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The Global Centre
for Information and
Communication Technology
in Parliament

FACT SHEET

The Global Centre for Information and Communication Technology in Parliament

Duration of the project:	Five years (first phase)
Estimated budget:	U.S. \$ 16.6 millions, financed through a technical cooperation trust fund
Geographical scope:	Global
Executing Agency:	United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs
Governance:	United Nations + Board composed of <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Twelve Speakers/Presidents of Assembly- The President of the IPU (<i>ex officio</i>)- The Under-Secretary General for Economic and Social Affairs (<i>ex officio</i>)
Associate partners:	National and regional assemblies and the Inter Parliamentary Union (IPU)
Other partnerships:	Donor agencies, international organisations, development banks, NGOs, Media, Universities and Research Centres, and the private sector

Overall objective:

Contributing to the empowerment of legislatures around the world to better fulfil their democratic functions by reinforcing Parliament capacity to harness ICT tools and to place them at the service of the institutional process, citizens' access to parliamentary activities and of inter-parliamentary cooperation.

Related goals:

- To Improve the capacity of Parliaments with regard to their constitutional functions, the law-drafting process and the general parliamentary procedures
- To increase citizens' access to Parliament activities and documentation
- To increase the level of international cooperation among Parliaments
- To increase the coordination of the international community in supporting ICT in Parliaments and legislative development issues.

Areas of work of the Global Centre:

- Analysis and research
- Advocacy, information services and exchange of best practices
- Networking and coordination
- Technical assistance

Expected outputs

- Establishment of an online Inventory of technical assistance in Parliament
- Assessment of available research and technical solutions and promotion of joint research initiatives
- Establishment of a Network of Parliament IT and Research Departments, Universities and centres of excellence
- Provision of advisory services and technical assistance to legislatures
- Organisation of capacity building workshops
- Establishment of a Parliament-to-Parliament Fellowship Programme
- Publication of a bi-annual Global Report on ICT in Parliament, based on a worldwide survey
- Organization of a bi-annual Global Forum on the Role of Parliament in the Information Society
- Establishment of a Portal for Parliament Information and Services
- Organisation of technical assistance seminars
- Strengthening of partnerships and inter-parliamentary cooperation

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The objective of this initiative is to contribute to the empowerment of legislatures around the world to better fulfil their democratic functions by reinforcing Parliament capacity to harness ICT tools and to place them at the service of the institutional process, citizens' access to parliamentary activities and of inter-parliamentary cooperation.

The initiative responds to the growing realization at the international level of the need to place the various activities that are taking place in this area in different legislatures, as well as other related initiatives underway in the field of technical assistance, within a broader framework which, while remaining concretely rooted in the application of information technology, can help connect in a more comprehensive way the efforts of the international community to leverage the forces of the information society in support of democracy and development.

*To this end, a **Global Centre for Information and Communication Technology in Parliament** will be established with a view to promote a structured dialogue and cooperation among parliaments, academia and centres of excellence, international organizations, the civil society, the private sector and the donor community on the use of new technologies in parliamentary processes. The Centre will act as a catalyst and clearing house for information, research, innovation and technology in Parliament, as well as a hub for technical assistance in this area, with the purpose to greatly enhance the sharing of experiences, the identification of best practices and the implementation of technical solutions.*

It will do so by establishing a portal for parliamentary information and services, a network of Universities, Centres of Excellence and Parliament IT and Research Departments, a parliament-to-parliament fellowship programme, and an online inventory of ongoing initiatives and activities for coordination and exchange of practices. It will also launch a series of institutional-building seminars, a recurrent Global Forum on the role of Parliaments in the Information Society, and a bi-annual analytical Global Report on ICT in Parliament based on a worldwide survey. Building on its substantive capacity, the Centre will provide advisory services and technical assistance to legislatures.

The aim of the Centre is not to substitute and overlap with autonomous activities or organizations but rather to multiply the effects of the existing ones, enhance their visibility, expand the space for knowledge development, and create the conditions to support legislatures that intend to use new technologies as instruments for democracy and good governance. It is in fact crucial to better inter-relate relevant research and operational work so that they could deliberately reinforce each other, to leverage the wide-ranging capabilities of the whole international system, and to exploit the opportunities for interregional cooperation and exchange in a more systematic way.

