

BRAZIL

**MULTIPHASE PROGRAM SUPPORTING ELECTRONIC
LEGISLATIVE DEVELOPMENT IN BRAZIL (INTERLEGIS II) /
*E-LEGISLATIVO***

(BR-L1068)

LOAN PROPOSAL

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Electronic Links and References	
Basic socioeconomic data	http://www.iadb.org/RES/index.cfm?fuseaction=externallinks.countrydata
Status of loans in execution and loans approved	http://opsws3.reg.iadb.org/idbdocswebservices/getDocument.aspx?DOCNUM=664522
Tentative lending program	http://opsws3.reg.iadb.org/idbdocswebservices/getDocument.aspx?DOCNUM=664523
Procurement plan	http://opsws3.reg.iadb.org/idbdocswebservices/getDocument.aspx?DOCNUM=852482
Report on the Project Risk Analysis exercise	http://opsws3.reg.iadb.org/idbdocswebservices/getDocument.aspx?DOCNUM=844811
Model agreement	http://opsws3.reg.iadb.org/idbdocswebservices/getDocument.aspx?DOCNUM=844498
Membership request form for the InterLegis program	http://opsws3.reg.iadb.org/idbdocswebservices/getDocument.aspx?DOCNUM=844501

ABBREVIATIONS

AHP	Analytic Hierarchy Process
AWP	Annual work plan
CNPJ	Cadastro Nacional da Pessoa Jurídica [National Registry of Legal Entities]
FAST	Financial-Accounting Support Team
IBGE	Instituto Brasileiro de Geografia e Estatística [Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics]
ICT	Information and communication technology
InterLegis	Legislative Integration and Participation Network
IPEA	Instituto de Pesquisa Econômica Aplicada [Institute of Applied Economic Research]
IT	Information technology
LIBOR	London Interbank Offered Rate
MERCOSUR	Southern Cone Common Market
OC	Ordinary Capital
PRODASEN	Centro de Informática e Processamento de Dados do Senado Federal [Federal Senate Data Processing and Information Technology Center]
SA	Undersecretariat of Administration
SATRI	Undersecretariat of Technical Support and Institutional Relations
SIACL	Undersecretariat of Information and Legislative Community Service
SINTER	Secretaria Especial do InterLegis [InterLegis Special Secretariat]
SPF	Undersecretariat of Planning and Development
STI	Undersecretariat of Information Technology
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme

PROJECT SUMMARY

MULTIPHASE PROGRAM SUPPORTING ELECTRONIC LEGISLATIVE DEVELOPMENT IN BRAZIL (INTERLEGIS II) / *E-LEGISLATIVO* (BR-L1068)

Financial Terms and Conditions ¹					
Borrower: Federative Republic of Brazil				Amortization period:	25 years
Executing agency: Federal Senate, through the InterLegis Special Secretariat (SINTER)				Grace period:	4 years
				Disbursement period:	4 years
Source	Phase 1 (millions)	%	Phase 2 (2011) (millions)	Interest rate:	Libor
IDB (OC)	16.1	50	16.1	Inspection and supervision fee:	0%
Local	16.1	50	16.1		
Other cofinancing	0			Credit fee:	0.10 %
Total	32.2	100	32.2	Currency:	U.S. dollars from the Single Currency Facility
Project at a glance					
<p>Project objective: To support the modernization process of the legislative branch of the Brazilian government at the federal, state, and municipal levels. The purpose is to strengthen and expand the scope of the Legislative Integration and Participation Network (InterLegis) program. To achieve these objectives, financing will be provided for four components whose respective specific objectives are: (i) to consolidate the InterLegis program's current national network; (ii) to increase the efficiency and the competencies of Brazil's legislative bodies through technology transfers, training, and the use of information and communication—which are part of the four pillars of the legislative <i>new modernization model</i>; (iii) to build InterLegis' institutional capacity for design, development, and implementation of projects and upgrades in its operating systems; and (iv) to develop specific products for the parliamentary network and promote international parliamentary cooperation.</p>					
<p>Special Contractual Conditions (A) precedent to the first disbursement: In addition to the general conditions, prior to the first disbursement of loan resources, the agreement between the borrower and the executing agency must be signed, whereby the borrower delegates and the executing agency assumes the obligations related to program execution. Special contractual conditions: (B) Prior to the first disbursement of financing for Component 2: (i) definition of eligibility criteria for program participation by legislative bodies; (ii) submission of the model membership form and participation agreements to be signed with the legislative bodies; and (iii) the program management system; (C) In the event the executing agency hires a specialized agency for program procurements, it must submit the model agreement to be signed with the specialized agency to the Bank for approval prior to hiring the agency. If the specialized agency is the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the agreement must be consistent with the provisions of the Cooperation Agreement entered into between the UNDP and the Bank on 14 November 1990, as amended on 20 June 2003.</p>					
Exceptions to Bank policies: None.					
Project consistent with country strategy:				Yes [X]	No []
Project qualified as:		SEQ []	PTI []	Sector []	Geographic []
Procurement: See paragraphs 3.15 to 3.18.					
Verified by CESI on: 1 September 2006.					

The interest rate, credit fee, and inspection and supervision fee mentioned in this document are established pursuant to document FN-568-3 Rev. and may be changed by the Board of Executive Directors, taking into account the available background information, as well as the respective Finance Department recommendations. In no case will the credit fee exceed 0.75%, or the inspection and supervision fee exceed 1% of the loan amount. (*)

(*) With regard to the inspection and supervision fee, in no case will the charge exceed, in a given six-month period, the amount that would result from applying 1% to the loan amount divided by the number of six-month periods included in the original disbursement period.

I. FRAME OF REFERENCE

A. The legislative branch of government in Brazil

- 1.1 The legislative branch of the Brazilian government is formed by the National Congress, made up of the Federal Senate, the House of Representatives, and the *Tribunal de Contas da União* [National Audit Office],¹ 27 state assemblies, and 5,564 municipal legislatures.² For purposes of this program, each legislative unit will be referred to as a “legislative body.” The three levels of government—federal, state, and municipal—include 55,000 legislators and 100,000³ staff members.
- 1.2 Brazil’s vast territory and its extensive, complex structure of political representation, composed of the three abovementioned nonhierarchical levels, hinder the effective internal coordination of the legislative branch and, in turn, the legislature’s transparent and effective coordination with civil society. Notwithstanding these factors, the democratic process has been consolidated and guarantees the legitimate representation of civil society in carrying out the country’s economic and social policies.
- 1.3 The situation of Brazil’s legislative branch in the late 1990s can be summarized by five characteristics: (i) heterogeneity of political representation; (ii) weak communication, information, and coordination among the various legislative spheres; (iii) limited participation by society in the political decision-making process; (iv) lack of development of policies, services, and legislative information; and (v) lack of technological infrastructure. For these reasons, the Legislative Integration and Participation Network (InterLegis) was created and rolled out.
- 1.4 Although progress has been made in *integrating* the legislative bodies, modernization of the legislative branch requires: (i) enhanced communication among more legislators to be able to monitor and participate in legislative debates; (ii) greater access to information on budgetary, health, education, urban development, environmental, public safety, and other matters; (iii) greater coordination in municipal legislative processes; and (iv) reduced duplication of efforts and operating costs.

B. Legislative Integration and Participation Network (InterLegis)

- 1.5 The InterLegis program is the only initiative aimed at integrating Brazil’s legislative branch on the federal, state, and municipal levels. It is also Latin America’s first attempt at parliamentary digital inclusion. This effort has contributed to building the legislative branch’s capacity to communicate and take actions for the benefit of citizens. Prior to the InterLegis program, society was not very familiar with the

¹ A functionally autonomous agency under the National Congress responsible for external control, spending oversight, and fiscal performance of the federal Executive Branch and any other entity using federal funds.

² Both the State Assemblies and Municipal Councils are unicameral bodies.

³ Data from the First Brazilian Legislative Census (2005).

- organization and duties of this branch. There was virtually no possibility of having an effective link to channel citizen needs.
- 1.6 The Federal Senate is concluding implementation of the first phase of the InterLegis program (initiated in 1997 with government funds, and as of 1999 with the support of loan 1123/OC-BR). Its primary objective was to develop a virtual interconnected legislative community using technology (information, communications, and management technologies, among others). The virtual community is an interconnected network with communication and information flowing between the various legislative bodies, with the participation of civil society. The virtual community⁴ created under the program has begun to sustain itself to the extent that many legislative bodies have started training and integration initiatives within their states thanks to the program's initial impetus.
 - 1.7 During the program's first stage,⁵ the Centro de Informática e Processamento de Dados do Senado Federal [Federal Senate Data Processing and Information Technology Center] (PRODASEN) acted as the executing agency, creating a special undersecretariat within its structure. To reflect the Federal Senate's high level of commitment, as well as the technical and financial sustainability of InterLegis, and to strengthen its institutional framework and raise its rank, in 2005 the InterLegis Special Secretariat (SINTER) was created and assigned Senate career staff, financed with own resources, for the proper performance of its functions. SINTER has a Cabinet directed by the Special Secretary and five Undersecretariats: Technical Support and Institutional Relations; Planning and Development; Administration; Information Technology; and Training and Legislative Community Service. This experience has demonstrated technical independence given the changes in the Federal Senate's political leadership, which, together with solid execution and concrete results in meeting targets, has allowed it to minimize the risks inherent in projects associated with highly political entities such as the legislative branch.
 - 1.8 As part of the lessons learned in the first stage, the program's current status made it possible, through a diagnostic measure (legislative census), to better define the indicators for the design of stage two. As mentioned above, the decision-making process in legislative bodies is such that it tends to politicize the management of a program like InterLegis, thus reducing its efficiency. To minimize this risk, the projects had to be linked at a more strategic level to a group of legislators from different political parties (in the case of the Federal Senate, to the Leadership Council, which represents all parties in the Senate). It is healthy that technical execution has enjoyed autonomy and been non-partisan, which has contributed to maintaining the institutional framework of InterLegis over the years. Since 1997,

⁴ The idea arose in the mid-1990s based on Norway's experience with teledemocracy "Telenor Research and Development: Using Information Technology to Enhance Political Work". Ytterstadt, September 1996.

