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Honduras Presidential, Congressional and Municipal Elections November 29, 2009

Election Assessment Mission Final Report



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Executive Summary

On November 29, 2009, Hondurans cast ballots to elect a new president, deputies to the National Congress, representatives to the Central American Parliament, and local leadership in 298 municipalities. These elections were held in an unusually contentious and controversial political environment following the June 28, 2009, removal of President Manuel Zelaya Rosales by military forces acting on a Supreme Court arrest warrant. The ensuing political crisis polarized Honduran society between those who supported Zelaya and those who opposed his attempts to amend the country's constitution.

The opposing sides viewed the electoral process differently, with pro-Zelaya supporters asserting that legitimate elections could not take place unless Zelaya was first restored to office, while supporters of the interim government contended that the already scheduled elections would provide a way out of the crisis. The international community took an active role in seeking to mediate the crisis. After months of intermittent rounds of negotiations, the Tegucigalpa-San Jose Accord was signed on October 30, paving the way for U.S. acceptance of the Honduran electoral process.

It was in the context of the Tegucigalpa-San Jose Accord and with the explicit support of the U.S. government that the International Republican Institute (IRI), along with the National Democratic Institute (NDI), agreed to send a short-term international assessment mission to Honduras to witness the electoral process. Due to the extremely constrained time frame caused by the political circumstances surrounding this election, IRI was unable to carry out a fully comprehensive election observation mission. The Institute chose instead to provide an impartial report of what its team was told by Honduran stakeholders interviewed immediately before, during and after balloting and what delegates witnessed on Election Day.

A 12-member international delegation to the country's November 29 general elections was comprised of Members of Parliament (MP)

from Spain, Peru and Mexico, a former European Union MP from the Netherlands, civil society representatives from Poland and Spain, and former government officials from the United States (Appendix A). This report was prepared by IRI and is based on the observations of the assessment mission; it does not necessarily represent the views of each individual delegate nor the governments and organizations they represent.

IRI's assessment mission was present on the ground two days prior to Election Day and participated in briefings and meetings with Honduran political party representatives, election administrators, civil society organizations, and the U.S. Ambassador to Honduras. On Election Day, the delegation's seven assessment teams focused work in the departments of Atlántida, Choluteca, Comayagua, Cortes, Olancho and Yoro in addition to the Central District of Tegucigalpa.

Delegates, accompanied by accredited IRI staff, were present during various stages of the voting process at 72 of the 15,295 voting centers open on Election Day, assessing the environment at more than 500 individual voting stations or *mesas electorales receptoras* (MER). They encountered election workers and thousands of Honduran voters who turned out to participate in the process amid threats of possible unrest and violence. IRI delegates were present for the opening of voting centers in each of their assigned departments, visited multiple voting centers and MERs and attended the closing of voting centers. They also witnessed portions of the ballot counting process.

IRI's assessment mission found the voting process to be generally well-organized and conducted in an environment largely free of violence and unrest. Poll workers were found to have a good knowledge of voting procedures, with few exceptions. Delegates noted that voting stations generally included poll workers representing each political party. The overwhelming participation of young persons as poll workers, especially young women, was remarked upon by several IRI delegates. On average, IRI delegates noted that more than half of the official members of each voting station were female.

IRI delegates were impressed with the calm and peaceful environment on Election Day in the majority of areas visited, as well as the peaceful coordination and cooperation between poll workers, security forces and voters throughout the balloting process. IRI team members agreed in their overall conclusion that the electoral process on Election Day was credible and free of large-scale intimidation, irregularities or intentional widespread electoral abuse.

IRI's assessment mission was a short-term exercise, in that team members were deployed for a very limited period, less than four days on average. Thus, the Institute is not prepared to offer indepth recommendations to the Supreme Electoral Tribunal (*Tribunal Supremo Electoral*, TSE), but rather offer suggestions based on what IRI delegates witnessed, as well as what was reported to them by Honduran stakeholders. One area of particular concern among all stakeholders was the lack of effectiveness of the rapid reporting system for transmission of tabulations by the MERs to the TSE.

While IRI shares the opinion that the general election was a necessary step in moving the country past the political crisis, IRI recognizes that the new government took office in a difficult political, economic and social environment. The victory of the National Party signaled citizens' desire for new political leadership that will lead the country in moving past its 2009 constitutional crisis.

I. Introduction

Hondurans went to the polls on November 29, 2009, for the eighth time since their nation's return to democracy in 1981. In these elections voters were casting ballots for president and three presidential designates, 128 deputies to the unicameral congress, 20 representatives to the Central American Parliament, 298 mayors, and hundreds of town council members—close to 3,000 offices nationwide. Unlike Honduras' national elections in 2005, however, these elections took place in a contentious and controversial environment in the aftermath of President Manuel Zelaya's removal from office.

President Zelaya's removal on June 28, 2009, centered on his insistence, in defiance of court orders, on holding a national poll to gauge citizen support for his *cuarta urna* initiative. Through his *cuarta urna* initiative, Zelaya proposed that a "fourth ballot box" be installed on Election Day for citizens to vote on whether or not a Constituent Assembly should be called to rewrite the Honduran Constitution. Immediately following his removal, the Honduran Congress voted to depose Zelaya and replace him with Congressional Deputy Roberto Micheletti, then-President of Congress and also a member of Zelaya's Liberal Party. President Zelaya's removal polarized Honduran society and split the Liberal Party, causing a rift between those who supported his plan and those who maintained that he was acting illegally. The international community almost universally condemned Zelaya's removal as a *coup d'état*. The Organization of American States (OAS) voted on July 4 to suspend Honduras from the organization for breach of the Inter-American Democratic Charter.

The international community took an active role in seeking an end to the crisis. At the request of U.S. Secretary of State Hillary Clinton, Costa Rican President Oscar Arias agreed on July 7 to mediate between the two sides of the dispute. Although all sides were initially

hopeful of a mediated outcome, the negotiators found no way to resolve the most contentious issue in the dispute—whether Manuel Zelaya should be restored to the presidency. Zelaya and much of the international community insisted on his reinstatement, while Micheletti and his supporters insisted that Zelaya’s removal had been a “constitutional succession” and that Zelaya had invalidated his presidency by violating Article 239 of the Constitution (by proposing to amend presidential term limits). Arias’ San Jose Peace Talks eventually broke down due to this impasse.

As international pressure was brought to bear on Honduras, the Micheletti government and the TSE continued making preparations for the November 29 elections, despite warnings from various international actors that the elections would not be recognized unless Zelaya was first reinstated. Honduran political parties also continued to make plans for elections, campaigning throughout the country.

Zelaya remained exiled from Honduras for almost three months, until entering Honduras undetected on September 21. There were various reports and rumors as to how Zelaya entered Honduras and which border he crossed but the Micheletti government was taken by surprise when Zelaya made his presence known in Tegucigalpa. Zelaya, along with his wife, sought refuge in the Brazilian Embassy.

With Zelaya in Honduras, a second attempt to mediate the crisis was initiated through the Guaymuras Dialogue in Tegucigalpa. While the dialogue was productive at first, negotiators again were unable to reach a compromise on the issue of Zelaya’s return to power. Finally, on October 30, the two sides reached an agreement with the mediation of a high level American delegation, which included then-Assistant Secretary of State for Western Hemisphere Affairs Thomas Shannon as well as his Principal Deputy, Craig Kelly, and Special Assistant to the President and Senior Director for Western Hemisphere Affairs on the National Security Council, Dan Restrepo. The resulting agreement, called the Tegucigalpa-San Jose Accord, ultimately left the issue of Zelaya’s reinstatement to a National Congress vote.

All sides celebrated a foreseeable end to the crisis with the signing of the Tegucigalpa-San Jose Accord on October 30, only to be disappointed days later when it became apparent that the ambiguity of the agreement had created vastly different interpretations of its implications and sequencing. Even though the Accord set no date for Congress to decide on the issue of Zelaya's reinstatement, Zelaya interpreted it as requiring an immediate vote by Congress to reinstate him to the presidency. The Honduran Congress, meanwhile, indicated it would likely not vote on the issue until *after* the November 29 general elections. As a consequence of this impasse in the Accord's interpretation, and with only 15 days until the elections, Zelaya declared the agreement null and void and subsequently called on supporters to boycott the elections.

With the signing of the Accord, the U.S. government stated that it would accept the Honduran electoral process. It was in the context of the signing of the Tegucigalpa-San Jose Accord, that IRI agreed to a request from the U.S. Department of State and the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) to send a delegation to Honduras to assess the electoral process. IRI and NDI were officially requested by the Obama Administration on November 6 to create an electoral assessment plan and funding for the missions was provided by USAID.

II. What is the history behind these elections?

The November 2009 general elections were mandated by the Honduran Constitution, and as such were in process long before President Manuel Zelaya was removed from office on June 28, 2009. The presidential primaries for these elections took place on November 27, 2008, under the observation of the OAS. With the blessing of the OAS on the primary elections, the independent Honduran electoral authority, the TSE, moved forward with plans for the general elections. On May 29, 2009, exactly six months before the general elections were scheduled to take place, the TSE issued the official summon, or *convocatoria*, calling on all Honduran citizens to vote in the general elections.

Of the five registered political parties in Honduras, all selected presidential candidates, with only the two largest traditional parties—the Liberal Party and the National Party—choosing candidates through competitive primary elections. The smaller parties—the Innovation and Social Democratic Unity Party (*Partido Innovación y Unidad Social Demócrata*, PINU-SD), the Christian Democrat Party of Honduras (*Partido Demócrata Cristiano de Honduras*, DC), and the Democratic Unification Party (*Partido Unificación Democrática*, UD)—submitted the names of their candidates to the TSE without holding primaries.

The 2008 presidential primaries were hotly contested within the two major parties. The race for the Liberal Party nomination generated the most controversy, as one of the candidates, Elvin Santos, had recently resigned his position as Vice President of Honduras under Manuel Zelaya in order to run. The Honduran Constitution bars sitting high officials, including the vice president, from running for the presidency. When the TSE refused to register him as a candidate, the matter of Santos' eligibility was taken to the Supreme Court. With the Court's decision still pending, Santos continued campaigning with a "temporary" stand-in, Mauricio Villeda, whose name would

substitute for his on the primary ballot until the Supreme Court could rule on Santos' eligibility. Thus, Elvin Santos' name was not actually on the primary presidential ballot. In spite of this, Santos/Villeda easily defeated the next runner-up, Roberto Micheletti, who had been endorsed by President Zelaya.

For the National Party, Porfirio "Pepe" Lobo easily won more than twice the votes of his next closest rival, businessman Mario Canahuati. The three smaller political parties nominated Bernard Martinez (PINU-SD), Felícito Avila (DC) and Cesar Ham (UD) as their candidates for president. For the first time in Honduran electoral history, an independent candidate, Carlos H. Reyes, was included on the presidential ballot. Two of the six candidates for president were of Afro-Honduran or *Garifuna* decent, representing another milestone in Honduran electoral history.

III. What happened on June 28, 2009, and how did it affect the elections?

Many of the stakeholders or observers who briefed IRI, including the U.S. Ambassador, asserted that the crisis in Honduras had started long before June 28, 2009. Beginning in early 2009, President Zelaya found himself increasingly at odds with other Honduran political actors and branches of government. As Zelaya was actively looking for a way to hold a referendum on the question of calling a Constituent Assembly, members of the National Congress and the Supreme Court became concerned about his intentions, particularly regarding the articles of the Honduran Constitution which pertain to executive term limits. This prompted a debate within Honduras on the parameters of legally amending the constitution and what constitutes extralegal or unconstitutional actions, specifically in the context of Constitutional Article 239 (regarding presidential term limits).

Given President Zelaya's insistence on holding some form of referendum in the early months of 2009, Congress worked to develop a law regulating such action, ultimately passing legislation in late June. Among other provisions, the law stipulated that referendums must be approved by Congress and cannot be held within 180 days of a scheduled election. In response to these restrictions and oversight by Congress, President Zelaya announced he would not be holding a referendum in late June, but instead would hold a non-binding "national poll" to gauge Hondurans' approval for installing a "fourth ballot box" or "*cuarta urna*" on Election Day. The *cuarta urna*, according to Zelaya, would allow citizens to vote on whether to call a Constituent Assembly to rewrite the country's constitution. President Zelaya scheduled the "national poll" for June 28. Meanwhile, the issue of Zelaya's "national poll" had been challenged on constitutional grounds by the Supreme Court and the Office of the Attorney General, both of which found the President's actions to be in violation of the constitution. In the Supreme Court's view, re-designating the exercise

a “national poll” did not cure the constitutional prohibitions on the process.

On Sunday, June 28, the day the so-renamed “national poll” was to occur, the military entered the Presidential Palace at 5:00 a.m. and placed Manuel Zelaya under arrest by order of the Supreme Court. Claiming a fear of national unrest, the military put Zelaya on a plane and flew him to Costa Rica. Zelaya’s removal from Honduran national territory was later acknowledged by the Micheletti government as extra-constitutional.

The Honduran Congress moved quickly in approving Zelaya’s removal, electing the President of Congress, Roberto Micheletti, to serve as interim President of Honduras until a new head of state could be sworn in on January 27, 2010.¹ The international community reacted with unanimous condemnation, citing the events of June 28 as a *coup d’état*. Honduras was immediately suspended from the OAS, donor nations around the world stopped or limited bilateral aid to Honduras, and the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund froze loans to the country. Despite pressure to restore Zelaya to office, the Micheletti government remained insistent that Zelaya’s removal had been constitutional and further asserting that the upcoming general elections would end the crisis.

While the political environment in Honduras had already been divisive before June 28, Zelaya’s removal created an open split among his supporters and opponents, leading to a rift that reverberated throughout Honduran society and created a schism within the Liberal Party. Zelaya’s removal and the ensuing constitutional crisis was one of contention and dispute between the pro-Zelaya movement called *Frente Nacional Contra El Golpe de Estado* (National Front Against the *Coup d’état*), known simply as *La Resistencia* (The Resistance), and backers of the Micheletti government. The Resistance held

¹Under Article 242 of the Honduran Constitution, the President of Congress is next in line to the presidency in the event of a vacancy in the offices of the President and Vice President of the Republic. The vice presidency had been vacant since late 2008 when Elvin Santos had resigned his position to run for president.

protests in various parts of the country almost daily after June 28, blocking traffic on major highways, and at one point looting supermarkets and other businesses in Tegucigalpa, in an attempt to pressure the Micheletti government to return Manuel Zelaya to office.

