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**The 1991 Nepalese Elections
A Pre-Election Survey
Addendum**

January, 1991

Prepared by the International Foundation for Electoral Systems
for the United States Agency for International Development/Nepal.

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for United States Government officials.*

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from the U.S. Agency for International Development*

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**The 1991 Nepalese Elections; A Pre-Election Survey
Addendum**

I. Introduction

The pre-election assessment team of the International Foundation for Electoral Systems (IFES) that visited Nepal October 24 - November 3, 1990, identified international observers and citizen education efforts as appropriate foci for U.S. assistance to the Nepali election process. The recommendations are included in the IFES report "The 1991 Nepalese Elections; A Pre-Election Survey."

This addendum to the earlier report develops specific scenarios for an international observer delegation and citizen education efforts. While the specifics of any plan are contingent upon unfolding developments on the ground, these options present an overall framework within which to implement election assistance programs.

Contained in this addendum are considerations for an international observer delegation, a citizen education effort, and a mixed observer--citizen education plan. Actual options may range within any mix of these programs while keeping in mind budget constraints.

II. International Observer Delegation

The following is a draft action plan for an International Observer Delegation to the Nepal elections sponsored by IFES.

A. Assumptions

1. Nepal elections will occur in April or early May 1991.
2. Each observer team will be composed of two foreign observers plus a Nepalese escort to serve as translator, backed up by a small support staff in Kathmandu.
3. The observer delegation should be bipartisan and consist of U.S. and non U.S. observers. Observers will be individuals identified and selected by IFES, the National Democratic Institute (NDI), and the National Republican Institute (NRI). The delegation should consist of election technicians, political leaders, representatives of civic organizations and individuals with background knowledge of Nepal.
4. IFES will continue to coordinate its efforts with other U.S. NGOs by maintaining close contact with the International Human Rights Law Group, the Asia Foundation, NRI, and NDI in an effort to maximize resources.
5. Any observer program, while being mindful of resource constraints, should aim for maximum coverage of the diverse Nepalese political landscape to observe constituencies in the following categories: urban and rural; Hills and Tarai; and East-Central-West.
6. Current total available IFES funds for Nepal are \$120,000.

B. Observer Issues.

In order to assess the credibility of the Nepal elections as a free and fair process, observers will address the following types of questions:

1. Is the vote proceeding in orderly fashion?
2. Do poll workers seem to know exact procedures and act accordingly?
3. What officials, poll watchers, or others are present in the polling room?

4. How does the presiding election official resolve disputes?
5. Does the presiding election official have a procedural manual or other such documents?
6. Who assists (and how) elderly, disabled, or individuals requesting such assistance?
7. Did the polling station open on time? And how many (approximately) have voted since the station opened?
8. Is there evidence of campaigning in the polling station or its immediate vicinity?
9. What is the actual voting procedure?
10. Is the voting procedure physically and mentally simple for each voter?
11. How long does it take an individual to vote on average?
12. Is the voter's privacy maintained while voting?
13. Are the voters intimidated in any way?
14. How long have individuals waited in line to vote? and what age range of people are waiting?
15. Is the ballot box secured? and how?
16. Who has jurisdiction over the ballot boxes?
17. What are the ballot counting procedures?
18. Who is present during the counting procedure?
19. How are disputes resolved during counting?
20. How will ballots and results be transported to officials?

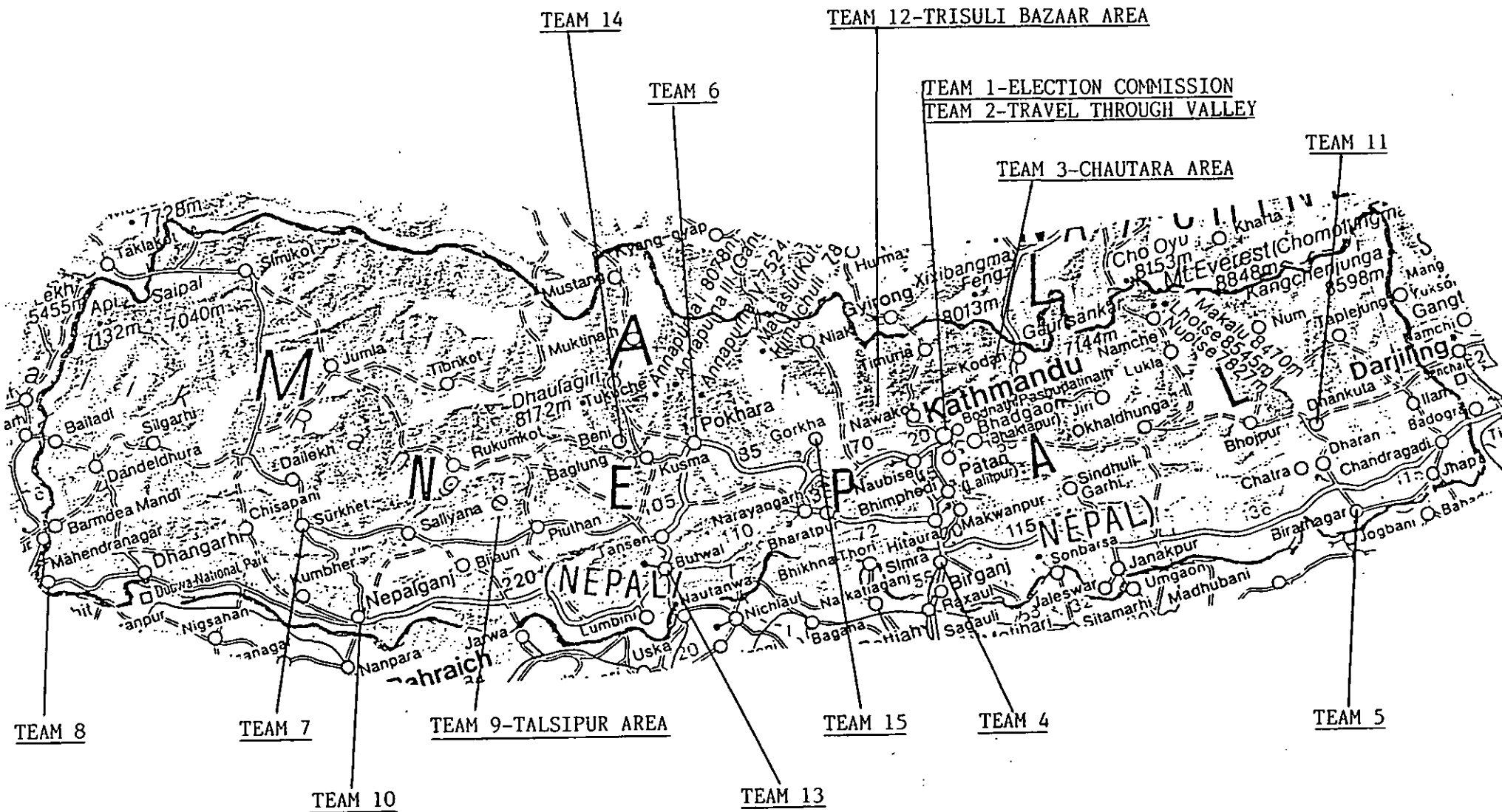
C. Election Observer Assignment Options

The following list of potential observer sites was developed by IFES Consultant Lewis Macfarlane while keeping in mind resource constraints and aforementioned assumptions. Implicit here is also an intention to provide a broad sampling to address the above questions to determine the credibility of the election process. Current funding levels should allow assignment to up to eleven (11) of the following locations:

