrative processes function as a Business Process Management (BPM) tool that identifies delays, times and quantities, which is useful for the timely and adequate control of the identification process. With these tools, delays are reduced. For example, UNDP recommended that the RNP connect the computer systems between the municipalities and Tegucigalpa, which reduces the time for an application to arrive at RNP headquarters by two to three months. Additionally, UNDP designed web-based systems so that the RNP could receive inquiries and citizens could to obtain information about the status of their identity card process. Even after the identity card was issued, it could be two and three months before the citizen received it; therefore, UNDP recommended that the RNP change the methodology of distributing and delivery the identity cards. These new processes form the basis of the UNDP's work on this issue during Phase II.

It is as important to invest resources to generate identity documents as it is to ensure that these documents reach the people who need them. Prior to UNDP's involvement, the RNP lacked the appropriate and necessary controls to know when and where identity cards were delivered. Although the system could determine where the card was from the moment it was requested until it was issued, once issued, there was no way of finding out when and where it was delivered. In previous elections, the RNP reported that they had around 400,000 identity cards that were never claimed by their rightful owners, effectively denying those citizens their right to vote. The new system and processes give the RNP an up-to-date inventory of non-delivered identity cards in municipal civil registry offices, which has made it possible to optimize the plan for distributing and delivering them to citizens.

To train RNP staff in the use of these new procedures and systems, UNDP is conducting 18 workshops across the country. Importantly, the design of these workshops was based on the assessment and targeted the specific issues and problems encountered in each municipality.

Activity 3.1: Distributing and Delivering Identity Cards to Citizens

Because many assessments have determined that one of the main causes for not having an identity card is the large distances between RNP offices and communities. Traditionally, the RNP has relied on the political parties to distribute the identity cards. This system, however, is obviously fraught with political partisanship. UNDP will help bring RNP closer to the citizens and will decrease the inherent partisanship by improving the RNP's capacity to distribute and

deliver identity cards across the country. In particular, UNDP support will allow the RNP to coordinate logistics, rent or purchase vehicles and other necessary supplies, and support personnel to distribute and deliver cards to more than 5,000 polling stations across the country.

Any identity cards issued by the RNP that are unclaimed at headquarters in Tegucigalpa will be sorted by department, municipality and polling place. Once sorted, they will be stored in special boxes, labeled and sealed with a security seal to keep them secure during transport and distribution.

Special delivery brigades, consisting of six people each, will be responsible for delivering the identity cards to the polling stations. Each brigade will include three RNP employees, who will be in charge of delivering identity cards to citizens in compliance with the law. The fourth member of the brigade will be an observer selected by civil society organizations, churches or human rights groups whose task it will be to ensure that the process and the delivery of identity cards is conducted in a transparent manner. Finally, two members of the military will be enlisted to provide adequate protection for the brigade. All brigade members will be properly identified, with vests, caps and identity cards, so they can be easily identified by the public.

Approximately 75 brigades will conduct two 21-day tours, from October 1 to November 15, to visit polling stations and deliver identity cards. Brigades will distribute the cards to the polling stations based on a careful GIS planning system that allows for determining the distance between polling stations. Efforts will be made for RNP employees to drive the vehicles; if this is not possible, citizen observers who can drive will be selected.

Vehicles will be mostly rented, but six (6) will be purchased, as well as two (2) boats which will serve to leave installed capacity within the RNP. Their use will not be exclusively for this electoral process and will help meet the RNP's urgent demand of having a fleet of vehicles which allows them to carry out the multiple activities entrusted to it by law – such as the mobilization of technical, administrative and civil employees, as well as of the delivery of materials such as registration books, identity cards, and stationery – between central headquarters in Tegucigalpa and RNP municipal offices. The two boats are required for the North Coast (Puerto Lempira) and the South Coast (Amapala) because due to the remoteness of fishing villages, residents neither register their children nor do they apply for identity cards. In order to benefit these seaside populations, which are mostly accessible only by water, boats will be purchased to transport RNP staff and equipment, thus reducing both under-registration of births (children not registered in the RNP) and citizens over the age of 18 without identity cards. As with the cars, the boats will be invaluable in helping to bring RNP services closer to citizens. The procurement process is already underway and the vehicles can be delivered as soon as UNDP receives approval.

After the tours, any unclaimed identity cards will be delivered to the respective municipal civil records offices. From that moment until Election Day, including the day of the election, citizens will be able to pick up their identity cards at those locations.

Activity 3.2: Increasing Transparency in the Delivery of Identity Cards

As mentioned in the previous section, each brigade will include an observer selected by civil society organizations, community churches or the *Comisionado Nacional de Derechos Humanos* (National Human Rights Commission or CONADEH) or municipal human rights commissioners. These independent observers will serve to improve transparency in the distribution and delivery of identity cards to citizens, as they will provide an impartial opinion of the process. With a total of 75 brigades, there will be 75 observers available to perform social audits of the process of distributing and delivering identity cards to the municipalities.

UNDP together with the RNP will train the observers on the process, materials, schedules and functions that they will perform as part of the brigades. Finally, they will be given a stipend for any expenditures they might incur during the trips.

Activity 3.3: Supporting a Campaign to Raise Awareness about the Identity Card Process

UNDP and RNP will develop and implement a media campaign to raise awareness among citizens regarding the process of applying for and claiming their identity cards. To inform citizens of the time and place to claim their identity cards, the campaign will include both personal and general messages. As part of the campaign, national television stations, newspapers and local radio stations will disseminate information regarding the dates on which the brigades will visit the various polling places to distribute identity cards. Additionally, through agreements with the two primary cellular phone companies, personalized messages will be sent to citizens' mobile phones. Specifically, the messages inform citizens that their identification card has been issued and informs them where to collect it. The message will be sent a week before the card is delivered to the municipality and a reminder message will be sent two days prior. Because citizen identity numbers are required to purchase cellular phones, this agreement with the RNP also benefits the cell phone companies because they can double check the identity numbers registered to each phone. To reach the largest number of citizens, messages will be disseminated in Spanish as well as the Miskito and Garifuna languages. As part of the campaign, UNDP will also issue press releases and distribute posters to polling stations.

Also, a query option will be provided in the RNP's web site – www.rnp.hn – so that any citizen can find the place where he or she can claim his or her identity card, as well as the date and time at which the brigades will be at that location.

Activity 3.4: Sustainability of the Improved Identity Card Distribution and Delivery Processes

Aside from financial support, to ensure the sustainability of the project, the RNP must have the technical and management capacity necessary to maintain the rules and processes created by the project. In other words, ensuring the sustainability of the activities and project benefits beyond the life of the program requires building the capacity of the RNP and of the institutions that accompany it. Therefore, UNDP will conduct trainings, consultancies, workshops, generation of documents, rules, agreements and procedures with the idea that these will help sustain the benefits of this initiative over time.

Project Implementation and Monitoring

The staff necessary for implementing this component of the project include a project coordinator, a field strategies consultant, a consultant specializing in civil registration and citizen identification and a financial manager, as well as other consultants as necessary. As part of the first phase of the program, UNDP established an office in the RNP headquarters and the project board approved the use of a vehicle, although it has not yet been supplied. Project implementation costs cover the facilities, stationery, communications, and other services such as power, water, internet and security.

According to UNDP rules and regulations, the Project is subject to monitoring and supervision from both the UNDP Country Office in Honduras and New York Headquarters. In addition, periodic reviews will be conducted by the Project Board.

The Project is subject to independent financial audits. Since 2008, five assessment missions and five financial audits have taken place.

VI. RESOURCES AND RUNTIME

Components	Total Project Budget (USD)	TSE or RNP Matching funds (USD)	UNDP Contribution (USD)	Contribution requested from USAID (USD) (Year 2013)
1. Electoral Technical Assistance	1,662,386.24		162,386.24	1,500,000
2.Technical Assistance in Citizen Identification	1,621,411.76	121,411.76		1,500,000
			Contribution requested TOTALS	3,000,000

Note: The contribution of the TSE is in-kind, with the salary of staff recruited for different activities in different outputs, allocation of a vehicle owned by the TSE to the Technical Electoral Assistance Project, expenses of two offices within the TSE (water, electricity, telephone, janitorial staff, etc).

Component 1: Electoral Technical Assistance
Indicative; outputs and final activities shall be defined in the Annual Operating Plan

OUTPUT 1: Technical Assistance for Reforming Electoral Law and Specific Regulations of the Honduran Elections.						
Outputs	Activities	Period	Matching Funds TSE	UNDP Funds	Contribution requested from USAID	Budget
1.1 Technical and legal assistance for discussion of electoral reform	Recruitment of national and international experts. DPA/EAD experts missions Workshops, seminars and forums with civil society, congress and electoral authorities	August 2013 to August 2014		162,386.24	636,443.18	798,829.42
1.2 Technical and legal support to formulate regulations for the primary and general elections	Advice on the legal- political framework for the decision-making					
1.3 Technical assistance and strengthening of TSE's operational units	Re-structuring: Recruitment of national and international experts Census and Mapping Unit: Recruitment of international expert TSE/RNP liaison Coordination workshops and seminars Communication and Public Relations Unit: Recruitment of national expert; Production of					

	campaign material and dissemination					
Project Implementation and Monitoring	Effective office and team maintenance Technical Advisor, Electoral Official, Technical Assistant, Driver, Manager					

OUTPUT 2: Technical Assistance for Electoral Training						
Outputs	Activities	Period	Matching Funds TSE	UNDP Funds	Contribution requested from USAID	Budget
Training of trainers	Creating profiles, selecting and recruiting 40 experts (complements IPECC/TSE team)	August 2013 to August 2014			863,556.82	863,556.82
		Totals		162,386.24	1,500,000.00	1,662,386.24
				TOTAL FOR COMPONENT 1: 1,662,386.24		

Component 2: Technical Assistance in Citizen Identification

Indicative; outputs and final activities shall be defined in the Annual Operating Plan

OUTPUT 1: Technical Assistance for Institutional Strengthening of the RNP						
Outputs	Activities	Period	Matching Funds RNP	UNDP Funds	Contribution requested from USAID	Budget
1.1 Support for ensuring data and communications security	• Analysis of info-tech security at the RNP • Definition and acquisition of equipment and software • Application adaptations • Protocol modification • Equipment and software implementation • Analysis of training needs • Training plan design • Development of training					

1.2 Installing ATMs to Issue RNP documents to Citizens	⦿ Definition and acquisition of ATMs for issuing certificates ⦿ Adaptation and testing of ATMs ⦿ Connection of ATMs with the RNP's central network ⦿ ATM implementation					
1.3 Technical Assistance for RNP operating units such as IT and Identification	⦿ Recruiting consultants ⦿ Providing support for improvements in modernization processes (policies and technical procedures) ● Providing support for connection between the RNP and public and private entities					
1.4 Providing Support for the Working Group to Strengthen the RNP (G-FORT)	⦿ Workshops for Group for Strengthening and Transparency of the National Civil Registry (GFORT-RNP) - Payment for food for 20 meetings with 25 people.	Until December 2014			5,000.00	5,000.00
Project Implementation and Monitoring	Effective office and team maintenance Recruiting office staff, supplies, others.	Until December 2014				

OUTPUT 2: Strengthening of management of primary inputs for the National Electoral Census

Outputs	Activities	Period	Matching Funds RNP	UNDP Funds	Contribution requested from USAID	Budget
Monitoring the registration of new identity card applications and deaths	Sistematization of experience					
Updating information used to create the National Electoral Census	Depuration and updating					