It was in this contentious environment that Hondurans prepared for their eighth presidential election since 1981. By the time the official campaign period began on August 31, 2009, Zelaya had been exiled from Honduras for two months. The ongoing political crisis had a significant impact on the campaign. Although all candidates tried to distance themselves from the political crisis, the Liberal Party experienced an internal schism between party members aligned with Zelaya and those opposed to his *cuarta urna* initiative. With turmoil within the Liberal Party, voter support for the National Party increased. Polls prior to June 28 showed Elvin Santos ahead in the presidential race; however, once the political crisis ensued, Lobo moved ahead.

IV. From a technical standpoint, was Honduras prepared to administer the elections?

The 2009 general elections were governed by the Constitution of Honduras and the Electoral and Political Organization Law of 2004 (*Ley Electoral y de las Organizaciones Políticas*). IRI found that the legal framework governing the elections provided a strong foundation for the planning and administration of elections and a sound democratic process. Article 51 of the Honduran Constitution ascribes responsibility for “all things related to electoral acts and procedures” to the TSE, an independent body that is nonetheless dependent on the Honduran executive and legislature for funding.

In the weeks leading up to June 28, one point of contention between governing institutions and the Zelaya administration was the fact that the President had refused to submit a national budget for Fiscal Year 2009 to Congress for approval, relying instead on the previous year’s budget. This act generated concerns that the TSE would not have sufficient funds to carry out the upcoming general elections. After Zelaya’s removal from office, one of the first actions of the Micheletti government was to approve a budget that allocated additional funds to the TSE. However, international funding and technical support for the elections was withdrawn, most notably by the United Nations and the European Union. The TSE reported that this withdrawal of support led not only to a shortfall in its budget, but also a lack of technical support in preparation for the elections.

Despite the shortfall in technical expertise and notwithstanding the late receipt of funding to carry out the elections, the TSE instituted several innovative measures meant to improve the transparency of the electoral process. For the general elections, the TSE printed 4.6 million ballots per electoral category (president, congress and municipal). The ballots had additional security measures that included unique ballot identification numbers that corresponded to each specific voting center and voting station, as well as authentication

signatures of each of the three TSE magistrates on the back of the ballot. Other innovative measures included a new type of indelible ink, a transparent sealing tape to prevent tampering with official tabulation forms (*actas*), and the requirement of voter signatures or fingerprints on voter lists after balloting. On Election Day, IRI team members found that these measures were being implemented correctly in almost all cases and that they contributed to a commendable level of transparency.

One of the most publicized new measures implemented in this electoral process was the preliminary results transmission system (*Sistema de Transmisión de Resultados Preliminares*, TREP). Due to the problems experienced in the 2005 elections, in which the TSE had been unable to verify the electoral results within a reasonable timeframe, the TSE had gone to great lengths to establish a reliable system for preliminary transmission of results from individual MERs for these elections. The TSE had reported that with the improved system, presidential results would be known within two hours of the polls closing. However, on the night of the elections, the TREP failed to deliver the expected results due to technical difficulties.

According to the electoral law, the voter list was provided to the TSE by the National Registry of Persons (*Registro Nacional de Las Personas*, RNP), an independent entity responsible for issuing national identity cards (known as *cedulas*) to all Hondurans over the age of 18. The *cedula* also served as each citizen's voter registration card. At least five months prior to the elections, the RNP was responsible for preparing the National Electoral Census, which served as the basis for the voter list that was supplied to the TSE.

IRI delegates noted reports from political party representatives and from poll workers that the RNP had failed to adequately purge the voter list before the elections. In addition, many of the election officials with whom IRI spoke reported that the RNP lacked organization and administration, which contributed to outdated and inflated voter lists.

The Honduran Constitution assigns the military a key role in carrying out logistics for elections, while also prohibiting all members of the Armed Forces and those serving in any state security capacity from voting. One month prior to scheduled elections, control of the Armed Forces was transferred from the Executive branch to the TSE, as prescribed by Article 272 of the constitution. The military was responsible for transporting and distributing the electoral materials and for providing security during the elections.

IRI's assessment teams met with both military and police officials in various locations before Election Day. Overall, team members found the military and police were well-prepared to deal with violent disruption of the electoral process, having developed coordinated contingency plans. While there were increased security measures, delegates did not detect security force interference or undue influence on voters throughout the observed balloting.

V. Following Zelaya's forced exile on June 28, what kind of campaign environment ensued?

The official campaign period began on August 31, 2009, two months after Zelaya's removal from office, and 90 days before Election Day as defined by Honduran law. The environment in which the campaign developed was contentious and at one point resulted in government imposed restrictions on civil liberties. Although Tegucigalpa had experienced considerable unrest in the days after Manuel Zelaya's return in late September, by the time IRI's assessment mission arrived in Honduras, the electoral process appeared to be proceeding in a generally peaceful and orderly manner. However, there were concerns regarding the lingering effects of the suspension of civil liberties which limited political space and inhibited free expression during part of the campaign period.

The Resistance Movement

While the political environment in Honduras had been contentious before June 28, Zelaya's removal created an open split among Zelaya supporters and opponents, polarizing Honduran society. Those who had supported the *cuarta urna* initiative reacted by forming a new social movement, The Resistance, to protest Zelaya's removal and pressure the Micheletti government to return Zelaya to office.

The Resistance is a coalition largely made up of laborers, members of workers' unions and the UD party. While the immediate goal of the Resistance was to push for Zelaya's reinstatement, the long term objective was—and continues to be—amending the constitution. The movement completely rejected the Micheletti government and the November 2009 electoral process, calling the elections “illegitimate” and a “farce.” They maintained that conditions were not suitable to hold elections and called on the TSE to suspend the electoral process until “institutional order” was restored. When it became obvious that the elections would move forward, The Resistance

called on Hondurans to conduct a boycott. Although the organized Resistance officially rejects violence as a means to achieve their goals, sympathizers of the movement were suspected of being involved in various sporadic acts of violence before the election.²

In the period leading up to the elections, there were several acts of violence, such as grenades launched at the Supreme Court and a Tegucigalpa office building housing several media outlets in the early hours of the morning of November 25; a grenade explosion on a bus in La Ceiba on November 26 (with no injuries reported); and a grenade attack against pro-government Radio America on November 27. IRI delegates were in Honduras at the time of many of these demonstrations and threats of violence and observed graffiti messages, such as “*tu vida no vale tu voto*” (“your life is not worth your vote”), spray-painted in many areas of Tegucigalpa. While team members did witness a heightened sense of security awareness and caution among citizens and security forces regarding the potential for violence on Election Day, the situation was generally calm and peaceful across Honduras prior to November 29.

Suspension of Civil Liberties

The Resistance held ongoing protests since June 28 that were mostly peaceful. However, when protests intensified and riots broke out after Zelaya entered Honduras undetected on September 21, the Micheletti government responded strongly, closing pro-Zelaya media and suspending civil liberties through Executive Decree PCM-M-016-2009. The decree mandated the suspension of several basic civil liberties for a period of 45 days, beginning on September 27. Under the constitutional powers granted to the Executive in Articles 187, 188 and 245, the decree suspended personal freedom (Art. 69), freedom of the press (Art. 72), freedom of association and assembly (Art. 78), freedom of movement (Art. 81), and the guarantee against arbitrary arrest (Art. 84). The decree effectively declared the imposition of martial law (*Ley de Estado de Sitio*)

²“Investigan atentados en Honduras,” *La Tribuna*, November 5, 2009, available at <http://www.latribuna.hn/web2.0/?p=60200>.

and authorized the closure of any media outlet which attempted to broadcast messages deemed to “disrupt peace and public order.” With the electoral campaign period having commenced the month before, these measures raised serious concerns about their effect on the campaign process.

The decree was immediately condemned by the international community and independent civil society institutions within Honduras. The Honduran Congressional leadership also expressed strong disapproval of the decree and requested that it be rescinded. Met with near-unanimous opposition from national institutions, the Micheletti government agreed to retract the decree on October 6. However, the decree was not officially rescinded until two weeks later, on October 20. Therefore free and open campaigning, freedom of assembly, and freedom of the media were essentially restricted for a period of 24 days during the 90 day campaign period. Although IRI was not able to deploy long-term observers to analyze the environment while martial law was in effect, these measures most certainly created a pre-electoral environment that limited opportunities for candidates to fully promote themselves and their campaign platforms.

Media

Before Zelaya’s removal, both print and broadcast media had been heavily involved in the debate regarding the *cuarta urna* and Zelaya’s attempt to hold a “national poll,” including the discussion as to whether these were a violation of the constitution. On June 28, immediately following Zelaya’s removal, there was a state-mandated media blackout. While broadcast media did come back on the air later that day, outlets were prohibited from reporting on any news or opinion that could “incite the public.” Two of the most prominent pro-Zelaya broadcast media, television station Canal 36 and Radio Globo, accused the Micheletti government of singling them out for repression and censorship, including destruction of broadcasting equipment and signal jamming.

National media outlets gave wide coverage to the political crisis.

From Washington, IRI monitored various news sources in the months leading up to the election. In reporting on the crisis, IRI delegates noted the disparate versions of news stories broadcast by pro-Zelaya and pro-Micheletti media sources. While mainstream media participated in a TSE-sponsored get-out-the-vote campaign, pro-Zelaya outlets broadcasted programming opposing the electoral process. On Election Day, radio stations on opposite sides of the political crisis were broadcasting contradictory information regarding voter turnout throughout the day.

VI. Were candidates and parties allowed to fairly compete?

Based on IRI's assessment, including interviews with the different political parties and other stakeholders, it appears that candidates were allowed to fairly compete against one another, although the ongoing political crisis surely impacted the campaign period. The imposition of emergency measures through the declaration of martial law over a period of 24 days during the official campaign season cast questions on the extent to which candidates were able to present their platforms during the time those measures were in effect.

While all parties campaigned throughout most of the country, Elvin Santos and some Liberal Party candidates were unable to campaign in person in many strongly pro-Zelaya areas of the country, such as Trinidad, Santa Barbara and some parts of Olancho due to the strong opposition from the ousted president's supporters.

Prior to Election Day, IRI delegates met separately with Liberal and National Party leadership in Tegucigalpa as well as local party leaders and candidates in deployment locations around the country. When asked how the events of June 28 had changed the way candidates campaigned, the National Party reported that campaigning adjustments had been minimal. Conversely, the Liberal Party explained that the crisis had made campaigning more difficult for its candidates. The Liberal Party recognized its weakened political position going into the campaign, but remained hopeful. In general, both major parties minimized the extent to which their campaigning had been affected by Zelaya's removal, often characterizing the campaigns (and associated political rallies and meetings) as having developed normally. Private citizens and smaller party candidates told delegates that they perceived campaigning by the major parties to have been reduced from previous years, which could be attributed to the shortened time period of unrestricted media, assembly and expression.

While neither party reported serious restrictions on campaigning, one

major difference from previous campaigns was the uncharacteristically amicable tone that predominated in most of the country, both at the local and national levels. IRI delegates noted that both parties focused largely on mobilizing turnout, rather than stressing partisan differences. While each of the presidential candidates had been careful in developing and promoting their own *Plan de Gobierno* or National Plan for Honduras, candidates seemed careful to avoid harsh criticism of each other.

The smaller parties and the independent candidates received more media exposure and publicity than in other election years. A total of 17 independent candidates were registered, the first time independent candidates had been allowed to participate at all levels. Candidates from two of the smaller parties, DC and PINU-SD, often joined the National and Liberal Party candidates in public forums to discuss issues and in supporting pro-democracy/pro-vote rallies. Independent presidential candidate Carlos H. Reyes as well as the UD candidate, Cesar Ham, were both strong supporters of Manuel Zelaya and thus campaigned largely on an agenda centered on the crisis and the return of Zelaya to office. It should be noted that the independent movement in Honduras was in a true sense independent, with no specific common platform joining the various candidates.

On November 9, Carlos H. Reyes withdrew from the presidential race to protest the failure to return Zelaya to office after the signing of the Tegucigalpa-San Jose Accord. According to the TSE, a total of 337 candidates withdrew from the race, although it is not known how many withdrew in protest. A majority of the candidates who withdrew were from the UD party and, while Ham had threatened to also withdraw, he ultimately decided to stay in the race.

IRI interviewed Argentina Valle, a pro-Zelaya Liberal candidate for Deputy from Copan who had withdrawn from the race. Ms. Valle withdrew her candidacy to protest “the *coup*” against Zelaya and said that without Zelaya’s reinstatement the elections would be “illegitimate.” She stated that “perpetrating *coups d’état* was not

part of Liberal Party history.” Ms. Valle also considered the TSE an illegitimate entity, citing the fact that two of the three magistrates were publicly-elected officials who resigned in order to serve as magistrates.

VII. Were there politically-motivated human rights abuses committed between June 28 and November 29 and how did it affect the elections?

IRI heard conflicting reports regarding human rights violations in Honduras. To better understand the situation, IRI team members met with several human rights organizations in Honduras including the Center for Investigation and Promotion of Human Rights (*Centro de Investigación y Promoción de los Derechos Humanos*, CIPRODEH), the Committee for the Defense of Human Rights (*Comité para la Defensa de los Derechos Humanos*, CODEH), and the National Human Rights Commission (*Comisionado Nacional de los Derechos Humanos*, CONADEH).

Representatives of CIPRODEH shared their belief that Zelaya's removal from office was a *coup* organized by the business elites. They denounced the "consistent aggression" of the police and military against citizens to silence dissent, which they said was condoned by the Micheletti government. Representatives also denounced media repression, intimidation and harassment, as well as state-imposed restrictions on civil liberties. CIPRODEH representatives stated that the organization was not prepared to support an electoral process that would take place in an environment without freedom of movement, freedom of association or freedom of the press, and in which the same security forces that "beat civilians" would be guarding ballot boxes.