- #1 National Election Commission Headquarters. Team would observe activities and procedure of Election Commission as well as visit local polling locations.
- #2 Kathmandu Valley (hills/urban/Central) Team would observe voting in various polling stations in urban Bagmati Zone (Kathmandu, Lalitpur, Bhaktapur, Kirtipur). Special logistical requirements: None.
- #3 Bagmati zone/ (hills/rural/Central) Team would proceed by road to Chautara District headquarters, Sindhupalohok District, and observe voting in one or two rural locations. Special logistical requirements: Vehicular travel from Kathmandu to Chautara (1-5 hours each way); housing in Chautara for at least two nights (no hotel) Some trekking.
- #4 Narayani zone (Tarai/rural/urban/Central) Team would drive from Kathmandu to Birgunj, Parsa District and observe voting at one or more polling stations in the town of Birgunj and if possible at least one polling station in the adjacent rural areas of Parsa District. Special logistical requirements: Vehicular travel from Kathmandu to Birgunj and return (one day each way); local vehicular transport; housing in Birgunj or at least two nights (hotels available).
- #5 Koshi zone (Tarai/rural and urban/East) Team would fly from Kathmandu to Biratnagar, Morang District, and observe voting at one or more polling stations in the town of Biratnagar and if possible on polling station in rural areas of Morang District. Special logistical requirements: Round trip air bookings, local transport arrangements; housing in Biratnagar for at least two nights (hotels available).
- #6 Gandaki Zone (Hills/rural and urban/Western) Team would fly or drive to Pukhala, Kaski District, and observe voting at one or more polling stations in the town of Pokhara and if possible one polling station in rural areas near Pokhara. Special logistical requirements: Round trip air booking to Pokhara or vehicular travel from Kathmandu to Pokhara and return (allow one day's travel by road each way); local vehicular support if team flies (local rental of vehicle may be possible); housing in Pokhara for at least two nights (hotels available). Some day trekking may be required.
- #7 Bheri Zone (Hills/rural/Mid-Western) Team would fly to Surkhet, Surkhet District, and observe voting at one or possibly two polling stations in the Surkhet area. Special logistical arrangements: Round trip air bookings; housing in Surkhet for at least two nights (guest house); Some day trekking.

- #8 Mahakali Zone (Tarai/urban and rural/Far Western) Team would fly to Maliendzanagar, Kanothanpur District, and observe voting at one or two polling places in and near Mahendranagar. Special logistical arrangements: Round trip air bookings; local vehicular support; local housing for at least two nights (hotel or guest house).
- #9 Rapti Zone (Inner Tarai/rural/Mid-Western) Team would fly to Tulsipur, Dang District, and observe voting at one or two polling stations in and near Tulsipur. Special logistical arrangements: Round trip air bookings; local vehicular support; local housing (hotel or guest house); Some day trekking.
- #10 Bheri Zone (Tarai/urban and rural/Mid-Western) Team would fly to Nepalgunj, Banke District, and observe voting at one or two polling stations in the town of Nepalgunj plus if possible at least one polling station in rural Banke district. Special logistical arrangements: Round trip air bookings; local vehicular support (local rental may be possible); housing in Nepalgunj for at least two nights (hotels available).
- #11 Koshi Zone (Hills/rural/Eastern) Team would fly to Biratnagar, Morang Zone (possible jointly with team under #4, above) and travel by vehicle (several hours) to Dhankuta, Dhankuta District to observe voting at one or two polling stations in and near Dhankuta. Special logistical arrangements: Round trip air bookings; local vehicular support; and housing in Biratnagar and Dhankuta (one or two nights each, depending on schedule). Hotels available in Biratnagar. Some day trekking.
- #12 Bagmati Zone (Hills/rural/Central) Team would travel by vehicle to Trisuli Bazaar, Nuwakot District, and observe voting at one or tow polling stations in the Trisuli area. Special logistical arrangements: Vehicle for travel to and from Trisuli Bazaar (3-4 hours each way); housing in Trisuli for at least two nights (guest house); Some day trekking.
- #13 Lumbini Zone (Tarai/rural and urban/Western) Team would travel by vehicle to Butwal, Rupandehi Zone, and observe voting at one or two polling stations in and near Butwal and, time permitting, one polling station in Bhairhawa, (about 25 kilometers south of Butwal). Special logistical arrangements: Vehicle for travel to and from Butwal and Bhairhawa (one long day each way to and from Kathmandu); housing in Butwal or, if necessary, in Bhairhawa (hotel in Bhairhawa).

PROPOSED OBSERVER ASSIGNMENTS



#14 Dhaulagiri Zone (Hills/rural/Western) Team would travel by air to Beni, Myagdi Zone, and observe voting at one or more polling stations in Beni or nearby. Special logistical arrangements: Round trip air fare; housing (local guest house). Some trekking required.

#15 Gandaki Zone (Hills/rural/Western) Team would travel by vehicle (4-5 hours each way) to Gorkha, Gorkha District, and observe voting at one or more polling stations in and near Gorkha. Special logistical arrangement: Vehicle; housing (small hotel). Some day trekking.

D. Additional Considerations

-- The above aims toward geographical, regional and urban/rural balance. It could be further revised or cut.

-- Depending on cost figures for airfares, it would be possible to identify additional sites reachable by vehicle to keep costs down, and closer to Kathmandu, but at some cost to balance.

-- Some sites chosen have been based on political or ethnic considerations important to that area. Further developments in the campaign will likely merit refinement of these site selections.

-- The proposed observer mission will be hard work and unattractive to some individuals. The difficulty of travel and geography within Nepal dictates that observers be physically fit and willing to travel under adverse conditions. A balanced observer mission throughout the country requires individuals willing to sacrifice some comforts for the experience of travel through the Nepal countryside.

-- Observers going to the Tarai will need to ensure that their anti-malarials are current.

-- In most cases, air travel will be by very small aircraft (typically STOL or VTOL) with limited seating and baggage space. All flights will be RNAC (Royal Nepal Air); there are no charter aircraft in Nepal.

-- While advance preparations for observer area assignments may alert individuals of the presence of observers, final polling site selections will be made by the teams just prior to election day, subject to accessibility given geographical and terrain limitations. This prevents the expectation of observers and consequent deviations from the norm, whether intentional or not. Random selection of poll sites should allow observers to see a polling operation as it would be carried out if no observers were present.