OUTPUT 3: Improved application process and delivery of Citizens' identity cards

Outputs	Activities	Period	Matching Funds RNP	UNDP Funds	Contribution requested from USAID	Budget
Monitoring the issuance and delivery of identity cards	⦿ Training for RNP Officals and Technicians ⦿ Monitoring identity card delivery in 48 cities					

3.1 Distributing and delivering identity cards to citizens.	• Recruitment of National Brigades Manager for planning, logistics and supervision of brigades in all departments. • Recruitment of 18 Departmental Coordinators, who will supervise brigades in each municipality according to the departments assigned. • Recruitment of 50 drivers to transport facilitators to polling stations. • Daily allowance for RNP officials accompanying facilitators to deliver identity cards. • Daily allowance for project staff who will supervise identity card delivery tours. • Vehicle rentals to mobilize brigades. • Transportation (Plane tickets and payment for boat rentals in some areas) • Purchase of tablets so that coordinators can have access to identity databases and request information. • Purchase of vehicles and boats to be left as installed capacity in the RNP for future distribution activities. • Purchase of 3000 identity-card-carrying cases • Recruitment of 2 Administrative Assistants	3 months	121,411.76 (Fuel for Brigades)			1,106,684.77	1,228,096.53
3.2 Increasing transparency in the delivery of identity cards	• Recruitment of 75 facilitators to transport identity cards from Tegucigalpa to Polling stations in municipalities	3 months				65,560.98	65,560.98
3.3 Supporting a Campaign to Raise Awareness of the identity Card Process	• Television ads nationwide. • Radio Spots. • Ads in written press. • Purchase of 9 information booths to be placed at Municipal Civil Registries • Purchase of t-shirts, caps, pencils, briefcases, vests for project and RNP staff so	3 months				85,023.41	85,023.41

	brigades are properly identified. • 2000 posters for 500 Polling stations • Recruitment of National Media Plan Manager, who will supervise the content of television ads, radio spots, posters, press releases for campaign for applying for an identity card. • Recruitment of a Media Plan Assistant to provide support to National Media Plan Manager					
3.4 Sustainability of the improved identity card distribution and delivery processes	• Project Coordinator • Financial Manager • Consultancy in Process Improvement • IT Expert • Expert Consultants in Institutional Strengthening • GMS 7%	12 months			139,600.00 98,130.84	139,600.00 98,130.84
		Totals	121,411.76		1,500,000.00	1,621,411.76
				TOTAL FOR COMPONENT 2:		1,621,411.76

VII.   Risks and Contingencies

Component 1: Electoral Technical Assistance

The TSE has initiated a positive modernization process; however, some elements of the country's political and economic situation need to be taken into account. The first is that the approval of reforms to Article 5 of the Constitution in first and second legislatures has generated conditions where the TSE might, at any time, be requested to conduct a national, departmental or municipal public consultation. The second is that the State's budgetary constraints have had a negative impact on the TSE, which has been allocated the same budget as in 2007, which is insufficient for the proposed institutional transformation and precludes the creation of new positions. The third is that the special budget for the 2013 elections is insufficient, and the extraordinary item for repaying debts generated during the 2012 process has yet to be approved. The fourth and last is the uncertainty regarding the total or partial reforms that Congress might approve at any time during the electoral process.

The TSE cannot initiate a general electoral process in 2013 without finishing the primary electoral process of 2012, for which it is still 140 million lempiras short. Additionally the approved budget for general elections is of 591 million, equal to the 2004 budget. The TSE also faces diffuse scenarios of possible electoral reforms and of the different subjects attached to this reform.

In terms of opportunities, there is a special willingness by Magistrates to lead the planned changes. A new organizational structure has been prepared and approved which contains many of the recommendations made in recent years; there are new units operating; and there have been internal and external competitions for key head positions (IT, Mapping and Census, the Training Institute and the Directorate for Citizenship Participation). If the process takes place within the appropriate external parameters, the TSE will be able to continue making progress in terms of improving the quality of the electoral management. The Magistrates council has requested specific support for the post-electoral evaluation.

Component 2.Technical Assistance in Citizen Identification

The proven expertise and knowledge that UNDP has in regards to the Honduran Civil Registry, combined with the good faith and the timeliness that the RNP must show in fulfilling its legal and constitutional responsibilities, as well as an openness to receiving and implementing recommendations arising from international assistance, are some of the backgrounds in which progress should be identified in terms of sustainability and risks.

The biggest problem that the RNP is currently facing is the issuance of identity cards, because the machine used has reached its end-of-life and is no longer supported by the manufacturer. The Executive and Legislative powers have been made aware of this problem and it is hoped that they will soon resolve it favorably. Otherwise, many citizens are at risk of not being able to obtain their ID document and will therefore not be able to vote in the upcoming elections. Unfortunately, only the State has the capacity to absorb the cost of purchasing this equipment.

Given that the tradition during elections has been for political parties to distribute and deliver part of the identity cards to citizens, this project aims to provide the RNP with all the elements so that RNP officials are the ones actually delivering them, which could generate some discomfort in political parties that have engaged in this custom. We will have to take the appropriate measures to be prepared for any expressions and actions by political parties who want to continue with these bad practices.

It is essential that all institutional activities developed by the RNP and strengthened by this project are subject to proper planning, have an effective monitoring and quality control plan (being mindful at all times to leave enough installed capacity in the RNP so that the benefits of the changes implemented will not be lost once this project is over), and have the capacity to publicize their implementation in order to cause a positive impact on the Honduran population while strengthening the RNP as an institution.

The openness and collaboration that the RNP has shown so far, from the Director and Deputy Directors to middle management and technical teams, will be heightened during the lifetime of this project so that the work of the UNDP consultants is successful.

VIII.   Risks and opportunities

Component 1: Electoral Technical Assistance

- Difficulties in terms of planning, training, and delays in decision making by the Plenary of Magistrates regarding definition of Electoral Projects.

- Lack of definition in electoral projects, and in decision-making by Supreme Electoral Tribunal authorities
- An IT Department that does not provide all the necessary support to Supreme Electoral Tribunal requirements, especially when there is no one heading this area.
- Lack of trained IT human resource, mainly in the area of analysis and development of electoral systems
- The 2012 Scrutiny system experienced major technical difficulties, causing considerable tension; these difficulties must be overcome for the 2013 General Elections.
- Attacks to the TSE by political figures as campaign rallying flags; instability of the Process; The Primary Electoral Process was a risk in itself, and now with the Supreme Court's resolution, the idea has been established that elections are unnecessary.
- Coordination between cooperation and assistance agencies in the TSE could be improved and there are initiatives to enable a combined matrix that facilitates coordination.
- The subject of "e-voting", "digital pen" or "document scanning", which is no longer a technical issue, but a political one, as well as a campaign rallying flag.

Component 2: Technical Assistance for Citizen Identification

- The country's electoral context is the main risk, which in turn becomes an opportunity to initiate a qualitative leap in an inclusive process of citizen identification with a human rights and development perspective.
- If there are problems with the approval of regular or extraordinary budgetary resources requested by the RNP, as well as any related to the timely availability of these resources, situations might be generated which could adversely affect the project's development.
- The dynamics of the election cycles generate high demand of resources in all senses (financial, human resources, space, etc.). We are confident that this project has the adequate resources so that the implementation of planned activities will not be significantly affected.
- Those citizens are not sufficiently aware to claim identity cards.
- Failure to implement recommendations for improvement which would shorten the citizen identification process.
- Political parties are not interested in abandoning the habit/tradition of delivering the identity cards to citizens.
- The system being offered to political parties for applications for identity card renewal is not working properly.
- Financial support to distribute identity cards is either not provided or does not arrive on time.
- Purchases or acquisitions the project requires are not obtained in time for use.

MODIFICATION OF ASSISTANCE

1. MODIFICATION NUMBER	2. EFFECTIVE DATE OF MODIFICATION	3. AWARD NUMBER:	4. EFFECTIVE DATE OF AWARD :
04	Date of Pre-Award Authorization	AID-522-IO-11-00001	09-01-2011

5. GRANTEE:	6. ADMINISTERED BY:
United Nations Development Program (UNDP) Colonia Palmira Tegucigalpa, Honduras DUNS NO.: 793511262 TIN NO.: LOC NO.: HHS-17A8P	USAID/Honduras Office of Acquisition and Assistance (OAA) Avenida La Paz, Fte. Embajada Americana Tegucigalpa, Honduras

7. FISCAL DATA:	Amount Obligated:	$6,377,583.35	8. TECHNICAL OFFICE: USAID/Honduras/DG
Budget Fiscal Year: Operating Unit: OAA Strategic Objective: SO1 Team/Division: DG Benefiting Geo Area: 522 Object Class:			9. PAYMENT OFFICE: USAID/M/FM/CMP Ronald Reagan Building, 7th Floor 1300 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20523

10. FUNDING SUMMARY:

	Obligated Amount	Total Est. Amt.
Amount Prior to this Modification:	$4,367,365.79	$4,367,365.79
Change Made by this Modification :	$2,010,217.56	$3,000,000.00
New/Current Total:	$6,377,583.35	$7,367,365.79

11. DESCRIPTION OF MODIFICATION:

The purpose of this modification is to:
- Correct typing mistake on the Total Estimated and Total Obligated Amount indicated on Modification No. 3, it shall have read $4,367,365.79 not $4,367,366.79.
- Increase the Total Estimated Amount from $4,367,365.79 by $3,000,000.00 to $7,367,365.79.
- Incrementally fund the award from $4,367,365.79 by $2,010,217.56 to $6,377,583.35.
- Incorporate ATTACHMENT 2: Program Description / PART D.
- Update ATTACHMENT 2: Program Description / PART B, Sections V and VI.
- Incorporate ATTACHMENT 4: Pre-Award Authorization

Specific changes are as follows:

12. THIS MODIFICATION IS ENTERED INTO PURSUANT TO THE AUTHORITY OF THE FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT OF 1961 AS AMENDED. EXCEPT AS SPECIFICALLY HEREIN AMENDED, ALL TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF THE GRANT REFERENCED IN BLOCK #3 ABOVE, AS IT MAY HAVE HERETOFORE BEEN AMENDED, REMAIN UNCHANGED AND IN FULL FORCE AND EFFECT.