The Centre should be viewed as an integral part of the endeavour to generate progress towards the attainment of the goals embodied in the Millennium Declaration, effectively linked to ongoing global processes, such as the Information Society Summit process and the Secretary-General's Information and Communication Technology (ICT) Task Force.

The spirit of this initiative is that of an alliance of national and regional assemblies, bilateral and multilateral agencies, international organizations, media, corporations and elements of the civil society that join resources together to accomplish what none could achieve on its own. The engagement and policy direction by national leaders in advocating for and shaping an effort of this kind, and in building consensus around it, is an essential ingredient to successfully launching it and sustaining it over time.

The Centre operates on voluntary multi-stakeholders support, engagement and commitment, and will make it a priority to build sound partnerships that can add value to the development process in this field. The multi-faceted dimensions of the Centre's work will offer a broad range of opportunities for different partners to propose, accompany and contribute to the dissemination and use of information technologies to strengthen Parliamentary institutional and organizational capabilities.

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“The new technologies that are changing our world are not a panacea or a magic bullet. But they are, without doubt, enormously powerful tools for development. They create jobs. They are transforming education, health care, commerce, politics and more. They can help in the delivery of humanitarian assistance and even contribute to peace and security. One of the most pressing challenges in the new century is to harness this extraordinary force, spread it throughout the world, and make its benefits accessible and meaningful for all humanity, in particular the poor.”

Kofi Annan, Inaugural Meeting of the ICT Task Force, 19-20 November 2001

1. INTRODUCTION

During the last decades of the 20th century, the world went through unprecedented political, social and technological changes that have impacted on the lives of millions of citizens. Globalization, powered by the revolution in information and communication technology (ICT), has marked these changes by giving the world community a new sense of interdependence.

While many in the world still remain directly untouched by the information revolution, the transformative effect this already had on our global society cannot be denied. ICTs offer tremendous potential to raise standards of living and enlarge opportunities for individuals, communities, countries and regions.

There is a growing realization at the international level of the need to place the various activities that are taking place in this area in different legislatures, as well as other related initiatives underway in the field of technical assistance, within a broader framework which, while remaining concretely rooted in the application of information technology, can help harness in a more comprehensive way the efforts of the international community to leverage the forces of the information society in support of democracy and development. It is in fact crucial that fragmented initiatives related to ICT and Parliaments are systematized and integrated to achieve a multiplier effect and that different actors be catalyzed by a common denominator where experiences can be provided, knowledge shared and best practices identified.

From a development perspective the challenge of governance and representation is to ensure that no country or population group is excluded from the rapidly evolving information society, a concern made explicit in the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)¹. Underlining the need to help build an information society accessible to all, the *Declaration of Principles* of the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS) expresses the common desire and commitment to build:

... a people-centred, inclusive and development-oriented Information Society, where everyone can create, access, utilize and share information and knowledge, enabling individuals, communities and peoples to achieve their full potential in promoting their sustainable development and improving their quality of life, premised on the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and respecting fully and upholding the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.²

The advent of the information society is creating a new public domain, which offers unparalleled conditions for accessing and using information. If well exploited, unrestrained and equitable access to information and knowledge-sharing tools can provide citizens with

¹ See in particular target 18 of goal 8.

² World Summit on the Information Society, “Declaration of Principles Building the Information Society: a Global Challenge in the New Millennium”, Adopted in Geneva on December 12, 2003. See also World Summit on the Information Society, “Plan of Action”.

new economic and social opportunities. Communication and participation between public institutions, citizens and businesses can be strengthened, fostering good governance and enhancing the capacity to govern in a representative and participatory manner.

Although no firm conclusions can be drawn on the impact of information technologies on good governance, it is undeniable that new technologies have helped countries to respond to the international call for standards of accountability, transparency and participation as critical elements for democracy and State legitimacy, and to increase the dialogue among public institutions and the society at large.

Case studies have shown that the purposeful deployment and use of ICT as part of national development strategies can be extremely beneficial to nations.

This was reflected in the report of the high-level panel of experts on information and communication technology to the UN General Assembly in 2000³, as well as in the communications of the European Commission⁴ and resolution of the European Parliament⁵, which have recognized the importance that new technologies can have, both in developed and developing countries, in the economic, social, cultural and political life.

With regard to Parliaments and ICT, already in 2000 Members of Parliaments participating in the Fourth Africa Governance Forum (AGF-IV)⁶ affirmed that new technologies could be beneficial to the lawmaking, oversight, consensus building and mediation functions of this institution and be an effective instrument to instil trust and raise participation from the constituency.