Separately, representatives from CODEH presented a different analysis of the human rights situation in Honduras. While acknowledging that there were instances in which human rights were violated, CODEH representatives cautioned that many crimes taking place in the country were not politically motivated. CODEH did not see evidence of systematic human rights abuses and felt that conditions were present for "free and fair elections," noting that Hondurans were free to move about—that freedom of movement had not been withdrawn. Moreover, CODEH representatives highlighted the candidates' ability to speak freely, hold rallies and

address crowds in any city or municipality. In closing comments, CODEH representatives said they were surprised by international media reports regarding Honduras' political crisis, noting that the situation was not being correctly presented, and questioned motives of international reporting, which they believed was negatively biased against Honduras.

CONADEH representatives stated that the Commission had been actively working to protect human rights since the crisis started in June and in that time they had not seen evidence of systemic human rights abuses by the armed forces or other authorities. Commission representatives shared the view that the elections were necessary and informed IRI that CONADEH would be deploying human rights officials all over the country to monitor the situation and be prepared to receive citizens' complaints of abuses during Election Day.

VIII. How did Election Day go?

On Election Day, IRI's seven short-term assessment teams visited 72 individual voting centers representing more than 500 voting stations. Each assessment team witnessed the opening of one voting center. The balloting procedure at multiple voting centers was examined, as well as portions of the vote-counting process after the polls had closed. Some teams were also able to watch results being delivered to municipal collection centers (*tribunal electoral municipal*).

IRI delegates offered a generally positive evaluation of the voting and the vote tabulation at centers they assessed. Voter turnout at most voting centers where IRI team members were present was described as average. Delegates noted the professionalism and dedication of the poll workers, as well as the discipline of voters. Several IRI delegates expressed special appreciation for the substantial number of young women who served as poll workers. Although IRI team members noted slight procedural irregularities at multiple centers, they detected no systematic irregularities that would call into question the integrity of the process or the reported results. As reflected in IRI's preliminary statement, members of IRI's assessment mission characterized the process as credible and peaceful, having witnessed no violence or overt acts of intimidation.

Voting Stations

In most instances, IRI delegates reported that the voting stations they visited opened within 15 to 30 minutes of the 7:00 am scheduled opening. Notable exceptions occurred at voting centers in Comayagua, La Ceiba and Tegucigalpa where materials were delivered late; and in Choluteca, where some teachers had padlocked school doors in passive resistance to the voting process. In the latter case, poll workers took the initiative in breaking locks to get into the school rooms and organize themselves by 8:00 am.

Despite some initial setbacks, such as locked doors, disorganized and unkempt voting areas, and a lack of tables, delegates noted that poll

workers were resourceful in arranging their stations and typically conducted opening procedures smoothly. Necessary materials, including ballots, ballot boxes, voter lists, rubber stamps, tabulation forms and indelible ink were on hand and in the correct quantity in the greater number of cases. In the few instances where materials were reported to be missing, it was usually a small number of ballots. TREP cell phones were also available on-time at almost all of MERs visited; however, some poll workers in La Ceiba reported missing cell phone chargers, as well as confusion regarding available cell minutes.

Conditions both inside and outside voting centers were generally orderly and relaxed. Overcrowding was rarely reported. Although substantial numbers of people did appear to linger in the vicinity of many voting centers either prior to or after voting, delegates did not see evidence of efforts to intimidate or improperly persuade voters, either inside or outside of the stations. Similarly, political party activity appeared to be taking place generally within established limits. Although there were cases of party representatives holding sample marked ballots at the entrances to voting centers and many of the Party Information Centers appeared to be located within the 50 meter limit specified by law, these practices did not appear to generate problems or widespread complaints.

According to Article 24 of the electoral law, the MER must include members from each of the political parties and/or representatives of the independent candidates participating in the election. IRI's mission noted that a majority of the MERs were composed of poll workers representing each political party; however, Independent candidate representatives were often not present. This may have been due to the fact that the Independent candidate, Carlos H. Reyes, withdrew from the race 20 days before the elections. In the cases where a political party representative was not present, it was usually from one of the three smaller parties.

Improper sealing of the three translucent ballot boxes was perhaps the most widespread observed irregularity on Election Day. During

the opening of the voting centers, IRI team members witnessed poll workers struggling to correctly fold and seal the boxes, leading to the conclusion that poll workers were poorly trained in this area. Regardless, IRI heard no complaints about the improperly sealed ballot boxes and did not detect any attempts to take advantage of the situation in order to commit fraud. A common complaint from poll workers was that the indelible ink did not seem to be adhering properly to voters' skin. However, this appeared to be more a function of lack of training than faulty supplies.

IRI delegates were impressed by the professionalism of poll workers. Some MERs were clearly more welcoming to international observers than others, but in no case were IRI delegates denied access to examine the process. Poll workers generally did a good job of controlling the flow of voters through their stations. There were no reports of instances in which a shortage of materials either delayed or interrupted the voting or ballot counting processes. While some MERs reported having received fewer ballots than the number of voters on their voter list, there were no known instances of voting stations having 100 percent turnout or running out of ballots.

IRI's delegates noted the presence of security forces at all but five of the 72 voting locations that they visited, although not always outside the voting centers. In voting centers with large courtyards in the center, police or military personnel were often on the grounds of the voting center but were not observed to be inside balloting rooms. Heavy police presence was noted by team members at some polling centers in San Pedro Sula and Tegucigalpa. In San Pedro Sula, police forcibly dispersed a protest march against the elections. Delegates in San Pedro Sula witnessed only the final moments of police action as the crowds had been largely dispersed by the time they arrived. Delegates did not witness any violence firsthand; however several protesters were reportedly wounded or detained. Despite this isolated incident, security forces were not observed interfering with or having undue influence on the voting process at any of the voting centers where IRI delegates were present. Delegates reported witnessing

that police were called to deal with tense situations at two voting centers and official complaints were recorded at four MERs visited by IRI. These were isolated events and IRI delegates reported that the security environment and general level of organization at the majority of polling centers they visited was peaceful.

Voting Process

IRI team members described the polling centers visited and the voting process witnessed as orderly and peaceful in the great majority of cases. Similarly, delegates found poll workers to have good knowledge. Voters were disciplined and respectful and generally seemed to have little difficulty understanding the ballot or the voting procedures at the voting centers visited by IRI. The causes for delay or disorder in the few cases where it was noted were often related to misunderstandings or voters entering the polling center without having previously received their voting station number.

The overwhelming majority of voters who appeared at MERs presented their *cedulas*, as prescribed by law, and were allowed to cast their ballot once their name was found. The process of locating the name and identifying the photograph of a voter on the voter list was the most time consuming aspect of the voting procedure. However, this typically created only minor delays as most voters had previously been given information detailing their voting station and voter list line number by the Party Information Centers located outside the voting centers. Delegates noted that MER members came to rely on voters having this information in hand upon arrival, although voters technically did not need to provide election officials with anything other than their *cedulas*.

The application of ballot-validation signatures by the president and secretary of each MER was also a time-consuming aspect of the voting procedure. Delegates noted that some poll workers often validated several ballots ahead of time. However, IRI team members saw no instance in which this practice was misused. Overall, balloting proceeded smoothly and voters were patient. Delegates reported a

very small number of instances in which voters with proper ID were turned away because their names were not found on the list. Most of those who were turned away were simply directed to other voting stations. IRI delegates generally concluded that MER members were taking adequate measures to verify the identity of voters and ensure their right to cast a ballot. Delegates in some areas, however, reported some laxity on the part of poll workers in checking for traces of ink on voters' fingers.

From the 72 voting centers visited, delegates reported no systematic pattern of irregularities or deliberate deviations from procedure that could be reasonably interpreted to indicate an intention to benefit specific candidates or parties.

Poll workers were generally open in granting delegates access to their voting stations and answering observers' questions regarding their party affiliations, training received, participation in previous elections, and general questions regarding the voting process and turnout. Delegates were impressed by the generally high degree of procedural transparency that they observed in the voting process and were told by poll workers on many occasions that the process had been significantly improved. Veteran poll workers noted standardized training from the TSE as an improvement over previous years when training was conducted by political parties. Voters also expressed that there had been significant improvements in voting procedures.

The TSE extended the voting for an additional hour on Election Day, thereby authorizing voting centers to remain open until 5:00 pm. Delegates in some locations noted that there was some confusion among poll workers regarding what time to close the polling station, as knowledge of the voting time extension was dependent on those who heard the radio broadcast announcement.

On Election Day, each of IRI's assessment teams encountered representatives of domestic election observation organizations, in many cases associated with the consortium of civic organizations

known as *Hagamos Democracia* (HD). Domestic observers appeared to be given full access to voting centers, although IRI did hear reports that some were denied entry to voting centers. HD representatives reported that up to 40 local observers were removed from MERs they were assigned to observe.

IRI delegates also encountered several international election assessment teams on Election Day including those from NDI. Prior to the elections, the number of international observers was frequently reported with significant disparity. In its final estimate, the TSE reported having provided credentials for 486 international observers representing 37 countries. In addition, the TSE reported that 3,634 domestic observer credentials were issued. Local and international media were observed at several voting centers. TSE public relations representative Roberto Reyes reported having provided credentials for 250 international media personnel and 525 national media personnel.

Ballot Counting and Reporting

At most polling centers, the vote counting, final tabulation and completion of the official tabulation forms, or *actas*, finished two to four hours after voting centers closed. IRI delegates reported that polling centers closed on-time, at 5:00 pm, as per the late afternoon announcement of the TSE. Delegates were generally impressed by the order of the closing and counting processes. Poll workers were professional, focused and knowledgeable of the rules. In general, procedures for closing the voting stations were properly carried out, although there was a lack of strict uniformity in the order in which procedures were carried out. There were no reports of unauthorized persons being present in any of the closed voting stations where IRI team members were present. Military personnel remained present at voting centers throughout the ballot counting and tabulation, but did not interfere in the process.

For these elections, the ballot counting process was to be open to the public to increase transparency in the tabulation and transmission of results. IRI delegates found that there was some confusion among

MER members and security personnel as to who was allowed to view the ballot tabulation and what type of access they were to be granted. At the voting centers where IRI team members were present, casual observers were allowed to witness the counting process from the windows of the classrooms where the tabulation was taking place. Despite initial hesitation by security forces, IRI delegates were allowed full access to the process. However, IRI heard accounts of several nongovernmental organizations that were prevented from viewing the counting process.

After ballot tabulation, the *actas* were filled out and the tamper-proof transparent “tape” was applied over each. IRI delegates found the process to be quite lengthy with many different forms and *actas* to be filled in, which required thorough tabulation of each ballot category. Despite the cumbersome nature of the tabulation procedures, delegates did not hear complaints from citizens, party poll watchers or individual MER members that would cause them to question the overall transparency and integrity of the process.

Voter Turnout

Voter turnout on Election Day became a very politicized issue as it was regarded as the concrete measure of Hondurans’ support or opposition to the electoral process. Delegates noted striking disinformation campaigns on both sides, with commentators manipulating estimates to support their presumed political views of the elections. While some pro-Zelaya stations were claiming that voter turnout was as low as 10 percent, some pro-government stations were claiming up to 80 percent turnout.

Despite TSE promises that the TREP system would deliver verifiable results within two hours of the polls closing, the system failed to deliver results as expected due to technical difficulties. In its initial statement at 9:00 pm on election night, the TSE recognized its lack of verifiable results yet estimated voter turnout to be 61 percent. In addition, the TSE quoted the verifiable voter turnout estimates of HD, which had organized an independent parallel vote tabulation.

HD's initial nationwide quick count indicated that turnout had been 47.6 percent, +/- 1.16 percentage points (amended later that evening to 48.7 percent).

The ensuing voter turnout controversy over the 10-12 point discrepancy in the two figures would become an issue in the days following the elections. On December 21, 2009, the TSE issued the *Declaratoria Final 2009* (Final Declaration 2009) in which it reported 2,300,057 ballots as having been cast in the general elections, out of a total of 4,611,211 registered voters included in the voter list. Thus total voter turnout, if calculated based on the current voter list, was 49.89 percent, close to what had been reported by HD. However, some experts estimate that up to one million people included in the voter list may have emigrated or died, resulting in an inflated and outdated voter list. Although the approximately 50 percent turnout figure tracks with the growing trend of voter abstention in Honduras since 1982, considering the inflated and outdated voter list, it is impossible to correctly calculate what percentage of eligible voters actually voted on Election Day. Similarly, it is difficult to measure what percentage of voters abstained for reasons related to the political crisis, as opposed to voter apathy.

Despite the controversy surrounding voter turnout, there was no contention regarding the outcome of the presidential election as the difference between the two main candidates was significant. It was a clear victory for Porfirio Lobo Sosa and the National Party. The *Declaratoria Final* indicated that Lobo had received 56.56 percent of the vote, Elvin Santos received 38.09 percent and each of the smaller parties received between 1.7 and 1.86 percent of the vote (see Appendix C). There was no attempt by Elvin Santos or any of the other presidential candidates to dispute the results.

IX. Did Hondurans accept the election results?

Porfirio Lobo Sosa and the National Party won the presidency by an 18 percentage point margin, as well as winning 71 seats in Congress and 189 mayoralties representing close to two-thirds of the municipalities in Honduras. Elvin Santos and the smaller-party presidential candidates conceded defeat on Election Night.

Immediately after Election Day, and after the *Declaratoria Final* was published by the TSE, IRI met with various groups and political stakeholders to obtain their perspectives on the elections. As it had been throughout Election Day, the environment continued to be generally peaceful, albeit politically charged. There were quite disparate ideological views among stakeholders as to whether the elections should have taken place, but those who participated had a generally positive view of the process and the role of the TSE. IRI heard no protests against the presidential election results, although there were sporadic allegations of fraud regarding ballot counting at the congressional and municipal levels. Despite differing opinions regarding the elections, there was a general acceptance of Porfirio Lobo as the legitimate President-elect of Honduras.

Adjudication Phase

Although the presidential outcome was not contested, many candidates for congressional and municipal office contested the initial reported results, bringing their cases before the TSE for adjudication. The most visible case immediately following the initial ballot tabulation was the mayoral race in San Pedro Sula. A recount was immediately called after initial ballot tabulation had given the National Candidate, Arturo Bendaña, and the Liberal Candidate Juan Carlos Zuniga, near equal votes. Both candidates followed the ballots and *actas* to Tegucigalpa for final adjudication by the TSE in the days following the elections. By December 3, 2009, the Liberal Party Candidate, Juan Carlos Zuniga, was declared the winner by a few thousand votes. Bendaña immediately conceded defeat and both candidates praised the TSE for the transparency with which it had adjudicated the case.