13. GRANTEE: [X] IS [ ] IS NOT REQUIRED TO SIGN THIS DOCUMENT TO RECONFIRM ITS AGREEMENT WITH THE CHANGES EFFECTED HEREIN

14. GRANTEE:	15. THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA U.S. AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
BY: _____	BY: _____
Edo Stork (Name Typed or Printed)	Joseph Terrazas (Name Typed or Printed)
TITLE: Representante Residente	TITLE: Regional Agreement Officer
DATE: 10/31/2013	DATE: 10/31/13
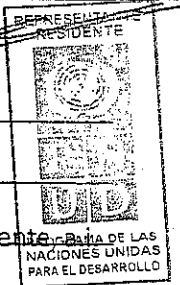
11. DESCRIPTION OF MODIFICATION (CONTINUED)

1. *Modify FISCAL DATA Section ACCOUNTING INFORMATION as follows:*

At the end of this section add the following:

"REQM-522-14-000002

Account ID Line No. 14
522 BBFY: 2011 EBFY: 2012 Fund: DV OP: HONDURAS
Prog Area: A09 Dist Code: 522-M Prog Elem: A041
Team/Div: HONDUR/MDI BGA: 522 SOC: 4100202
Funded: $754,215.64

Account ID Line No. 15
522 BBFY: 2012 EBFY: 2013 Fund: DV OP: HONDURAS
Prog Area: A08 Dist Code: 522-M Prog Elem: A037
Team/Div: HONDUR/MDI BGA: 522 SOC: 4100202
Funded: $500,000.00

Account ID Line No. 16
522 BBFY: 2012 EBFY: 2013 Fund: DV OP: HONDURAS
Prog Area: A09 Dist Code: 522-M Prog Elem: A041
Team/Div: HONDUR/MDI BGA: 522 SOC: 4100202
Funded: $756,001.92

SUMMARY
Previous Obligated Amount: $4,367,365.79
Obligation this action: $2,010,217.56
New Total Obligated: $6,377,583.35

Previous Estimated USAID Amount: $4,367,365.79
Increase this action: $3,000,000.00
New Total Estimated USAID Amount: $7,367,365.79"

2. *Modify SCHEDULE Section C. AMOUNT OF GRANT AND PAYMENT as follows:*

In paragraph 1, delete the amount of "$4,367,366.79" and insert in lieu thereof "$7,367,365.79".

In paragraph 2, delete the amount of "$4,367,366.79" and insert in lieu thereof "$6,377,583.35".

11. DESCRIPTION OF MODIFICATION (CONTINUED)

3. _Delete SCHEDULE Section D. GRANT BUDGET in its entirety and insert in lieu thereof:_

"D. Grant Budget

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

COMPONENT	USAID	UNDP	TSE/RNP	TOTAL
1: Electoral Technical Assistance	$2,300,000.00	$442,386.24	$0.00	$2,742,386.24
2: Technical Assistance In Citizen Identification	$2,000,000.00	$50,000.00	$226,411.76	$2,276,411.76
3: Development of Public Policies of Citizen Security & Coexistence	$3,067,365.79	$505,856.00	$0.00	$3,573,221.79
TOTAL	$7,367,365.79	$998,242.24	$226,411.76	$8,592,019.79"

4. _Modify ATTACHMENT 2: Program Description as follows:_

Update Sections V and VI of ATTACHMENT 2: Program Description / PART B as per the attachment submitted by UNDP on October 15, 2013.

At the end of this section, insert UNDP's Technical Application submitted on October 24, 2013 as "ATTACHMENT 2: Program Description / PART D", which includes additional lines of work under Component 1: Electoral Technical Assistance and Component 2: Technical Assistance in Citizen Identification.

5. _Add ATTACHMENT 4: Pre-Award Authorization:_

Insert the Pre-Award Authorization Letter dated September 13, 2013 as "ATTACHMENT 4: Pre-Award Authorization", which authorizes UNDP to start implementing activities and incurring in costs in an amount not to exceed $1,927,565.63 for a period of three months.

[END OF MODIFICATION NO. 04]

ATTACHMENT 2: Program Description
PART B

Project: "Supporting the Strengthening of Democratic Governance in Honduras: Technical Assistance for the 2012 - 2013 Electoral Cycle"

Updated (October 15, 2013)

V.   Implementation Plan

Institutional arrangements and sustainability

Component 1. Electoral Technical Assistance

The technical proposal is based on attention to activities during the electoral cycle phase which corresponds to the 2012 primaries and 2013 general elections.

The work phase envisaged in this proposal coincides and is articulated with the conceptual approach and the assistance-related activities contemplated in the UNDP/TSE Electoral Technical Assistance project document and their successive substantive and financial reviews, in particular the one carried out under USAID-UNDP Agreement #522-IO-11-00001.   Once approved, this proposal will become part of a new substantive and financial review.

Component 2 Technical Assistance in Citizen Identification

This component, which will be developed over 21 months (August 2012- April 2014) will provide technical assistance to the RNP for citizen identification, aiming to strengthen the technical and administrative structures and promoting a better development of the activities planned during the election cycle.

The frame of reference for the activities covered by this component will be the continuation of the assistance agreements already signed between UNDP/RNP and USAID-UNDP. Special or emergency recommendations, as stipulated in the agreements, may be authorized by the Project Board consisting of RNP/UNDP/USAID representatives.

VI.   Resources and runtime

Components	Total Project Budget (USD)	TSE or RNP Matching funds (USD)	UNDP Contribution (USD)	Contribution requested from USAID (USD)
Component 2. Technical Assistance in Citizen Identification	655,000	105,000	50,000	500,000

Component 2: Technical Assistance in Citizen Identification
Indicative; outputs and final activities shall be defined in the Annual Operating Plan

OUTPUT 1: Security and transparency in Honduran identification						
Outputs	Activities	Period	Matching Funds RNP	UNDP Funds	Contribution requested from USAID	Budget
1.1 Support for ensuring data and communications security at RNP Headquarters.	• Analysis of info-tech security at the RNP • Definition and acquisition of equipment and software • Application adaptations • Protocol modification • Equipment and software implementation	Until April 2014 (21 months)	32,560.85		122,756.92	155,317.77
1.2 Implementation of ATMs for issuing RNP documents	• Definition and acquisition of ATMs for issuing certificates • Adaptation and testing of ATMs • Connection of ATMs with the RNP's central network • ATM implementation	Until April 2014 (21 months)				
1.3 Training in info-tech security and transparency	• Analysis of training needs • Training plan design • Development of training	Until April 2014 (21 months)				

OUTPUT 2: Strengthening of management of primary input for the National Electoral Census						
Outputs	Activities	Period	Matching Funds RNP	UNDP Funds	Contribution requested from USAID	Budget
2.1 Creating a system for monitoring the issuance and delivery of identity cards	• Analysis of the systems managing the identity card • Analysis of proposed systems • Programming of systems and procedures • Implementation of systems • Training for RNP officials and technicians • Monitoring identity card delivery in 48 cities	Until April 2014 (21 months)	53,986.76		174,055.62	228,042.38
2.2 Monitoring the registration of new identity card applications	• Recruitment of 4 temporary employees to record and supervise data • Definition and acquisition of	Until April 2014 (21				

and deaths	equipment, software and furniture • Training for temporary staff • Data transcription	months)				
2.3 Technical Assistance for RNP operating units such as IT and Identification	• Recruiting consultants • Providing support for improvements in modernization processes (policies and technical procedures) • Providing support for connection between the RNP and public and private entities	Until April 2014 (21 months)				

OUTPUT 3: Maintaining the Implementation, Monitoring and Follow-up Units of the Electoral Technical Assistance Project for Citizen Identification

Outputs	Activities	Period	Matching Funds RNP	UNDP Funds	Contribution requested from USAID	Budget
3.1 Effective office and team maintenance	Recruiting office staff, supplies, others.	Until April 2014 (21 months)	18,452.39	50,000.00	203,187.46	271,639.85
		Totals	105,000.00	50,000.00	500,000.00	655,000.00

TOTAL FOR COMPONENT 2: 655,000.00

3

ATTACHMENT 2: Program Description
PART D

SUPPORT FOR STRENGTHENING DEMOCRATIC GOVERNANCE IN HONDURAS: TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE FOR THE 2012-2013 ELECTORAL CYCLE

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Since the end of military rule in 1982, Honduras has implemented various institutional reforms that have allowed for the democratic structure to survive. However, problems such as poverty, inequality, corruption and insecurity have stressed the country's weak democratic institutions and undermined citizen confidence in the government. Political polarization continues after the 2009 constitutional crisis, as evidenced by the new political parties now participating in the electoral process. Honduras' democratic system still requires significant consolidation.

UNDP has been working on strengthening Honduras' electoral system and citizen identification processes since 2008, with a number of key results. There is now a more fluid and solid relationship between the *Tribunal Supremo Electoral* (Supreme Electoral Court or TSE) and the *Registro Nacional de Personas* (National Registry of Persons or RNP), which among other factors, has resulted in a more efficient generation of National Electoral Census. Due to UNDP's assistance, both institutions have seen important transformations in their internal processes which have improved their efficiency and effectiveness.

The TSE now has a high quality Electoral Training Unit that represents, in electoral periods, the only operative structure of national dimension and coverage. It also has a Census and Mapping Unit that professionally leads the generation of National Electoral Census. Furthermore, there is now a Unit for Communications and Public Relations that manages a "Democratic Values" campaign. The TSE also makes more use of South-South cooperation mechanisms, gaining access to best practices from leading regional electoral institutions.

In the case of the RNP, the security levels of citizen information have increased from 8% to 45%, according to International Standard Organization (ISO) guidelines, and the processes for citizens' identification have improved. These advances contribute significantly to the RNP's institutional consolidation and thus to the construction of a more secure information system for all the citizens. In addition, delays in customer service, specifically for receiving identity cards, have been greatly reduced. Furthermore, a permanent and external working group has been convened to promote institutional transparency and the strengthening of citizen identification processes.

Despite these achievements, work remains to be done. The appearance of new political parties may augment the volatility of the political system in the short run and open the door for a highly fragmented Congress in the future. On the other hand, it might also expand political space and renew the leadership, thereby creating opportunities to take advantage of.

UNDP proposes a two-pronged project that is a continuation of the previous USAID-funded program. This project aims to continue strengthening democratic governance in Honduras by providing technical assistance to the Supreme Electoral Tribunal (TSE) and the National Registry of Persons (RNP). It is important to offer technical assistance to both institutions to help

them become more capable at playing strategic roles in the democratic alternation in power and citizen participation. The project will continue working on the following two components:

1) Offering technical assistance to the Supreme Electoral Court (*Tribunal Supremo Electoral* or TSE) in order to promote reforms to the legal and regulatory framework of the electoral system and to strengthen the institutional capacity of the TSE to fulfill its obligations as the state agency responsible for administering the electoral process, including electoral training.

2) Providing technical assistance to the National Registry of Persons (*Registro Nacional de Personas* or RNP) in order to strengthen the institutional capacity of the RNP to manage data and inputs for the civil registry and the National Electoral Census as well as issue and deliver citizen identification cards.

The project activities provide continuity to ongoing work both within the USAID–UNDP collaboration framework and within other agencies' initiatives, in an effort to harmonize efforts. They also include new ones that complement work already in progress, to promote sustainability of results achieved.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

I. CONTEXT

The 2009 political crisis in Honduras revealed the extreme fragility of the country's democratic institutions and processes. It demonstrated that the existing political system was unable to address mounting social demands and instead hampered efforts to strengthen democracy and maintain political stability. The November 2009 general elections was one of the starting points for overcoming the political crisis, particularly because the process and its results received national and international attention. It was a long journey for Honduras to reinsert itself in the international community, and at the same time, it required several efforts to foster national reconciliation, embodied mostly in the 2011 Cartagena Agreement. In this regard, the work of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission was crucial. Importantly for this program, several of the Commission's recommendations were aimed at improving the security of a citizen's identity and aspects of the electoral system.

Despite these efforts, the country still faces significant challenges that affect its internal stability. Structural problems include high levels of poverty, inequality and exclusion suffered by a large percentage of the population. According to the UN's World Human Development Report 2013, Honduras currently ranks 120 out of 186 countries in the Human Development Index, with over 60% of its population living in poverty and lacking adequate access to health and education services. The levels of inequality in Honduras are the third highest of the LAC Region and, according to the National Institute of Statistics data, over one-third of the labor force is underemployed.