⁵ The "first stage" is understood as the first program financed by the Bank (loan 1123/OC-BR). This operation represents stage two and is structured in two phases (multiphase program).

there have been six different leadership councils, and none has altered its objectives and functions.

C. Results of the InterLegis program

- 1.9 In its first stage, the InterLegis program achieved the following results: (i) it defined a model for integration through the InterLegis Virtual Community (by means of membership agreements, exchange of information, and social communication); (ii) it provided the nation's legislative branch with an effective technological infrastructure to support the program; (iii) it strengthened institutional management capacity (InterLegis Special Secretariat); (iv) it enhanced communication with citizens; and (v) it established the model for legislative modernization (see paragraph 1.13) and the corresponding implementation methodology, which is being undertaken in 100 legislative bodies of various sizes and technological capacities in all of Brazil's states.
- 1.10 It is also important to note that in the first stage more than 4,000 legislative bodies joined the program, of which over 3,278 have installed technological equipment and information tools. A national network was created dedicated primarily to holding more than 878 event-related videoconferences, training 6,000 legislators and staff members, and offering 13 distance training courses,⁶ 26 onsite courses, and 277 regional seminars and workshops. An information portal was also developed and installed, registering more than 200,000 users (3 million hits) per month, establishing a national point of reference for legislative information, and specially designed software-based systems were created and adopted for the legislative branch's activities, the multiplication of subregional and intrastate integration experiences, and the active involvement of legislative bodies in training their staff members.
- 1.11 The program's internal operating structure in each of the legislative bodies varies depending on the level of government (state or municipal). At the state level, each assembly has an InterLegis special office with three to five staff members who handle program-specific matters, as well as the videoconferencing system for both the assembly itself and for the legislative bodies in that state's municipalities. At the municipal level, the legislative bodies that have joined the program have at least one staff member (representative) dedicated to the program.
- 1.12 The following table summarizes the indicators and outcomes by subprogram and component for the first stage of the InterLegis program:

⁶ These are full courses, for example, on the role of council members; the fiscal responsibility act; the federal budget; city charters; legislative journalism; and legislative law and the consequences of legislative action.

InterLegis program (loan 1123/OC-BR). Execution summary, 1997 to 2005

Indicators	Outcomes
Subprogram 1—Formation of the InterLegis virtual community	
Component 1 Education through InterLegis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 13 distance learning courses and related modules; • 26 onsite courses; • 261 online classes; • Development (using Moodle, a free platform) of the InterLegis program course management and auditing system (SABERES); • 16,000 students trained (legislators, legislative staff, the general public).
Component 2 Communication through InterLegis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 53 onsite and online discussion panels; • 277 videoconferences with a total of 2,472 people participating; • Five national seminars; • 45 regional seminars/workshops; • Two opinion surveys; 35 interviews through the InterLegis Portal, and 19 campaigns through the Service Center; • All Brazilian municipal bodies will receive information on InterLegis products and services through the Legislative Census.
Component 3 Information through InterLegis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Six manuals on InterLegis products and services; • InterLegis Portal is implemented; • Model portal for municipal bodies is implemented; • Legislative Process Support System (SAPL) is implemented; • Parliamentary Activity Support System (SAAP) is implemented.
Subprogram 2—Development and transfer of technology, services, and research	
Component 1 Development and transfer of products, services, and technology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Six manuals on InterLegis products and services; • Legislative Process Support System (SAPL) is implemented; • Parliamentary Activity Support System (SAAP) is implemented. • InterLegis Portal is implemented; • Model portal for municipal bodies is implemented.
Component 2 Development of research on legislative information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 13 studies and research projects undertaken in the areas of information technology, education, political science, and legislative processes; • First Brazilian Legislative Census is conducted.
Subprogram 3—InterLegis technological infrastructure	
Component 1 Core implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • InterLegis headquarters is built, equipped, and occupied; • Project executing unit is installed; • High-speed connection is procured.
Component 2 Installation of equipment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3,278 municipal bodies have InterLegis equipment (computers, printers, and gateways); • 26 legislative assemblies, the Federal District legislature, the National Audit Office, and the National Congress have fully operational equipment and videoconferencing systems; • 27 multi-use rooms are installed in the legislative assemblies and in the Federal District legislature.

1.13 *Lessons learned.* This experience with communication, participation, and a flow of information between legislators and citizens revealed the need for a *new model for legislative modernization* based on four pillars: (i) development of technological

infrastructure and solutions; (ii) development of channels of communication (e.g. videoconferencing, portal, television, and other media); (iii) training of legislators and staff in the various bodies; and (iv) development of sources of information (e.g. research projects and studies to improve the lawmaking process, databases, surveys, censuses, and more). A comprehensive vision is needed to modernize the legislative bodies that goes beyond the mere implementation of technological solutions and Internet connectivity. There is also a demonstrated need to undertake specific actions that are regionalized, applying different products and services to different economic and sociocultural situations. Lastly, considering the program's complexity, and based on the results achieved, it was necessary to create the institutional capacity mentioned in the foregoing paragraph in order to guarantee the program's technical execution, independent of any changes in the Senate's political leadership.

D. Strategy and challenges for stage two

- 1.14 Based on the experience in stage one, the InterLegis program **strategy** has identified four areas of intervention:
- a. **Consolidation of the InterLegis network.** Activities will be financed to reflect technological changes and ongoing social, political, economic, and cultural adjustments.
 - b. **Modernization of the legislative bodies.** Technical assistance will be financed for projects to modernize the legislative bodies in the municipalities that did not benefit from stage one. Over 1,000 legislative bodies are still not part of the virtual community developed in stage one, and the 4,200 currently covered must be upgraded.
 - c. **Institutional strengthening of the InterLegis program.** The building of institutional capacity to support the development, execution, and evaluation of new, decentralized projects requires new skills, as well as enhanced program management and planning capacity.
 - d. **Consolidation of the parliamentary network and promotion of international legislative cooperation.** Legislators have specific needs that the program must address, such as specialized technical assistance to enhance their work. Linking the program with other parliaments abroad will also be promoted, emphasizing the strengthening of Brazil's subregional ties (MERCOSUR).
- 1.15 As part of this strategy, the Bank's financing resources will serve as an external catalyst, ensuring the modernization of the legislative bodies through a highly technical instrument (InterLegis program) that prevents the interference of partisan interests and consolidates the institutional capacity necessary for its operation and sustainability.
- 1.16 The program's sustainability is also fundamentally ensured through the following developments: (i) the InterLegis program has been incorporated as a Special Secretariat of the Senate (InterLegis Special Secretariat—SINTER, April 2005),

reporting directly to the Federal Senate's Central Coordination and Execution Body; (ii) it has its own annual budget of approximately 20 million reais (in fiscal year 2005) that has allowed it to adequately fulfill its duties and meet its targets; (iii) the responsible technical team is composed primarily of career professionals: 18 Senate staff members; over 20 legislative assistants; 19 professors, specialists, or technicians, for specific areas, and university fellows; and (iv) in the year 2000 an annex to the Congress was built (over 4,453 square meters) out of which the program operates.

- 1.17 For final consolidation of the InterLegis program, the strategy calls for an increase in the technical staff of approximately 15 staff members and six consultants, whose wages and fees will be financed by Senate resources allocated to the SINTER budget. The Federal Senate reaffirmed its commitment to provide these resources as established in the analysis mission aide-mémoire.
- 1.18 Based on the program's experience, and particularly on the results of the First Legislative Census⁷ (2005), the primary **challenges** for the next stage include:
- Over 3,200 legislative bodies served by the program require a technological upgrade.
 - The new modernization model to be introduced in the legislative bodies is in a pilot phase at 100 of them; thus, more legislative bodies must be integrated into the InterLegis community (over 2,000 are still not connected to the Internet).
 - Approximately 25% of the legislative bodies are not registered in the National Registry of Legal Entities (CNPJ), a fundamental prerequisite for the direct management of their own budgets and their operation independent of the prefectures (executive municipal bodies).⁸ These legislative bodies still lack sufficient resources and capacities for their proper operation, equipment maintenance, solutions implementation, network operation, and training.
 - Five percent of municipal legislative bodies still lack internal operating regulations, and over 20% have outdated regulations (they must contain the basic rules for parliamentary debate and the oversight process, among others).
 - There is a need to raise awareness and encourage municipal legislative bodies to draft, process, and enact regulations affecting them directly, which has already been enacted at the federal or state level (e.g., municipalities with over 20,000 residents must draft an Urban Master Plan for the planned

⁷ This is one of the results of the InterLegis program. It is a survey of qualitative and quantitative data in the legislative bodies of all the country's municipalities (5,564).

⁸ This situation often leaves legislative bodies operating in their prefectures, without specific headquarters, thus failing to establish the independence the local legislative branch should have from its local executive counterpart.

growth of cities, or, local legislation is required for the implementation of education actions).

- The number of trained staff is insufficient in both distance and onsite training courses (out of 70,000 municipal legislative staff members, only 10,000 have specialized training, with most located in Brazil's three largest states).
- The channels for citizen participation in and public scrutiny of legislative work are still insufficient.
- The need to strengthen the bodies' legislative committees, particularly with the creation, consolidation, or strengthening of their technical secretariats, which hold the bodies' institutional memory beyond political changes in parliamentary institutions.