The adjudication phase of the electoral process was generally reported to have proceeded smoothly and transparently. IRI heard only two allegations of possible fraud. The TSE reported that a total of 190 cases were registered for adjudication. Of these, 95 were from National Party candidates, 82 were from Liberal Party candidates, seven were from PINU-SD candidates, three from the UD Party candidates, two from the DC candidates and one from an Independent candidate. The TSE finished the adjudication process and issued its *Declaratoria Final* on December 21, 2009. An additional 18 challenges were registered against the *Declaratoria Final* for adjudication by the Supreme Court. Of these, nine were from National Party candidates, seven were by Liberal candidates, one by a UD candidate, and one by an Independent candidate.

X. What are some potential lessons learned from the November 2009 elections?

IRI stresses that the mission to Honduras was a short-term assessment mission in that delegates were deployed for a limited period of time. Thus, the Institute is not prepared to offer in-depth technically-based recommendations, but rather highlight some suggested areas for general consideration based on delegates' assessment of the voting process and interviews with stakeholders. Based upon the observations of delegation members, IRI offers the following suggestions to the TSE for consideration in future elections.

Technical Capacity

- The rapid reporting system, TREP, was a source of disappointment during this election, primarily because expectations of the system were poorly managed by the TSE. In promoting the TREP, a system that had not been tested on a scale commensurate with the number of actual calls it received from voting stations on the night of the elections, the TSE created very high expectations among citizens and the media. The system was ultimately unable to deliver results, reportedly due to the unanticipated increase in call volume generated by calls coming from voting stations in the United States. In future elections, the TSE should consider building technical capacity to successfully manage the rapid transmission of results and should be careful in managing citizen expectations.
- IRI commends the training provided to poll workers by the TSE, which stakeholders expressed was an improvement over previous elections in which each party trained its own representatives. IRI recommends that the TSE continue this practice of providing standardized training to poll workers and increase training in future elections to avoid irregularities such as improper sealing of ballot boxes.

- IRI suggests that the TSE work to improve communication with the MERs, particularly regarding announcements that affect Election Day operations to avoid confusion and misinformation among poll workers regarding decisions such as the extension of voting hours.

Institutional Framework

- IRI suggests that the TSE, together with other branches of government, examine the efficacy of granting more autonomy and independence to the TSE, particularly concerning funding to carry out scheduled electoral processes.

In addition, IRI would like to offer some of the concerns heard from various stakeholders after the electoral process had ended. Following the elections, IRI held follow-up meetings with civil society organizations and human rights groups, political party leadership, candidates and a local observation commission member. In addition to some of the suggestions highlighted above, these stakeholders expressed the following concerns:

- Several stakeholders, including the National Human Rights Commissioner, and the local observation commission member, expressed concern regarding the lax measures required to register voter changes of address. Stakeholders described a situation where these lax measures could give rise to voter registry tampering by political parties. According to these groups, the TSE should work with the RNP and other civil authorities to further investigate these claims and enact measures to prevent this type of tampering or perception thereof in the future.
- National Party leaders as well as other stakeholders felt that a great weakness of the electoral process was what they characterized as an outdated and inflated voter list. They expressed the need to purge the lists of deceased citizens and

emigrants by reissuing new *cedulas* prior to the next election cycle.

- HD noted that up to 40 of its local observers were removed from tables or were rejected by communities in which they were assigned to observe. TSE should improve education among poll workers so that they anticipate and cooperate with all observers.
- Representatives from the PINU-SD as well as the internal observation commission highlighted the need to improve the recruiting and training of poll workers, noting that smaller parties had a harder time recruiting workers to represent them at voting stations. These stakeholders recommended that the TSE take responsibility for recruiting citizens to work at tables and randomly assign them instead of having each party recruit representatives.
- Political leadership representing some minor parties and independent candidacies felt that there needed to be broader representation of all political parties competing in each election on the TSE, to ensure that all parties/independent candidacies have direct representation among the magistrates.
- Leadership of two largest political parties, the National and the Liberal parties, advocated for electoral reform in both administration of the elections and the system of representation.

XI. Appendices

A. IRI International Assessment Delegation to the Honduran General Elections, November 29, 2009

Delegates

Mr. David J. Kramer, Delegation Leader

Former Assistant Secretary of State for Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor

Senior Transatlantic Fellow at the German Marshall Fund

Dr. Carlos Hernandez Ferreiro

European Partnership for Democracy

Dr. Ignacio Cosido Gutierrez

Member of the Chamber of Deputies

Spain

Ms. Ivideliza Reyes Hernandez

Member of Congress

Mexico

Mr. Barry Jackson

Former Assistant to President George W. Bush

Board Member, Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars

Ms. Maria Martens

Former Member of the European Parliament

The Netherlands

Mr. Michal Safianik

Deputy Executive Director of the Permanent Secretariat

Community of Democracies

Mr. Rafael Yamashiro
Member of Congress
Peru

Staff

Mr. Georges Fauriol
IRI Senior Vice President

Mr. Dan Fisk
IRI Coordinator for Governance Programs

Ms. Lisa Gates
Press Secretary

Mr. Juan Henao
Resident Country Director, Mexico

Mr. Scott Mastic
IRI Director, Middle East & North Africa Division

Ms. Frida Masri
Program Assistant, Mexico

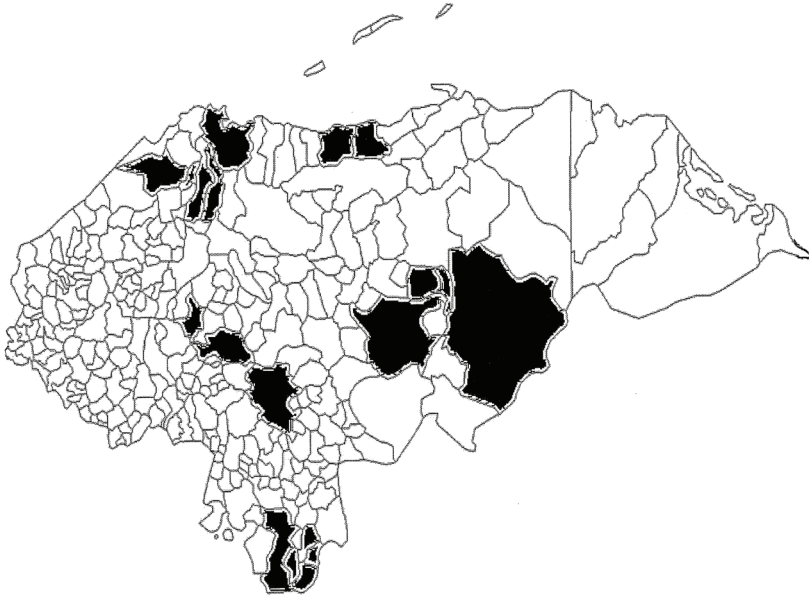
Mr. Jan Surotchak
IRI European Regional Program Director

Mr. Alex Sutton
Director, Latin America & the Caribbean Division

Mr. Max Zaldivar
Resident Country Director, East Timor

Ms. Susan Zelaya-Fenner
Assistant Program Officer, Honduras and Guatemala

B. IRI Election Assessment Team Deployment Map



Municipalities in black are where IRI delegates visited polling stations

C. IRI's Preliminary Statement on Honduras' National Elections, Released November 30, 2009

For Immediate Release

Hondurans Turn Out to Polls in Credible Elections
IRI's Preliminary Statement on Honduras' 2009 National Elections

Tegucigalpa, Honduras – On Sunday a significant number of Hondurans participated in their country's democratic process by voting in elections that were credible and peaceful. With preliminary results indicating a turnout that paralleled if not exceeded the 2005 elections, International Republican Institute (IRI) observers witnessed an election free of violence and overt acts of intimidation.

IRI's delegation was led by David J. Kramer, former Assistant Secretary of State for Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor and a Senior Transatlantic Fellow at the German Marshall Fund. The delegation included representatives from Mexico, the Netherlands, Peru, Poland, Spain and the United States.

Despite the crisis of this past year, including the events of June 28, the Honduran people participated in an election process that started more than a year ago. This constitutionally mandated process began with primary elections in November 2008 in which the two main presidential candidates, Porfirio "Pepe" Lobo and Elvin Santos, were selected by their parties. The November 2009 elections were managed by the Supreme Electoral Tribunal (TSE), an independent body whose members had also been in place prior to 2009.

IRI's delegation commends the poll workers, who were well prepared, enthusiastic and professional in carrying out their duties. Despite minor irregularities such as isolated cases of late poll openings and missing materials, the TSE oversaw an election process in which voters were freely able to express their will. IRI observers specifically noted the degree to which young Hondurans participated in the

process as poll workers.

Contrary to concerns about disruptions and violence, IRI observers witnessed an environment that was safe and free of serious problems on Election Day. Observers also recognized the role of the national police and armed forces in appropriately providing safety and security throughout the country.

Elections are a process of pre-election environment, pre-election administration, Election Day voting, vote counting and post-election adjudication, resulting in acceptance of legitimate results. In the case of Honduras, the election campaign was not without problems. Chief among these were emergency measures which briefly limited political space and inhibited free expression. These measures were lifted after several weeks, and were followed by a period during which the political parties and their candidates were able to compete freely. Further, while IRI's delegation recognizes the importance of the TSE to quickly tabulate and announce results, the process used on November 29, which involved the technical transmission of 15,295 individual polling station results, warrants improvement.

In the lead-up to the elections, IRI's delegation concentrated on the immediate pre-electoral environment and Election Day. IRI's delegation monitored voting and ballot counting in more than 100 polling stations in Choluteca, Comayagua, La Ceiba, Olancho, San Pedro Sula and Tegucigalpa.

Other IRI delegates were:

- Carlos Hernandez Ferreiro of Spain, Senior Programme Officer, Americas Desk, European Partnership for Democracy;
- Ignacio Cosido Gutierrez of Spain, Member of the Chamber of Deputies;
- Barry Jackson of the United States, former Assistant to President George W. Bush;
- Maria Martens of the Netherlands, former Member of the European Parliament;

- Ivideliza Reyes Hernandez of Mexico, Member of Congress;
- Michal Safianik of Poland, Deputy Executive Director of the Permanent Secretariat, Community of Democracies; and
- Rafael Yamashiro of Peru, Member of Congress.

IRI staff also served as observers and assisted in the mission. IRI staff was led by Georges A. Fauriol, Senior Vice President at IRI, and Alex Sutton, Director for Latin American and Caribbean programs.

Prior to Election Day, IRI's observers were briefed by the TSE on the rights and responsibilities of international observers and Honduran election law. They were also briefed by representatives from the U.S. Embassy, international and Honduran nongovernmental organizations, Honduran media and representatives of the candidates and political parties.

IRI has monitored more than 135 elections in 43 countries since 1983.

D. Official Election Results released by the TSE on December 21 (excluding municipal election results).

ACUERDO No. 033-2009

CONSIDERANDO: Que de conformidad al artículo 51 de la Constitución de la República, para todo lo relacionado con los actos y procedimientos electorales habrá un Tribunal Supremo Electoral, autónomo e independiente, con personalidad jurídica, con jurisdicción y competencia en toda la República, cuya organización y funcionamiento serán establecidos por la Constitución y la Ley, la que fijará igualmente lo relativo a los demás organismos electorales.

CONSIDERANDO: Que el Tribunal Supremo Electoral mediante Acuerdo Número 13-2009 de fecha 29 de mayo del año dos mil nueve y publicado en esa misma fecha en el Diario Oficial La Gaceta Number 31,922: convocó a la ciudadanía hondureña a las Elecciones Generales a celebrarse el día domingo veintinueve de noviembre del año dos mil nueve (29/11/2009), para elegir un Presidente y Designados a la Presidencia de la República, Diputados al Parlamento Centroamericano, Diputados al Congreso Nacional y Corporaciones Municipales.

CONSIDERANDO: Que de conformidad con la Constitución de la República y la Ley Electoral y de las Organizaciones Políticas, para la elección de Presidente y Designados a la Presidencia de la República, Diputados al Congreso Nacional en aquellos departamentos uninominales en razón de su volumen poblacional se aplica el sistema de mayoría simple, adoptándose también el principio de representación proporcional para Diputados al Congreso Nacional, Corporaciones Municipales y aplicando los cocientes y residuos electorales.

CONSIDERANDO: Que el sistema electoral hondureño se rige entre otros, por los principios de legitimidad, legalidad, libertad electoral, imparcialidad, igualdad, transparencia y honestidad en los procesos electorales.

CONSIDERANDO: Que conforme al informe que elaboró el Centro de Informática de este supremo organismo electoral, basado en los resultados obtenidos de las actas de cierre de los tres niveles electivos, transcritas en forma computarizada; el Tribunal Supremo Electoral practicó el Escrutinio General ordenando en el artículo 189 de la Ley Electoral y de las Organizaciones Políticas.

POR TANTO:

Este Tribunal Supremo Electoral en uso de sus atribuciones y en aplicación de los artículos 44, 46, 47, 51, 52, 202, 236, 237, 238, y 240 de la Constitución de la República; 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 9, 15, 61, 104, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 195, 198, 219, 226, 234 y demás aplicables de la Ley Electoral y de las Organizaciones Políticas; y 26 y 27 de la Ley de Municipalidades.-

ACUERDA:

EMITIR LA DECLARATORIA DE CANDIDATOS ELECTOS A CARGOS DE ELECCION POPULAR COMO RESULTADO EN LAS ELECCIONES GENERALES:

1.- En la ciudad de Tegucigalpa, Municipio del Distrito Central a los veintiún (21) días del mes de diciembre del dos mil nueve (2009) siendo las dos de la tarde (2:00 p.m.), reunidos los Magistrados: JOSE SAUL ESCOBAR ANDRADE, en su condición de Magistrado Presidente; DAVID ANDRÉS MATAMOROS BATSON, en su condición de Magistrado Propietario, ENRIQUE ORTEZ SEQUEIRA, en su condición de Magistrado Secretario, DENIS FERNANDO GOMEZ RODRIGUEZ, en su condición de Magistrado Suplente y ALEJANDRO MARTINEZ QUEZADA en su calidad de Secretario General; teniendo como propósito celebrar sesión extraordinaria para

emitir la declaratoria de Elecciones Generales del Proceso Electoral General, realizado el veintinueve (29) de noviembre del año 2009 para declarar a los candidatos electos a cargos de elección popular, en los niveles electivos de:

- a) Presidente de la República y Designados a la Presidencia de la República,
- b) Veinte Diputados Propietarios y Suplentes al Parlamento Centroamericano (PARLACEN) y Ciento veintiocho (128) Diputados Propietarios y sus respectivos suplentes, al Congreso Nacional y
- c) Doscientas noventa y ocho (298) Corporaciones Municipales.