Additionally, the absence of meaningful oversight mechanisms contributes to widespread corruption, placing Honduras 129th out of 183 countries in the Corruption Perception Index (CPI) developed by Transparency International. The situation is further exacerbated by an alarming increase in the presence of international drug trafficking organizations in the country and rising homicide levels that place the country as one of the most dangerous nations in the world. The rapid deterioration of the country's security situation has caused public indignation, with civil society groups demanding that the government offer solutions. Surveys conducted by UNDP and the Political Analysis and Prospective Scenarios Project (PAPEP) show that Hondurans are deeply critical of political parties and have little confidence in any of the principal state institutions.[1]

As a reflection of these social fissures, Honduras' political parties experienced a number of significant changes in the lead-up to and following the November 2012 primary elections. In particular, the ideological model of the Liberal Party was ruptured by the emergence (or splintering off) of the *Libertad y Refundación* (Freedom and Refoundation or LIBRE) Party. The social and electoral structures survived this new ideological force, although the existence of this new party made the traditional parties reformulate their political strategy for the 2013 elections. In the case of the National Party, differences between two factions surfaced during the primary campaign and although a rupture might have been possible, the conflicting factions managed to

[1] *Honduras: el desafío de construir una salida a la crisis. Escenarios prospectivos 2012–2015.* Colección Informes Nacionales de Prospectiva Política PAPEP-PNUD. Junio 2012.

continue on as one party, with no major damage. Aside from LIBRE, four other political parties - the *Alianza Patriotica Hondureña* (Honduran Patriotic Alliance), the Anti-Corruption Party (PAC), *Frente Amplio Politico en Resistencia* (Broad Political Resistance Front or FAPER) and the *Partido de Inovación y Unidad* (Innovation and Unity Party or PINU), have emerged to challenge the traditional parties, National and Liberal, along with the smaller parties, *Unificación Democratica* (UD) and the Christian Democratic Party (DC).

Thus, the two-party structure that has dominated Honduran politics for over a century has undergone a transformation and the country is now experiencing an unprecedented electoral process with the participation of nine political parties. At less than two months from the upcoming elections, governance continues to be weak, and political and social division is high.

II. BACKGROUND

Although political rights are exercised broadly during elections, active and participatory citizenship is not limited to political rights. Inclusive participation requires effective mechanisms that enable every citizen to be a subject of rights, to be properly identified, to cast his or her vote in free elections and to participate in the public sphere by promoting his or her interests and articulating his or her demands. From this perspective, UNDP, in partnership with other development cooperation agencies, has provided technical assistance to government institutions, including both the *Tribunal Supremo Electoral* (Supreme Electoral Court or TSE) and the *Registro Nacional de Personas* (National Register of Persons or RNP) since 2008.

Strengthening the institutional capacity of both the TSE and the RNP so that the country can continue holding elections that meet international standards is essential for the country's political and social stability and for its democratic governance. Strong institutions such as the TSE and the RNP encourage citizen participation and strengthen credibility and confidence in the State, its institutions and its representatives.

In Honduras, the RNP has been disjointed from the TSE since 2004. However, the two agencies play significant, specific and complementary roles in the electoral process. The TSE is responsible for voter registration, accreditation of national and international observers, creation of the National Electoral Census and vote counting, while the RNP is tasked with supplying the TSE with the information it needs to generate the electoral census (based on the civil registry) and issuing and distributing identity cards, which are used as voting cards.

More specifically, the law states that:
   (a) While the RNP is responsible for most of the inputs for the census, the census itself is created by the TSE. Thus, complementarity is expressed in "improving the quality of inputs" for the census and in TSE having an updated census;
   (b) The electoral map is the responsibility of the TSE, but the RNP is accountable for updating addresses. Therefore, the map revision carried out by the TSE should result in new codes for new registrations and address changes; and
   (c) Computer applications related to the security of the RNP's information, to the registration of vital data (citizenship, death) and to their residence must be compatible with the TSE's systems so that the TSE can complete a final census.

Naturally, any project focused on institutional strengthening of these two agencies requires substantial coordination.

In the case of TSE, UNDP's assistance has resulted in greater autonomy for some of its main departments (the Electoral Training, Cartography and Census, IT, Communications), particularly because the selection of office directors is now merit-based rather than by appointment. Similarly, electoral training, which had once been reserved for political parties, has been assumed by the TSE. Importantly, the extensive consultation process with the citizenry on issues regarding electoral reform in 2009-2010 not only provided valuable inputs for drafting the Electoral and Political Participation Bill, but also fostered a closer relationship between the TSE and citizens at the national level.

However, there is still more to be done, especially in terms of electoral reform. The legal and regulatory framework is fraught with flaws and weakness. Although ultimately electoral reforms will rely on the political will of Congress, UNDP can contribute by helping the TSE consult with citizens and draft a proposal for electoral reform. At the same time, UNDP can assist the TSE in formulating new regulations to govern TSE's electoral activities.

Regarding electoral training, under Honduran law, each political party is entitled to accredit one member and an alternate per polling station. With the unprecedented participation of nine parties and several independent candidates, as well as the fact that political parties did not accept the electoral reforms proposed by the TSE, which sought to include citizens identified and trained by the electoral body into the polling stations, the number of polling station members who need to be trained has increased dramatically.

The RNP's role in citizen registration and identification is fundamental to the exercise of the human rights that the State has the obligation to promote and guarantee. However, recent demands for protecting citizens' registration and identification require improved institutional capacity on the part of the RNP. Therefore, since 2009, UNDP has been implementing actions aimed at the institutional strengthening of the RNP, such as in information technology support, institutional modernization and strategies for reducing levels of under-registration and under-identification. Such actions have had a positive impact on the services RNP provides the citizens.

However, during the 2012 primary elections, problems were observed in the distribution of identity cards and a substantial number were delivered to people who were not the rightful owners. The RNP contends that it lacks the service capacity to deliver identity cards in a timely manner. Therefore, for the past few decades, identity cards have been delivered to political party activists to distribute. Nevertheless, there is no legal basis for delivering the cards to political parties; on the contrary, processing and delivery is supposed to be strictly personal (RNP-citizen). This incorrect and improper procedure became a source of irregularities that violated the rights of citizens and tarnished transparency in the delivery.

To address these issues, UNDP proposes to continue offering technical assistance to the TSE and the RNP to help the institutions improve their capacity to fulfill their mandates, conduct efficient elections that meet international standards, and record and register citizens, thereby improving citizen participation in the electoral process.

III. UNDP ACTION FRAMEWORK

The UNDP Honduras strategy is based on the UNDP Country Program for 2012-2016 and is aligned with the outcomes and outputs of the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) Action Plan (2012-2016) signed by the UN Country Team and the Government of Honduras.

Strategic Area 2 of the UNDP Country Program focuses primarily on the framework of civil and political rights to contribute to Honduras' efforts to develop as a democracy, with security and without violence and to have a State that is modern, transparent, responsible, efficient and competitive.

UNDP's work in electoral assistance is framed by the following items included in the UNDAF:
*   Outcome 2.1: Institutional and legal frameworks for the consolidation of participatory democracy have been created.
*   Output 2.1.1: Citizens' contributions and inputs focused on gender, human rights and generational and intercultural diversity are included in participative processes aimed at legal and institutional reforms related to participatory democracy at the national, regional, departmental and local levels.
*   Output 2.1.2: Political and institutional organizations of the Honduran State, especially the National Congress, the Supreme Electoral Court, the Executive Power and Municipalities possess normative frameworks, mechanisms and instances that favor active political participation and inclusion of citizens, with an emphasis on women, children and youth, indigenous and Afro-Honduran populations.

The UN system in Honduras is well positioned to play a constructive role in helping the Government address its development priorities and challenges, leading efforts to foster dialogue and political reforms, promoting the implementation of the recommendations of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission, and helping to generate the conditions to avert major crises. On-going successful initiatives carried out by UNDP in the areas of citizen security, electoral assistance, political dialogue and disaster risk reduction are closely linked to and complemented by other actions of a higher political profile implemented by international cooperation agencies and supported technically and financially by UN/Division of Political Affairs, UNDP/Bureau for Crisis Prevention and Recovery.

Since 2008, UNDP has accompanied the Honduran government in several initiatives aimed at consolidating the nation's democratic governance. In partnership with the Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA) and the Spanish Agency for International Cooperation and Development (AECID), UNDP provided technical assistance for the 2009 elections, contributing to the recognition and acceptance of the results that marked an important step for overcoming the 2008 political crisis. UNDP support has also been particularly instrumental in the development and adoption of a comprehensive National Citizens' Security Policy (2012-2022). In addition, through the implementation of the UNDP's Citizen Security and Coexistence project, both the Institute on Development, Democracy and Peace (IUDPAS) and the Violence Observatory were created at the National Autonomous University of Honduras (UNAH). Another contribution of

UNDP, in alliance with European Union (EU), was the creation of a special institutional mechanism, the Unit to Follow-up the Recommendations of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission within the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights. Through UNDP-coordinated activities focusing on inter-party dialogue, the government and civil society organizations build on existing synergies with the regional project PAPEP, which contributes analytical and procedural tools, such as political analysis, prospective scenarios and dialogue skills. Inter-party dialogue meetings led by UNDP have also resulted in the recent signing of the Pact Guaranteeing Ethics and Electoral Transparency (*Compromiso de Garantías Mínimas para la Ética y la Transparencia Electoral*).

IV.   GENERAL OBJECTIVE

Supporting the strengthening of democratic governance in Honduras and promoting the exercise of citizenship rights by designing and implementing policies and actions that ensure the enjoyment of rights and fulfillment of duties by the population, as well as fostering inclusive citizen participation, equity and the modernization of institutions.

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES

1) Assisting the Supreme Electoral Tribunal as the institution which fosters representative democracy, which in Honduras is expressed through primary and general elections, which falls under construction and exercise of citizenship.

2) Assisting the National Registry of Persons in its mandate to register and identify Hondurans by issuing and distributing identity cards, which is the necessary document for exercising the right to vote in elections.

V.   TECHNICAL APPROACH: PROJECT COMPONENTS – PHASE II

As a continuation of the previous program, UNDP proposes a two-pronged approach. The first component will continue to focus on providing technical assistance regarding the electoral process, while the second component will continue to offer technical assistance to the country's national citizen registration and identification agency.

It is important to note that the present program proposal is a continuation of an institutional strengthening process that began in 2008. Capacity building is a complex process that has, at least, two large assumptions: (1) the technical appropriateness of the assistance and (2) the institutional capacity to absorb and process the product of the assistance, thereby converting it into institutional practice.

The Honduran electoral body, the TSE, is a relatively young institution and has inherited practices that respond to the political parties rather than the citizens. At the same time, the RNP can also be strengthened in terms of data security and citizen services, including the issuance and delivery of identity cards. For these reasons, UNDP's technical assistance strategy is to offer continual accompaniment to the operational units of both institutions.

The activities that make up this proposal are aimed at broadening existing lines of work under the USAID/UNDP # IO-522-11-00001 Agreement. As in all phases of the project, outputs and activities can / should be articulated with other international community or local initiatives, so that spending can be streamlined and interventions harmonized for efficient technical assistance.