1.19 *Work methodology.* Meeting these challenges requires the use of two methodological approaches to integrate and modernize the legislative bodies, so as to create a new organizational culture to improve their processes, services, and products, while making legislative work more transparent:

- a. **InterLegis reference model.** This was used in stage one and will continue guiding the formation of the legislative virtual community through the development and transfer of technology in the areas of information technology, legislative information, communication, and education, to support the basic functions of the legislative bodies: legislation, representation, and oversight.
- b. **Legislative body modernization model.** This seeks to gradually and systematically modernize the institutional framework of the legislative branch at its three levels by using an adaptation of the Capability Maturity Model (CMM)⁹ to improve the processes, services, and products offered to citizens by the legislative bodies, based on short- and medium-term actions strategically planned for the modernization process, represented by four distinct levels of modernization: (1) established infrastructure—those legislative bodies that have trained staff, work processes, and information technology resources to support legislative work and an operating regulatory framework; (2) *e-legislativo*—those bodies that have legislative and administrative processes supported by information and communication technologies, have approved legal frameworks for education, healthcare, public safety, urban development, the environment, and taxation, and have an oversight process in place for the various branches of government; (3) integrated legislative bodies—those that have a technological infrastructure for connectivity, basic training, and human resources allowing them to do legislative work in regional networks with different legislative bodies over the Internet; and (4) those with knowledge management capacity—i.e. with

⁹ Originally designed as a cyclical model for process improvement software by the Software Engineering Institute (SEI), sponsored by the United States Department of Defense and run by Carnegie Mellon University.

the potential to increase their capacity for legislative initiatives by adequately anticipating the functions they will fulfill (in terms of representation, legislation, and oversight) and taking into account minimum criteria for access to and use of information, in accordance with international standards in that area.

- 1.20 The following table shows the legislative bodies' varying levels of modernization, according to the 2005 Census:

Level of modernization (out of a universe of 5,564 municipal bodies)	Number of legislative bodies
Impossible to certify	5,199
Level 1	315 ¹⁰
Level 2	22
Level 3	17
Level 4	11

E. The Bank's experience in the sector and country strategy

- 1.21 The Bank began supporting legislatures in 1991 with an operation to modernize the Costa Rican Legislative Assembly's information systems (ATN/SF-4122-CR). Since this initial project, which focused exclusively on the computerization of parliamentary work, the Bank has supported legislative branches in other countries in the region with increasingly ambitious projects, extending its range of action to enhancing the basic functions of representation, legislation, oversight, and control.¹¹ The Program to Strengthen the Chilean Library of Congress (BCN Innova), loan 1625/OC-CH, contains elements similar to those in this operation, introducing improvements to parliamentary operations through an apolitical technical entity.
- 1.22 The success of parliamentary modernization programs, given their potential politicization, requires clear undertaking and commitment by the parties involved. In the case of the InterLegis program, we have a window of opportunity for minimizing this risk, since it is an independent, essentially technical agency, playing a coordinating role with respect to both the parliamentary community and the general public. The main political parties were involved in preparing this operation, within the framework of modernization and transparency of public administration. In this sense, the project seeks to formalize and deepen reforms that have been initiated by the legislative branch itself.
- 1.23 The Bank's strategy with Brazil includes institutional strengthening and modernization of the State as areas of action, with emphasis on subnational governments. Five areas of action have been identified for modernization of the

¹⁰ The 3,200 legislative bodies that received equipment in stage one will be in the best position to be certified as part of Level 1 in stage two.

¹¹ The most recent ones involve Chile, Argentina, and Peru, along with operations in Bolivia, Brazil, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Nicaragua, Panama, and Paraguay.

State: (a) develop and strengthen civil service systems; (b) strengthen the government's fiscal capacity and make spending management more efficient and transparent; (c) improve public policy and strategy development and coordination capacity; (d) modernize public service management; and (e) tap the potential of the knowledge society and information technology. The Multiyear "Brazil For All" Plan (2003) establishes the country's development strategy for the following four years, seeking to promote and expand opportunities for citizens, strengthen democracy, and reduce regional inequalities.

- 1.24 In accordance with the country strategy and the Bank's Strategy for Modernization of the State (document GN-2235), which defines support for democratic systems through strengthening the institutional capacity of legislative branches, the proposed operation is consistent with the country's strategy, the Bank's strategy with Brazil, and its Strategy for Modernization of the State, by leveraging the potential of the knowledge society and information technology and making the government's legislative operations more efficient and transparent in order to help further its modernization efforts.

F. Coordination with other external financing institutions

- 1.25 The Senate does not currently have support programs from other external financing institutions. Nevertheless, it does have a series of agreements with other parliaments in the region and various international legislative research organizations.

II. THE PROGRAM

A. Objectives

- 2.1 The program's **general objective** is to support the modernization process of the legislative branch of the Brazilian government at the federal, state, and municipal levels, while bringing the government closer to the people. The purpose is to strengthen and expand the scope of the Legislative Integration and Participation Network (InterLegis) program.
- 2.2 To achieve these objectives, financing will be provided for four components whose **specific objectives** are: (i) to consolidate the InterLegis program's current national network; (ii) to increase the efficiency and build the skills of the legislative bodies making up Brazil's legislative branch through technology transfers, training, and the use of information and communication—part of the four pillars of the *new modernization model* for the legislature; (iii) to build InterLegis' institutional capacity for design, development, and implementation of projects and improvements in its operating systems; and (iv) to develop specific products for the parliamentary network and promote international parliamentary cooperation.¹²

¹² Particularly with parliaments in Portuguese-speaking and MERCOSUR member countries.

- 2.3 For the indicated purposes, the operation will be executed in two phases. The multiphase approach was selected based on the following considerations: (i) the proposed program is for a larger amount than the previous one (US\$50 million); and (ii) its activities are larger in scope. Therefore, the executive branch and the Senate agreed that a multiphase program would be advisable so as to have an intermediate period for measuring results and assessing execution prior to committing additional program resources, as well as to be able to ensure a medium-term vision for the program. It is important to note that phase two is an extension of the activities undertaken in phase one, to reach more legislative bodies and beneficiaries. Phase one will serve, among other things, as a test of the work methodology. Three years are planned for **phase one**, in which priority catalytic actions will be promoted, particularly the consolidation of the network and the creation of the institutional and technical conditions necessary to evaluate implementation of the *new modernization model for legislative bodies*. After the evaluation and once any necessary adjustments are determined, **phase two** will begin, with a planned duration of two years. Phase two will support actions in specific sectors and effective replication of the modernization model according to the program targets and guarantee its sustainability.
- 2.4 To achieve the program objectives, financing will be provided for the execution of activities grouped into the following four components: (1) consolidation of the InterLegis national network; (2) modernization of the legislative bodies; (3) institutional strengthening of InterLegis; and (4) strengthening of the parliamentary network and international parliamentary cooperation.

B. Description and structure

- 2.5 In short, the InterLegis program seeks to support the process of modernizing all levels of the Brazilian legislative branch, by attempting to improve communication and the flow of information among legislators, increase the efficiency and competencies of the legislative bodies, and promote citizen participation in political processes. This second Bank operation seeks to continue furthering the program's objectives.
- 2.6 In modernizing Brazil's legislative branch, the need was identified to create a legislative communication and information network that included the legislative bodies on all three levels (federal, state, and municipal) in order to promote greater integration. Information and communication technologies (Internet and the creation of virtual communities) are the tools for such integration.
- 2.7 **Component 1. Consolidation of the InterLegis national network (US\$12.7 million).**¹³ The continuity of the activities undertaken in stage one of the InterLegis program will be supported, particularly those aimed at adapting the network's technology platform (virtual community) to the new needs of

¹³ Amounts are for phase one.

- information systems and equipping their users, further integrating existing systems to enhance the quality of information, and improving the office's planning and management capacity.
- 2.8 Phase one outputs, such as computer system development and hardware for more than 3,200 legislative bodies, training, and development of information systems (model portal) require continual upgrades, either due to ongoing changes in information and communication technologies, or any necessary adjustments of a social, political, economic, or cultural nature that may arise. The model portal is a tool that allows the rapid integration of legislative bodies as information providers on the Internet, offering a model portal aimed at serving its legislative "clientele." It offers: information on each legislative body (location, history, and composition), information on legislators, news, background on legislative work, and search capabilities.
- 2.9 Financing will be provided to upgrade the technology installed to modernize the legislative bodies in stage one, particularly: (i) equipment for 2,300 new legislative bodies, with the basic connection kit allowing access to the portal and expanding participation in the legislative branch's virtual community (during stage one over 3,200 bodies were equipped); and (ii) development of computer systems. The program currently has three systems in place to serve the specific needs of these bodies: support for the legislative process (Legislative Process Support System—SAPL),¹⁴ support for the parliamentary cabinet (Parliamentary Activity Support System—SAAP)¹⁵ and legislative administration (SAAL: accounting, assets, finance, human resources, budget, materials, and payment forms). There are plans to create new systems, new applications for the InterLegis portal providing support to the network and to the oversight function (integration with the federal, state, and municipal budget system); (iii) development of awareness activities and dissemination of information in seminars and workshops; (iv) development of 28 new training courses in six different areas¹⁶ for development of the InterLegis model; (v) development of 30 courses for legislators, staff members, and citizens; (vi) development of distance courses (20 per year); (vii) development of legislative information products associated with six legal areas (two per year) and research (four research projects, two per year); (viii) updating of the Brazilian legislative

¹⁴ The objective of this system, which was developed on an open source software platform, is to automate various functions related to legislative work. The system has the following modules: Leadership Council, Committees, Agenda, Legislators, Legislative Material, Laws, and Legislative Proposals.

¹⁵ The objective of the SAAP, developed on an open source software platform, is to optimize parliamentary work, particularly the ability to manage the interaction between legislators and other individuals or organizations, as well as between the country's various legislative bodies.

¹⁶ Including, land management master plan, political journalism, oversight and control, and citizen participation.