2.- Que recibidas todas las actas de cierre de cada Mesa Electoral Receptora (MER) del nivel electivo presidencial, habiéndose efectuado las operaciones matemáticas en forma precisa y clara, en forma digital y computarizada, previo al análisis, verificación y sumatoria, contenidas en las mismas, se practicó el escrutinio general ordenado en la Ley, habiéndose determinado los siguientes resultados en el nivel electivo presidencial:

Partido Nacional de Honduras	
1,213,695 (56.56%)	
Partido Liberal de Honduras	
817,524 (38.09%)	
Partido Innovación y Unidad Social Demócrata	39,960
(1.86%)	
Partido Demócrata Cristiano de Honduras	38,413
(1.79%)	
Partido Unificación Democrática	<u>36,420</u>
(1.70%)	
Total votos válidos:	
2,146,012	
Total votos en blanco:	61,440
Total votos nulos:	<u>92,604</u>
Gran total de votos:	
2,300.056	

Y además se establecieron los resultados electorales en los niveles electivos de Diputados al Congreso Nacional y Corporaciones Municipales, para elegir los candidatos inscritos por las organizaciones políticas participantes en la contienda. En consecuencia, SE DECLARAN ELECTOS los ciudadanos y ciudadanas siguientes:

PRIMERO: Declarar electo como Presidente Constitucional de la República de Honduras por un período de cuatro (4) años, que se iniciará el veintisiete de enero del dos mil diez (27/01/2012) y terminará el veintisiete de enero del dos mil catorce (27/01/2014), al ciudadano:

PORFIRIO LOBO SOSA
Identidad N° 0201-1947-00264

Y como Designados a la Presidencia de la República de Honduras a los ciudadanos:

MARIA ANTONIETA GUILLEN VASQUEZ
Identidad N° 0801-1955-02886
SAMUEL ARMANDO REYES RENDON
Identidad N° 1311-1976-00208
VICTOR HUGO BARNICA ALVARADO
Identidad N° 0401-1949-00459

Por ser la planilla que alcanzó mayoría de votos, habiendo sido postulada por el Partido Nacional de Honduras.

SEGUNDO: Declarar electos Diputados Propietarios y Suplentes al Parlamento Centroamericano (PARLACEN) a los siguientes ciudadanos y ciudadanas:

DIPUTADOS AL PARLAMENTO CENTROAMERICANO

PROPIETARIOS

- | | | |
|----|--|-----------------|
| 1 | PARTIDO NACIONAL DE HONDURAS
ROBERTO CASTILLO LAINEZ | 0801-1976-06982 |
| 2 | PARTIDO NACIONAL DE HONDURAS
MAURO MEMBRENO TOSTA | 0801-1942-02823 |
| 3 | PARTIDO NACIONAL DE HONDURAS
JUAN CAROLOS ALVAREZ ARIAS | 0801-1968-02744 |
| 4 | PARTIDO NACIONAL DE HONDURAS
EMIL MAHFUZ HAWITT MEDRANO | 1804-1958-01543 |
| 5 | PARTIDO LIBERAL DE HONDURAS
JORGE ABUDOJ FRIXIONW | 1801-1980-12162 |
| 6 | PARTIDO NACIONAL DE HONDURAS
JULIO EDUARDO SARMIENTO GALINDO | 1519-1939-00177 |
| 7 | PARTIDO LIBERAL DE HONDURAS
GLORIA GUADALUPE OQUELI SOLORZANO | 0801-1961-00944 |
| 8 | PARTIDO NACIONAL DE HONDURAS
WILFREDO FRANCISCO CERRATO DURON | 0801-1945-03487 |
| 9 | PARTIDO LIBERAL DE HONDURAS
VIDAL ANTONIO FLORES | 0716-1940-00071 |
| 10 | PARTIDO NACIONAL DE HONDURAS
ROBERTO EMILIO ARGUETA REINA | 0801-1958-04973 |

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| 11 | PARTIDO LIBERAL DE HONDURAS
ARMANDO BARDALES PAZ | 0509-1948-00118 |
| 12 | PARTIDO NACIONAL DE HONDURAS
JOSE ARQUIMEDES MELGAR GUNERA | 0501-1968-10309 |
| 13 | PARTIDO LIBERAL DE HONDURAS
CARLOS ROBERTO MONTOYA CASTRO | 0801-1968-05429 |
| 14 | PARTIDO NACIONAL DE HONDURAS
CARLOS ERNESTO VARGAS PINEDA | 1601-1947-00139 |
| 15 | PARTIDO LIBERAL DE HONDURAS
ANGEL ANDRES MATUTY GUTIERREZ | 0801-1985-07337 |
| 16 | PARTIDO NACIONAL DE HONDURAS
OSCAR ARMANDO ESCALANTE AYALA | 1601-1958-00049 |
| 17 | PARTIDO LIBERAL DE HONDURAS
HECTOR VIDAL CERRATO CRUZ | 1501-1961-00679 |
| 18 | PARTIDO INOVACION Y UNIDAD
JORGE RAFEL AGUILAR PAREDES | 0801-1966-02858 |
| 19 | PARTIDO DEMOCRATA CRISTAINO
LUCAS EVANGELISTO AGUILERA PINEDA | 0605-1958-00105 |
| 20 | PARTIDO UNIFICACION DEMOCRATICA
ENGELS MARTIN PINEDA GARCIA | 0801-1961-01769 |

SUPLENTE

- | | | |
|---|---|-----------------|
| 1 | PARTIDO NACIONAL DE HONDURAS
RAFAEL ANTONIO DIERRA QUESADA | 0801-1987-16313 |
| 2 | PARTIDO NACIONAL DE HONDURAS
VILMA ARACELY AYALA BATRES | 0401-1967-00062 |
| 3 | PARTIDO NACIONAL DE HONDURAS
PEDRO MELVIN SANCHEZ VARGAS | 0801-1976-09374 |

4	PARTIDO NACIONAL DE HONDURAS MYRIAM SUAZO TORUNO	0506-1949-00084
5	PARTIDO LIBERAL DE HONDURAS ALEJANDRO VILLATORO AGUILAR	1708-1957-00015
6	PARTIDO NACIONAL DE HONDURAS BRAULIO MIGUEL CRUZ ASENSIO	0801-1955-01605
7	PARTIDO LIBERAL DE HONDURAS RAFAEL ANTONIO REYES RODAS	0506-1972-00070
8	PARTIDO NACIONAL DE HONDURAS JUAN CARLOS GARCIA MEDINA	0801-1964-03593
9	PARTIDO LIBERAL DE HONDURAS OSCAR JOSE MEJIA SANCHEZ	1001-1955-00074
10	PARTIDO NACIONAL DE HONDURAS GONZALO ARMANDO ARGENAL ZAVALA	1501-1960-00337
11	PARTIDO LIBERAL DE HONDURAS BERTILA ESPINOZA SALGADO	0801-1957-04259
12	PARTIDO NACIONAL DE HONDURAS WALTER NOE MALDONADO	0801-1972-09551
13	PARTIDO LIBERAL DE HONDURAS CARLOS HUMBERTO ROJAS BOURDETH	0704-1962-00287
14	PARTIDO NACIONAL DE HONDURAS JOSE SANTO SCRUIZ GARCIA	1303-1985-00152
15	PARTIDO LIBERAL DE HONDURAS ROBERTO ABIDE ABARCA	1703-1939-00019

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| 16 | PARTIDO NACIONAL DE HONDURAS
JOSE MANUEL MATUTE RODRIGUEZ | 1519-1949-00056 |
| 17 | PARTIDO LIBERAL DE HONDURAS
KARLA MELISSA EUCEDA FUNEZ | 0801-1979-06486 |
| 18 | PARTIDO NNOVACION Y UNIDAD
ROBERTO ANDONIE MEDINA | 0801-1951-03603 |
| 19 | PARTIDO DEMOCRATA CRISTIANO
CAROLOS AGUINALDO TURCIOS MATUTE | 1501-1958-00959 |
| 20 | PARTIDO UNIFICACION DEMOCRATICA
LISBETH ANAYANCI MANZANO RODRIGUEZZ | 0801-1961-01769 |

TERCERO: Declarar electos Diputados propietarios y sus respectivos suplentes al Congreso Nacional de la Republica de Honduras para un periodo de cuatro anos, que comienza el veintiuno de enero del año dos mil diez (21/01/2010) y termina el veintiuno de enero del dos mil catorce (21/01/2014) a los siguientes ciudadanos y ciudadanas.

DIPUTADOS AL CONGRESO NACIONAL

DEPARTAMENTO

ATLANTIDA

PROPIETARIOS

- | | | |
|---|---|-----------------|
| 1 | PARTIDO NACIONAL DE HONDURAS
RODOLFO IRIAS NAVAS | 0101-1949-00765 |
| 2 | PARTIDO NACIONAL DE HONDURAS
RAMON ANOTNIO LEVA BULNES | 0101-1948-00568 |
| 3 | PARTIDO LIBERAL DE HONDURAS
MARGARITA DABOUB SIKAFFI | 0101-1941-00133 |
| 4 | PARTIDO NACIONAL DE HONDURAS
MARCIO RENE ESPINAL CARDONA | 0101-1959-00171 |
| 5 | PARTIDO LIBERAL DE HONDURAS
MARIA ARACELY LEIVA PENA | 1619-1967-00068 |
| 6 | PARTIDO NACIONAL DE HONDURAS
DANIEL FLORES VELASQUEZ | 0107-1971-00894 |
| 7 | PARTIDO LIBERAL DE HONDURAS
GONZALO ANTONIO RIVERA | 0101-1950-00044 |
| 8 | PARTIDO DEMOCRATA CRISTIANO
JORGE ALBERTO ELVIR CRUZ | 0105-1966-00020 |

SUPLENTE

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|---|---|-----------------|
| 1 | PARTIDO NCAIONAL DE HONDURAS
CARMEN ESPERANZA RIVERA PAGOAGA | 0101-1968-00303 |
| 2 | PARTIDO NACIONAL DE HONDURAS
MARTA LUISA CHAVEZ AGUILAR | 0501-1949-02977 |

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|---|--|------------------------------------|
| 3 | PARTIDO LIBERAL DE HONDURAS 0104-1964-00143 | SANDRA
EVELIN FIGUEROA BANEGAS |
| 4 | PARTIDO NACIONAL DE HONDURAS 0105-1956-00162 | CAROLOS HUMBERTO BONILLA AGUIRIANO |
| 5 | PARTIDO LIBERAL DE HONDURAS 0803-1953-00129 | JUAN MATAMOROS TORRES |
| 6 | PARTIDO NACIONAL DE HONDURAS 0104-1963-00040 | ROSSEL HERNAN QUINONEZ ZELAYA |
| 7 | PARTIDO LIBERAL DE HONDURAS 0107-1961-01606 | CONSUELO BAUTISTA DIAZ |
| 8 | PARTIDO DEMOCRATACRISTIANO 0101-1985-01133 | ALDO FARIN ACOSTA SARMIENTO |

DEPARTAMENTO

COLON

PROPIETARIOS

- | | | |
|---|--|---------------------------------|
| 1 | PARTIDO NACIONAL DE HONDURAS 0209-1950-00107 | OSCAR RAMON NAJERA |
| 2 | PARTIDO LIBERAL DE HONDURAS 0209-1960-00233 | MIDENCE OQUELI MARTINEZ TURCIOS |
| 3 | PARTIDO NACIONAL DE HONDURAS 0208-1973-00621 | CARLOS RAMON AGUILAR GUIFARRO |
| 4 | PARTIDO LIBERAL DE HONDURAS 0208-1963-00862 | ENRRY RAMON SALINAS SARMIENTO |

DEPARTAMENTO

COMAYAGUA

PROPIETARIOS

- | | | |
|---|--|--------------------------------|
| 1 | PARTIDO NACIONAL DE HONDURAS 0301-1958-00426 | JOSE MARIA MARTINEZ VALENZUELA |
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2	PARTIDO NACIONAL DE HONDURAS MIGUEL EDGARDO MARTINEZ PINEDA	1305-1965-00110
3	PARTIDO LIBERAL DE HONDURAS VALENTIN SUAREZ OSEJO	0501-1941-01106
4	PARTIDO NACIONAL DE HONDURAS DENIS ROBERTO VELASQUEZ YANES	0301-1966-00444
5	PARTIDO LIBERAL DE HONDURAS OLMAN DANERY MALDONADO RUBIO	0801-1966-07484
6	PARTIDO NACIONAL DE HONDURAS WILFREDO BUSTILLO CASTELLANOS	0301-1958-00066
7	PARTIDO LIBERAL DE HONDURAS FABIAN DISCUA CARRANZA	0301-1955-00237

SUPLENTES

1	PARTIDO NACIONAL DE HONDURAS RAMON EUDORO CHACON CRUZ	0304-1949-00184
2	PARTIDO NACIONAL DE HONDURAS OSCAR EMIO CRUZ PINEDA	0318-1970-00338
3	PARTIDO LIBERAL DE HONDURAS GERARDO ANOTNIO MATA	0318-1956-00588
4	PARTIDO NACIONAL DE HONDURAS JUANA ESPERANZA MAJIA BONILLA	0319-1964-00114
5	PARTIDO LIBERAL DE HONDURAS JOSE ARMANDO CERROS CHAVEZ	0507-1973-00141
6	PARTIDO NACIONAL DE HONDURAS JUAN CAROLOS MORALES PACHECO	0318-1976-00558