E. Budget for an international observer mission to Nepal

Initial Coordinating Trip by IFES Personnel		
Airfare, 2 @ approximately \$3,000	6,000	
Per diem, 2 @ \$72 x 10 days	1,440	
		\$7,440
Briefing materials for International Observers		
Books and Materials, 20 @ \$25	500	
Dissemination	500	
		\$1,000
International Observer travel to Nepal		
Airfare, 20 @ approx. ave. \$3,000	60,000	
Per diem, 20 @ \$72 x 7 days	10,080	
		\$70,080
One day briefing of delegation upon arrival		
Transportation for on-site briefings	500	
Hotel Room	300	
Lunch for 30	400	
Coffee Break for 30	100	
Translation	1,000	
		\$2,300
In country transportation (Deploying 11 teams)		
4 Teams by ground		
Landrovers, 4 @ \$100/day x 4 days	1,600	
Drivers, 4 @ \$25/day x 4 days	400	
per diem, \$30 day	480	
Interpreters, 4 @ \$25/day x 5 days	500	
per diem, \$30/day	600	
7 Teams by air		
Airfare, 14 @ approximately \$200	2,800	
Landrovers, 7 @ \$100/day x 3 days	2,100	
Drivers, 7 @ \$25/day x 3 days	525	
per diem, \$30/day	630	
Interpreters, 7 @ \$25/day x 5 days	875	
per diem, \$30/day	1,050	
		\$11,560
Evening debriefing session		
Hotel Room	300	
Dinner for Delegation and guests	600	
		\$900
Nepal Logistical Support		
Local Coordinator \$150/wk x 15 weeks	2,250	
Local Staff Assistant \$75/wk x 15 weeks	1,125	
Additional Local Staff (2) \$50/wk x 4 weeks	400	
Communication and Support	1,000	
		\$4,775
IFES Nepal Consultant 25 days @ \$285		\$7,125

Report Preparation		
Report Writer, 5 days @ \$285	1,425	
Printing and Dissemination	500	
		\$1,925
Incidentals		<u>500</u>
	Total	\$107,605
Project Support (10% of Project)		<u>\$10,760</u>
	Grand Total	\$118,365

Note: The size of an observer mission to Nepal is highly contingent upon airfare and sporadic travel availability due to global circumstances.

III. Citizen Education

A. Overview

During the team's discussions in Nepal, meetings were held with a number of local non-government organizations whose plans were, at that time, for the most part unclear concerning citizen education efforts. It is likely, however, that most of these organizations have (or may take) an active interest in election observing and/or election-related public information/awareness programs.

As Nepal makes its transition to what is hoped to be a stable democratic system, what may be termed "political NGOs" have already and may continue to play a special role in the democratic transition. The NGOs have demonstrated an important role out of proportion to their numbers. While the NGOs vary in terms of agenda, orientation and bases of support they fill a gap of expertise and credibility which other organizations do not presently fill.

The team concluded that there is no single Nepalese organization which is so dominant or has such breadth of support that would entitle it to exclusive support from IFES for citizen education efforts. Each has certain strengths and liabilities. There are, however, several organizations with whom foreign observers and donors could work.

The following list may not be exhaustive, but if there are other significant local NGOs with interest in elections, these groups were not included on the team's agenda while in Nepal. It

is likely that as plans are further developed to work with NGOs, especially if financial support is involved, other organizations will approach the coordinating entity.

There are, of course plenty of turf issues among the NGOs. This is normal. Nepalese NGOs, no less than other organizations, are divided not only by turf, agenda and tactical differences but also by caste and class differences. In spite of these differences, IFES believes that initial overtures and a general citizen education seminar by NAMFREL and PARTICIPA officials may serve as a launching pad for some kind of joint strategy. These initial programs may serve as a basis to bring about a degree of cooperation, at least temporary and tactical, which has not been evident so far.

IFES believes that there is utility in assisting the coordination of the efforts of various Nepali NGOs focusing on the elections through an ad hoc committee or umbrella organization. Such an organization could draw on the resources of all Nepali NGOs and selected individuals. One must be candid about the differences or perhaps even rivalries between some of these organizations, but this type of approach may gain a level of coordination and even cooperation that would otherwise be unobtainable. An all inclusive approach may also introduce an element of balance that would be lacking if any one or two NGOs end up with a dominant role.

B. Analysis of Nepal NGOs for Citizen Education Efforts

Major NGOs with an interest in election issues, as analyzed by IFES consultant Lewis Macfarlane:

Nepal Law Society (NLS). Headed by Kusum Shrestha, Chairman, a distinguished attorney and human/civil rights advocate. NLS, founded in 1981, describes itself as "a non-profit organization of lawyers, jurists, judges, law teachers and law researchers." NLS played an important role in the events of early 1990 and also in influencing and shaping the constitution-writing process. This organization has been on the scene for many years. Kusum Shrestha in my view deserves very high marks for both astuteness and courage, and he has also done a good job organizationally. I believe the NLS's orientation is heavily influenced by Western judicial and constitutional traditions, and its focus has been on building up institutions and processes which safeguard individual political and civil rights (political and social as well as purely legal).

Mr. Shrestha told the IFES team that with regard to the elections the NLS favored both international observer efforts and also "national monitoring" -- noting regarding the latter that there had been successful programs of this kind in other countries but that there were so far no plans for Nepal. He was aware of the Philippine experience in organizing voters to monitor the process and said "advisory or technical assistance from the Philippines would be very useful."

He also volunteered during our meeting that there had been an unsuccessful effort by the NLS, LEADERS, Inc. and INSEC to develop a joint strategy to develop programs to "reach the voters." He did not, however, rule out future cooperative efforts among local NGOs. It was not clear at the time of our visit what plans the NLS had regarding election observing, but the impression was that the NLS intended to be involved in this to the extent that it could.

Nepal Bar Association (NBS). Dr. Gopal Sharma of the NBA attended and participated in our meeting at NLS's offices, and is close to Kusum Shrestha. The Nepal Bar Association is closely affiliated with the NLS. Indeed, their memberships overlap substantially since all of Nepal's lawyers are NBA members and most if not all of NLS's members are lawyers. Sharma made a point of saying that the NBA has 2000 members throughout Nepal, and that they could be supportive of efforts to monitor and improve the election process jointly with the Nepal Law Society. It's an attractive idea from an election standpoint, but it is not clear as to whether the NBA could mobilize its members effectively.

In my judgment --- and this pertains to both the NLS and NBS-lawyers have played and will continue to play a special and potentially catalytic role as Nepal evolves from a society which places more reliance on law, legal and constitutional guarantees, and strong, independent institutions.

LEADERS, Inc. Headed by Surya Dhungel, LEADERS ("Legal and Environmental Analysis for Development and Research Services") is an organization founded in 1987 describing its role as follows: "a private organization dedicated toward bringing awareness among the people regarding environment, law and other development related issues and encourage their participation in the development process." USAID/Nepal previously supported LEADERS to do an opinion survey of the content of the new constitution. Dhungel and his associates are personally impressive and bring strong credentials to the organization. However, as an organization, it more closely resembles a Western-style consultancy and seems somewhat less substantively/ideologically oriented than groups like NLS or other human rights organizations.