Component 1: Electoral Technical Assistance

The first component of the project focuses on continuing to provide electoral technical assistance (*Asistencia Técnica Electoral* or ATE) to the Honduran government. The project will strive to (1) promote reforms to the legal and regulatory framework of the Honduran electoral system and (2) encourage the institutional strengthening of Honduras' Supreme Electoral Tribunal (*Tribunal Supremo Electoral* or TSE). Specifically, UNDP will offer technical and legal assistance for discussing possible electoral reforms and for formulating electoral regulations. Additionally, UNDP will provide technical assistance to strengthen various operational departments and to improve electoral training.

Output 1: Technical Assistance for Reforming Electoral Law and Specific Regulations of the Honduran Elections

Activity 1.1: Technical and Legal Assistance for Discussion of Electoral Reform

Despite some recent and important technical improvements, the Honduran electoral system should be revised. While originally it was consensus-based legislation, the Honduran electoral framework has undergone partial modifications over the last four elections and various studies by national and international experts have revealed its inherent weaknesses and legal flaws, particularly the differences in administering primary and general elections.

To address these issues, after the 2009 elections, with UNDP assistance, the TSE initiated a broad engagement effort with citizens and political and social organizations throughout the country in order to identify the citizens' concerns and expectations and the main issues for electoral reform. This process resulted in a proposed reform to the electoral law known as the Political and Electoral Participation Law. This draft bill for comprehensive electoral reform was presented to Congress at the end of 2010. However, it was never introduced for debate. When the electoral process of 2012 primary elections was already quite advanced, Congress introduced some specific, but inadequate, reforms to the electoral law. Most of the changes are specific and designed to solve emerging political issues and overall do not respond to the citizens' general interests.

Recent initiatives to promote a few, viable specific reforms that had relevant political acceptance levels during the period between the primary elections of 2012 and the general elections of 2013 were not accepted by some political actors. Thus, the upcoming 2013 general election will be carried out according to the same rules that have been in effect for several years and which require a comprehensive revision.

UNDP proposes to revisit the topic of electoral reform in early 2014, primarily because political decision-makers are understandably preoccupied with the upcoming election and the issue would

not get any traction. Additionally, waiting until after the general election will allow UNDP and TSE to incorporate lessons learned from both the 2012 and 2013 elections.

Specifically, UNDP will help the TSE develop a proposal for comprehensive legal reform of the electoral system. Much of UNDP's expert technical assistance will be based on the findings of the evaluation of recent electoral processes.

In order to cultivate support for this reform from the widest range of actors, UNDP and TSE will collaborate with political parties, civil society organizations, churches, universities, and, of course, the National Congress, including the Congressional Commission on Electoral Affairs. UNDP will organize workshops and seminars on electoral reform for civil society organizations, Congress, and electoral authorities. Among other topics, the workshops and seminars will cover the composition of the voting tables at the polling stations, administration of vote counting, and campaign financing. Additionally, UNDP will coordinate national and international forums to share best practices concerning political systems and electoral reform with members and staff of the National Congress. Finally, UNDP will hold a new round of public consultations to encourage citizen discussion and debate on electoral legislation and the Honduran political system. These activities give continuity to the UNDP and TSE's 2010 and 2011 electoral reform efforts and, importantly, include the necessary component of citizen participation.

Activity 1.2: Technical and Legal Support to Formulate Regulations for the Primary and General Elections

The current electoral law contains the main provisions for administering primary and general elections, but does not include regulations concerning specific electoral activities. Instead, every election requires the creation of specific regulation (*reglamentos electorales*) to govern activities such as national and international observation, polling station management, and vote counting.

To address this deficit, UNDP will support the recruitment of legal experts for the redesign and updating of the current set of 11 electoral regulations that govern how elections are conducted and the mechanisms for the 2013 general election process.

Activity 1.3: Technical Assistance and Strengthening of the TSE's Operational Units

With the assistance of UNDP, after the 2009 elections, the TSE revised its internal structure and adopted a new institutional structure in order to modernize its operating units and make them more functional. The renovated structure includes new units such as IT, Mapping and Census, Gender, and the *Instituto de Participación Electoral y Ciudadana y Capacitación* (Institute for Electoral and Citizen Participation and Training or IPECC). As a result of UNDP's support to these units, the TSE has improved quality of the electoral management. Sample studies about the polling stations and the vote tally sheets (*actas electorales*) clearly show a lower percentage of errors between 2008 and 2012.

Given the success of the re-organization and UNDP's technical assistance in helping the TSE function more effectively and efficiently, the Board of Magistrates requested specific support from UNDP to deepen the restructuring. Based on the findings of a thorough evaluation of recent

electoral processes, UNDP will help the TSE improve and deepen the organizational reform process that began in 2009 and will make recommendations to the new magistrates who will assume their positions in May 2014.

Census and Mapping Unit
One of the new units that has benefited from UNDP's technical expertise is Census and Mapping. In Phase II, UNDP will continue assisting the implementation of the USAID/TSE Bilateral Agreement pertaining to this area and will support coordination between the TSE and the RNP and as well as UNDP projects currently underway with both institutions.

Until recently, the TSE did not have defined, approved and written procedures and protocols to build the Electoral Census during its different stages. Thanks to UNDP's assistance, for the first time since the creation of the new TSE in 2004, there are standardized procedures for: (1) updating the National Electoral Census, (2) comparing it with the National Civil Registry's identification census and (3) conducting internal audits and reviews. Additionally, the TSE and the RNP now have compatible Electoral Geographical-Political Division databases which allow for continuous updating of new sectors, populated areas and polling centers. Finally, the new procedures allow political parties to access the census, resulting in improved transparency. Importantly, these procedures were designed by both the TSE and RNP, approved by the Board of TSE Magistrates and validated with all political parties.

The year after the elections is an opportune time to continue technical improvements and improve the tools to verify and update the electoral census, cross-referencing data with other institutions (such as migration, health systems and cemetery administrations). Throughout 2014, UNDP will continue to provide technical assistance to the TSE's Mapping and Census Unit. Specifically, UNDP will help create and integrate systems that allow for permanent updating with external institutions such as the Armed Forces, the National Police and the Supreme Court. Additionally, UNDP will assist the TSE in establishing automatic procedures for sending information from the RNP to the TSE. UNDP will also continue providing assistance to defining and re-engineering procedures for conducting inspections and internal audits of the National Electoral Census that allow better updating of records. Finally, UNDP will coordinate a series of workshops and seminars for the technical officials of both the TSE and the RNP as well as interested civil society organizations about issues such as the technical management of vital data (*datos vitales*), reducing under-registration for identity cards, and creating efficient information flow between the TSE and RNP.

Information Technology (IT) Unit
Another operational unit that has greatly benefited from UNDP assistance is Information Technology (IT). The TSE's area of information technology has been strengthened and is now able to better meet the requirements of the electoral agency. In particular, UNDP facilitated the definition of protocols and systems whose software now contains basic technical documentation (e.g use cases, sequence diagrams, state diagrams, database design, installation manuals, user manuals). UNDP also provided the TSE magistrates with technical assistance and recommendations for decisions regarding the implementation of Preliminary Results Transmission and Official Vote Counting projects. Finally, UNDP conducted workshops on lessons learned from the 2012 elections that included issues such as Vote Counting, Mapping

and Census and Results Transmission. These workshops, held with TSE officials, provided the TSE with relevant information to effectively plan the 2013 electoral process.

Although UNDP and TSE had ambitious plans for the re-designed IT Unit, politics and other institutional issues arose that have impeded the decision-making actions of the Magistrates and, as a result, the IT Unit has yet to be fully structured. Therefore, UNDP will continue to offer technical assistance to the IT Department in a number of different ways. First, UNDP will advise the TSE on how to reorganize and restructure the IT area in such a way that it is able to support all of the institution's electoral activities. In addition, UNDP will help the TSE implement IT management policies and best practices for the development of electoral procedures.

Communications and Public Relations Unit
Although the TSE has always had a Press Unit, before UNDP began offering technical assistance, it was very weak with few resources to define and implement an institutional communications policy. In coordinated efforts with the Konrad Adenauer Foundation, UNDP has reorganized and strengthened the TSE's Public Information and Communications Unit. For example, the TSE now has a redesigned and updated website. Additionally, the department conducts a daily monitoring of the news, compiles a weekly summary and responds to information requests from various international and national entities.

One of the main problems that the TSE faces is that the general public believes any accusations of electoral fraud are the fault of the TSE. To counter this sentiment and improve the TSE's institutional profile and overall public image, UNDP will undertake a public relations campaign, engaging both political actors and the media. Strategically, it is very important that the TSE communicates that in the Honduran elections, there are three types of actors with different responsibilities: (1) the citizens that have the civic duty to participate; (2) the political parties that organize the MERs, administer the voting tables, count the votes and prepare the counts for the TSE; and (3) the TSE that, besides organizing and administering the elections, has a key responsibility in transmitting the results and resolving, in its role of impartiality guarantor, any conflicts that may arise. This institutional information campaign will take place in the months prior to the 2013 general elections and will intensify during the electoral campaigning ban.

During Phase I of the project, UNDP helped the TSE develop a broad campaign to encourage democratic values. Overall, the campaign was designed to promote values such as participation, equality, inclusion and respect for the will of the majority through television and radio spots, brochures, comics, posters, folders, stickers and banners. It is a campaign that is visually friendly and is targeted for adults, but the campaign's characters appeal to children and youth. For example, the main characters play soccer and face, as a team, several situations which involve civic values such as tolerance, inclusion, and respect for the decisions of the majority.

During Phase II of the project, UNDP will continue to support the "Democratic Values" campaign and will incorporate its usage into various electoral projects and activities. UNDP will make more intensive use of campaign characters and their messages by including them in instruction manuals, workbooks and other training materials. These democratic values are especially valuable and appropriate to promote during these upcoming elections which are predicted to be highly complex and competitive.

Other ways in which UNDP will help strengthen the Communications Unit include (1) organizing the Unit so it is prepared to hold press conferences and issue press releases; (2) assisting the magistrates in their public relations opportunities; and (3) continuing to offer assistance in staff training, including electoral and political news analysis.

Output 2: Technical Assistance for Electoral Training

One of the main problems of the electoral system is the lack of identification of citizens that the political parties assign to represent them at the polling stations. Usually the TSE issues blank credentials that the political parties deliver to their representatives. In addition, the TSE doesn't conduct direct training activities for members of the Electoral Reception Tables (MER) (polling stations), leaving the administration of the MERs in the hands of the political party representatives.

Since 2008, UNDP has been supporting the training and delivery of training credentials for citizens from different backgrounds to participate in the electoral process. Between 2009 and 2012 however, with UNDP's assistance, the TSE directly trained approximately 90,000 people, of whom a high percentage later served at the MERs. In addition, training was provided to other groups involved with the Transmission of Preliminary Election Results (TREP) and the custody and delivery of electoral materials. In 2011, with support from UNDP, the Institute for Citizenship Participation and Training (IPECC) was created, whose responsibility it is, among other things, to organize electoral training. Recently established, the Institute requires strengthening and technical assistance in order to perform its duties during an election year.

The TSE does not have a national structure and only has approximately 100 officials. Because of this, the main objective of UNDP's technical assistance in electoral training has been to assist the TSE in forming a team of expert trainers whom they could call on for different events. Over the past few electoral cycles, UNDP has helped TSE recruit, select and train a group of people who today comprise the TSE's database/roster of electoral trainers. Through an intensive course that included both general and specific (BRIDGE) training, this team was consolidated with UNDP assistance and the electoral body now has a nationwide network of trainers.