- 7 PARTIDO LIBERAL DE HONDURAS 0501-1960-00391
EMILIO CRUZ MENEDEZ

DEPARTAMENTO

COPAN

PROPIETARIOS

- 1 PARTIDO NACIONAL DE HONDURAS 0410-1958-00236
JOSE VICENTE LEON ROJAS
- 2 PARTIDO NACIONAL DE HONDURAS 0403-1976-00181
JUAN DE JESUS MADRID DERAS
- 3 PARTIDO LIBERAL DE HONDURAS 0501-1965-02547
LISANDRO MAURICIO ARIAS AQUINO
- 4 PARTIDO LIBERAL DE HONDURAS 0318-1956-00588
GERARDO ANOTNIO MATA
- 5 PARTIDO LIBERAL DE HONDURAS 1401-1979-00664
MARCIO JUNIOR VEGA PINTO
- 6 PARTIDO LIBERAL DE HONDURAS 0404-1955-00191
JULIO CESAR GAMEZ INTERIANO
- 7 PARTIDO LIBERAL DE HONDURAS 0412-1954-00095
JOSE ANGEL SAAVEDRA POSADAS

SUPLENTES

- 1 PARTIDO NACIONAL DE HONDURAS 0420-1944-00028
RAFAEL ORLANDO MONGE REYES
- 2 PARTIDO NACIONAL DE HONDURAS 1412-1970-00094
JORGE HUMBERTO PINTO PORTILLO
- 3 PARTIDO LIBERAL DE HONDURAS 0420-1976-00053
CARLOS JAVIER ROMERO GONZALES

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|---|--|-----------------|
| 4 | PARTIDO NACIONAL DE HONDURAS
CARLOS ROBERTO GUEVARA VELASQUEZ | 0801-1971-04794 |
| 5 | PARTIDO LIBERAL DE HONDURAS
NORMA ARACELY AGUILAR CHACON | 0401-1970-00660 |
| 6 | PARTIDO NACIONAL DE HONDURAS
ELVIN FREDYS DIAZ LOPEZ | 0801-1963-03051 |
| 7 | PARTIDO LIBERAL DE HONDURAS
ELVIS EDGARDO LEMUS ESPANA | 0420-1967-00065 |

DEPARTAMENTO

CORTES

PROPIETARIOS

- | | | |
|---|--|-----------------|
| 1 | PARTIDO NACIONAL DE HONDURAS
ARMANDO CALIDONIO ALVARADO | 1804-1969-04723 |
| 2 | PARTIDO NACIONAL DE HONDURAS
HECTOR GUILLERMO GUILLEN GOMEZ | 0501-1950-01096 |
| 3 | PARTIDO NACIONAL DE HONDURAS
ALBERTO CHEDRANI CASTANEDA` | 0509-1957-00040 |
| 4 | PARTIDO NACIONAL DE HONDURAS
WELSY MILENA VASQUEZ LOPEZ | 0501-1970-07413 |
| 5 | PARTIDO NACIONAL DE HONDURAS
LORENA ENRIQUETA HERRERA ESTEVEZ | 0505-1969-00609 |
| 6 | PARTIDO LIBERAL DE HONDURAS
MARLON GUILLERMO LARA ORELLANA | 0501-1966-01921 |
| 7 | PARTIDO NACIONAL DE HONDURAS
ROXANA GERALDINA GONZALEZ MARMOL | 0501-1960-01565 |
| 8 | PARTIDO LIBERAL DE HONDURAS
ANGEL DARIO BANEGAS LEIVA | 0601-1969-07798 |

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| 9 | PARTIDO NACIONAL DE HONDURAS
JOSE DARIO GAMEZ PANCHAME | 1804-1955-00373 |
| 10 | PARTIDO LIBERAL DE HONDURAS
YANI BENJAMINROSENTHAL HIDALGO | 0501-1965-06001 |
| 11 | PARTIDO NACIONAL DE HONDURAS
BRENDA MERCEDES FLORES SERRANO | 05011972-08740 |
| 12 | PARTIDO LIBERAL DE HONDURAS
WENCESLAO LARA ORELLANA | 0501-1962-04904 |
| 13 | PARTIDO NACIONAL DE HONDURAS
ELISEO NOEL MEJIA CASTILLO | 0202-1948-00019 |
| 14 | PARTIDO LIBERAL DE HONDURAS
JACOBO JOSE REGALADO WEIZEMBLUT | 0501-1968-01928 |
| 15 | PARTIDO NACIONAL DE HONDURAS
YAUDET BURBARA CANAHUATI | 0501-1971-05663 |
| 16 | PARTIDO LIBERAL DE HONDURAS
NORMA HAYDEE CALDERON ARIAS | 1804-1967-00692 |
| 17 | PARTIDO NNOVACION Y UNIDAD
JOSE TORIBIO AGUILERA COELLO | 0501-1941-00372 |
| 18 | PARTIDO DEMOCRATA CRISTIANO
SADIA YARARDIN ARGUETA HERNANDEZ | 0507-1984-00134 |
| 19 | PARTIDO UNIFICACION DEMOCRATICA
EDWIN ROBERTO PAVON LEON | 0501-1962-06566 |
| 20 | PARTIDO NACIONAL DE HONDURAS
VICTORIA CARRASCO GARCIA | 0510-1946-00038 |

SUPLENTES

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|---|--|-----------------|
| 1 | PARTIDO NACIONAL DE HONDURAS
FRANCIS CAROLINA RODRIGUEZ VASQUEZ | 0501-1979-04180 |
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2	PARTIDO NACIONAL DE HONDURAS MARCK FREDERICK GOLDSTEIN ANHALT	0501-1973-09349
3	PARTIDO NACIONAL DE HONDURAS ALLAN WILMER AGUIRIANO	0506-1960-00996
4	PARTIDO NACIONAL DE HONDURAS MARCO AURELIO RAMIREZ SUAZO	0501-1950-00091
5	PARTIDO NACIONAL DE HONDURAS ANA AMINTA MADRID PAZ	0511-1962-00102
6	PARTIDO LIBERAL DE HONDURAS JORGE ALBERTO RAMOS RIVERA	1001-1948-00066
7	PARTIDO NACIONAL DE HONDURAS EDGARDO PINEDA MADRID	0501-1958-02231
8	PARTIDO LIBERAL DE HONDURAS ANIBAL ALEJANDRO BARROW MARADIAGA	0101-1985-00365
9	PARTIDO NACIONAL DE HONDURAS MAYNOR HUBERTO PINTO VALLE	1401-1975-00980
10	PARTIDO LIBERAL DE HONDURAS SADY FARID ANDONIE REYES	0502-1969-00998
11	PARTIDO NACIONAL DE HONDURAS FEISAL MUSA CANAHUATI GABRIE	0501-1974-05629
12	PARTIDO LIBERAL DE HONDURAS DEYSY ISABEL SUAZO MARADIAGA	0319-1960-00137
13	PARTIDO NACIONAL DE HONDURAS BESSY DORILA RIVERA BURGOS	1806-1957-00293
14	PARTIDO LIBERAL DE HONDURAS CARLOS ANTONIO MARTINEZ ZEPEDA	1401-1991-00182

15	PARTIDO NACIONAL DE HONDURAS MARCO ANTONIO HANDAL CUBERO	0501-1971-08769
16	PARTIDO LIBERAL DE HONDURAS LIDIA ROSA RODRIGUEZ BACA	0208-1958-00074
17	PARTIDO NNOVACION Y UNIDAD LILIA EDNA ORELLANA FLORES	0101-1954-00758
18	PARTIDO DEMOCRATA CRISTIANO DELMIS CAROLINA CENOL AMAYA	0501-1967-03909
19	PARTIDO UNIFICACION DEMOCRATICA MIGUEL FRNANDO RUIZ RAPALO	0501-1985-03308
20	PARTIDO NACIONAL DE HONDURAS JORGE MAURICIO GUTIERREZ COLLINS	0510-1979-02024

DEPARTAMENTO

CHOLUTECA

PROPIETARIOS

1	PARTIDO NACIONAL DE HONDURAS JUAN FRANCISCO ARGENAL ESPINAL	0601-1954-00081
2	PARTIDO NACIONAL DE HONDURAS GLADYS BERNARDA CASCO CRUZ	0611-1954-00360
3	PARTIDO LIBERAL DE HONDURAS YURY CRISTIAN SABAS GUTIERREZ	0601-1975-01002
4	PARTIDO NACIONAL DE HONDURAS MARRICIO OLIVA HERRERA	0801-1951-00931
5	PARTIDO LIBERAL DE HONDURAS CARLOS ALFREDO LARA WATSON	2801-1985-00215

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| 6 | PARTIDO NACIONAL DE HONDURAS
FREDY ESPINOZA MONDRAGON | 0605-1979-02928 |
| 7 | PARTIDO LIBERAL DE HONDURAS
MARIA BERTILIA ZEPEDA LAGOS | 0601-1975-02683 |
| 8 | PARTIDO NACIONAL DE HONDURAS
YESSENIA COELY ZELAYA GALEAS | 0601-1974-02501 |
| 9 | PARTIDO LIBERAL DE HONDURAS
JOSE LEON CASTILLO | 0606-1981-00575 |

SUPLENTES

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|---|--|-----------------|
| 1 | PARTIDO NACIONAL DE HONDURAS
HORACIO RAMON ORTEGA SANCHEZ | 0611-1948-00279 |
| 2 | PARTIDO NACIONAL DE HONDURAS
MARIA EMERITA BARDALES HERNANDEZ | 1701-1982-00355 |
| 3 | PARTIDO LIBERAL DE HONDURAS
JUAN CARLOS MARTINEZ | 0601-1965-01607 |
| 4 | PARTIDO NACIONAL DE HONDURAS
VICTOR HUGO ZUNIGA ARIAS | 0615-1964-00290 |
| 5 | PARTIDO LIBERAL DE HONDURAS
FREDY OMAR CHAVARRIA CASTILLO | 0601-1964-00051 |
| 6 | PARTIDO NACIONAL DE HONDURAS
NORMAN ALBERTO GALEANO MENDEZ | 0801-1963-03635 |
| 7 | PARTIDO LIBERAL DE HONDURAS
GARY RAMON MARADIAGA SORIANO | 0601-1986-02049 |
| 8 | PARTIDO NACIONAL DE HONDURAS
RODANIN PERALTA ESTRADA | 0609-1971-00040 |
| 9 | PARTIDO LIBERAL DE HONDURAS
SANTOS DAVID BETANCOURT | 0602-1964-00209 |

DEPARTAMENTO

EL PARAISO

PROPIETARIOS

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|---|---|-----------------|
| 1 | PARTIDO NACIONAL DE HONDURAS
JOSE CELIN DICUA ELVIR | 0826-1950-00046 |
| 2 | PARTIDO NACIONAL DE HONDURAS
WALTER ANTONIO CHAVEZ HERNANDEZ | 0701-1971-00179 |
| 3 | PARTIDO LIBERAL DE HONDURAS
RAMIRO ADALID CHACON FERRUFINO | 0702-1952-00082 |
| 4 | PARTIDO NACIONAL DE HONDURAS
MARIA TERESA CHAVEZ LEZAMA | 0704-1953-00243 |
| 5 | PARTIDO LIBERAL DE HONDURAS
MARIO EDGARDO SEGURA AROCA | 0704-1966-00520 |
| 6 | PARTIDO NACIONAL DE HONDURAS
ABRAHAM KAFATI DIAZ | 0703-1948-00285 |

SUPLENTE

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|---|---|-----------------|
| 1 | PARTIDO NACIONAL DE HONDURAS
REINA EMPERATRIZ FLORES | 0704-1984-00175 |
| 2 | PARTIDO NACIONAL DE HONDURAS
AGUSTIN GERMAN LAGOS | 0703-1946-00509 |
| 3 | PARTIDO LIBERAL DE HONDURAS
SANTOS SEFERINO DURAN AGUILAR | 0714-1964-0041 |
| 4 | PARTIDO NACIONAL DE HONDURAS
MARISABEL DEL CARMEN FERRUFINO FLORES | 0703-1971-00740 |
| 5 | PARTIDO LIBERAL DE HONDURAS
JUAN BAUTISTA ALVARENGA CACERES | 0704-1959-00509 |

6 PARTIDO NACIONAL DE HONDURAS 0703-1975-01650
SARA ISMELA MEDINA GALO

DEPARTAMENTO

FRANCISCO MORAZAN

PROPIETARIOS

1 PARTIDO NACIONAL DE HONDURAS 0801-1973-12496
OSCAR ARTURO ALVAREZ GUERRERO

2 PARTIDO NACIONAL DE HONDURAS 0801-1958-03886
NASRY JUAN ASFURA ZABLAH

3 PARTIDO NACIONAL DE HONDURAS 0801-1963-03130
ANTONIO CESAR RIVERA CALLEJAS

4 PARTIDO NACIONAL DE HONDURAS 0101-1947-00133
JOSE OSWALDO RAMOS SOTO

5 PARTIDO NACIONAL DE HONDURAS 0801-1977-06660
LENA KARYN GUTIERREZ AREVALO

6 PARTIDO NACIONAL DE HONDURAS 0801-1971-0635
NELLY KARINA JEREZ CABALLERO

7 PARTIDO NACIONAL DE HONDURAS 0801-1965-09673
ROSSEL RENAN INESTROZA HERNANDEZ

8 PARTIDO LIBERAL DE HONDURAS 0801-1966-03585
JARIEY WALDINA PAZ

9 PARTIDO NACIONAL DE HONDURAS 0801-1974-12927
RIGOBERTO CHANG CASTILLO

10 PARTIDO LIBERAL DE HONDURAS 0501-1963-02289
PERLA SIMONS MORALES

11 PARTIDO NACIONAL DE HONDURAS 0501-1976-08482
MARIO ALEXANDER BARAHONA MARTINEZ

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| 12 | PARTIDO LIBERAL DE HONDURAS
MARCIA FACUSSE ANDONIE | 0801-1965-04211 |
| 13 | PARTIDO NACIONAL DE HONDURAS
JUAN FERNANDO LOBO PINEDA | 0801-1973-00771 |
| 14 | PARTIDO LIBERAL DE HONDURAS
YADIRA ESPERANZA BENDANA FLORES | 0801-1968-05881 |
| 15 | PARTIDO NACIONAL DE HONDURAS
ALBA NORA GUNERA OSORIO | 0615-1941-00075 |
| 16 | PARTIDO INNOVACION Y UNIDAD
MARIO ERNESTO RIVERA VASQUEZ | 0816-1953-00193 |
| 17 | PARTIDO LIBERAL DE HONDURAS
MARCO ANTONIO ANDINO FLORES | 0818-1955-00025 |
| 18 | PARTIDO DEMOCRATA CRISTIANO
JUAN RAMON VELASQUEZ NAZAR | 1701-1938-00097 |
| 19 | PARTIDO UNIFICACION DEMOCRATICA
MARVIN PONCE SAUCEDA | 0801-1962-08976 |
| 20 | PARTIDO NACIONAL DE HONDURAS
JOSE RODOLFO ZELAYA PORTILLO | 0801-1968-05368 |
| 21 | PARTIDO INNOVACION Y UNIDAD
GERMAN EDGARDO LEITZELAR VISAURRETA | 1601-1945-00141 |
| 22 | PARTIDO LIBERAL DE HONDURAS
JOSE SIMON AZCONA BOCOCK | 0101-1972-00960 |
| 23 | PARTIDO DEMOCRATA CRISTIANO
AUGUSTO DOMINGO CRUZ ASENSIO | 0801-1961-04596 |

