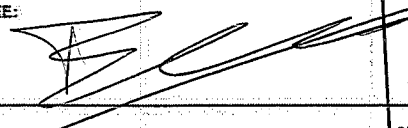
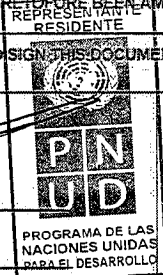
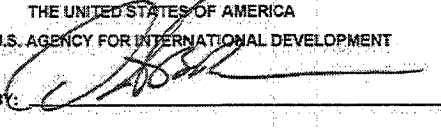


MODIFICATION OF ASSISTANCE			Page 1 of 4
1. MODIFICATION NUMBER 01	2. EFFECTIVE DATE OF MODIFICATION See Block 15	3. AWARD NUMBER: AID-522-IO-11-00001	4. EFFECTIVE DATE OF AWARD: 09-01-2011
5. GRANTEE: United Nations Development Program (UNDP) Colonia Palmira Tegucigalpa, Honduras DUNS NO.: 793511262 TIN NO.: LOC NO.: HHS-17A8P		6. ADMINISTERED BY: USAID/Honduras Office of Acquisition and Assistance (OAA) Avenida La Paz, Fte. Embajada Americana Tegucigalpa, Honduras	
7. FISCAL DATA: Amount Obligated: \$1,738,610.00 Budget Fiscal Year: Operating Unit: OAA Strategic Objective: SO1 Team/Division: DG Benefiting Geo Area: 522 Object Class:		8. TECHNICAL OFFICE: USAID/Honduras/DG 9. PAYMENT OFFICE: USAID/M/FM/CMP Ronald Reagan Building, 7th Floor 1300 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20523	
10. FUNDING SUMMARY:			
		<u>Obligated Amount</u>	<u>Total Est. Amt.</u>
Amount Prior to this Modification:		\$978,610.00	\$1,073,610.00
Change Made by this Modification:		\$760,000.00	\$1,000,000.00
New/Current Total:		\$1,738,610.00	\$2,073,610.00
11. DESCRIPTION OF MODIFICATION: The purpose of this modification is to:			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Increase the Total Estimated Amount from \$1,073,610 by \$1,000,000 to \$2,073,610. ▪ Extend the Period of Performance thru 06/30/2014. ▪ Include an additional scope of work to Component 1: Electoral Technical Assistance. ▪ Rename component's title from Component 2: to Component 3: Development of Public Policies of Citizen Security & Coexistence. ▪ Add a new component entitled Component 2: Technical Assistance in Citizen Identification. ▪ Incrementally fund the award from \$978,610 by \$760,000 to \$1,738,610. 			
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: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> IS <input type="checkbox"/> IS NOT REQUIRED TO SIGN THIS DOCUMENT TO RECONFIRM ITS AGREEMENT WITH THE CHANGES EFFECTED HEREIN			
14. GRANTEE: BY:  Edo Stork (Name Typed or Printed) TITLE: Resident Representative, a.i. DATE: 9/7/2012			
		15. THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA U.S. AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT BY:  David Brown (Name Typed or Printed) TITLE: Regional Agreement Officer DATE: 8 July 2012	

85

MODIFICATION OF ASSISTANCE CONTINUATION PAGE		Page No. 2 of 4	
MODIFICATION NUMBER 01	AWARD NUMBER AID-522-IO-11-00001		
11. DESCRIPTION OF MODIFICATION (CONTINUED)			

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

At the end of this section delete the last two lines entirely and insert in lieu thereof:

"REQM-522-12-000025

Account ID Line No. 3

522 BBFY: 2008 EBFY: 2009 Fund: DV OP: HONDURAS
 Prog Area: A09 Dist Code: 522-M Prog Elem: A041
 Team/Div: HONDUR/MDI BGA: 522 SOC: 4100202
 Funded: \$59.88

Account ID Line No. 4

522 BBFY: 2005 EBFY: 2006 Fund: DV OP: HONDURAS
 Prog Area: 522-021 Dist Code: 522-M Prog Elem: 5220434.00
 Prog Sub-Elem: 01 Team/Div: HONDUR/MDI SOC: 4100202
 Funded: \$2,315.52