In our meeting with Dhungel, he spoke of the need for an "awareness campaign" aimed at voters prior to the election, but said that LEADERS had not yet formulated any outline for such a plan. He also strongly backed having international observers for the election, stating: "International vigilance is essential." There also emerged from our discussion the idea of a "Your Rights and Responsibilities as a Voter" pamphlet or similar publication. During our discussion, we said that we would be pleased to look at, with no commitment, any LEADERS, Inc. proposals to review prior to our departure. With the exception of a proposed grant for political mobilization of women, which seemed to us to be sketchy and expensive, LEADERS did not produce election related proposals for our consideration. However, based on LEADERS recent track

record (subject to USAID/Nepal's concurrence) this organization could play a useful role in voter education and also, potentially, help put together an election observing program.

Human Rights Organization of Nepal (HURON). HURON, founded in 1988, has a detailed constitution and a comprehensive human rights agenda. The list of HURON's founding members is something of a political "who's who" and includes Rishikesh Shaha, former government Minister and Nepal's first Ambassador to the U.S. and U.N., Dr. Devendra Raj Pandey, Minister of Finance, and many other prominent opponents of the partyless panchaya system. HURON appears somewhat more political and elite-oriented and less visibly program or event oriented than do the other groups discussed above. HURON's senior members run the gamut from centrist politicians, academics and technocrats to identifiable Communists and leftists. Some of its members also belong to NLS and NBA. HURON has maintained some links with international human rights organizations such as Amnesty International.

The HURON leadership represents an impressive group of people, but it may be more letterhead than operational reality. As of November, it was not clear that, as an organization, it had clear-cut programmatic objectives in terms of public education or election monitoring. But it -- or individual members-- could, if motivated and invited, play an important support role in connection with education and observing.

Forum for Protection of Human Rights (FOPHUR). and

Informal Sector Research Center (INSEC). Note: because we met jointly with representatives of these two organization, and because they clearly work closely together, they are discussed together here.)

FOPHUR, a group founded in 1984, claims about 100 members. We met Prakash Kafle, General Secretary, in November, jointly with INSEC (see below). FOPHUR describes itself as "an advocate and activist of human rights in Nepal" which has also "been playing a vital role to expose the human rights situation in Nepal to the outside world."

INSEC, represented at our meeting at FOPHUR offices by Sushil Pyakurel, clearly has a close working relationship with FOPHUR. It is not entirely clear how they are best distinguished, although INSEC has a publishing and publicity role which supports FOPHUR's work. INSEC, for instance, published the recent book "Dawn of Democracy" and, more recently, is reporting on the situation in Bhutan.

Of all the NGOs we met with, FOPHUR and INSEC appeared to have done the most advance planning for the elections, and by far had the clearest intentions of being actively involved in voter education and election observing. For instance, they sketched out a plan to send three-person observer teams, each composed of "a lawyer, a journalist, and an activist", to 20 selected districts. Each team, composed of Nepalese nationals, would prepare a detailed report on the election in its district. Kafle and Pyakurel said

they favor international observers and outlined an ambitious plan to invite some 75 persons from South Asia and elsewhere, including prominent South Asian jurists (the Chairman of the Bangladesh Bar Association and a former Supreme Court Justice from Pakistan), to participate in election observing. They also mentioned linkages with an organization in New York called The International Committee on Law and Development in connection with their plans.

Some of what they said sounded fairly grandiose, including claims that FOPHUR and INSEC would be "taking the lead" in organizing the international observer effort in Nepal. It was indicated that with the help of something called the South Asian Task force on the Judiciary and groups in Europe, Japan, Korea and the U.S., as well as in the region, there would be teams in 50 of Nepal's 75 districts, and that FOPHUR was "assured" of EC support. Kafle also said that the U.S. "Lawyers' Committee" (IHLRG, presumably) "may help." It is difficult to gauge the accuracy of these statements without further followup. The team had some reservations as to the objectivity and agenda these organizations may have in organizing civic efforts.

Distinguished unaffiliated individuals. Finally, in addition to the above organizations, there are individuals who because of their expertise and credibility may be able to make important contributions to planning and organizing a credible, balanced election program. I could come up with a list and so, of course, could the Embassy, USAID, and others.

C. Proposed Citizen Education Program for Nepal

Mid February

IFES personnel travel to Nepal early to mid February to convene a meeting of Nepalese NGOs interested in citizen education/election related programs. The purpose of this meeting would be information sharing on what plans the NGOs have, what type of assistance may be required to implement their plans, and development of a strategy to ensure coordination, cooperation and best use of IFES resources. IFES would invite the Nepali NGOs to participate in a citizen education seminar to be held in Kathmandu. Information from the NGOs and identified needs would be used to structure the citizen education seminar to be as beneficial as possible to the participants.

Mid to Late February

IFES provides technical assistance to all interested NGOs on mobilizing a civic education effort through an on-site visit of international citizen education experts. The visit begins with a one to two day seminar on citizen education efforts. The citizen education experts will remain in Kathmandu an additional one to two days for individual consultation with interested organizations. The seminar will provide immediate short term benefit to organizations prior to the elections and lessons learned should help encourage organizations to remain active and involved in the process beyond the elections. IFES personnel will coordinate the seminar logistics and visit of citizen education experts.

Sample curriculum for Citizen Education Seminar:

- 1) Review of the fundamentals of a democratic election process
- 2) Role of citizen education in the election process
- 3) Strategies for organizing a successful citizen education program
- 4) Mobilizing and recruiting volunteers
- 5) Development and design of election information materials aimed at overcoming the barrier of illiteracy
- 6) Poll watching
- 7) Case studies of successful citizen education projects

Example of possible instructors for a seminar:

Mariana Quesado, National Movement for Free Elections (NAMFREL), Philippines. Mr. Quesado is a businessman who was the founding Secretary General of NAMFREL. As such, he was the principal mover in the training, organization, and recruiting of volunteers for NAMFREL's highly successful Philippines program.

Monica Jimenez, Executive Director, Participa; Santiago, Chile. Dr. Jimenez was the director of the Civic Crusade in Chile during the plebescite movement. Civic Crusade recruited 10,000 volunteers and successfully implemented a program to register 4 million Chileans to vote.

Marta Maria Villaveces de Ordonez, IFES. Mrs. Ordonez is the former Executive Coordinator of Educational and Promotional Activities for the Interamerican Center for Electoral Promotion and Assistance (CAPEL). As an IFES consultant she has been instrumental in developing IFES's citizen education programs in Nicaragua and Haiti.

Late February

Pending discussions with Nepali NGOs and a consequent desire to participate in a cooperative effort, IFES will act as a facilitator in establishing an advisory or coordinating committee of Nepali NGOs interested in citizen education. This committee

could be formed through one or two representatives of each Nepali NGO interested in a cooperative effort. There will likely be interest in a cooperative effort with knowledge that IFES has resources available to support citizen education efforts, and IFES desires to maximize its resources through the joint efforts of several Nepali NGOs and not any single organization. This group would serve as coordinator of citizen efforts and a disseminator of materials and information to be developed with the assistance of IFES. The work of the advisory/coordinating committee must be uniquely Nepali. IFES does not seek to impose any model, but rather proposes to work as a facilitator and clearinghouse of helpful information on citizen education efforts in other countries.