- census;¹⁷ and (ix) development of procedure manuals, based on good legislative practice, and databases.
- 2.10 The expected outcomes of this component are: (i) 1,000 municipal bodies equipped with the basic connection kit (both phases plan to cover 2,300); (ii) an oversight, administrative, and legislative support system installed and integrated; (iii) at least four virtual legislative communities set up;¹⁸ (iv) approximately 20,000 specialists from legislative bodies in the current InterLegis network trained by 2009;¹⁹ and (v) manuals published, distributed, and in effect.
- 2.11 **Component 2. Modernization of the legislative bodies (US\$13.5 million).** This component seeks to implement the *new modernization model* developed as a result of stage one of the program, based on the four integrated pillars: technology infrastructure; training of legislators and legislative staff members; information systems; and communication. It is broken down into two subcomponents: (i) support for implementing the new model in 350 state and municipal legislative bodies (700 for both phases); and (ii) support for modernizing the National Congress.
- 2.12 The core idea of this component is to encourage the transfer of technical and management capacities to the legislative bodies, both those that benefited from stage one and the new ones, and thus establish targets, actions, and commitments for comprehensive modernization. A gradual work methodology will be applied to integrate the various legislative bodies based on their level of modernization, as indicated in paragraphs 1.19 and 1.20. Membership agreements will be signed with each body, based on their modernization requirements, to regulate compliance with program targets, and in no case will they involve the transfer of resources (the model agreement is available in the program's technical files, see paragraph 3.12—Agreements with the legislative bodies).
- 2.13 The program will finance **Subcomponent 2.1. Modernization of state and municipal legislative bodies (US\$11 million):** (i) Development and implementation of modernization projects following the InterLegis model and methodology in 700 municipal legislative bodies (including 557 microregions and 143 mesoregions and metropolitan regions established by the IBGE, and previously selected by an IPEA study).²⁰ Approximately 350 projects would be implemented by the end of 2009. Each one will be prepared by consultants and submitted for

¹⁷ The first census included research on the structure of the legislative bodies. The update will include monitoring of the progress made from 2004 to 2008. This time, state and federal legislators will also be included.

¹⁸ There is currently just one thematic virtual community devoted to the development of IT solutions.

¹⁹ The calculation for the first three years of phase one was made considering that in 2005, 10,000 students were trained. It is also important to note that 2008 will be a municipal election year.

²⁰ The IBGE is the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics, and the IPEA is the Ministry of Planning's Institute for Advanced Studies and Research.

approval and monitoring by a project office to be created based on actions financed in Component 3; (ii) training of legislators and legislative staff members; (iii) strengthening of the channels of citizen participation and social oversight of legislative work; (iv) support in updating the operating regulations of 20% of the legislative bodies; and (v) awareness campaigns and technical assistance for municipal legislators in the development of regulations specific to the local context.

2.14 Subcomponent 2.2. Modernization of the National Congress (US\$2.5 million).

(i) Development of three pilot projects for the implementation of *e-Legislativo* in the National Congress. This will involve the development of solutions (tools) based on the use of information and communication technology (ICT) (e.g., the Internet) in: knowledge management to build legislative capacity, practical and intelligence networks, and increased transparency and citizen participation. *e-Legislativo* is understood as the use of ICT for the promotion of legislative functions; (ii) institution-strengthening through special projects, such as legislative technical assistance networks and strengthening of the legislative committees' technical secretariats; and (iii) development of the area of Advanced Legislative Studies²¹ for research linked to the legislative agenda agreed upon by the various parties, such as the economic, social, and environmental impact of legislation (health, education, urban development, finance, indigenous issues, and public safety), especially to support the work of the legislative committees, through their technical secretariats.

2.15 The expected outcomes for this component include: (i) 350 municipal legislative bodies adopt the new InterLegis model and work methodology (this is expected to be approximately 700 for both phases); (ii) 600 legislators and 3,000 congressional staff members use the knowledge-management solutions developed; (iv) 600 legislators and 3,000 congressional staff members participate in the practical and intelligence network; (v) 600 legislators and 3,000 congressional staff members use the solutions developed for transparency and citizen participation;²² and (vi) approximately two consulting projects are commissioned per year as part of the Advanced Legislative Studies area in order to support legislative operations.

2.16 Component 3. Institutional strengthening of InterLegis (US\$3.9 million). The internal capacities of InterLegis to support implementation of the *new modernization model* will be strengthened. This involves the development of new technical assistance functions to support the legislative bodies and the modernization of the program's management structure. This new stage (InterLegis II) poses new challenges for implementing the *new legislative modernization model*: a broader scope of activities than in stage one; ensuring high

²¹ The demand for research will be determined by the *Consultorias Legislativas* (a Brazilian legislative advisory system), which are politically independent bodies comprised of technical support professionals serving the legislative committees, the Leadership Council, and legislators in the National Congress.

²² The activities for strengthening citizen participation and social oversight of legislative work included in subcomponent 2.1 are not replicated in this subcomponent because, on the one hand, they were addressed in activities in the first stage of the InterLegis program and, on the other, such activities are being carried out by other Congressional bodies at the federal level.

- technical specialization, independence, monitoring and evaluation capacity; and achieving InterLegis' institutional sustainability.
- 2.17 The program will finance: (i) renewal of the technological infrastructure at program headquarters (one videoconferencing system, network with 120 workstations, 30 network servers); (ii) technical assistance for a new program management and monitoring model, including strengthening management capacity and resource management; (iii) technical assistance for institutional capacity-building to support new project development—a project office. The office must ensure the following technical assistance capacities for the legislative bodies: project development and management; bidding processes and procurement; human resources management; financial management; and service and security administration. Bank policies and procedures will be followed for hiring consulting services (specialists) to be part of the office; (iv) training of InterLegis staff; (v) development of InterLegis internal communications mechanisms—new news areas on the InterLegis portal (six areas, two per year), development and updating of best practices in legislative communication (four areas, two per year), events, seminars, workshops, or meetings (four total, two per year); and (vi) marketing and community relations.
- 2.18 The expected outcomes for this component include: (i) the project office will be operational—its results are related to the expected outcomes for Component 2 with the implementation of the new modernization model in the municipal legislative bodies; (ii) a project monitoring system will be in place; (iii) 100 InterLegis staff members will be trained; (iv) new legislative information products will be implemented; and (v) there will be a 10% increase in users of the InterLegis portal information services. The current monthly access of three million is close to its maximum level.
- 2.19 **Component 4. Strengthening the parliamentary network and international parliamentary technical cooperation. (US\$800,000).** This component seeks to develop specific products that serve the parliamentary community, since it has been shown to have specific information, knowledge, and confidentiality needs. It is also expected to improve the link between InterLegis and other parliaments, particularly those in Portuguese-speaking and MERCOSUR member countries. The component will work to form a group of technicians experienced in the design and implementation of international legislative cooperation projects, who will assist in developing the regional network.
- 2.20 The project will finance: (i) support for the coordination of parliamentary networking—working meetings, creation of virtual networks among legislators, seminars, and meetings (one event per year); (ii) one national event per year; (iii) local and regional seminars for integrating the legislative bodies (up to five events); and (iv) activities to promote international technical cooperation among parliaments—technology transfers²³ and good practices for parliaments in the

²³ The IT solutions were developed based on open source software.

- region (with emphasis on MERCOSUR and other international treaties),²⁴ regional research, seminars, and events (at least one every two years).
- 2.21 The expected outcomes for this component include: (i) four support projects per year for the parliamentary network, designed and implemented by the end of phase one (2009)—e.g., Metropolitan Parliament of Campinas, creating a local parliamentary network in Criciúma, legislative telecenter networks in Natal, women legislators, and indigenous peoples, among others; (ii) 30% of legislators in the National Congress and parliamentary entities²⁵ take part in the parliamentary networking; (iii) 25% of legislative bodies benefit from the regional seminars;²⁶ and (iv) the five MERCOSUR parliaments develop a common working agenda (e.g., virtual meetings of MERCOSUR parliamentary committees).
- 2.22 **Triggers.** The program would proceed to a phase two when the following targets have been met: (i) 50% of the balance of legislative bodies that did not receive equipment in stage one of the InterLegis program (loan 1123/OC-BR) are equipped; (ii) 100% of the 350 legislative bodies from phase one have signed an program membership application (membership form); (iii) 70% of the bodies that joined the program in phase one have a completed diagnostic assessment (analysis and information survey determining which of the levels of modernization the body has attained and its development capacity for implementing program activities); (iv) 80% of the bodies that underwent diagnostic assessments in phase one of the program have a complete, negotiated Master Plan (the Master Plan defines the actions to be taken and the targets that the respective body must meet in phase two of the program); (v) 85% of the bodies that had a master plan in phase one have a signed execution agreement (see the execution chapter); and (vi) 40% of the bodies certified as Level 1 in phase one of the program (infrastructure in place, trained staff, work processes and IT resources to support fulfillment of the identified targets, proceeding to phase two will be subject to at least 50% of disbursements having been made).

C. Cost and financing

- 2.23 The total cost of phase one of the program (2007–2009) is estimated to be US\$32.2 million, and phase two will be US\$32.2 million, of which the Bank will finance: (i) phase one: US\$16.1 million; and (ii) phase two: US\$16.1 million, as shown in the following table. The two phases together total US\$64.4 million. The program's execution period is estimated at five years (phase one, three years; phase two, two years).

²⁴ Such as the Inter-American Convention against Corruption, the OECD Convention on Combating Bribery of Foreign Public Officials in International Business Transactions; and the UN Convention against Corruption. The first two have reciprocal evaluation mechanisms to which Brazil is a party.

²⁵ Brazil has Unions of Municipal Legislators and other groups.