Account ID Line No. 5

522 BBFY: 2006 EBFY: 2007 Fund: DV OP: HONDURAS
 Prog Area: 522-021 Dist Code: 522-M Prog Elem: 5220434.00
 Prog Sub-Elem: 01 Team/Div: HONDURAS/MDDI SOC: 4100202
 Funded: \$70,818.42

Account ID Line No. 6

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: \$18,370.90

Account ID Line No. 7

522 BBFY: 2006 EBFY: 2007 Fund: DV OP: HONDURAS
 Prog Area: 522-021 Dist Code: 522-M Prog Elem: 5220434.00
 Prog Sub-Elem: 05 Team/Div: HONDURAS/MDDI SOC: 4100202
 Funded: \$3,435.28

REQM-522-12-000025/000001

Account ID Line No. 8

522 BBFY: 2011 EBFY: 2012 Fund: DM OP: DCHA/DRG
 Prog Area: A09 Dist Code: 522-M Prog Elem: A041
 BGA: 522 SOC: 4100202
 Funded: \$ 665,000.00

MODIFICATION
NUMBER
01

AWARD
NUMBER
AID-522-IO-11-00001

11. DESCRIPTION OF MODIFICATION (CONTINUED)

SUMMARY

Previous Obligated Amount: \$978,610.00
 Obligation this action: \$760,000.00
New Total Obligated: \$1,738,610.00

Previous Estimated USAID Amount: \$1,073,610.00
 Increase this action: \$1,000,000.00
New Total Estimated USAID Amount: \$2,073,610.00"

2. Delete SCHEDULE Section B. PERIOD OF GRANT in its entirety and insert in lieu thereof:

"B. Period of Grant

1. The effective date of this grant is September 30, 2011. The expiration date of this grant is June 30, 2014.
2. Funds obligated hereunder are available for program expenditures for the estimated period from September 30, 2011 to March 31, 2013 as shown in the Grant Budget below."

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

In paragraph 1, delete the amount of "\$1,073,610.00" and insert in lieu thereof "\$2,073,610.00".

In paragraph 2, delete the amount of "\$978,610.00" and insert in lieu thereof "\$1,738,610.00".

4. 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	\$800,000	\$280,000	\$0	\$1,080,000
2: Technical Assistance In Citizen Identification	\$500,000	\$50,000	\$105,000	\$655,000
3: Development of Public Policies of Citizen Security & Coexistence	\$773,610	\$211,856	\$0	\$985,466
TOTAL	\$2,073,610	\$541,856	\$105,000	\$2,720,466"

MODIFICATION OF ASSISTANCE CONTINUATION PAGE		Page No. 4 of 4	
MODIFICATION NUMBER 01	AWARD NUMBER AID-522-IO-11-00001		
11. DESCRIPTION OF MODIFICATION (CONTINUED)			

5. Modify ATTACHMENT 2: Program Description as follows:

- a. At the start of the attachment, before Section I. Summary, insert the following text:
"PART A"
- b. Throughout the entire Attachment (PART A), rename component's title from:
"COMPONENT2: Development of public policies of Citizen Security and Coexistence, through the strengthening of Violence Observatories at national and local levels"
to:
"COMPONENT 3: Development of public policies of Citizen Security and Coexistence, through the strengthening of Violence Observatories at national and local levels"
- c. At the end of the attachment, after Section VI. RISKS AND OPPORTUNITIES, insert UNDP's Technical Application submitted on June 11, 2012 as "ATTACHMENT 2: Program Description / PART B", which includes additional lines of work under Component 1: Electoral Technical Assistance and details a new component entitled Component 2: Technical Assistance in Citizen Identification.

[END OF MODIFICATION NO. 01]

ATTACHMENT 2: Program Description PART B

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

I. Summary

This project aims to strengthen democratic governance in Honduras by providing technical assistance to the Supreme Electoral Tribunal (TSE) and the National Civil Registry (RNP). Both institutions play strategic roles in the democratic alternation in power, citizen participation, and management and safeguarding of records vital to Hondurans, including the issuance of identity cards and inputs for the National Electoral Census.

The Honduran electoral cycle is short. The presidential term is for four years plus primary elections one year before the general elections, therefore, the institutional strengthening process is done mostly in the context of electoral processes. This proposal seeks to support and strengthen processes that ensure the efficiency of the institutions' activities and work with their staff to strengthen national capacity during the primary election process scheduled for November 2012 and the 2013 general elections.