Late February/Early March

The most important component of a citizen education program is conveying the message to the voters about the importance of participating in the election process and specific information about the process itself. This includes messages on the rights and responsibilities of citizens in a democracy. A series of educational materials can be developed with these foci. Keeping in mind the 70% illiteracy rate in Nepal, IFES will work with the advisory/coordinating committee to design materials that utilize visual effects to convey voter education information. Examples of materials used in other countries are attached to this report. Once these materials are designed and produced, the advisory/coordinating committee can utilize its various organizations to disseminate this information.

Mid to Late March (pending date of election)

Seminars are conducted at selected sites around the country, depending on resource levels, to train volunteers in effective poll watching. Seminars will utilize a multiplier effect to implement a training of trainers. Again the widespread involvement of several Nepali NGOs is preferable to maximize coverage and effectiveness. International technicians similar to the ones mentioned above may be used for this training. These seminars will help to develop an effective Nepali poll watching capability.

Throughout Election Process

IFES will provide citizen education information from its election clearinghouse to the advisory/coordinating committee throughout the election process and after the elections. IFES will attempt to establish effective lines of communication between Washington and Kathmandu via fax for the advisory/coordinating committee to utilize IFES's election information clearinghouse. Citizen education experts' time while in-country for the initial seminar and the poll watcher seminars will be maximized to the benefit of Nepali NGOs. Depending on travel estimates and the date of the election, IFES will strive for an additional visit by a citizen education expert. The purpose of this visit would be on-site consultation with individual Nepali NGOs and additional training that may be required or arise as events unfold before the election.

D. Budget for a Citizen Education Program for Nepal

Coordinating Trip by IFES Personnel		
Airfare, 2 @ approximately \$3,000	6,000	
Per diem, 2 for 14 days @ \$72	2,016	
		\$8,016
Initial Citizen Education Seminar and Consultation		
Airfare, 2 @ approximately \$3,000	6,000	
Per diem, 2 @ \$72 x 5 days	720	
Consulting fees, 2 @ \$250/day x 5 days	2,500	
Hotel room for seminar	300	
Lunch	400	
Coffee Break	100	
Translation	1,000	
		\$11,020
Civic education materials on rights, responsibilities, and procedures for participating in process		
Brochures	15,000	
Posters	15,000	
Media	10,000	
		\$40,000
Poll Watching Seminars		
International Trainers		
Airfare, 2 @ approx. \$3,000	6,000	
Per diem, 2 @ \$72 x 14 days	2,016	
Consulting fees, 2 @ \$250/day x 14 days	7,000	
IFES support staff		
Airfare, 2 @ approx. \$3,000	6,000	
Per diem, 2 @ \$72 x 14 days	2,016	
Poll Watching specific materials		
	5,000	
Six Regional Seminars		
Airfare, 4 @ approx. \$200 x 4 sites (2 trainers, 2 advance people)	3,200	
Landrover, 2 @ \$100/day x 7 days	1,400	
Driver, 2 @ \$25/day x 7 days	350	
per diem \$30/day x 7 days	420	
Translators, 4 @ \$25/day x 14 days	1,400	
per diem, 4 @ \$30/day x 14 days	1,680	
Logistical support	2,000	
		\$38,482
IFES Local Coordinator		
Salary, 15 weeks @ \$150	2,250	
Per diem, 75 days @ \$30	2,250	
		\$4,500
IFES Nepal Consultant, 30 days @ \$285		
		\$8,550
	Total	\$110,568
IFES Project Support (10% of project)		\$11,056
	Grand Total	\$121,624

IV. Streamlined International Observer Delegation and Citizen Education

A. Overview

There are any number of scenarios that could be implemented under a mix of observers and citizen education efforts. It is important to note, however, IFES believes that under current funding levels the choice for a successful and meaningful program is that of doing either an observer delegation or a citizen education effort.

An international observer delegation and a citizen education effort could each easily consume a budget of \$200,000. IFES understands, however, resources constraints, and believes that smaller, but still highly visible and successful versions of expanded programs could be implemented if resource levels were to increase to an approximate total level of \$200,000.

IFES has been briefed on the possibilities of a large international observer delegation sponsored by DANIDA. It is unclear at this writing how this may effect a separate U.S. sponsored delegation. If U.S. Embassy/Nepal wished to attach a small U.S. delegation to the DANIDA delegation and DANIDA would fold the U.S. delegates into its logistical plans, it is feasible that IFES could identify these individuals, and fund travel and per diem for the U.S. delegates. This would allow the balance of resources to be programmed to citizen education efforts. IFES defers to the Mission as to whether this approach satisfies U.S. Embassy/Nepal's interest in an objective observer analysis.

In an effort to provide U.S. Embassy/Nepal with as much information as possible, IFES has attached a budget that combines streamlined citizen education and international observer efforts. The observer component would have to take on a much smaller nature, thus losing some effectiveness in adequate coverage and balance within Nepal. Nevertheless, this smaller group would provide valuable insight directly to U.S. Embassy/Nepal regarding the elections.

The overall citizen education effort would likely suffer in the ability to provide training at selected sites throughout the country. The initial citizen education seminar and production of materials could be maintained. It is important to keep these two parts of the citizen education effort intact so that an effort of cooperation may be launched and subsequent material support be given. IFES, of course, would still be able to provide information to Nepali NGOs and would provide as much on-site expertise as resources permitted.

Again, it is important to stress that the feasibility of doing more or less with any program is highly contingent upon travel conditions and costs. IFES remains in close contact with the National Democratic Institute (NDI) for cooperation of efforts between Bangladesh and Nepal programs. While IFES anticipates a cost savings through cooperation, the complete feasibility of such cooperation is yet unclear. Any cost savings, however, would be programmed to additional needs and opportunities in Nepal as they develop.

B. Budget for Streamlined Observer and Citizen Education Efforts

Coordinating Trip by IFES Personnel		
Airfare, 2 @ approximately \$3,000	6,000	
Per diem, 14 days \$72	2,016	
		\$8,016
Initial Citizen Education Seminar and Consultation		
Airfare, 2 @ approximately \$3000	6,000	
Per diem, 2 @ \$72 x 5 days	720	
Consulting fees, 2 @ \$250/day x 5 days	2,500	
Hotel room for seminar	300	
Lunch	400	
Coffee Break	100	
Translation	1,000	
		\$11,020
Civic education materials on rights, responsibilities, and procedures for participating in process		
Brochures	15,000	
Posters	15,000	
Media	10,000	
		\$40,000
Briefing materials for International Observers		
Books and Materials, 10 @ \$25	250	
Dissemination	250	
		\$500
International Observer travel to Nepal		
Airfare, 10 @ approx. ave. \$3,000	30,000	
Per diem, 10 @ \$72 x 7 days	5,040	
		\$35,040
One day briefing of delegation upon arrival		
Hotel Room	300	
Lunch	200	
Coffee Break	75	
Translation	1,000	
		\$1,575
In country transportation (Deploying 5-6 teams)		
4 Teams by ground		
Landrovers, 3 @ \$100/day x 4 days	1,200	
Drivers, 3 @ \$25/day x 4 days	300	
per diem, \$30 day	360	
Interpreters, 4 @ \$25/day x 5 days	500	
per diem, \$30/day	600	
2 Teams by air		
Airfare, 4 @ approximately \$200	800	
Landrovers, 2 @ \$100/day x 3 days	600	
Drivers, 2 @ \$25/day x 3 days	150	
per diem, \$30/day	180	
Interpreters, 2 @ \$25/day x 5 days	250	
per diem, \$30/day	300	
		\$5,240