SUPLENTES

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|---|---|-----------------|
| 1 | PARTIDO NACIONAL DE HONDURAS
MARLON RAMSSES TABORA MUNOZ | 0401-1969-00273 |
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| 2 | PARTIDO NACIONAL DE HONDURAS
JULIO CESAR NOLASCO BAUTISTA | 1208-1964-00213 |
| 3 | PARTIDO NACIONAL DE HONDURAS
MARIO ROBERTO ZELAYA ROYAS | 0501-1968-06209 |
| 4 | PARTIDO NACIONAL DE HONDURAS
RODIMIRO MEJIA MERINO | 1702-1982-00334 |
| 5 | PARTIDO NACIONAL DE HONDURAS
RICARDO ANTONIO DIAS ACEITUNO | 0801-1966-00319 |
| 6 | PARTIDO NACIONAL DE HONDURAS
LEONEL ALEJANDRO GIANNINI ESPINAL | 0001-1982-03535 |
| 7 | PARTIDO NACIONAL DE HONDURAS
HECTOR VIRGILIO MARTINEZ LOZANO | 1802-1981-00056 |
| 8 | PARTIDO LIBERAL DE HONDURAS
DANIELA DEL CARMEN REYNAUD REYES | 0801-1979-07147 |
| 9 | PARTIDO NACIONAL DE HONDURAS
ERICK RICARDO AMADOR AGUILERA | 0703-1978-02367 |
| 10 | PARTIDO LIBERAL DE HONDURAS
GABRIELA MARIA PINEDA VAN DYKE | 0801-1965-05700 |
| 11 | PARTIDO NACIONAL DE HONDURAS
MARIO GUILLERMO AGUILAR IZAGUIRRE | 0716-1965-00138 |
| 12 | PARTIDO LIBERAL DE HONDURAS
JORGE ALEJANDRO ALDANA ACEITUNO | 0801-1938-00592 |
| 13 | PARTIDO NACIONAL DE HONDURAS
KARLA TERESA LOPEZ VALLADARES | 0615-1966-00411 |
| 14 | PARTIDO LIBERAL DE HONDURAS
SALVADOR VIDESMUNDO CABRERA REYES | 1001-1965-00086 |
| 15 | PARTIDO NACIONAL DE HONDURAS
JOSE ANGEL HERRERA BARAHONA | 0801-1963-02806 |

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| 16 | PARTIDO INNOVACION Y UNIDAD
DELMY ARACELY ORDONEZ HERNANDEZ | 0816-1974-01419 |
| 17 | PARTIDO LIBERAL DE HONDURAS
ADELA PALACIOS IRACHEZ | 0501-1952-02746 |
| 18 | PARTIDO DEMOCRATA CRISTIANO
FRANCISCA CANALES AMADOR | 0501-1959-06038 |
| 19 | PARTIDO UNIFICACION DEMOCRATICA
CARLOS ALEJANDRO HERNANDEZ SOTO | 0801-1986-15934 |
| 20 | PARTIDO NACIONAL DE HONDURAS
CORINA DOLORES ALVARADO LAGOS | 0801-1950-01905 |
| 21 | PARTIDO INNOVACION Y UNIDAD
ARTURO SUAREZ MOYA | 0107-1984-01247 |
| 22 | PARTIDO LIBERAL DE HONDURAS
ENRIQUE RODRIGUEZ BURCHARD | 1701-1966-00963 |
| 23 | PARTIDO DEMOCRATA CRISTIANO
FREDDY MICHELL FOLGAR IRULA | 0801-1979-13954 |

DEPARTAMENTO

GRACIAS A DIOS

PROPIETARIOS

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|---|---|-----------------|
| 1 | PARTIDO NACIONAL DE HONDURAS
MAYLO WOOD GRANWELL | 0902-1963-00046 |
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SUPLENTE

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|---|--|-----------------|
| 1 | PARTIDO NACIONAL DE HONDURAS
ANTONIA ARRECHAVALA TAMSIN | 0901-1963-00027 |
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DEPARTAMENTO

INTIBUCA

PROPIETARIOS

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|---|--|-----------------|
| 1 | PARTIDO NACIONAL DE HONDURAS
ELDEN VASQUEZ | 1002-1962-00064 |
| 2 | PARTIDO NACIONAL DE HONDURAS
MIGUEL ANGEL GAMEZ | 1007-1954-00244 |
| 3 | PARTIDO LIBERAL DE HONDURAS
FELIPE ZUNIGA DEL CID | 1208-1947-00160 |

SUPLENTES

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|---|---|-----------------|
| 1 | PARTIDO NACIONAL DE HONDURAS
ALEXIS DANILO TREJO HERNANDEZ | 1003-1964-00418 |
| 2 | PARTIDO NACIONAL DE HONDURAS
MARIA ONEYDA ALEMAN VASQUEZ | 1315-1980-00260 |
| 3 | PARTIDO LIBERAL DE HONDURAS
JAVIER HERNANDEZ | 1008-1976-00023 |

DEPARTAMENTO

ISLAS DE LA BAHIA

PROPIETARIOS

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|---|---|-----------------|
| 1 | PARTIDO NACIONAL DE HONDURAS
GEORGE ROMEO SILVESTRI FERREZ | 0101-1950-00304 |
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SUPLENTES

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|---|---|-----------------|
| 1 | PARTIDO NACIONAL DE HONDURAS
MARIO ALFREDO PINEL ROSALES | 0501-1972-06747 |
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DEPARTAMENTO

LA PAZ

PROPIETARIOS

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|---|--|-----------------|
| 1 | PARTIDO NACIONAL DE HONDURAS
GLADIS AURORA LOPEZ CALDERON | 1208-1960-00041 |
| 2 | PARTIDO LIBERAL DE HONDURAS
MANUEL IVAN FIALLOS RODAS | 0801-1969-05268 |
| 3 | PARTIDO NACIONAL DE HONDURAS
JOSE JUAN RIVERA RAMOS | 1201-1968-00364 |

SUPLENTES

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|---|--|-----------------|
| 1 | PARTIDO NACIONAL DE HONDURAS
JOSE TRINIDAD SUAZO BULNES | 1201-1963-00008 |
| 2 | PARTIDO LIBERAL DE HONDURAS
JOSE RENE OSORIO MEJIA | 1218-1968-00030 |
| 3 | PARTIDO NACIONAL DE HONDURAS
RAUL EDGARDO BULNES BARAHONA | 1201-1983-00411 |

DEPARTAMENTO

LEMPIRA

PROPIETARIOS

- | | | |
|---|---|-----------------|
| 1 | PARTIDO NACIONAL DE HONDURAS
JUAN ORLANDO HERNANDEZ ALVARADO | 1301-1968-00305 |
| 2 | PARTIDO NACIONAL DE HONDURAS
JUAN CARLOS VALENZUELA MOLINA | 0401-1970-01071 |
| 3 | PARTIDO LIBERAL DE HONDURAS
ERICK MAURICIO RODRIGUEZ GAVARRETE | 0801-1968-01147 |

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| 4 | PARTIDO NACIONAL DE HONDURAS
SALVADOR VALERIANO PINEDA | 0401-1981-00354 |
| 5 | PARTIDO LIBERAL DE HONDURAS
JOSE TEOFILO ENAMORADO CARCAMO | 1305-1963-00086 |

SUPLENTES

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|---|---|-----------------|
| 1 | PARTIDO NACIONAL DE HONDURAS
GUSTAVO ALBERTO PEREZ CRUZ | 0801-1971-07972 |
| 2 | PARTIDO NACIONAL DE HONDURAS
ABRAHAM ALVARENGA URBINA | 1312-1974-00146 |
| 3 | PARTIDO LIBERAL DE HONDURAS
MARCO ANTONIO GOSSELIN ANDRADE | 1321-1949-00034 |
| 4 | PARTIDO NACIONAL DE HONDURAS
AGAPITO ALEXANDER RODRIGUEZ ESCOBAR | 1312-1977-00234 |
| 5 | PARTIDO LIBERAL DE HONDURAS
JOSE NAUN GAMEZ CARCAMO | 1317-1961-00173 |

DEPARTAMENTO

OCOTEPEQUE

PROPIETARIOS

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|---|---|-----------------|
| 1 | PARTIDO NACIONAL DE HONDURAS
ROMAN VILLEDA AGUILAR | 1411-1963-00117 |
| 2 | PARTIDO LIBERAL DE HONDURAS
LUIS RIGOBERTO SANTOS PORTILLO | 1416-1960-00116 |

SUPLENTES

- 1 PARTIDO NACIONAL DE HONDURAS 1401-1979-00148
EDGAR JAVIER MADRID CHINCHILLA
- 2 PARTIDO LIBERAL DE HONDURAS 1401-1984-00531
HUGO RICARDO HERNANDEZ

DEPARTAMENTO

OLANCHO

PROPIETARIOS

- 1 PARTIDO NACIONAL DE HONDURAS 1519-1979-00101
REINALDO ANTONIO SANCHEZ RIVERA
- 2 PARTIDO NACIONAL DE HONDURAS 1522-1968-00021
LUIS JAVIER MENOCA FUNES
- 3 PARTIDO LIBERAL DE HONDURAS 1517-1977-00033
FREDY RENAN NAJERA MONTOYA
- 4 PARTIDO NACIONAL DE HONDURAS 1503-1955-00077
JOSE FRANCISCO RIVERA HERNANDEZ
- 5 PARTIDO LIBERAL DE HONDURAS 1501-1972-00376
ELMAN JOAL SANDOVAL SABONGE
- 6 PARTIDO NACIONAL DE HONDURAS 1503-1981-00615
GILLIAM GUIFARRO MONTES DE OCA
- 7 PARTIDO DEMOCRATA CRISTIANO 1506-1972-00049
ORLE ANIBAL SOLIS MERAZ

SUPLENTES

- 1 PARTIDO NACIONAL DE HONDURAS 0607-1954-00174
LUIS BERRIOS SEGOVIA
- 2 PARTIDO NACIONAL DE HONDURAS 1501-1984-02048
DENNIS LIZANDRO MEJIA ZELAYA
- 3 PARTIDO LIBERAL DE HONDURAS 1708-1955-00055
CARMEN VASQUEZ
- 4 PARTIDO NACIONAL DE HONDURAS 1501-1956-00414
SANDRA ABELINA GARCIA SALGADO
- 5 PARTIDO LIBERAL DE HONDURAS 1503-1965-00226
RAUL EDGARDO CERNA SINCLAIR
- 6 PARTIDO NACIONAL DE HONDURAS 1501-1975-00279
FRANCISCO AMILCAR ZAVALA REYES
- 7 PARTIDO DEMOCRATA CRISTIANO 1501-1952-00512
LORENZA DEL CARMEN AGUILAR GALEANO

DEPARTAMENTO

SANTA BARBARA

PROPIETARIOS

- 1 PARTIDO NACIONAL DE HONDURAS 1618-1952-00110
MARTHA CONCEPCION FIGUEROA TORREZ
- 2 PARTIDO NACIONAL DE HONDURAS 0406-1964-00072
ROLANDO DUBON BUESO
- 3 PARTIDO LIBERAL DE HONDURAS 1611-1963-00092
VICTOR ROLANDO SABILLON SABILLON
- 4 PARTIDO NACIONAL DE HONDURAS 1601-1939-00297
DONALDO ERNESTO REYES AVELAR
- 5 PARTIDO LIBERAL DE HONDURAS 1626-1967-00361
JESUS DAGOBERTO PERDOMO CHAVEZ
- 6 PARTIDO NACIONAL DE HONDURAS 1601-1975-00591
MARIO ALONSO PEREZ LOPEZ
- 7 PARTIDO LIBERAL DE HONDURAS 1611-1962-00058
DENNY S ANTONIO SANCHEZ FERNANDEZ
- 8 PARTIDO NACIONAL DE HONDURAS 1606-1964-00140
CLAUDIO ROBERTO PERDOMO INTERIANO

- 9 PARTIDO UNIFICACION DEMOCRATICA 1608-1969-00118
SERGIO ARTURO CASTELLANOS PERDOMO

SUPLENTE

- | | | |
|---|---|-----------------|
| 1 | PARTIDO NACIONAL DE HONDURAS
GONZALO JOSE RIVERA MEDRANO | 1620-1977-00379 |
| 2 | PARTIDO NACIONAL DE HONDURAS
CESAR ENRIQUE HANDAL FERNANDEZ | 0501-1973-07055 |
| 3 | PARTIDO LIBERAL DE HONDURAS
SONIA ARGENTINA FAJARDO REGALADO | 0107-1959-00758 |
| 4 | PARTIDO NACIONAL DE HONDURAS
JUAN JOSE ORDONEZ | 1621-1947-00071 |
| 5 | PARTIDO LIBERAL DE HONDURAS
MIGUAEL ANGEL ARITA PAZ | 0501-1973-06109 |
| 6 | PARTIDO NACIONAL DE HONDURAS
ROGER DANILO ALCANTARA PEREZ | 1313-1966-00512 |
| 7 | PARTIDO LIBERAL DE HONDURAS
CESAR NICHOLAS ALEGRIA MERCADO | 1607-1973-00169 |
| 8 | PARTIDO NACIONAL DE HONDURAS
JOSE ROSENDO MUNOZ TROCHEZ | 1608-1962-00020 |
| 9 | PARTIDO UNIFICACION DEMOCRATICA
OSCAR MANUEL DIAZ LANZA | 0801-1984-13265 |