The project will have the following components:

- 1) Strengthening the institutional capacity of the Supreme Electoral Tribunal (TSE) through electoral technical assistance.
- 2) Strengthening the capacity of the National Civil Registry (RNP) through technical assistance in citizen identification.

II. Background. Proposal Rationale and Necessity:

Since the restoration of democracy in 1982, Honduras has gone through a period of moderate institutional transformations that allowed restarting the democratic cycle and handling an increasingly diverse and intense social demand. Despite some achievements in social, legal, economic and production aspects, democratic institutions remained too fragile to overcome growing internal socio-political conflict. This led to a governance crisis that erupted with the constitutional breakdown and interruption of President Manuel Zelaya Rosales's presidential term on June 28, 2009.

The November 2009 general elections convened in May that same year, was one of the starting points for overcoming the political crisis, particularly when the process and its results received national and international recognition. It took a long journey for Honduras to reposition itself in the international concert of nations, and took several measures to foster national reconciliation, embodied mostly in the Cartagena Agreement. In this regard, installing, developing and publishing the Commission of Truth report was an important milestone. Several of its

recommendations were aimed at improving security of a person's identity and some aspects of the electoral system.

Strengthening the institutional capacity of 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, one that encourages citizen participation with impact and strengthens credibility and confidence in the State, its institutions and its representatives.

The TSE is a permanent institution that must fulfill a social role aimed at strengthening governance and building active and participatory citizenship; it is an autonomous and independent State agency called, by right holders, to create the conditions for the enjoyment, exercise and enforceability of their political rights and other rights associated with them. While elections are a time when political rights are exercised massively, viewed from a broad sense, active and participatory citizenship is not limited to political rights. Inclusive participation requires effective channels 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, promoting his or her interests and articulating his or her demands. From this perspective, UNDP, with support from AECID, SIDA, USAID, UNDP, EU, and Japan, has assisted both the RNP and the TSE.

The assistance has resulted in greater autonomy for some of the TSE's main offices, as seen in particular by the holding of public competitions for selecting their office Heads. Similarly, electoral training, which had once been reserved for political parties, has been assumed by the TSE, which trained nearly 100,000 citizens during the 2009 elections. The extensive consultation process with the citizenry on issues regarding electoral reform, 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. Thanks to efforts supported by the ATE Project, the creation of a network of organizations is underway which will be a valuable contribution to the 2012 and 2013 processes. Significant progress has also been made in the field of institutional communications, through the preparation of the institution's Brand Manual. Recently, the Project has been supporting the consolidation of the Institute for Citizenship Participation, Education and Training, including the offices for the care of vulnerable populations. Regarding the 2012 primary election process, assistance will be provided for drafting 11 regulations that will provide guidance for conducting the election, and support will continue for building a more inclusive, clean and updated National Electoral Census.

For electoral participation to be effective, the State must facilitate and ensure the adequate documentation of its citizens. This brings us to the need to significantly improve the procedures for issuing and monitoring identity cards and the data used for generating the voter lists.

The RNP is the specialized and independent State body created for planning, organizing, leading, developing and managing, exclusively and with the highest security, the integrated Civil Registry and National Identification of Natural Persons system, and for permanently providing the Supreme Electoral Tribunal (TSE), free of charge, with the information it needs to draw up the National Electoral Census.

Its 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. New challenges and

social complexities require increased institutional capacity to respond to the new demands of protecting the citizens' registration and identification.

Since 2009, UNDP has been implementing actions aimed at the institutional strengthening of the RNP, such as in info-tech support, institutional modernization and the strategy for reducing under-registration and under-identification levels. Such actions have had a positive impact on the services RNP provides the citizens.

III. Overall Objective

- Supporting the strengthening of democratic governance in Honduras, 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.
- 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.
- Assisting the National Civil Registry in its mandate to register and identify Hondurans by issuing them an identity card, which is the necessary document for exercising the right to vote in elections.