Evening debriefing session		
Hotel Room	300	
Dinner for Delegation and guests	400	
		\$700
Nepal Logistical Support		
Local Coordinator \$150/wk x 15 weeks	2,250	
Local Staff Assistant \$75/wk x 15 weeks	1,125	
Additional Local Staff (2) \$50/wk x 4 weeks	400	
		\$3,775
IFES Nepal Consultant 25 days @ \$285		\$7,125
Report Preparation		
Report Writer, 5 days @ \$285	1,425	
Printing and Dissemination	500	
		\$1,925

	Total	\$114,916
Project Support (10% of project)		\$11,491

	Grand Total	\$126,407

Attachments

Examples of Citizen Education Materials

Tout moun egalego devan laIwa.



HAITI - AYITI

Deklarasyon inivèsèl dwa moun / Ayiti • Pwojè : Òganisasyon tèt ansanm nasyon yo
Finansman : Anbasad Kanada - Fon Kanadyen — Pòtoprens

DESIGN : FRANTZ EWALD'90 - IMPRIMERIE LE NATAL S.A.

Pouvwa ak otorite dwe chita sou volonte pèp.



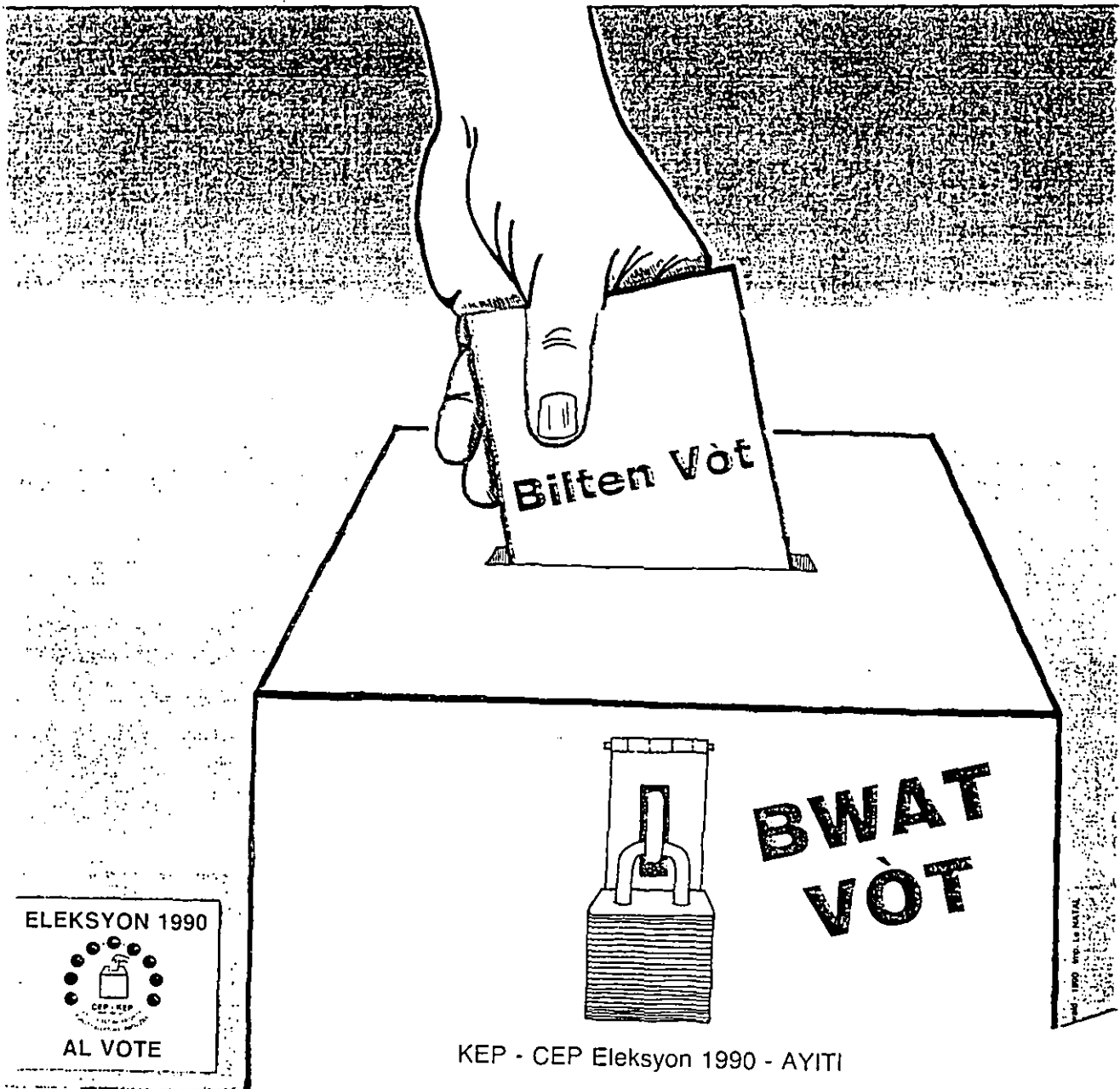
HAITI - AYITI

Deklarasyon inivèsèl dwa moun / Ayiti • Pwojè : Òganisasyon tèt ansanm nasyon yo
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DESIGN : FRANZ EWALDYO - IMPRIMERIE LE NATAL, S.A.

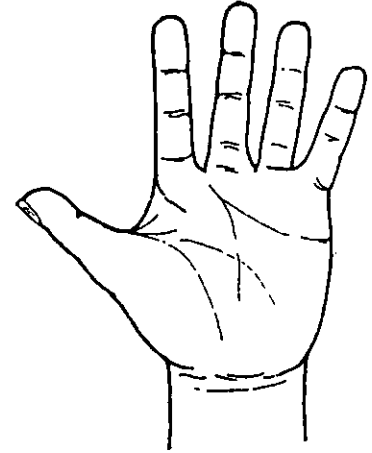
Haiti--"If you want a change, you must participate"

si ou vle sa chanje fòk ou patisipe

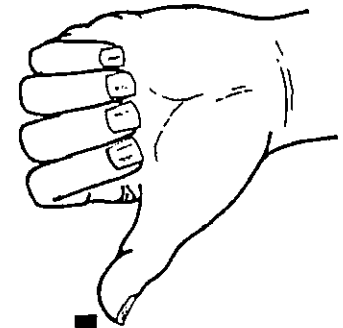


Kouman pou itilize lank la.