The roster of internal and external trainers that can support the electoral training pyramid during electoral processes represents a significant qualitative advancement and one of most effective impacts in UNDP's institutional strengthening of the TSE. It also serves as a foundation for the conformation of a permanent unit responsible for meeting the capacity-building needs of the TSE, related to both electoral and non-electoral processes. In sum, as a result of UNDP assistance, the TSE now has a Citizen Participation and Training Unit (IPECC) that has been tasked as the operational unit responsible for electoral training and is led by a Coordinator trained within the framework of the ATE project and its experts.

Additionally, as a result of UNDP's assistance, the TSE's Training Unit now has high quality teaching materials that can be distributed and used during various training workshops. Finally, with the technical support of UNDP and the Electoral Training Unit, the TSE developed an on-line training program.

By conducting capacity-building activities in all of the country's departments, TSE not only solidifies its presence throughout the nation, but it also presents itself as an institution based on professionalism, objectivity and technical quality, which helps to mitigate fears and misconceptions that some political actors relate to the TSE. This is one aspect where UNDP's institutional strengthening of the TSE is perceived the most.

However, given that there are five new political parties participating in the 2013 elections, in addition to the traditional four parties, and each party is entitled to have a member and an alternate at each polling station, the number of people to train to serve at the MERs has significantly increased. Because of this development, UNDP designed a new training strategy for the TSE that has the same overall objective: that the citizens serving in polling stations know how to administer according to the established procedures. The emphasis during Phase II will be to train the trainers of the political parties so that they can train their MER members.

With the new strategy, the TSE, supported by UNDP, will train political party instructors in teaching techniques, values and planning, as well as the technical capacities necessary to administer the polling stations. As a result of this training, UNDP expects that the political party training structures will have the capacity to train their polling station representatives to handle voting and transmitting results. In other words, the political parties will have the capacity to train their members in the management of the polling stations as well as the vote counting that must be carried out at the MER. Overall, UNDP expects that the number of political party instructors trained will be 1,251 nationwide, an average of 139 per party. These trainers, in turn, should train 32,188 MER members per party, for a total of 289,692 MER members and alternates.

The TSE's training program contains an evaluation of the participants that can be applied to the political party participants and can be relayed to the political parties. Based on the results obtained by their participants, the parties can decide whether or not to place them at the MERs. At the same time, however, it is the responsibility of the political parties to send good instructors so that they receive training and at the same time become capable of adequately replicating the newly acquired knowledge.

TSE's core team of 84 trainers will be in charge of training instructors from all nine political parties in the race, as well as other actors such as civil society organizations, the media, the armed forces, the national police, custodians of electoral materials, municipal electoral officials, departmental electoral officials, minority groups, women, and young first-time voters.

The "training of trainers" aspect of the project meant that both the method of teaching and the training materials needed to be redesigned. Through an alliance between UNDP and the *Instituto Nacional de Formación Profesional* (National Institute of Professional Training or INFOP), 84 trainers, the majority of whom participated in previous TSE capacity-building programs, reinforced their knowledge and skills to "teach those who will teach" others. New skills included how to communicate acquired knowledge, how an instructor should speak and manage him or herself, what types of care and sensitivities the instructor should have when addressing a group and gaining its interest, what teaching material to use and how to plan a training program. Participation in this in-depth workshop enabled the trainers to work for two consecutive and

intensive weekends simultaneously throughout the country, training political party trainers and as well as independent candidates. UNDP's training of trainers has been so successful that the TSE has requested an additional 40 trainers.

Project Implementation and Monitoring

As part of Phase I of the program, UNDP Project offices were established at the TSE, and the project has an assigned vehicle.

Phase II of the program will require the hiring of new personnel. Overall, the staff will include a project manager, a national technical assistant, an electoral officer and a chief international technical adviser. Additionally, one person will provide assistance in administrative matters at TSE headquarters. UNDP also requests support for the cost of facilities, stationery, communications and other services such as power, water, internet, transportation and security.

According to UNDP rules and regulations, the Project is subject to monitoring and supervision from both the UNDP Country Office in Honduras and New York Headquarters. In addition, periodic reviews will be conducted by the Project Board.

The Project is subject to independent financial audits. Since 2008, five assessment missions and five financial audits have taken place.

Component 2: Technical Assistance in Citizen Identification

The second, and complementary, component of this program concentrates on continuing to provide technical assistance to the National Registry of Persons (*Registro Nacional de Personas* or RNP). The project aims to strengthen the institutional capacity of the RNP to (1) manage data and inputs for creation of the National Electoral Census and (2) issue and deliver citizens' identity cards.

Output 1: Technical Assistance for Institutional Strengthening of the RNP

Activity 1.1: Support for Ensuring Data and Communications Security at the RNP

The *Registro Nacional de Personas* (National Registry of Persons or RNP) is the government agency responsible for protecting the information of all citizens; therefore it is necessary to implement the most secure and reliable systems possible.

Security Systems and Capacity
As a first step during Phase I, UNDP conducted a complete assessment of the RNP's security systems, which allowed the agency to identify weaknesses and target areas for improvement. Based on this assessment, UNDP provided the RNP with the necessary equipment and systems to adequately safeguard citizen data. Obsolete equipment has been replaced. For example, the PIX, which offered security to the systems has been substituted by the most recent generation of Watchguard. With this and other equipment that has been purchased, the security of the computer centers has increased from 8% to 45%, as measured by the International Standards

Organization (ISO). During Phase II, UNDP will continue to work to raise security levels, with a goal of at least 60%.

In particular, UNDP proposes to increase security measures, access to information and recovery systems and procedures by developing and offering the RNP tools such as security procedures, encryptions, firewalls, anti-viruses, backups, among others. As part of Phase II, UNDP will install perimeter security systems (both hardware and software) for the RNP's data center and existing network settings will be migrated to the new equipment. Strict security standards will be implemented in order to be able to access the RNP database, and fingerprint readers will be used to fully identify the users. In addition, secure networks will be defined that allow for the optimal use of resources and constitute a substantial increase in the security of information and the RNP network.

To build the capacity of the RNP's information security, UNDP conducted a number of workshops for RNP officials and technicians at both the headquarters in Tegucigalpa and in the municipal civil registries. The workshops focused on systems, protocols, standards and procedures for providing greater information security and were designed for the data center officials, technicians, programmers, analysts and users. Overall, the workshops were designed to build the capacity of the RNP to implement security practices with the aim of establishing adequate standards so that staff, data, communications and installations all remain safe. The municipal-level workshops, which were held in the country's six main cities, also allowed municipal civil registry officers to learn how to protect their own systems and equipment. Although the original plan was to hold six municipal workshops, UNDP has taken advantage of other capacity-building visits and will conduct 12 workshops across the country.

Security Policies and Contingency Plans
An important part of data security includes developing and implementing both security policies and contingency plans; therefore UNDP has provided technical assistance to the RNP on these issues.

During Phase I, UNDP helped the RNP develop security policies for the computer center and the information center concerning RNP data infrastructure. During Phase II, these policies will be presented to the directors and officials of the RNP for their approval and eventual implementation.

According to international ISO norms, a computer center should always have a contingency plan that allows it to react in a rational and secure manner in case of the occurrence of an unplanned event or situation. With UNDP's assistance during Phase I, the RNP developed contingency plan which will provide an action plan on how to proceed under abnormal conditions. During Phase II, the RNP will implement the contingency plan in order to ensure the operation of data center processes.

Activity 1.2: Installing ATMs to Issue RNP Documents to Citizens

Overall, citizens have limited access to the RNP, especially because of the agency's limited office hours for the public. To address this problem, UNDP will acquire and install two ATMs to

issue RNP documents such as birth, death and marriage certificates. These machines will improve citizens' access to RNP services and at the same time will facilitate the process of obtaining identity cards (for which a birth certificate is necessary).

The ATMs will be installed in shopping malls in Tegucigalpa and San Pedro Sula so that citizens are no longer reliant on the RNP's public office hours. The machines are designed for constant use and will require no security personnel since there is no risk for their users. Just as ATMs provide various financial services to its users, the proposed ATMs will provide their users with birth certificates. In Honduras, birth certificates are considered public information. In fact, the RNP currently issues birth certificates regardless of whether the applicant is requesting it personally or on behalf of another person. The RNP offered to be in charge of promoting and advertising the service.

Although UNDP proposed this activity as part of the first phase of the program, unfortunately there have been logistical and administrative complications and the process is not yet complete. As of now, UNDP has a completed the bidding process and secured a vendor and the delivery of the machines is being negotiated. During Phase II, UNDP will acquire the machines, adapt and test them, connect them with the RNP's central network and install them in San Pedro Sula and Tegucigalpa.

Activity 1.3: Technical Assistance for RNP Operational Units such as IT and Identification

UNDP will continue offering technical assistance to the RNP's operational units such as Information Technology (IT) and Identification. As during the first phase of the program, UNDP will be available to provide any sort of technical assistance requested by the RNP. For example, UNDP has conducted trainings on administrative issues, such as time management and the use of smartphones, as well as on technical aspects, such as use of the new computer systems.

Additionally, as mentioned earlier, although the RNP and the TSE are separate agencies with different mandates, they work together on creating the National Electoral Census. Therefore it is imperative that the two institutions cooperate and coordinate efforts. Facilitated by UNDP, a task force of technicians from both institutions is already operating and making progress in an overdue coordination which UNDP will continue supporting during the second phase of this project. Within UNDP, the coordinators of the two program components (TSE and RNP) will meet on a regular basis to ensure complementarity and sustainability of the work carried out at both institutions.

Activity 1.4: Providing Support for the Working Group for Strengthening the RNP (G-FORT)

During the first phase of the program, UNDP convened a working group focused on improving transparency at the RNP, specifically the new system for distributing identity cards. This effort, external but supportive of the RNP, included representatives from the country's political parties, the TSE, the *Comisiondo Nacional de Derechos Humanos* (National Human Rights Commission or CONADEH), the Truth and Reconciliation Commission and international organizations, such as the Organization of American States, UNDP, the National Democratic Institute, and the Netherlands Institute for Multiparty Democracy or NIMD.

Out of this effort, UNDP created the Group for Institutional Strengthening at the RNP (*Grupo de Fortalecimento Institucional de RNP* or G-FORT), which includes many of the same members as the working group on transparency, as well as representatives of civil society and churches. G-FORT is an external body for ongoing consultation, monitoring and advice. Its mission is to strengthen and ensure transparency in the RNP in the process of citizen identification, supporting the right to identification and democracy in order to build trust among the Honduran population. Because of its importance and significance, UNDP will continue to offer assistance and support by conducting workshops, seminars and activities that promote the strengthening of the group in order to create a permanent body for transparency, support and social audit of the RNP.

Output 2: Strengthening the Management of Primary Inputs for the Electoral National Census

Article 2 of the RNP Law states that "the RNP is responsible for permanently providing the TSE, free of charge, the information necessary to draw up the National Electoral Census. To achieve this purpose, the RNP shall develop methodologies, techniques and modern procedures by establishing technological and mechanical control systems for safe, comprehensive, efficient and effective management of the information and registration documentation." Given the technical and political complexity of creating the National Electoral Census, it is important to support transparent and auditable processes and to establish procedures to keep the information up-to-date. Therefore, UNDP has concentrated on strengthening the National Electoral Census by improving the capture of first-time applications and deaths.