IV. Project Components

The proposed project will have the following components:

Component 1: Electoral Technical Assistance

After the 2009 elections, the TSE has taken, among others, three courses of action. On the one hand, it initiated a wide-ranging rapprochement with citizens throughout the country with a view to identifying issues central to electoral reform, resulting in the proposed reform to the electoral law known as the Political and Electoral Participation Law. In parallel, it revised its internal structure and adopted a new institutional structure in order to modernize its operating units and make them more operational. Finally, the second half of 2011 was strongly marked by nine political groups applying for registration, all aspiring to become contenders in the 2012 elections. This process has culminated with the currently advanced process of registration of four new political parties: Honduran Patriotic Alliance (APH), Broad Front of Political Electoral Resistance (FAPER), Anti-Corruption Party (PAC) and Freedom and Reformation Party (LIBRE). These parties will be registered once some outstanding processes have been rectified and dealt with.

The activities that make up this proposal are aimed at broadening existing lines of work under the USAID, UNDP # IO-522-11-00001 Agreement and initiating others directed particularly to electoral training, whose importance and complexity grows in proportion to the number of contenders, especially in primary elections. 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.

This will be focused along the following lines of work:

Output 1: Technical assistance for the legal and regulatory framework of the operating units:

Output 1.1. Technical and legal support to formulate regulations for the primary and general elections.

Supporting the recruitment of essentially local legal support for the redevelopment and updating of the set of electoral regulations (currently 11) governing the election's conduction and its mechanics. The current Electoral and Political Organization Law contains the main provisions for controlling primary and general elections, but it requires very thorough regulation. This activity starts with the 2012 primaries and needs to be supplemented for the 2013 general elections. Having approved electoral regulations is essential to organizing electoral processes (ballots, tables, TREP, counts, custodians, etc.). The preparation of the training materials depends on the regulations' approval.

Output 1.2 Technical assistance to operating units such as Census, Mapping and IT

The proposal is to continue assisting the implementation of the USAID/TSE Bilateral Agreement pertaining to this area and strongly supporting coordination between the TSE and the RNP and the UNDP projects underway with both institutions. This activity is also central to ensuring coherence of the intervention and efficiency in spending.

Output 2. Technical Assistance for Electoral Training:

As of 2008, UNDP has been supporting training processes for citizens from different backgrounds participating in elections. Traditionally, the training of the people manning the Electoral Reception Tables (MER) (polling stations) had been under the political parties' purview and the TSE had a limited impact on electoral training. In 2009, remarkable progress was made, with the TSE directly training approximately 90,000 people who would later serve at the MERs. In addition, training was provided to other groups involved with the TREP and the custody of the electoral materials. In 2011, with support from the Electoral Technical Assistance project, 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.

Output 2.1 Supporting the selection, recruitment and training of expert trainers.

This activity is intended to facilitate the identification, recruitment and training of a group of 20 people with the right academic profiles and professional independence to be part of the core group (1st level) to support national training.

Having a group of expert trainers facilitates the activity of training and professionalization of staff. With the recent establishment of the Institute for Citizen Participation and Training (IPECC) the TSE will carry out its mandate of civic education between elections and electoral

training during elections. Maintaining an internal expert group of trainers can be costly; therefore, the strategy is to professionalize the internal group in charge of the Institute and an external group which can be an available resource to be used by the TSE. For electoral training the "cascade" scheme is used: the experts are at the first level in charge of planning the training, preparing the materials and then proceeding to train the second level.

Annex 1 contains a description of the responsibilities of the core group in charge of supporting the selection, recruitment and training of expert trainers.

Output 2.2 Supporting the recruitment and training of trainers.

It is aimed at facilitating the selection, recruitment and training of a group of 100 trainers (2nd level) to train citizens as TREP data transcribers, electoral custodians and temporary electoral agency members, among others.

The second level trainers operate in all departments. They are selected from the 2008 and 2009 lists of trainers. They are trained by expert trainers and they, in turn, train the monitors of the political parties (in primary elections) and MER members (in primary and general elections).

Output 3: Maintaining the Project's Implementation, Monitoring and Follow-up Unit.

Output 3.1 Maintaining the core project team during 15 months

This includes a project manager, a national technical assistant, an electoral officer and a chief international technical adviser. It also includes the cost of the 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 are 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 for Citizen Identification

Citizen identification services can be applied to the widest variety of topics: electoral, social security, health services, education, migration, civil identification, police, judiciary, tax, public records, money laundering and financial fraud prevention, banking and insurance, armed forces, statistics, programs and policies, among others. That is why this information is essential for both the citizen and the State in its role in development planning. As a result, this area demands a secure and reliable identification system.