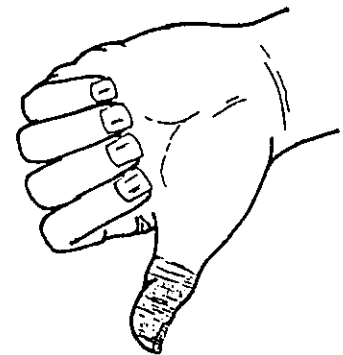
1- **Kontwole men**
elektè a pou wè
si li pa vote deja.



2- **Tranpe pous**
elektè a nan boutèy
lank la.



3- **Kontwole si lank la**
make mwatye pous
elektè a.



ELEKSYON 1990



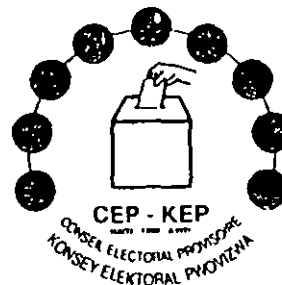
AL VOTE

KEP - CEP Eleksyon 1990 - AYITI

Design: F. Enald - 1990
Imp. Le NATAL

Haiti--"Guide for Registered Voters"

ELEKSYON 1990



AL VOTE

**Gid
pou moun ka
pral vote**

MOUN KI KAPAB VOTE

1. Ki moun ki gen dwa vote?

Moun ki gen dwa vote se ayisyen, gason kou fi, ki deja gen 18 an, ki gen kat elektoral, epi ki pa pèdi dwa sivil ak politik li, sa vle di moun ki pa gen pwoblem avèk lalwa. Tout moun gen dwa vote menm si moun sa yo andikape e anplwaye KEP yo gen dwe pran tout dispozisyon pou sa.

2. Ki moun ki pa gen dwa vote?

Moun ki pa gen dwa vote se :

- **moun ki gen komès an fayitt** tou senp oswa nan koken,
- tout **moun ke lalwa defann vote** pou tèt move zak oswa kote lalwa pran jijman kont yo.
- **Moun yo kondane pou koken nan eleksyon,**
- **moun ki pèdi tèt yo**

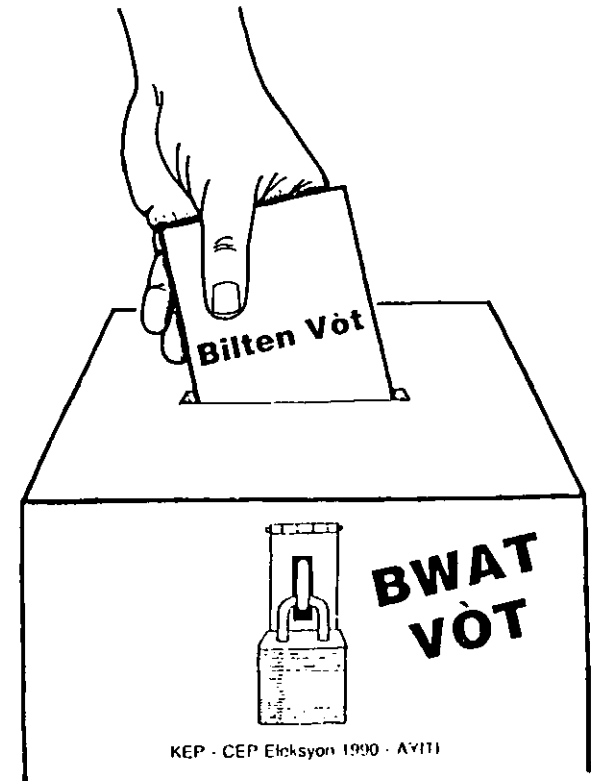
Moun sa nou sot nonmen yo pa gen dwa vote.

Tout moun ki ka vote, yo rele yo **elektè**, e **se nan men elektè yo tout pouvwa chita.**

Alèkile ki devwa yon elektè pou kapab vote?

Premye devwa elektè a se al enskri.

si ou vle sa chanje fòk ou patisipe



Avètisman

Nan ti liv sa a nap jwenn enfòmasyon tou cho sou zafè eleksyon. Sa ta posib pou nou ta oblije fè de ti chanjman.

**Ayisyen ki vle chanjman,
an nou mobilize pou eleksyon!
Men enfòmasyon KEP la pote pou
nou sou:
Moun ki kapab vote.**

**Ayisyen ki vle chanjman, an nou mobilise pou Eleksyon!
Men enfòmasyon KEP la pote pou nou sou: Moun ki pral enskri**

Moun ki pral enskri.

1. Ki kote pou ou enskri?

Elektè a ap enskri nan biwo enskripsyon ak vòt yo rele BIV. Anvan ou enskri, fòk ou prezante yon dokiman pou di ki moun ou ye.

2. Ki dokiman ou ka prezante pou yo enskri w?

Dokiman sa yo se:

swa batistè w

swa sètifika batèm ou

swa sètifika prezantasyon w

swa kat didantite w

swa lisans oto w oubyen paspò w

Ou ka pote lòt dokiman, men se manm biwo yo ki pou aksepte yo.

Si ou pa gen okenn dokiman, vini ak de temwen ki deja gen kat Elektoral yo.

Kontwole byen si non ou enskri nan rejis la.

3. Ki sa ki pase lè ou fin enskri?

Lè ou fin enskri:

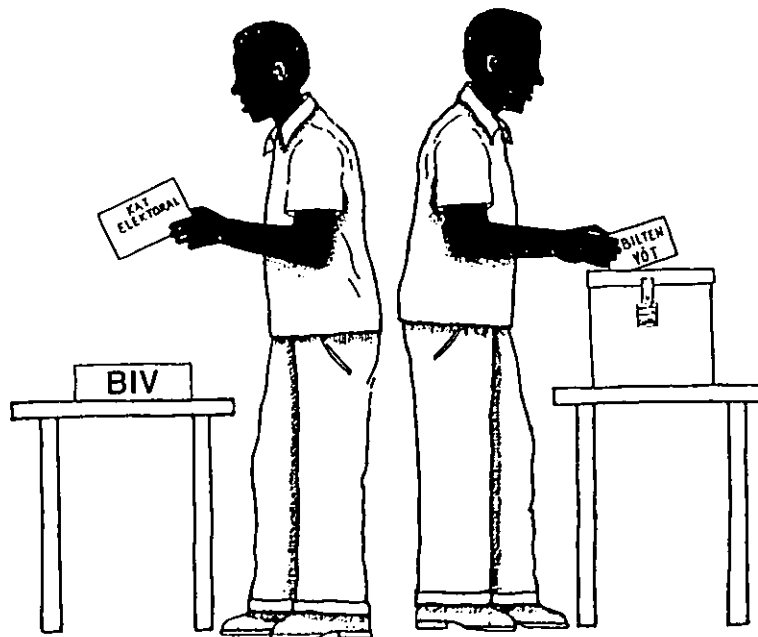
- yo mete non w sou lis elektoral la.
- Jou eleksyon an lis elektoral la ap afiche sou pòt prinsipal biwo vòt la.

Pa bliye, se nan biwo sa a ou dwe vote.

**Lè ou ale vote ou fè devwa w
men pou w vote
fòk ou gen kat elektoral ou.**

**Songe byen veye nan radyo
dat enskripsyon ap komanse e
jou yap fini**

Enskripsyon | Kat elektoral ba w kat elektoral ou. | ou ba w dwa vote.