Given the importance of including updated information in the National Electoral Census, during Phase I, UNDP provided assistance to the RNP office in in charge of registering first-time identity card applications and death certificates. Specifically, UNDP recruited four monitors who supervised and tracked the registration of new identity card applications and identified problems. Based on this information, the procedures for registering new voters and recording deaths were improved. At the same time, the revised processes helped the RNP improve the level of service provided to citizens. During Phase II, UNDP will evaluate, analyze and document the experience of revising these procedures.

After the 2013 elections, UNDP will help the RNP update the lists used to create the National Electoral Census. Information such as voters' new addresses and deaths will be changed. UNDP will also make recommendations for streamlining and consolidating the processes for updating the registry lists.

Finally as part of Phase I, due to UNDP's technical assistance, the RNP and the TSE now have mechanisms that ensure the transfer of information between the two institutions to generate the National Electoral Census.

Output 3: An Improved Application Process and Delivery of Citizens' Identity Cards

During Phase I, UNDP helped the RNP significantly improve its systems for receiving applications and issuing identity cards. In particular, UNDP developed a computer system and

administrative procedures to improve the management the identity card process. As the first step, UNDP created an inventory of all the unclaimed identity cards in each municipality. Then, UNDP assessed the RNP's entire citizen identification process – from the initial request for the card to the delivery to the citizen – because there were no manuals or other information that could be useful in examining the departments involved, problems, processing times, quantities, etc. Based on this assessment, a computer system was designed to monitor the entire process and determine the contribution of each of the Units involved in the process (eg customer service, data processing, automatic finger identification system - AFIS). After the current election cycle, the RNP will assume full responsibility to absorb the computer system.

UNDP together with the RNP used the assessment to identify bottlenecks and improve citizen service times, helping citizens obtain their identification cards as quickly as possible. Overall, the computer system and the new administrative processes function as a Business Process Management (BPM) tool that identifies delays, times and quantities, which is useful for the timely and adequate control of the identification process. With these tools, delays are reduced. For example, UNDP recommended that the RNP connect the computer systems between the municipalities and Tegucigalpa, which reduces the time for an application to arrive at RNP headquarters by two to three months. Additionally, UNDP designed web-based systems so that the RNP could receive inquiries and citizens could to obtain information about the status of their identity card process. Even after the identity card was issued, it could be two and three months before the citizen received it; therefore, UNDP recommended that the RNP change the methodology of distributing and delivery the identity cards. These new processes form the basis of the UNDP's work on this issue during Phase II.

It is as important to invest resources to generate identity documents as it is to ensure that these documents reach the people who need them. Prior to UNDP's involvement, the RNP lacked the appropriate and necessary controls to know when and where identity cards were delivered. Although the system could determine where the card was from the moment it was requested until it was issued, once issued, there was no way of finding out when and where it was delivered. In previous elections, the RNP reported that they had around 400,000 identity cards that were never claimed by their rightful owners, effectively denying those citizens their right to vote. The new system and processes give the RNP an up-to-date inventory of non-delivered identity cards in municipal civil registry offices, which has made it possible to optimize the plan for distributing and delivering them to citizens.

To train RNP staff in the use of these new procedures and systems, UNDP is conducting 18 workshops across the country. Importantly, the design of these workshops was based on the assessment and targeted the specific issues and problems encountered in each municipality.

Activity 3.1: Distributing and Delivering Identity Cards to Citizens

Because many assessments have determined that one of the main causes for not having an identity card is the large distances between RNP offices and communities. Traditionally, the RNP has relied on the political parties to distribute the identity cards. This system, however, is obviously fraught with political partisanship. UNDP will help bring RNP closer to the citizens and will decrease the inherent partisanship by improving the RNP's capacity to distribute and

deliver identity cards across the country. In particular, UNDP support will allow the RNP to coordinate logistics, rent or purchase vehicles and other necessary supplies, and support personnel to distribute and deliver cards to more than 5,000 polling stations across the country.

Any identity cards issued by the RNP that are unclaimed at headquarters in Tegucigalpa will be sorted by department, municipality and polling place. Once sorted, they will be stored in special boxes, labeled and sealed with a security seal to keep them secure during transport and distribution.

Special delivery brigades, consisting of six people each, will be responsible for delivering the identity cards to the polling stations. Each brigade will include three RNP employees, who will be in charge of delivering identity cards to citizens in compliance with the law. The fourth member of the brigade will be an observer selected by civil society organizations, churches or human rights groups whose task it will be to ensure that the process and the delivery of identity cards is conducted in a transparent manner. Finally, two members of the military will be enlisted to provide adequate protection for the brigade. All brigade members will be properly identified, with vests, caps and identity cards, so they can be easily identified by the public.

Approximately 75 brigades will conduct two 21-day tours, from October 1 to November 15, to visit polling stations and deliver identity cards. Brigades will distribute the cards to the polling stations based on a careful GIS planning system that allows for determining the distance between polling stations. Efforts will be made for RNP employees to drive the vehicles; if this is not possible, citizen observers who can drive will be selected.

Vehicles will be mostly rented, but six (6) will be purchased, as well as two (2) boats which will serve to leave installed capacity within the RNP. Their use will not be exclusively for this electoral process and will help meet the RNP's urgent demand of having a fleet of vehicles which allows them to carry out the multiple activities entrusted to it by law – such as the mobilization of technical, administrative and civil employees, as well as of the delivery of materials such as registration books, identity cards, and stationery – between central headquarters in Tegucigalpa and RNP municipal offices. The two boats are required for the North Coast (Puerto Lempira) and the South Coast (Amapala) because due to the remoteness of fishing villages, residents neither register their children nor do they apply for identity cards. In order to benefit these seaside populations, which are mostly accessible only by water, boats will be purchased to transport RNP staff and equipment, thus reducing both under-registration of births (children not registered in the RNP) and citizens over the age of 18 without identity cards. As with the cars, the boats will be invaluable in helping to bring RNP services closer to citizens. The procurement process is already underway and the vehicles can be delivered as soon as UNDP receives approval.

After the tours, any unclaimed identity cards will be delivered to the respective municipal civil records offices. From that moment until Election Day, including the day of the election, citizens will be able to pick up their identity cards at those locations.

Activity 3.2: Increasing Transparency in the Delivery of Identity Cards

As mentioned in the previous section, each brigade will include an observer selected by civil society organizations, community churches or the *Comisionado Nacional de Derechos Humanos* (National Human Rights Commission or CONADEH) or municipal human rights commissioners. These independent observers will serve to improve transparency in the distribution and delivery of identity cards to citizens, as they will provide an impartial opinion of the process. With a total of 75 brigades, there will be 75 observers available to perform social audits of the process of distributing and delivering identity cards to the municipalities.

UNDP together with the RNP will train the observers on the process, materials, schedules and functions that they will perform as part of the brigades. Finally, they will be given a stipend for any expenditures they might incur during the trips.

Activity 3.3: Supporting a Campaign to Raise Awareness about the Identity Card Process

UNDP and RNP will develop and implement a media campaign to raise awareness among citizens regarding the process of applying for and claiming their identity cards. To inform citizens of the time and place to claim their identity cards, the campaign will include both personal and general messages. As part of the campaign, national television stations, newspapers and local radio stations will disseminate information regarding the dates on which the brigades will visit the various polling places to distribute identity cards. Additionally, through agreements with the two primary cellular phone companies, personalized messages will be sent to citizens' mobile phones. Specifically, the messages inform citizens that their identification card has been issued and informs them where to collect it. The message will be sent a week before the card is delivered to the municipality and a reminder message will be sent two days prior. Because citizen identity numbers are required to purchase cellular phones, this agreement with the RNP also benefits the cell phone companies because they can double check the identity numbers registered to each phone. To reach the largest number of citizens, messages will be disseminated in Spanish as well as the Miskito and Garifuna languages. As part of the campaign, UNDP will also issue press releases and distribute posters to polling stations.

Also, a query option will be provided in the RNP's web site – www.rnp.hn – so that any citizen can find the place where he or she can claim his or her identity card, as well as the date and time at which the brigades will be at that location.

Activity 3.4: Sustainability of the Improved Identity Card Distribution and Delivery Processes

Aside from financial support, to ensure the sustainability of the project, the RNP must have the technical and management capacity necessary to maintain the rules and processes created by the project. In other words, ensuring the sustainability of the activities and project benefits beyond the life of the program requires building the capacity of the RNP and of the institutions that accompany it. Therefore, UNDP will conduct trainings, consultancies, workshops, generation of documents, rules, agreements and procedures with the idea that these will help sustain the benefits of this initiative over time.

Project Implementation and Monitoring

The staff necessary for implementing this component of the project include a project coordinator, a field strategies consultant, a consultant specializing in civil registration and citizen identification and a financial manager, as well as other consultants as necessary. As part of the first phase of the program, UNDP established an office in the RNP headquarters and the project board approved the use of a vehicle, although it has not yet been supplied. Project implementation costs cover the facilities, stationery, communications, and other services such as power, water, internet and security.

According to UNDP rules and regulations, the Project is subject to monitoring and supervision from both the UNDP Country Office in Honduras and New York Headquarters. In addition, periodic reviews will be conducted by the Project Board.

The Project is subject to independent financial audits. Since 2008, five assessment missions and five financial audits have taken place.

VI. RESOURCES AND RUNTIME

Components	Total Project Budget (USD)	TSE or RNP Matching funds (USD)	UNDP Contribution (USD)	Contribution requested from USAID (USD) (Year 2013)
1. Electoral Technical Assistance	1,662,386.24		162,386.24	1,500,000
2.Technical Assistance in Citizen Identification	1,621,411.76	121,411.76		1,500,000
			Contribution requested TOTALS	3,000,000

Note: The contribution of the TSE is in-kind, with the salary of staff recruited for different activities in different outputs, allocation of a vehicle owned by the TSE to the Technical Electoral Assistance Project, expenses of two offices within the TSE (water, electricity, telephone, janitorial staff, etc).