Another aspect in which support is centralized during electoral periods is in the incorporation of a system that controls the issuance and delivery of identity cards, because currently the RNP does not possess the appropriate and necessary monitoring processes to ensure that the cards are in fact delivered to the correct citizen so that he or she can assert his or her right as an individual to vote.

The current RNP system is able to determine where the card is, from the moment it is requested by the citizen to the moment it is issued, however, once issued, there is no way of finding out when and where it was delivered. For the previous elections, the RNP reported that they had around 400,000 (four hundred thousand) identity cards that were never claimed by their rightful owners. It is important to invest resources to generate these documents, and it is just as important that these documents reach the people who need them.

In short, a computer system will be developed to improve the management and delivery of the identity cards. The existing office in the RNP that registers first-time identity card applications as well as death certificates will be strengthened with staff employed by the component. The staff will support the supervision and control in this area, in order to improve the level of services rendered to citizens as well as the National Electoral Census. After the election cycle, the RNP will assume full responsibility to absorb the computer system along with the fully prepared personnel.

The project's components are described in detail below:

Output 1: Strengthening security and transparency in Honduran identification

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. Two ATMs will be acquired to issue birth certificates. These ATMs will be installed in shopping malls to provide 24/7, 365 days a year service, and the citizens will be able to access RNP services whenever they need it.

The machines are designed for constant use; they will be located in shopping centers (one in Tegucigalpa and the other one in San Pedro Sula) and will require no security personnel since there exists no risk for its users. Just as ATMs provides various financial services to its users, so will the proposed ATMs provide its users with birth certificates. The RNP will be in charge of promoting and advertising the service. Regarding the use of the information, birth certificates are public; the RNP is currently issuing birth certificates, whether the applicant is requesting it personally or on behalf of another person.

For even greater transparency in RNP information use, a query server will be provided with its respective system to allow remote access to public information in the registry. Infrastructure, management protocols, maintenance, as well as access profiles will be defined for this consultation system.

The inclusion of info-tech and the use of protocols and standards to maintain the information's security, transparency and privacy will be strengthened by workshops and courses which will be offered in the country's main cities, thereby building capacity within the RNP.

Output 1.1 Ensuring data and communications security at RNP Headquarters

This activity intends to increase security measures, access to information and recovery systems and procedures by using tools such as security procedures, encryptions, firewalls, anti-viruses, backups, among others.

Output 1.2 Implementing ATMs to issue RNP documents to citizens

Using these two ATMs (24/7/365) to issue documents such as birth, death and marriage certificates will increase the people's access to RNP services and the possibility for citizens to obtain their identity card.

Output 1.3 Training in Info-tech security and transparency

In order to train RNP personnel in systems and procedures for providing greater security to information, workshops will be held in 6 Municipal Civil Registries (RCM), including staff from nearby RCMs.

Output 2- Strengthening management of primary inputs for the National Electoral Census

Article 2 of the RNP Law states that "the RNP is responsible for permanently providing the TSE, free of charge, with the information necessary to draw up the National Electoral Census. To achieve its 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".

Knowing the technical and political complexity of building the National Electoral Census, it is important to support transparent and auditable processes and to establish procedures to keep the information up-to-date at the proper times (death registrations, first-time identity card applications, etc.).

Output 2.1 Creating a system for issuing and delivering identity cards

This activity involves the incorporation of a system for controlling the issuance and delivery of identity cards to ensure that they are delivered to the correct citizen and that he or she may assert his or her right as an individual to vote. Eighteen (18) workshops will be held with RNP officials to train staff in the system for monitoring the issuance and delivery of identity cards.

Output 2.2 Monitoring the registration of first-time identity card applications and deaths

This activity involves recruiting four monitors who will be responsible for keeping track of the registration of new identity card applications as well as deaths as support to the existing RNP department. Through this monitoring, the transcribers' performance can be assessed and the appropriate corrective measures can be taken to achieve a better quality/quantity of information. These registrations are of utmost importance for generating the National Electoral Census.

Output 2.3 Technical assistance for operational units such as RNP IT and Identification.

The proposal is to continue assisting in the implementation of the RNP/UNDP and USAID/UNDP Agreements in this area and strongly supporting coordination between the TSE and the RNP and the projects UNDP is implementing with both institutions. This activity is considered important to ensure the coherence of the intervention and efficiency in spending.