ELEKSYON 1990



AL VOTE

KEP - CEP Eleksyon 1990 - AYITI

KAT ELEKTORAL

Ki enpòtans kat elektoral ou?

Depi w fin enskri, yo dwe remèt ou kat elektoral ou. Kat elektoral la se pa w. Se yon dokiman enpòtan. Konsève l tankou papye tè.

Si ou pèdi l ou si li gate, kouri nan biwo elektoral depatman zòn ou, pou fè demach pou sa jwenn you lòt kat. Demach sa a pou fèt 15 jou anvan dat eleksyon yo.

Ki enfòmasyon ou jwenn sou kat elektoral ou?

- Kat la gen **non** w ekri sou li
- **laj** ou.
- **ki lè** ou fèt
- **kote w rete**
- **nimewo otorizasyon** kat la
- Kat la di w **ki biwo** pou al vote
- **Dat** ou enskri
- **Siyati prezidan** oswa sekretè a
- **Nimewo** kat la
- yon kote ki pou di **si elektè a deja vote**

Al pran kat elektoral ou

Si ou pa gen kat elektoral ou, ou pa ka vote!
Depi ou deja gen 18 an kapote, ou gen dwa enskri pou gen kat elektoral ou.



ELEKSYON 1990



AL VOTE

KEP - CEP Eleksyon 1990 - AYITI

**Ayisyen ki vle chanjman, an nou mobilize pou eleksyon!
Men enfòmasyon KEP la pote pou nou sou Biwo Enskripsyon ak vòt yo rele BIV yo.**

Biwo Enskripsyon ak Vòt

1. Kibò ou jwen biwo enskripsyon ak vòt?

Ou jwenn yo nan tout peyi a, nan lavil yo, nan seksyon kominal yo, nan seksyon riral yo. Chak BIV nan peyi a ap resewa **250 elektè** ki kapab enskri ak vote ladan yo..

2. Ki responsablite BIV sa yo?

BIV yo responsab tout zafè ki regade eleksyon. Biwo sa responsab pran enskripsyon elektè yo, fè **respekte dwa elektè** a tankou elektè a gen **devwa** tou. Se nan menm BIV sa a elektè yo dwe vin vote.

3. Konben fonksyonè ki travay nan biwo enskripsyon ak vòt yo:

- Yon **prezidan**
- yon **sekretè**
- **De lòt manm**
- yon **gadyen pòt**

BIV lan sou kont prezidan an.

4. Ki wòl prezidan BIV la?

Se sou kont prezidan an BIV la ye. Se li menm ki fè **respekte lalwa ak règleman**, ki **responsab mete lòd**, disiplin ak sekirite. Se prezidan Biwo a tou ki **responsab enskripsyon**, jou vòt lan, ak resilta vòt la.

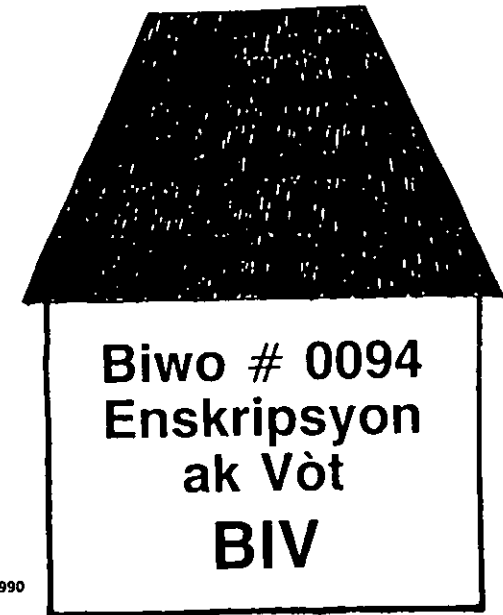
5. Ki wòl BIV yo lè travay enskripsyon an kòmanse?

- **Kontwole** non ak siyati moun ki gen dwa vote yo ansanm ak laj yo epi adrès yo
- **Enskri** moun ki gen dwa enskri nan kaye biwo a.
- **Refise** enskri tout moun lalwa pa bay dwa enskri
- Chak semèn BIV yo voye you **rapò** pou KEP la, ni sou moun ki enskri, ni sou moun yo refize enskri.

Fonksyonè Biwo enskripsyon ak vòt yo la pou **ede elektè a**.

Men eleksyon yo se elektè kap fè yo.

**Menm kote w te enskri
Se menm kote w wap vote**



ELEKSYON 1990



AL VOTE

KEP - CEP Eleksyon 1990 - AYIII

**Ayisyen ki vle chanjman an nou mobilize pou eleksyon!
Men enfòmasyon KEP la pote pou nou sou: Pwotestasyon nan zafè eleksyon**

PWOTESTASYON

1. Ki moun ki kapab pwoteste?

Depi yon moun kapab vote e li domisilye nan yon komin oubyen nan yon sikonskripsyon elektoral e li enskri regilyè, moun sa a kapab pwoteste.

2. Ki lè elektè gen dwa pwoteste?

a. Elektè a gen dwa pwoteste kont tout sitwayen ki enskri non move kondisyon.

b. Yon elektè gen dwa pwoteste kont deklarasyon kandidati nenpòt ki plas depi kandida a pa an règ ak tout kondisyon konstitisyon an ak lalwa pase, pou moun gen dwa kandida.

c. Elektè a gen dwa pwoteste kont rezilta eleksyon an.

3. Ki jan pwotestasyon an mache?

Sou twa jou pou pita, apre elektè a pwoteste a, se pou prezidan biwo ki responsab la prese voye yon kopi ak pwotestasyon an bay kandida a.

Prezidan biwo a dwe afiche yon kopi ak pwotestasyon an sou pòt prinsipal biwo BED, biwo BEK ak biwo la Komin Kandida a.

4. Ki sa ki nan pwotestasyon an?

Sa ki nan pwotestasyon an se:

- 1. Ki jou, ki dat, ki ane, ak ki lè deklarasyon kandidati a fèt.
- 2. Dèyè ki plas ki mande eleksyon, kandida a ye.
- 3. Siyati ak non, metye, domisil ak adrès kandida a.
- 4. Rezon ki genyen pou pwotestasyon an.
- 5. Dat yo afiche pwotestasyon an.
- 6. Siyati, non moun ki pwoteste a, ak yon kout plim li fè nan siyen non li, oubyen ak yon deklarasyon kòmkiwa li pa konn ekri.

5. Ki sa elektè bezwen lè lap pwoteste?

Pou elektè a pwoteste:

- Fòk li gen kat elektoral li.
- Fòk li gen de temwen pou mete kòz la devan KEP la.
- Fòk li bay rezon ak prèv pou apiye pwotestasyon an.

- Fòk li siyen ansanm ak temwen yo protestasyon. Si yo pa konn siyen yo va fè yon deklarasyon pou di yo pa konn siyen.
- Si elektè kap fè pwotestasyon an pa bay bon prèv pou apiye pwotestasyon an nan yon delè venn katrè, pwotestasyon an nil.