Component 1: Electoral Technical Assistance
Indicative; outputs and final activities shall be defined in the Annual Operating Plan

OUTPUT 1: Technical Assistance for Reforming Electoral Law and Specific Regulations of the Honduran Elections						
Outputs	Activities	Period	Matching Funds TSE	UNDP Funds	Contribution requested from USAID	Budget
1.1 Technical and legal assistance for discussion of electoral reform	Recruitment of national and international experts. DPA/EAD experts missions Workshops, seminars and forums with civil society, congress and electoral authorities	August 2013 to August 2014		162,386.24	636,443.18	798,829.42
1.2 Technical and legal support to formulate regulations for the primary and general elections	Advice on the legal- political framework for the decision-making					
1.3 Technical assistance and strengthening of TSE's operational units	Re-structuring: Recruitment of national and international experts Census and Mapping Unit: Recruitment of international expert TSE/RNP liaison Coordination workshops and seminars Communication and Public Relations Unit: Recruitment of national expert; Production of					

	campaign material and dissemination					
Project Implementation and Monitoring	Effective office and team maintenance Technical Advisor, Electoral Official, Technical Assistant, Driver, Manager					

OUTPUT 2: Technical Assistance for Electoral Training						
Outputs	Activities	Period	Matching Funds TSE	UNDP Funds	Contribution requested from USAID	Budget
Training of trainers	Creating profiles, selecting and recruiting 40 experts (complements IPECC/TSE team)	August 2013 to August 2014			863,556.82	863,556.82
		Totals		162,386.24	1,500,000.00	1,662,386.24
					TOTAL FOR COMPONENT 1:	1,662,386.24

Component 2: Technical Assistance in Citizen Identification
Indicative; outputs and final activities shall be defined in the Annual Operating Plan

OUTPUT 1: Technical Assistance for Institutional Strengthening of the RNP						
Outputs	Activities	Period	Matching Funds RNP	UNDP Funds	Contribution requested from USAID	Budget
1.1 Support for ensuring data and communications security	• Analysis of info-tech security at the RNP • Definition and acquisition of equipment and software • Application adaptations • Protocol modification • Equipment and software implementation • Analysis of training needs • Training plan design • Development of training					

1.2 Installing ATMs to Issue RNP documents to Citizens	• Definition and acquisition of ATMs for issuing certificates • Adaptation and testing of ATMs • Connection of ATMs with the RNP's central network • ATM implementation					
1.3 Technical Assistance for RNP operating units such as IT and Identification	• Recruiting consultants • Providing support for improvements in modernization processes (policies and technical procedures) • Providing support for connection between the RNP and public and private entities					
1.4 Providing Support for the Working Group to Strengthen the RNP (G-FORT)	• Workshops for Group for Strengthening and Transparency of the National Civil Registry (GFORT-RNP) - Payment for food for 20 meetings with 25 people.	Until December 2014			5,000.00	5,000.00
Project Implementation and Monitoring	Effective office and team maintenance Recruiting office staff, supplies, others.	Until December 2014				

OUTPUT 2: Strengthening of management of primary inputs for the National Electoral Census

Outputs	Activities	Period	Matching Funds RNP	UNDP Funds	Contribution requested from USAID	Budget
Monitoring the registration of new identity card applications and deaths	Sistematization of experience					
Updating information used to create the National Electoral Census	Depuration and updating					

OUTPUT 3: Improved application process and delivery of Citizens' identity cards

Outputs	Activities	Period	Matching Funds RNP	UNDP Funds	Contribution requested from USAID	Budget
Monitoring the issuance and delivery of identity cards	• Training for RNP Officals and Technicians • Monitoring identity card delivery in 48 cities					

3.1 Distributing and delivering identity cards to citizens.	• Recruitment of National Brigades Manager for planning, logistics and supervision of brigades in all departments. • Recruitment of 18 Departmental Coordinators, who will supervise brigades in each municipality according to the departments assigned. • Recruitment of 50 drivers to transport facilitators to polling stations. • Daily allowance for RNP officials accompanying facilitators to deliver identity cards. • Daily allowance for project staff who will supervise identity card delivery tours. • Vehicle rentals to mobilize brigades. • Transportation (Plane tickets and payment for boat rentals in some areas) • Purchase of tablets so that coordinators can have access to identity databases and request information. • Purchase of vehicles and boats to be left as installed capacity in the RNP for future distribution activities. • Purchase of 3000 identity-card-carrying cases • Recruitment of 2 Administrative Assistants	3 months	121,411.76 (Fuel for Brigades)		1,106,684.77	1,228,096.53
3.2 Increasing transparency in the delivery of identity cards	• Recruitment of 75 facilitators to transport identity cards from Tegucigalpa to Polling stations in municipalities	3 months			65,560.98	65,560.98
3.3 Supporting a Campaign to Raise Awareness of the Identity Card Process	• Television ads nationwide. • Radio Spots. • Ads in written press. • Purchase of 9 information booths to be placed at Municipal Civil Registries • Purchase of t-shirts, caps, pencils, briefcases, vests for project and RNP staff so	3 months			85,023.41	85,023.41

	brigades are properly identified. ◦ 2000 posters for 500 Polling stations ◦ Recruitment of National Media Plan Manager, who will supervise the content of television ads, radio spots, posters, press releases for campaign for applying for an identity card. ◦ Recruitment of a Media Plan Assistant to provide support to National Media Plan Manager					
3.4 Sustainability of the improved identity card distribution and delivery processes	◦ Project Coordinator ◦ Financial Manager ◦ Consultancy in Process Improvement ◦ IT Expert ◦ Expert Consultants in Institutional Strengthening ◦ GMS 7%	12 months			139,600.00 98,130.84	139,600.00 98,130.84
		Totals	121,411.76		1,500,000.00	1,621,411.76
				TOTAL FOR COMPONENT 2:		1,621,411.76

VII. Risks and Contingencies

Component 1: Electoral Technical Assistance

The TSE has initiated a positive modernization process; however, some elements of the country's political and economic situation need to be taken into account. The first is that the approval of reforms to Article 5 of the Constitution in first and second legislatures has generated conditions where the TSE might, at any time, be requested to conduct a national, departmental or municipal public consultation. The second is that the State's budgetary constraints have had a negative impact on the TSE, which has been allocated the same budget as in 2007, which is insufficient for the proposed institutional transformation and precludes the creation of new positions. The third is that the special budget for the 2013 elections is insufficient, and the extraordinary item for repaying debts generated during the 2012 process has yet to be approved. The fourth and last is the uncertainty regarding the total or partial reforms that Congress might approve at any time during the electoral process.

The TSE cannot initiate a general electoral process in 2013 without finishing the primary electoral process of 2012, for which it is still 140 million lempiras short. Additionally the approved budget for general elections is of 591 million, equal to the 2004 budget. The TSE also faces diffuse scenarios of possible electoral reforms and of the different subjects attached to this reform.

In terms of opportunities, there is a special willingness by Magistrates to lead the planned changes. A new organizational structure has been prepared and approved which contains many of the recommendations made in recent years; there are new units operating; and there have been internal and external competitions for key head positions (IT, Mapping and Census, the Training Institute and the Directorate for Citizenship Participation). If the process takes place within the appropriate external parameters, the TSE will be able to continue making progress in terms of improving the quality of the electoral management. The Magistrates council has requested specific support for the post-electoral evaluation.

Component 2. Technical Assistance in Citizen Identification

The proven expertise and knowledge that UNDP has in regards to the Honduran Civil Registry, combined with the good faith and the timeliness that the RNP must show in fulfilling its legal and constitutional responsibilities, as well as an openness to receiving and implementing recommendations arising from international assistance, are some of the backgrounds in which progress should be identified in terms of sustainability and risks.

The biggest problem that the RNP is currently facing is the issuance of identity cards, because the machine used has reached its end-of-life and is no longer supported by the manufacturer. The Executive and Legislative powers have been made aware of this problem and it is hoped that they will soon resolve it favorably. Otherwise, many citizens are at risk of not being able to obtain their ID document and will therefore not be able to vote in the upcoming elections. Unfortunately, only the State has the capacity to absorb the cost of purchasing this equipment.

Given that the tradition during elections has been for political parties to distribute and deliver part of the identity cards to citizens, this project aims to provide the RNP with all the elements so that RNP officials are the ones actually delivering them, which could generate some discomfort in political parties that have engaged in this custom. We will have to take the appropriate measures to be prepared for any expressions and actions by political parties who want to continue with these bad practices.

It is essential that all institutional activities developed by the RNP and strengthened by this project are subject to proper planning, have an effective monitoring and quality control plan (being mindful at all times to leave enough installed capacity in the RNP so that the benefits of the changes implemented will not be lost once this project is over), and have the capacity to publicize their implementation in order to cause a positive impact on the Honduran population while strengthening the RNP as an institution.

The openness and collaboration that the RNP has shown so far, from the Director and Deputy Directors to middle management and technical teams, will be heightened during the lifetime of this project so that the work of the UNDP consultants is successful.

VIII.   Risks and opportunities

Component 1: Electoral Technical Assistance

- Difficulties in terms of planning, training, and delays in decision making by the Plenary of Magistrates regarding definition of Electoral Projects.

- Lack of definition in electoral projects, and in decision-making by Supreme Electoral Tribunal authorities
- An IT Department that does not provide all the necessary support to Supreme Electoral Tribunal requirements, especially when there is no one heading this area.
- Lack of trained IT human resource, mainly in the area of analysis and development of electoral systems
- The 2012 Scrutiny system experienced major technical difficulties, causing considerable tension; these difficulties must be overcome for the 2013 General Elections.
- Attacks to the TSE by political figures as campaign rallying flags; instability of the Process; The Primary Electoral Process was a risk in itself, and now with the Supreme Court's resolution, the idea has been established that elections are unnecessary.
- Coordination between cooperation and assistance agencies in the TSE could be improved and there are initiatives to enable a combined matrix that facilitates coordination.
- The subject of "e-voting", "digital pen" or "document scanning", which is no longer a technical issue, but a political one, as well as a campaign rallying flag.

Component 2: Technical Assistance for Citizen Identification

- The country's electoral context is the main risk, which in turn becomes an opportunity to initiate a qualitative leap in an inclusive process of citizen identification with a human rights and development perspective.
- If there are problems with the approval of regular or extraordinary budgetary resources requested by the RNP, as well as any related to the timely availability of these resources, situations might be generated which could adversely affect the project's development.
- The dynamics of the election cycles generate high demand of resources in all senses (financial, human resources, space, etc.). We are confident that this project has the adequate resources so that the implementation of planned activities will not be significantly affected.
- Those citizens are not sufficiently aware to claim identity cards.
- Failure to implement recommendations for improvement which would shorten the citizen identification process.
- Political parties are not interested in abandoning the habit/tradition of delivering the identity cards to citizens.
- The system being offered to political parties for applications for identity card renewal is not working properly.
- Financial support to distribute identity cards is either not provided or does not arrive on time.
- Purchases or acquisitions the project requires are not obtained in time for use.

USAID | HONDURAS

FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

September 13, 2013

Edo Stork
Deputy Resident Representative
United Nations Development Programme
Tegucigalpa, Honduras

REFERENCE: Grant No. AID-522-IO-11-00001

SUBJECT: Pre-Award Authorization Letter

Dear Mr. Stork,

This letter acknowledges receipt of your application dated August 02, 2013, for an amount of
$3,000,000.00 to support the TSE/RNP activities "Supporting the Strengthening of Democratic
Governance in Honduras: Technical Assistance for the 2012 - 2013 Electoral Cycle", and the
subsequent email dated September 12, 2013, which includes a letter requesting authorization
to start incurring in costs for a period of three months.

Please be advised that the Mission is in the process of reviewing your application
documentation. Notwithstanding, pursuant to 22CFR 226.25(e)(1) and as we proceed with
the negotiation process, pre-award costs are hereby authorized in an amount not to exceed
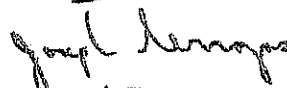$1,927,565.63 effective the date of this letter.

Pre-Award costs are those incurred prior to the date of the award pursuant to the negotiation
and in anticipation of the award where such costs are necessary to comply with the proposed
delivery schedule or period of performance. Pre-award costs are allowable only to the extent
that they would have been allowable if incurred after the date of the award.

In the event that we are unable to finalize negotiations and execute an award, any pre-award
costs incurred shall be at the risk of your organization. Please note that this letter does not
obligate funds.

Kindly sign a copy of this letter to acknowledge receipt and acceptance, and return it to the Agreement Officer.

Should you have any questions regarding this letter, please contact Ms. Maria Reyes via email to mreyes@usaid.gov.

Sincerely,

Joseph Terrazas
Regional Agreement Officer

CC: Sonia Zacapa, AOR
Brioni James, DG
Nelvy Espinoza, OFM

ACKNOWLEDGE RECEIPT:

By: _Edo Stoet_

Title: _Resident Representative a i_

Date: _13/9/2013_