In Honduras, the RNP has been disjointed from the TSE since 2004. Each one has a specific, but complementary role. Each Component incorporates the activities to be carried out from each

national counterpart (TSE and RNP). The law states the responsibilities of each of these entities and the proposal reflects them as follows: a) While RNP is responsible for most of the inputs for the census, the census is carried out by TSE. Thus, complementarity is expressed in "improving the quality of inputs" for the census and in TSE having an updated and refined census; b) The electoral map is the responsibility of the TSE, but the RNP is accountable for the domiciliary update. Therefore, the map revision carried out by the TSE should result in new codes for new registrations and changes in address. The intervention naturally requires coordination from both institutions, and it is taking place; c) Computer applications related to the security of the information of RNP, to the registration of vital events for people over 18 years of age (citizenship, death) and to their residence must be compatible and complementary so that the TSE can complete a final census. A task force of technicians from both institutions is already operating, making progress in an overdue coordination which we hope to continue supporting in this project. Internally, the coordinators of the two components should ensure complementarity and sustainability of the work carried out at both institutions.

Output 3: Maintaining the Project's Implementation, Monitoring and Follow-up Unit in the RNP

Output 3.1 Maintaining the core project team for 18 months

This involves a project coordinator, a field strategies consultant, a consultant specializing in civil registration and citizen identification and a financial manager. It also includes the cost for the facilities, stationery, communications and other services such as power, water, internet and security.

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 18 months (2012-2013), 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 1. Electoral Technical Assistance	650,000	¹	150,000	500,000
Component 2. Technical Assistance in Citizen Identification	655,000	105,000	50,000	500,000
TOTALS	1,305,000	105,000	200,000	1,000,000

Component 1: Electoral Technical Assistance

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

OUTPUT 1: Technical assistance for the legal and regulatory framework of operating units						
Outputs	Activities	Period	Matching Funds TSE	UNDP Funds	Contribution requested from USAID	Budget
1.1 Technical and legal support to formulate regulations for primary and general election processes.	Recruitment of international expert				35,000.00	35,000.00
1.2 Technical assistance to operating units such as Census, Mapping and IT	Recruitment of international expert TSE/RNP liaison Coordination workshops and workdays					
OUTPUT 2: Technical assistance for Electoral Training						
Outputs	Activities	Period	Matching Funds TSE	UNDP Funds	Contribution requested from USAID	Budget
2.1 Support for recruiting and training expert	Creating profiles, selecting and recruiting 20 experts				335,000.00	335,000.00

¹Infrastructure and in-kind contributions, funds pending

trainers	(complements IPECC/TSE team)					
2.2 Support for recruiting and training trainers	Creating profiles, selecting and recruiting 100 trainers (complements IPECC/TSE team)					
OUTPUT 3: Maintaining the Implementation, Monitoring and Follow-up Units of the Electoral Technical Assistance Project						
Outputs	Activities	Period	Matching Funds TSE	UNDP Funds	Contribution requested from USAID	Budget
3.1 Effective office and team maintenance	Technical Advisor, Electoral Official, Technical Assistant, Driver, Manager	Until March 2014		150,000.00	130,000.00	280,000.00
		Totals		150,000.00	500,000.00	650,000.00
TOTAL FOR COMPONENT 1: 650,000.00						

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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analysis of info-tech security at the RNP Definition and acquisition of equipment and software Application adaptations Protocol modification Equipment and software implementation 		32,560.85		176,988.87	209,549.72
1.2 Implementation of ATMs for issuing RNP documents	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 Training in Info-tech security and transparency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analysis of training needs Training plan design Development of training 					
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analysis of the systems managing 					

system for monitoring the issuance and delivery of identity cards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 		53,986.76		144,125.11	198,111.87
2.2 Monitoring the registration of new identity card applications and deaths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recruitment of 4 temporary employees to record and supervise data Definition and acquisition of equipment, software and furniture Training for temporary staff Data transcription 					
2.3 Technical Assistance for RNP operating units such as IT and Identification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 					
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.	18 months	18,452.39	50,000.00	178,886.02	247,338.41
Totals			105,000.00	50,000.00	500,000.00	655,000.00
TOTAL FOR COMPONENT 2: 655,000.00						

VII. Risk 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 2012 elections is insufficient, and the extraordinary item for repaying debts generated during the 2009 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.

In terms of opportunities, there is a 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.

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.

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 institutionality of the RNP.

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.