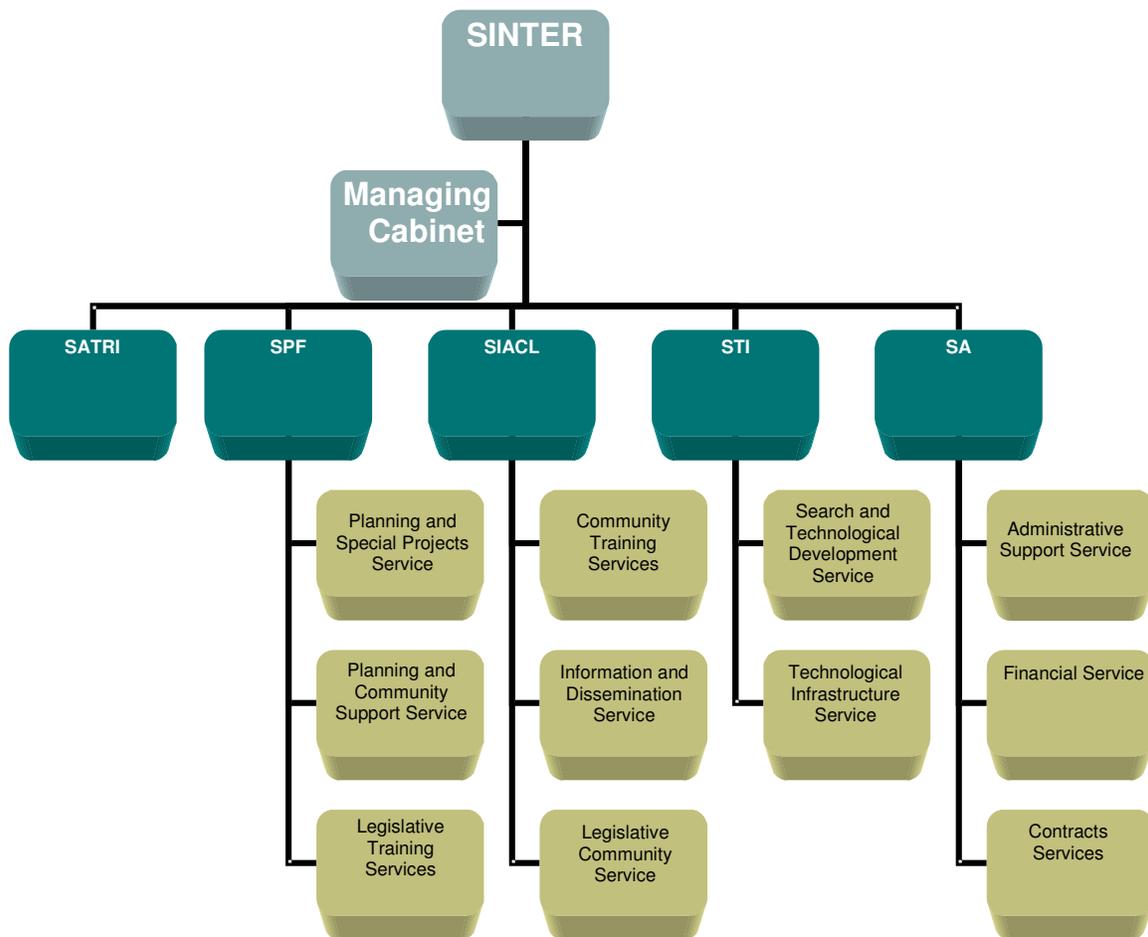
²⁶ Currently, an average of 10% of a region's legislative bodies participate in regional events.

Direct costs, by component	Phase 1 (2007–2009), in millions of dollars			Phase 2 (2011)
	Bank	Local	Total	Total
Component 1	6.7	6.0	12.7	12.7
Component 2	6.4	7.1	13.5	13.5
Component 3	1.6	2.2	3.8	3.8
Component 4	0.4	0.4	0.8	0.8
Indirect costs				
Administration	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.4
Contingencies	0.7	0.1	0.8	0.7
Grand total	16.1	16.1	32.2	32.2
Bank (50%)	8.025	8.025	16.1	16.1
Local (50%)	8.025	8.025	16.1	16.1

III. EXECUTION

A. Borrower and executing agency

- 3.1 The borrower will be the Federative Republic of Brazil. The executing agency will be the Federal Senate through the InterLegis Special Secretariat (SINTER). The signing of an agreement between the borrower and the executing agency, in which the borrower delegates and the executing agency assumes the obligations related to program execution will be a condition precedent to the first disbursement. SINTER will be fundamentally responsible to the Bank, maintaining direct relations with it and defining the program's course of action.
- 3.2 SINTER is currently structured as follows: a Managing Cabinet, and five Undersecretariats (Undersecretariat of Technical Support and Institutional Relations (SATRI), Undersecretariat of Planning and Development (SPF), Undersecretariat of Administration (SA), Undersecretariat of Information Technology (STI), and Undersecretariat of Information and Legislative Community Service (SIACL), each having the services, sections, and/or technical units described below.



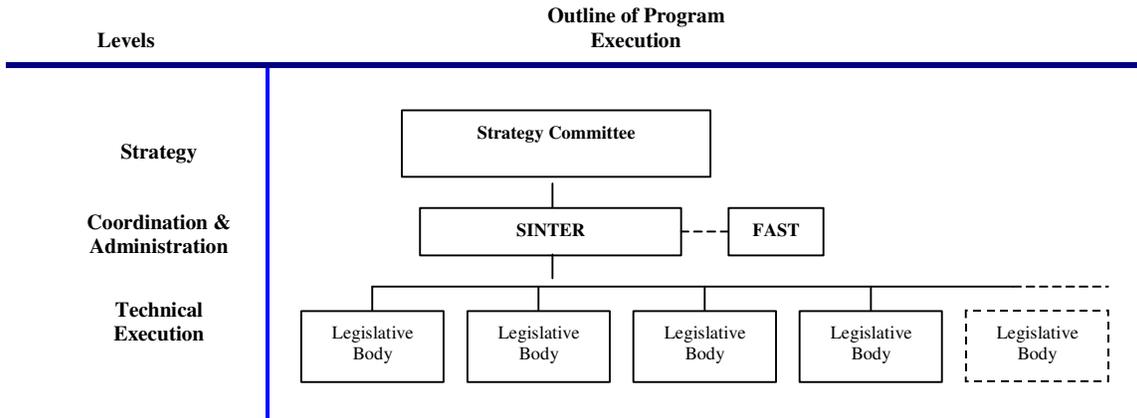
The Managing Cabinet is responsible for deciding cases, hearings, and updating the SINTER agenda, while supporting it and advising it on the performance of activities and providing administrative support in its areas of responsibility.

- 3.3 The Undersecretariat of Technical Support and Institutional Relations is responsible for executing the activities set forth in the project document, supporting the SINTER director and supporting compliance with the targets and actions planned in projects linked to the program.
- 3.4 The Undersecretariat of Planning and Development is responsible for planning InterLegis program activities; managing technical aspects of the program in matters of analysis, monitoring, and evaluation of its activities; structuring ongoing programs for training, recycling, and rating human resources for legislative work, promoting legislative integration; promoting training for modernization; and defining the terms of reference and technical specifications for hiring consultants and procuring goods and services pursuant to Brazilian legislation and the external loan contract.

- 3.5 The Undersecretariat of Administration coordinates, controls, and executes SINTER's general and financial management activities; adapts and distributes human and material resources for the performance of SINTER's duties; executes and supports purchasing, procurement, and bidding processes in accordance with Brazilian legislation and the external loan contract; and produces the applicable agreements with the legislative bodies.
- 3.6 The Undersecretariat of Information Technology is responsible for determining and planning what information and communication technology (ICT) resources are needed to modernize the legislative bodies in the program; providing support for the development and sustainability of the proposed solutions; and developing, analyzing, and evaluating collaborative ICT projects of interest to the legislative branch.
- 3.7 The Undersecretariat of Training and Legislative Community Service is responsible for expanding the channels of communication between legislators at the various levels of government, and between the legislators and the general public; distributing official SINTER information to news agencies; supporting the systematic dissemination of information on the activities of the legislative bodies, and releasing and promoting the program's new products and services.
- 3.8 Lastly, the Secretariat of Human Resources will adapt the Federal Senate staff as it relates to commissioned management functions, and will be involved in hiring, initiating, and training the staff.

B. Execution mechanism

- 3.9 SINTER will coordinate and execute the program. Program execution will be undertaken at three complementary levels, as illustrated and explained below: (i) a strategy level (Strategy Committee); (ii) a coordination and administration level (SINTER); and (iii) a technical execution level, made up of the beneficiary entities that will receive support from the program and SINTER.
- 3.10 The following chart outlines program execution:



3.11 Below is a summary of the composition and primary responsibilities of each level:

Strategy level. The program’s Strategy Committee is responsible for the program’s strategic orientation. It will be chaired by the President of the National Congress, and its members will include the Director General of the Senate, the Director General of the House of Representatives, and the Director of SINTER, who will act as the committee’s Executive Secretary. The Strategy Committee will meet at least twice annually and will have the following duties: (a) to supervise, evaluate, and provide strategic monitoring of program execution; (b) to ensure the program’s political neutrality; (c) to recommend general policies and strategic guidelines; (d) to propose corrective measures and resolve issues related to the program’s general orientation; and (e) to keep the country’s legislative branch continuously informed of InterLegis’ progress. The minutes for the first meeting will formally establish the committee.

Coordination and administration level. SINTER will be responsible for general and technical coordination, as well as financial management of the program, supported by the Financial-Accounting Support Team (FAST). SINTER will use its administrative and accounting-financial structure, with specific technical support as needed. Local counterpart resources will be used to hire two specialists in financial administration to round out the current FAST structure.

Additional SINTER functions include: (a) to serve as interlocutor with the Bank for technical, administrative, and financial purposes; (b) to prepare, consolidate, and submit audited financial statements to the Bank; (c) to perform technical and financial monitoring, evaluating the progress of the program; (d) to oversee the general implementation of the program based on the Strategy Committee’s guidelines, and those for each component and subcomponent through the annual work plan (AWP); (e) to coordinate the program’s technical activities; (f) to approve the AWP and submit it to the Bank; and (g) to ensure that Bank procedures are followed. As part of its structure, SINTER will also run and manage the project office referred to under Component 3, where it will be

responsible for approving, monitoring, and evaluating the various projects²⁷ for the legislative bodies.