DEPARTAMENTO

VALLE

PROPIETARIOS

- 1 PARTIDO NACIONAL DE HONDURAS 1707-1961-00450
ANA JULIA GARCIA VILLALOBOS
- 2 PARTIDO LIBERAL DE HONDURAS 1706-1964-00655
JOSE ALFREDO SAAVEDRA PAZ
- 3 PARTIDO NACIONAL DE HONDURAS 1801-1982-14014
JOSE TOMAS ZAMBRANO MOLINA
- 4 PARTIDO LIBERAL DE HONDURAS 1701-1969-00405
ELEAZAR ALEXANDER JUAREZ SARABIA

SUPLENTE

- 1 PARTIDO NACIONAL DE HONDURAS 1707-1992-00245
JUAN CARLOS RIBOT FONT
- 2 PARTIDO LIBERAL DE HONDURAS 0704-1963-00517
MARIO ULISES BUSTAMANTE CARCAMO
- 3 PARTIDO NACIONAL DE HONDURAS 1709-1972-00167
EVER ONAN HERNANDEZ LAZO
- 4 PARTIDO LIBERAL DE HONDURAS 3709-1985-00005
SANTOS CATALINO CANALES ZELAYA

DEPARTAMENTO

YORO

PROPIETARIOS

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|---|--|-----------------|
| 1 | PARTIDO NACIONAL DE HONDURAS
OSCAR LORLANDO BURGOS | 1801-1957-00051 |
| 2 | PARTIDO LIBERAL DE HONDURAS
JOSE TOMAS PONCE POSAS | 1807-1952-00584 |
| 3 | PARTIDO NACIONAL DE HONDURAS
JUAN CARLOS MOLINA PUERTO | 1807-1971-00821 |
| 4 | PARTIDO LIBERAL DE HONDURAS
SELVIN EFRAIN LAINEZ SEVILLA | 1804-1983-01144 |
| 5 | PARTIDO NACIONAL DE HONDURAS
ROBERTO GAMEZ PANCHAME | 1804-1950-01131 |
| 6 | PARTIDO LIBERAL DE HONDURAS
JOSE ARNULFO LOPEZ | 1804-1980-04537 |
| 7 | PARTIDO NACIONAL DE HONDURAS
MILTON JESUS PUERTO OSEGUERA | 1807-1968-01665 |
| 8 | PARTIDO LIBERAL DE HONDURAS
JUAN RAMON MORALES TURCIOS | 1804-1954-01717 |
| 9 | PARTIDO UNIFICACION DEMOCRATICA
HIPOLITA GRACIELA RODRIGUEZ | 1809-1925-00003 |

SUPLENTE

- | | | |
|---|--|-----------------|
| 1 | PARTIDO NACIONAL DE HONDURAS
JEFFREY ALEXANDER FLORES CHAVARRIA | 1804-1981-04087 |
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- 2 PARTIDO LIBERAL DE HONDURAS 1406-1957-00093
JOSE VIVIAN PORTILLO RAMIREZ
- 3 PARTIDO NACIONAL DE HONDURAS 1807-1981-02160
FAUSTINO LOZANO DUARTE
- 4 PARTIDO LIBERAL DE HONDURAS 1804-1969-00576
SANDRA ELIZABETH BARDALES TORRES
- 5 PARTIDO NACIONAL DE HONDURAS 1804-1950-00022
ROBERTO HAWIT MEDRANO
- 6 PARTIDO LIBERAL DE HONDURAS 0506-1952-00596
ENRIQUE ORLANDO CANO PALMA
- 7 PARTIDO NACIONAL DE HONDURAS 1801-1954-00156
NAHIN URBINA URTECHO
- 8 PARTIDO LIBERAL DE HONDURAS 1514-1962-00013
JOSE MAURICIO ROSALES CARDOZA
- 9 PARTIDO UNIFICACION DEMOCRATICA 1807-1950-00725
HECTOR DARIO MARTINEZ SOLIZ

E. Regulations for National and International Observation of the General Elections (Translation Provided by the Supreme Electoral Tribunal of Honduras)

REGULATIONS FOR THE ELECTORAL OBSERVATION

CONSIDERING: For everything related to electoral procedures, there will be an autonomous and independent Supreme Electoral Tribunal (TSE) with jurisdiction throughout the Republic.

CONSIDERING: The Honduran electoral system is based on principles of legitimacy, universality, freedom of elections, fairness, transparency and honesty in the electoral process.

CONSIDERING: It is the function of the TSE to issue regulations, instructions, agreements and resolutions for its operation.

THEREFORE:

In exercise of the powers that are vested and in application of Articles 51 and 52 of the Constitution of the Republic, Articles 1, 2, numerals 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 9, Article 15, paragraph 1, Article 177 and other applicable requirements of Law on Elections and Political Organizations.

AGREES

To Issue the following Regulations:

**NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL OBSERVATION
DURING THE GENERAL ELECTION**

TITLE I

CHAPTER I

THE NATURE, PURPOSE AND PRINCIPLES OF ELECTORAL OBSERVATION

Article 1. The observation of elections is an activity to be developed by national or foreign, public or private organizations, in an impartial, thorough, and independent way.

Article 2. Electoral observations may have no legal effect on the electoral process and its results. This implies that national or foreign, public or private organizations that act as observers in the electoral process may not be awarded such powers that legally correspond to the Supreme Electoral Tribunal.

Article 3. To achieve the purposes set forth in Article 1, election observation missions should be based on the following principles:

- a) Respect for the Constitution of the Republic and the laws.
- b) Impartiality.
- c) Neutrality.
- d) Non-interference.
- e) Non-binding criteria.

Article 4. The following categories of observers to the electoral process are established:

- a) National Observer;
- b) International Observer;
- c) Observers of Electoral Bodies;

Article 5. The status of election observer in the electoral process of 2009 may only be acquired by formal invitation or request. It is effective when authorized and registered in the Registry Book of Supreme Electoral Tribunal.

TITLE II
CHAPTER I

**NATIONAL OBSERVATION OF ACCREDITATION,
PROHIBITIONS AND FACILITIES**

Article 6. National organizations interested in participating in the electoral observation process must submit to the Supreme Electoral Tribunal an application form (provided by the TSE), accompanied by the following documents:

- 1) Affidavit. This format will be supplied by the Supreme Electoral Tribunal;
- 2) Electoral Observation plan;
- 3) List of candidates for the mission.

National Observer Candidates must be citizens currently in possession and enjoyment of their civil rights.

Article 7. Accredited National Observers have the right to free movement in order to observe polling places and electoral booths, and ensure that correct procedures are observed during the following activities:

1. Integration of the Bureau.
2. Arrival of electoral materials.
3. Opening up the process.
4. Proceedings of the vote.
5. Closure of the vote.
6. Scrutiny.
7. Drafting of the Closing and Certification of Results.
8. Transmission of Preliminary Electoral Results (PERT).
9. Return of material to the TSE.
10. Moving the election documents to the Municipal Electoral Tribunals, departmental and towards the Supreme Electoral Tribunal.

11. Access to municipal and departmental electoral courts to witness that the counting is carried out in these units.

No observer can perform these activities at the Electoral Booth where they vote.

Article 8. It is prohibited for domestic observers to:

- Interfere with or hinder the members of the Electoral Booth in the exercise of their functions.
- Externalize any expression of insult or defamation against institutions, electoral authorities, Political Parties, internal groups, candidates.
- Make proselytizing remarks of any kind or demonstrate for or against a party, internal groups, or candidates.
- Make any declarations by any means of social communication on the figures of election results before the Supreme Electoral Tribunal has announced its own results.
- Adulterate the credentials or any other documentation provided by the Supreme Electoral Tribunal.

Article 9. National Observers will observe the vote only in their respective Electoral Booth according to the National Census and fulfilling the requirements for that event.

Article 10. Reports submitted by organizations accredited as election observers have no legal effect on the electoral process and its outcomes. A copy must be delivered to the Supreme Electoral Tribunal.

Article 11. The credentials issued by the Supreme Electoral Tribunal, under the specifications designated to the mission by them, are the only documents that grant election observer status.

TITLE III
CHAPTER I

INTERNATIONAL OBSERVATION

Article 12. The purpose of this regulation is to regulate the conduct by which election observers must abide in the performance of their duties during the electoral process in which the Political Parties and Independent Candidates will select their candidates for elective office.

Article 13. The international observation is based on compliance with the following principles and duties of observers to:

- a) Respect the sovereignty of the Honduran state and international human rights standards.
- b) Respect the laws of the country and the authorities of electoral bodies.
- c) Follow all lawful instructions issued by government authorities, security and the country's electoral.
- d) Attend all mandatory meetings of the observation mission for training purposes or to give or receive information.
- e) Maintain at all times a strict political impartiality; observers should not perform any activity that could reasonably be perceived as favoring or providing partisan advantage to any political contender.
- f) Avoid obstruction of elections.
- g) Submit the application for accreditation to International Observers project of attention, provide documents and information set forth in the relevant articles to Chapter IV of this Regulation and carry the ID card.
- h) Display the ID provided by the observation mission for the elections to which they represent and the credentials issued by the Supreme Electoral Tribunal.
- i) Refrain from making personal comments about their observations or conclusions to the media or the general public before the mission presents its final report.

- j) Maintain adequate personal conduct.
- k) Observe objectivity, accuracy and discretion in dealing with the information gathered, analysis and evaluation.
- l) Refrain from engaging in proselytizing and political contention.
- m) Conduct observation activities in a serious, respectful, responsible and impartial manner.
- n) Refrain from transmitting or disseminating preliminary results of the process observed.
- o) Not ask for official documents from members of the Electoral Booth.
- p) Cooperate with other international observers.
- q) To maintain objectivity and fairness in its manifestations and behavior and professionalism to draw conclusions and make recommendations.
- r) To submit a report on the monitoring exercise carried out, to be forwarded to the international observers Project for Attention, which subsequently will inform the Supreme Electoral Tribunal.
- s) Not interfere in affairs of state reserved for citizens of Honduras.
- t) Those being identified for national observers are applicable to international observer.

CHAPTER II

THE OBSERVATION MISSION AND INTERNATIONAL OBSERVERS

Article 14. The International Observatory will begin after communication of accreditation of observers and officially conclude with the completion of the evaluation and the report of the process.

Article 15. The International Monitoring shall include the monitoring of the electoral process, their objective analysis, and professional conclusions.

Article 16. For International Observers, all duly accredited foreign citizens in the exercise of their functions, are within the following circumstances:

- a) Representatives of international organizations;
- b) Representatives of foreign governments and legislative bodies;
- c) Representatives of foreign electoral bodies;
- d) Representatives of outside political groups;
- e) Diplomatic representatives accredited to the Republic of Honduras;
- f) Representatives of academic institutions and research at higher level;
- g) Representatives of private institutions or nongovernmental associations engaged in foreign or specialized activities related to the political arena or in the defense and promotion of human rights;
- h) Foreign personalities who enjoy prestige and recognition for their contribution to peace, international development or for their humanistic, scientific or technological contributions.

CHAPTER III

THE CLASSIFICATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL OBSERVERS

Article 17. It establishes the following classification of International Observers:

- a) Invited observers
- b) Visitor Observers

Article 18. Invited visitors will include the representatives of Electoral Organizations, subscribers of international protocols, conventions, agreements or any other international instrument to which Honduras is a party.

The Supreme Electoral Tribunal may also invite and accredit representatives of governments, parliaments, institutions or organizations and personalities in general.

Article 19. Establishes as visitor observers the foreign personalities accredited individually or collectively to meet the requirements and procedures in this regulation.

CHAPTER IV

ACCREDITATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL OBSERVERS

Article 20. The accreditation application or form will be done through official documents issued by the Supreme Electoral Tribunal, which will be made available to the agencies involved in the process of election observation and / or submitted with the letter of invitation.

Interested organizations shall forward the application with a minimum of 15 calendar days prior to arrival in the country.

Article 21. Diplomats accredited in the country may act as observers and their function is governed by the provisions of the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations and the provisions under this Regulation as they are applicable.

Members of these diplomatic observers will be classified as visitors, on their request.

Article 23. The Supreme Electoral Tribunal will issue the corresponding credential that certifies the international observer's status.

Article 22. It's the duty of the Election Observation Project to resolve requests for accreditation of international observers.

Article 23. The Supreme Electoral Tribunal will issue the corresponding credential that certifies the international observer's status.

This credential must be carried by each observer in a visible place during the electoral observation.

CHAPTER V

ABOUT INTERNATIONAL OBSERVERS

Article 24. Observers may:

- a) Carry identification that accredits them as an international observer.
- b) Observe the different phases of the election process as concerned.
- c) Access the Electoral Booth (MER) to be installed, subject to authorization by the MER to observe the vote and the respective scrutiny.
- d) Freely communicate with all participating organizations or actors in the process.
- e) Obtain the cooperation necessary for the exercise of their functions and to inform the Supreme Electoral Tribunal of every problem they notice.

Article 25. International observers will evaluate the process observed under the guidance of the Center for Electoral Assistance and Promotion (CAPEL), in his capacity as Executive Secretary of the Interamerican Union of Electoral Organizations (UNIORE).

CHAPTER VII

FINAL DISPOSITIONS

Article 26. Observers who misuse their accreditation or infringe any of the obligations or prohibitions set forth in this regulation, thereby empower the Supreme Electoral Tribunal to immediately cancel its approval and, after a reasoned decision, to be notified to the agency or institution represented, and will be subject to legal action as the law requires. The accreditation of the International Observer cease the day the observer leaves Honduran territory, without prejudice to the legal proceedings that could lead to their performance.



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