SINTER currently has 28 staff members,²⁸ 34 commissioned staffers²⁹ (contracted by the program), and consultants hired for specific tasks. This staff covers the management, technical, computer, financial, and/or administrative areas. For stage two, the program would hire approximately 20 people over the course of the execution period. In all cases, the staff needed for program execution will be financed with local counterpart resources. For such purposes, the Senate will include in the respective InterLegis program budget line items, the resources necessary to cover the identified staffing needs, and may do so using any of the abovementioned modes of employment (hired consultants, reassignment of duties for Senate staff, and commissioned staff).³⁰

Technical level. The program's technical execution will be carried out by SINTER and the legislative bodies as program beneficiaries. To be a beneficiary of the program, the legislative body must be established as a federal, state, or local body. The federal and state legislative bodies are authorized entities with legal capacity established under their respective constitutions. Municipal legislative bodies must be established through the corresponding internal regulations.

Agreements with the legislative bodies. To be able to participate in the program, the legislative bodies will sign program membership forms and participation agreements with the executing agency.³¹ The following forms of participation, to be reflected in the annexes to the agreements signed by the legislative bodies, are included:

1. Receipt of the Internet connection kit as a donation requiring no payment by the respective legislative body.³²
2. Receipt of technical assistance for the diagnostic assessment, and preparation, and implementation of a master modernization plan with actions in the following areas: administration, legislative functions, information, education, and technology. The respective legislative body must commit to assigning staff and, if necessary, equipment, to support the provision of technical assistance and meet the targets in the master plan.

²⁷ The projects include the transfer of information systems, training, purchasing of equipment, and technical assistance activities.

²⁸ Senate staff members assigned to InterLegis.

²⁹ Temporary public trust positions with the Senate.

³⁰ In 2006, 11 new staff members were hired to meet the program's growing needs.

³¹ The membership form and model agreement are available in the program's technical files.

³² The donation includes at least one computer, printer, and network hardware (modem and router).

3. Receipt of technical assistance for the preparation of innovative projects in technology, legislative information and communications, and other areas, submitted by the legislative bodies themselves, and that can be integrated into the program's offering of services and/or products available for use by other legislative bodies. The respective legislative body submitting the project must assign the necessary staff and equipment for its implementation.
4. Receipt of technical assistance for the preparation of regional projects. In addition to providing the staff and equipment needed for project preparation, the requesting legislative body must provide technical assistance services to other legislative bodies. This would be the case, for example, of a state legislative assembly seeking to provide technical assistance or training to the state's municipal bodies.

The eligibility criteria for legislative bodies to participate in the program and the geographic distribution criteria (for an estimated 700+ legislative bodies for both phases of the program) will be established by the Instituto de Pesquisa Econômica Aplicada [Institute for Applied Economic Research] (IPEA)³³ based on IBGE³⁴ data, with the Bank's no objection.³⁵ **Establishment of the eligibility criteria³⁶ for legislative bodies to participate in the program will be a condition precedent to the first disbursement of financing resources for Component II.**

- 3.12 **Operating Regulations.** The program will not have Operating Regulations since execution will be centralized and SINTER has the technical capacity and human resources with proven experience in executing Bank-financed projects (stage one of InterLegis). This capacity was also confirmed in the risk analysis exercise which rated the risk "moderate-low" (following the methodology developed by the Bank's Regional Operations Department 1). The project report also details the execution mechanisms and criteria for allocating program resources. It is important to note that the agreements the legislative bodies will sign with the executing agency will stipulate the actions, obligations, and activities to be undertaken in each project, as well as their targets, schedules, and budgets. Submission of the model forms for adherence to the participation agreements between the executing agency and the legislative bodies and to the program management system will be a condition

³³ The InterLegis program has commissioned IPEA to conduct this study.

³⁴ Instituto Brasileiro de Geografia e Estatística [Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics] (Ministry of Planning, Budget, and Management).

³⁵ As indicated by the executing agency, it is anticipated that IPEA can complete the study prior to the negotiation mission.

³⁶ It is important to note that some of the eligibility criteria are still to be determined. The final criteria will be the result of the conclusions from the First Brazilian Legislative Census, the modernization model identified, and the results of the pilot program taking place in 100 legislative bodies. What remains is to propose a geographic distribution of the sample of beneficiary legislative bodies from phase one, based on independent research, and linking them with the identified technical criteria defining the four levels of modernization.

precedent to the first disbursement of financing for Component II. The signing of these documents will be a condition precedent to program participation for all legislative bodies.

C. Annual work plans

- 3.13 In order to ensure effective operational programming, SINTER will map out and implement an annual work plan (AWP) for each year of program execution. The AWP will consist of a report with a plan of activities for the calendar year, integrating the AWP developed for each component, including: (i) the projected number of activities to be undertaken for each program component, their respective execution schedules, and costs; (ii) the programmatic objectives and targets for the period, including indicators; and (iii) the financing needs for the period, by source of financing, indicating the major milestones for achieving the established objectives. It must also include the annual financial programming by source of financing. The executing agency will submit to the Bank, within 60 days following the end of each calendar year of program execution, the AWP for the following year. The AWP for the first calendar year of execution will be submitted within 60 days following signature of the loan contract. Any changes made to the AWP during annual execution must be reported to the Bank for its information and approval.

D. Procurement

- 3.14 The program does not finance works. Program goods and services will be procured in accordance with Bank policies, documents GN-2349-7 and GN-2350-7, respectively, both dated July 2006. Goods and related services estimated at greater than or equal to US\$500,000 will be procured through international competitive bidding. Goods and related services whose estimated cost is greater than or equal to US\$100,000 and less than US\$500,000 will be procured through national competitive bidding, and when under US\$100,000, shopping may be used. International advertising will be required for the selection of consulting services whose estimated cost is greater than or equal to US\$200,000. The shortlist of consultants for assignments estimated at under US\$250,000 may comprise entirely national consultants.
- 3.15 The first three goods procurement processes and the first three contracts with consulting firms, regardless of their amounts, will be subject to ex ante evaluation by the Bank. Based on those reviews, the Bank may determine that other consulting contracts for less than the equivalent of US\$200,000 and goods procurement processes for less than the equivalent of US\$500,000 will be subject to ex post evaluation by the Bank. In the event a specialized agency is hired to carry out the program's bidding and hiring processes, the executing agency must submit the model agreement to be signed with the specialized agency to the Bank for approval prior to hiring the agency. If the specialized agency is the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the agreement must be consistent with the

provisions of the cooperation agreement entered into between the UNDP and the Bank on 14 November 1990, as amended on 20 June 2003.

- 3.16 For financing purposes, the Bank may recognize the following procurement methods established in federal legislation: (i) *Pregão Eletrônico* (e-Procurement), using the COMPRASNET system, for the procurement of common goods with estimated costs of *less than or equal to US\$500,000*; (ii) *Acta do Registro de Precios* (price registration record), for the procurement of any goods with estimated costs of *less than or equal to US\$500,000*, whose registered price has previously received the no objection of the Bank; and (iii) *Pregão Presencial* (live procurement), for common goods with estimated costs of *less than or equal to US\$30,000*. At any time during the execution period, the Bank may bar the use of one or more of the methods described in this paragraph.
- 3.17 **Procurement plan.** The borrower has submitted a procurement plan to the Bank detailing: (i) the specific contracts for goods and consulting services required to carry out the program during its first 18 months of execution; (ii) the proposed methods for procuring goods and selecting consultants; and (iii) the procedures applied by the Bank for the evaluation of procurement procedures. The borrower must update the procurement plan annually, and submit the updates to the Bank no more than 60 days after the end of each calendar year, or whenever significant changes arise, always covering the following 18 months of program execution. Any proposed revision to the plan must be submitted to the Bank for its approval. The current version of the procurement plan will be available on the Bank’s website, once the operation is approved.

E. Disbursement schedule

- 3.18 The program will have a disbursement period of four years, in accordance with the following schedule:

**Table III-1:
Disbursement schedule (millions of US\$)—Phase I**

Source	2007	2008	2009	TOTAL
IDB/OC	3.27	5.65	7.23	16.15
Local	3.27	5.65	7.23	16.15
Total	6.54	11.30	14.46	32.30
% / Year	20.2%	35%	44.8%	100%

- 3.19 **Revolving fund.** Considering the number of simultaneous procurement processes and payments to be made based on the program’s critical deadlines, a revolving fund not to exceed 10% of the financing would be established. Resources from the revolving fund may be used for financial applications whose yields will be applied to the program.

F. Monitoring and evaluation

- 3.20 Program monitoring and evaluation will look at the targets and indicators for progress and success defined jointly with the InterLegis program authorities, which are specified in the program's Logical Framework, attached as Annex I. SINTER³⁷ will be responsible for monitoring each component and for general program oversight, based on the program execution plan, outlining plans for the entire operation, the AWP to be drafted, and subsequent legislative censuses.³⁸
- 3.21 **Monitoring meetings.** Within the Bank, the Country Office in Brazil will supervise program execution. Bank, SINTER, and Senate authorities will try to hold a joint monitoring meeting at least once every six months. These meetings will address the progress in the activities identified in the program's AWP and will evaluate compliance with the indicators established in the logical framework for each component. During the meeting for the second half of each year, the AWP for the following year will be agreed upon, based on a draft plan updated annually by SINTER. The program will begin with a startup workshop with the Bank.
- 3.22 **Monitoring reports.** SINTER will be responsible for monitoring each component and general program oversight, based on the AWP drafted for each component. Periodic monitoring and evaluation meetings will be held for such purposes. Throughout the execution period, semiannual progress reports will be submitted in accordance with the general conditions. The report will include a description of the progress made with respect to the AWP, the results obtained on the operation's performance indicators established in the logical framework, previously agreed upon with the Bank, the explanation of any deviations with respect to the benchmarks, and any potential adjustments to planning for the next six-month period. These reports will be a tool for the Bank's monitoring of program execution and will provide appropriate information for the updating of the Project Performance Monitoring Report (PPMR) system.
- 3.23 **Midterm evaluation.** After disbursing 50% of the operation's resources, SINTER will hire a consultant to perform a midterm evaluation of the program that will include the following: (i) progress made with the new services; (ii) progress in the implementation of the activities set out in the logical framework and the agreed triggers; (iii) the impact of application of the new technologies on the work areas of the legislative bodies; and (iv) any necessary recommendations in terms of

³⁷ The executing agency is developing a program management system, for which it has requested recognition of expenditures.

³⁸ The second legislative census will be conducted in two phases: (1) In 2007, a survey will be conducted of state representatives, federal representatives, and senators, with their respective legislative bodies. (2) In 2009, a municipal survey will be conducted (municipal elections are in 2008 with officials taking office in January 2009), covering a sample of the legislators (approximately 20%) from all legislative bodies. The idea is to hire an external agent to conduct the survey (IBGE, Fundación SEADE-SP, or equivalent). The costs are part of the component on consolidation of the InterLegis national network.

adjustments to the operation's line items and components in order to ensure the highest level of compliance with program objectives during phase one.

- 3.24 **Auditing and control.** As established in the general conditions of the loan contract, the program's financial statements will be duly audited by the Federal Secretariat for Internal Control of the federal Office of the Comptroller General. The audit will be conducted according to the terms of reference (document AF-400) and Bank requirements (documents AF-100, AF-200, and AF-300).
- 3.25 **Administrative-financial control system.** SINTER, with the support of its Financial-Accounting Support Team (FAST), must establish and maintain accounting and internal control systems to the Bank's satisfaction and maintain an adequate, complete, and updated filing system for all of the program's financial-accounting support documentation. SINTER agrees to maintain all program support documentation and information for up to three years after the date of the last disbursement.

G. Recognition of expenditures

- 3.26 The executing agency has requested that the Bank retroactively recognize expenditures for program activities incurred prior to the date of its approval by the Bank's Board of Executive Directors, but after the dates established in the Bank's policies, for a total amount of up to the equivalent of US\$600,000 charged against the local counterpart contribution, and up to US\$600,000 against the financing. The expenditures would be related to the following activities: (i) development and maintenance of the information technology infrastructure (Component 3); (ii) consolidation of the InterLegis national network (Component 1); and (iii) program management system.

IV. VIABILITY AND RISKS

A. Institutional viability and risks

- 4.1 The program was designed and prepared in detail by the SINTER line team, which is currently working on the execution of the first program financed by the Bank. The preparations were done by internal teams, and included several workshops³⁹ with various entities involved in program execution. This ensured a high level of ownership and organizational viability by those involved in its execution, through highly participatory design and execution.
- 4.2 **Institutional viability.** Since 1997 the InterLegis program has been developing an organizational structure (now the Special Secretariat—SINTER) and professional

³⁹ A videoconference workshop was held with six state legislative bodies to learn about program execution experiences, problems encountered, and challenges posed. The following states participated: Acre, Bahia, Minas Gerais, Mato Grosso do Sul, Paraíba, and Rio Grande do Sul.

- capacity⁴⁰ that allows it to satisfactorily meet the program administration and execution requirements. This structure has allowed it to obtain positive evaluations of program execution. SINTER is also promoting actions to strengthen program execution, such as: (i) creation of the project office; (ii) formation of FAST to maintain the financial-accounting and internal control systems; (iii) implementation of program planning and monitoring tools (now being developed); (iv) progress on the design and development of the information systems planned for the program, necessary for efficient and effective operational and administrative management; and (v) the drafting of administrative procedure guides and manuals.
- 4.3 **Risks.** It was decided that a project risk analysis exercise⁴¹ would be undertaken during preparation of this operation.
- 4.4 According to the methodology, the following areas of risk were considered: fiduciary and operational performance; development effectiveness; and social, environmental, and quality safeguards. The identified sources of risk also cover 35 risk factors classified in the following categories: operating environment; nature of the project; and executing agency. Based on the results of the individual risk analysis for each operation, its level of risk was rated as either: high, moderate, or low.
- 4.5 The evaluation of the operation to support stage two of the InterLegis program found a **moderate-low fiduciary and operational risk**. The exercise's findings confirmed the areas requiring strengthening that were previously identified by the project team and the executing agency.
- 4.6 **Program risks and measures to mitigate them.** The primary risks were: (i) the perception that the executing agency may not have a sufficient quality or quantity of qualified staff to execute this program⁴² (the program quantified the need for technical and administrative strengthening of the project (creation of FAST) as part of SINTER, the hiring of new staff to meet the needs of stage two, agreed to by the Senate leadership, and the creation of the project office, among other things); (ii) the likelihood of changes in the executing agency or in the program's priorities

⁴⁰ Twenty-eight Senate staff members and 34 contractors are assigned to InterLegis, all financed with Senate resources. In 2006, 11 new staffers were incorporated to meet the program's growing needs.

⁴¹ The Bank has been promoting a series of efforts to gear project preparation and supervision to the project's risk profile. The methodology, developed by Regional Operations Department 1 and the Development Effectiveness and Strategic Planning Department (DEV), has already been tested in recent operations (e.g., Program to streamline and simplify operations in Chile and the PROCIDADES program in Brazil) with very good results. The tool (Periscope) is based on a methodology known as the Analytic Hierarchy Process (AHP). AHP facilitates risk identification and prioritization, by ranking a large universe of related factors, as well as one-on-one comparisons, and summarizes the aggregate result based on the stated objective. The value added by the tool is that it not only identifies the operation's main risks, but also the causes of each one, i.e., it allows monitoring and the allocation of resources to efficiently manage only those factors that directly impact the operation's most critical risks.

⁴² In this sense, the executing agency is considered not only the InterLegis team, but a broader group including the legislative bodies (technical executing agencies) who will be the program beneficiaries.

as a result of changes in the political leadership of the Senate—being a project associated with the legislative branch, a risk of high turnover is always present. To mitigate it, apart from the established execution mechanism, it was decided to promote an operational culture, develop technological systems and solutions (information systems) ensuring the sustainability of the services, design internal procedural guides and manuals,⁴³ and management software; and (iii) the existence of bureaucratic processes within the executing agency and possibly at the Bank that delay program execution—the new systems planned by the program, as well as the strengthening and training of staff will help mitigate this risk. The full details on the results of the analysis and the risk matrices are attached as program technical files.

4.7 The project team concluded that the use of this new tool, given the multi-institutional, dimensional, and technical nature and coverage of the program, also contributed to reaffirming the institutional capacity of the executing agency.

4.8 It is important to note that the preparation procedures adopted reduced the preparation time and costs for the operation.⁴⁴

B. Social and environmental impact

4.9 The activities to be financed are expected to have no direct social or environmental impact. Nevertheless, the development of institutional capacity to support legislative functions is expected to improve the levels of technical analysis of legislative initiatives in the areas of environmental and social impact. The Committee on Environment and Social Impact considered and approved the project at its 1 September 2006 meeting, and recommended accepting the project team's suggestion of incorporating environmental analysis into the parliamentary advisory activities when applicable. This operation does not qualify as a poverty-targeted investment or social equity enhancing project as described in the Report on the Eighth General Increase in Resources (document AB-1704).

4.10 The program is expected to generate significant benefits for strengthening the democratic institutional framework in Brazil, improving support capacity, access to and understanding of legislation, and the political-legislative memory of the citizens, as well as their level of participation in the legislative process, and their awareness of their representatives' actions. The program will have no adverse environmental impact, since it will not finance the construction of works, and will be limited to financing consulting services, training, and equipment, as well as minor physical reconditioning work having no environmental impact.

⁴³ A procedural manual detailing the specific work processes and methodology for program coordination, management, and execution, including all phases of the project cycle—planning, development, monitoring, and evaluation.

⁴⁴ The project team had a complete program request, a proven executing agency, the required information, and the results of the risk analysis exercise. This allowed program preparation to require just two missions, one small team of Bank specialists, and thus, a considerable reduction in approval time and preparation costs. The project summary was entered into the system on 11 August 2006; negotiations are planned for January 2007.

C. Benefits

- 4.11 The program offers **three important benefits**. The **first** relates to the increased coverage, both territorial and in information services, the Brazilian legislative branch can achieve based on its technological transformation and the extension of the InterLegis program capacities developed in phase one. The program will increase its presence and contribute decisively to putting knowledge in the hands of citizens, both specific information related to government activities, and general information, by providing citizens with the opportunity to take part in the discussion of issues of national interest. The **second** relates to the increase, diversification, and improvement of the parliamentary advisory service, as well as the capacity for oversight and control—essential tools for strengthening parliamentary operations and enhancing the quality of its end product. The **third** is focused on the process of establishing links between Congress and citizens—an enormously valuable activity for Brazilian democracy, in which InterLegis can serve, as it has been doing, as an efficient and expedient channel of contact.

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK
MULTIPHASE PROGRAM SUPPORTING ELECTRONIC LEGISLATIVE DEVELOPMENT IN BRAZIL
(INTERLEGIS II) / E-LEGISLATIVO (BR-L1068)

Narrative summary	Indicators	Means of verification	Assumptions
<p>Goal</p> <p>To contribute to the improvement of the Brazilian government's legislative operations (at the federal, state, and municipal levels), and to closer contact with the citizenry.</p>	<p>Public perception of legislative work improves by year five of program execution. According to a 2006 study by <i>Datafolha</i>, the National Congress's approval rating fell to 42%, with the public viewing the Congress's work as poor or very poor.</p> <p>100% have internal operating regulations by year five.</p> <p>100% of the legislative bodies are registered in 2009 in the Cadastro Nacional da Pessoa Jurídica [National Registry of Legal Entities] (CNPJ), allowing direct administration of their own budgets and operation independent of the prefectures (municipal executive branch).¹ In 2006, 25% were not registered in the CNPJ.</p>	<p>Results of surveys measuring public perception of parliamentary performance at its various levels (Evaluation of the National Congress by the <i>Datafolha</i> Research Institute, most recently in May 2006)</p> <p>Surveys and public opinion analysis studies</p> <p>Censuses of the legislative branch</p> <p>National Registry of Legal Entities (CNPJ)</p>	<p>The Senate remains interested in the institutional support provided by InterLegis.</p>

¹ This situation often leaves legislative bodies operating in their prefectures, without specific headquarters, thus failing to establish the independence the local legislative branch should have. The triggers are a percentage of the overall targets for the four levels considered in the modernization model for legislative bodies and are identified in the following table.

Narrative summary	Indicators	Means of verification	Assumptions																		
<p>Purpose To strengthen and expand the InterLegis program.</p> <p>Components:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Consolidation of the InterLegis national network; 2. Modernization of the legislative bodies; 3. Institutional strengthening of InterLegis; and 4. Strengthening of the parliamentary network and international parliamentary cooperation. 	<p>The 350 legislative bodies served in phase one are modernized and the number of bodies at the four levels of modernization² increases from the baseline established in the 2005 First Brazilian Legislative Census.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="684 542 1148 764"> <thead> <tr> <th>Level</th> <th>Baseline 2006</th> <th>2009</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>0</td> <td>5,199 nationwide</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>315</td> <td>500</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>22</td> <td>200</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>17</td> <td>40</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4</td> <td>11</td> <td>20</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Note: Level 0 corresponds to those legislative bodies that cannot be certified.</p> <p>Twenty municipalities with over 20,000 inhabitants draft, process, and approve regulations that directly affect them by the end of year three. These regulations are based on model laws approved at the federal and state levels (e.g. Urban Master Plan for education, health, public safety, and other issues).</p> <p>20,000 municipal legislative staff members have some type of specialization certification by the end of year three. In 2005, of the 70,000 staffers, 10,000 had specialization certification from the InterLegis program.</p>	Level	Baseline 2006	2009	0	5,199 nationwide		1	315	500	2	22	200	3	17	40	4	11	20	<p>Updates of the Brazilian Legislative Census</p> <p>Record of legislative proceedings presented for discussion by the municipal legislative bodies</p> <p>Updates of the Brazilian Legislative Census, records and certificates of attendance in specialization courses</p> <p>Consultations with specific groups (e.g., political leaders, journalists, administration leaders, judges, prosecutors, academics, etc.)</p>	<p>Sufficient budgetary allocations are approved for InterLegis program execution.</p> <p>The executing agency can get sufficient qualified staff in number and quality to execute this program.</p>
Level	Baseline 2006	2009																			
0	5,199 nationwide																				
1	315	500																			
2	22	200																			
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4	11	20																			

² See description of levels in the program document.

Narrative summary	Indicators	Means of verification	Assumptions
	<p>The evaluation of legislative operations by target groups (e.g., political leaders, journalists, administration leaders, judges, prosecutors, academics, etc.) improves by the end of year three.</p> <p>The perception of the members of the virtual community (the Federal Senate, House of Representatives, State Legislative Assemblies, Legislative Assembly of the Federal District, municipal bodies, and the National Audit Office) on the quality (usefulness) and timeliness (response time) of their work improves from an expected approval rating of 40% in March 2007 to 60% by March 2009 by the end of year three. The baseline will be established in the first quarter of 2007.</p> <p>Users of the InterLegis portal information services increase by 10% by the end of year three. In 2006, 200,000 users per month access the services.</p>		

Narrative summary	Indicators	Means of verification	Assumptions
<p>Component 1 InterLegis national network is consolidated.</p> <p>Activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Equipment; (ii) Development of IT systems; (iii) Development of awareness activities; (iv) Training courses; (v) Development of legislative information products; (vi) Update of the Brazilian Legislative Census;³ and (vii) Development of procedure manuals. 	<p>One thousand municipal legislative bodies are connected to the Internet (installation of basic connection kit) by the end of year three. In 2006, over 2,000 legislative bodies are still not connected to the Internet (of a total of 5,564 municipal legislative bodies).</p> <p>Implementation of at least four thematic virtual communities on legislative practice. In 2006, there is just one thematic virtual community (development of IT solutions).</p>	<p>Updates of the Brazilian Legislative Census</p> <p>Records of use of the various technological solutions for accessing InterLegis</p> <p>Results of the InterLegis national network users analysis as of March 2007</p> <p>Records of use of and access to the virtual community</p>	<p>The Senate maintains its support for InterLegis.</p>

³ The first census included research on the structure of the legislative bodies; the update will follow up on the progress made from 2004 to 2008. The novel aspect will be the inclusion of state and federal legislators.

Narrative summary	Indicators	Means of verification	Assumptions
<p>Component 2 Legislative bodies are modernized.</p> <p>Activities grouped by subcomponent.</p> <p>Subcomponent 2.1. Modernization of state and municipal legislative bodies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Development and implementation of modernization projects following the InterLegis model and methodology; (ii) Training of legislators and legislative staff; (iii) Strengthening of channels of citizen participation and social oversight; (iv) Updating of regulations governing the operation of legislative bodies; and (v) Awareness and technical assistance for municipal legislators for the development of specific regulations. 	<p>350 municipal legislative bodies adopt the InterLegis program's <i>new modernization model</i> and work methodology by the end of year three. In 2006, 100 legislative bodies adopt the new modernization model in a pilot phase.</p> <p>90% of the legislative bodies adopt updated regulations governing their operation by the end of year three. In 2006, 20% of legislative bodies lack internal operating regulations.</p> <p>600 legislators and 3,000 federal congressional staff members use the solutions developed in the areas of knowledge management, practical and intelligence network, transparency, and citizen participation by the end of year three. In 2006, these solutions were not available.</p> <p>Six studies are conducted as part of the advanced legislative studies area by the end of year three. In 2006, the advanced legislative studies area did not exist.</p>	<p>Reports compiled by the InterLegis information systems and reported on in the progress reports. Midterm evaluation</p> <p>Record of internal operating regulations. Administrative resolutions</p> <p>Report on the record of users of the solutions developed and records of attendance at training activities</p> <p>Consulting reports and midterm evaluation</p>	<p>The technologies and products remain effective and continue to develop.</p> <p>The Senate maintains its support for InterLegis.</p>

Narrative summary	Indicators	Means of verification	Assumptions
<p>Subcomponent 2.2. Modernization of the National Congress:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Three pilot projects for the implementation of <i>e-Legislativo</i> in the National Congress. (ii) Institution-strengthening through special projects, such as: parliamentary technical advisory networks and strengthening of the legislative committees' technical secretariats; and (iii) Development of the advanced legislative studies area.⁴ 			

⁴ The demand for studies will be determined by the *Consultorias Legislativas* (a Brazilian legislative advisory system), which are politically independent bodies comprised of technical support professionals serving the legislative committees, the Leadership Council, and the legislators in the Federal Congress.

Narrative summary	Indicators	Means of verification	Assumptions
<p>Component 3 Management and administration of the InterLegis program is strengthened.</p> <p>Activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Renewal of the technological infrastructure at program headquarters; (ii) Technical assistance for developing a new model of program management and monitoring; (iii) Creation of the project office;⁵ (iv) Training of InterLegis staff; (v) Development of internal InterLegis communication mechanisms; and (vi) Marketing and community relations (including the expansion of the relations center). 	<p>Modernization of the InterLegis computer platform, including the videoconferencing system, 120 workstations, and 30 network servers by the end of year three. It currently has equipment in need of an upgrade.</p> <p>One hundred InterLegis members are trained in the use of the new IT and management tools by the end of year three.</p> <p>At least six new news areas are integrated into the InterLegis portal by year three. There is currently only the technology area.</p> <p>At least two new operating manuals are designed and in use by the end of year three.</p> <p>Six new applications are implemented in the Legislative Process Support System (SAPL), Parliamentary Activity Support System (SAAP), and legislative administration (SAAL) by year three.</p> <p>Sixty training activities (onsite and distance courses) are held and evaluated by year three.</p> <p>The Second Brazilian Legislative Census is updated by year three.</p>	<p>Reports compiled by the InterLegis information systems and reported on in the progress reports. Midterm and final evaluations</p>	<p>The Senate maintains its support for InterLegis.</p>

⁵ The indicators for the project office are contained in Component 2.

Narrative summary	Indicators	Means of verification	Assumptions
<p>Component 4 Parliamentary network and international parliamentary cooperation are strengthened.</p> <p>Activities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Support for coordination of parliamentary networking; (ii) Holding of national events; (iii) Holding of local and regional seminars for integrating the legislative bodies; and (iv) Activities to promote international technical cooperation among parliaments. 	<p>At least 10 projects supporting the parliamentary network by the end of year three (e.g., Metropolitan Parliament of Campinas, Parliamentary Network of Crisciuna, legislative telecenter networks, women legislators, and others). There are currently no specific projects supporting the parliamentary network.</p> <p>30% of National Congress legislators participate in parliamentary networking by the end of year three. Currently, parliamentary networking has not been developed.</p> <p>25% of legislative bodies take part in the regional seminars by the end of year three. The current average participation by legislative bodies in a region is 10%.</p> <p>At least two virtual meetings are held with representation of the five MERCOSUR parliaments by the end of year three. To date, no virtual meetings of the MERCOSUR parliaments have been held.</p>	<p>Reports compiled by the InterLegis information systems and reported on in the progress reports. Midterm and final evaluations</p> <p>Record of participants in the parliamentary network</p> <p>Attendance records for regional and international events</p>	<p>The Senate maintains its support of InterLegis.</p>

DOCUMENT OF THE INTER-AMERICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK

Handwritten: 04/18/07

PROJECT RESOLUTION

Brazil. Loan -- /OC-BR to the Federative Republic of Brazil
Multiphase Program Supporting Electronic Legislative
Development in Brazil (InterLegis II) / E-Legislativo

The Board of Executive Directors

RESOLVES:

That the President of the Bank, or such representative as he shall designate, is authorized, in the name and on behalf of the Bank, to enter into such contract or contracts as may be necessary with the Federative Republic of Brazil as Borrower, for the purpose of granting it a financing aimed at cooperating in the execution of the first phase of a Multiphase program supporting electronic legislative development in Brazil (InterLegis II) / E-Legislativo. Such financing will be in the amount of up to US\$16,100,000, from the resources of the Single Currency Facility of the Bank's Ordinary Capital, and will be subject to the Financial Terms and Conditions and the Special Contractual Conditions of the Project Summary of the Loan Proposal.