The resolution adopted unanimously by the 109th Assembly of the Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) in Geneva on 3 October 2003⁷ stressed even more the importance of new technologies for parliamentary democracy and the role Parliament could play within the information society as it:

Calls on Parliaments and their members to make full use of the NICTs: a) to enhance the effectiveness, efficiency and transparency of their activities and to better connect with the electorate; b) to expand inter-parliamentary relationships and cooperation at bilateral and multilateral levels, thus enhancing parliamentary democracy and diplomacy.

Recommends that each Parliament put in place the necessary structures to follow up and monitor annually the development of e-government in its country so as to guarantee its transparency for citizens and democracy.

Invites Parliaments to take legislative action with the aim of providing an environment conducive to the dissemination, development and secure use of the NICTs.⁸

³ Report of the high-level panel of experts on information and communication technology, UN General Assembly, 2000

⁴ See: European Commission, 'Communication of the Commission', "Information and Communication Technologies in Development: The Role of ICTs in EC Development Policy", COM (2001), 770 fin. 14.12.01;

⁵ European Parliament, Session Document, Report on Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) and Developing Countries, Doc A5-0191/2001, Final. Based on this report the European Parliament Resolution on Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) and Developing Countries (2000/2327 (INI)) was adopted. This resolution asserts that: a) the use of ICT in developing countries can have an impact in the fight against poverty; b) ICT can be an effective tool in empowering people with respect to their ability to develop and participate in democracy, create good governance, and strengthen human rights.

⁶ Fourth Africa Governance Forum, UNDP, 2000. This AGF focused on "The Contribution of the Parliamentary Process in Strengthening Good Governance in Africa".

⁷ "The Contribution of New Information and Communication Technologies To Good Governance, The Improvement Of Parliamentary Democracy And The Management Of Globalisation" Resolution adopted unanimously by the IPU 109th Assembly, Geneva, 3 October 2003 (<http://www.ipu.org/conf-e/109-3.htm>).

⁸ *Ibid.*

The IPU resolution recognizes that a full and effective participation in the emerging global information network is of fundamental importance for any legislature that wants to avoid marginalization from the globalization process. At the same time, it identifies the roles that Parliaments play in their effort to advance the information society. On the one hand, Parliaments are called upon to make full use of ICTs ‘...to enhance the effectiveness, efficiency and transparency of their activities and to better connect with the electorate...’⁹. On the other, they are called to legislate to provide an enabling environment for the dissemination, development and use of ICT and exercise oversight on the adherence to the law and its regulations¹⁰, both by the public and private sectors. With respect to technological innovation, Parliaments can therefore be seen as users, facilitators and guardians.

As a result of the diffusion of ICT throughout the world and within nations, Parliaments are now confronted with a new reality of integration and of information and knowledge exchange to improve their capacity of serving internal and external audiences. This demands a change in the way Parliament acts internally and interacts with the outside world, including with similar institutions of other countries.

In order to promote and safeguard the consolidation of good governance, Parliaments are organisations that should focus on the best solutions to acquire, produce, exchange and disseminate information, and on how to equip themselves to fulfil more efficiently their essential constitutional functions. In sum, they are organizations that, in order to work effectively, need to deal and act on a huge amount of information and need to share this information with the largest possible audience.

In this sense, Parliaments are well placed to take advantage of information and communication technology¹¹ and legislatures that have embraced new technologies have been already perceived to become more efficient in their internal workings and open to the outside world. Individual representatives too have benefited from using ICT to extend their knowledge and to stay connected with their constituency and with colleagues around the globe.

While not the only instrument at hand to cope with these challenging tasks, ICTs offer great opportunities and potential gains that legislatures should seize and leverage to establish participatory channels of communication with their constituents, enhance their capacities to oversee the operations and performance of Government, improve the lawmaking process, and increase their abilities to ensure that concepts of good governance be upheld in society, both by the public sector and the private sector. Technology will be also useful to Parliaments, and international organizations, to sustain worldwide parliamentary dialogues, to keep up with and react to world political events, and to foster parliamentary and learning networks on global issues.

Technological solutions and communication initiatives in Parliament do not necessarily require large systems or expensive applications to have an impact, as low-cost, well-thought interventions, adapted to the existing capacity of the organisation, can also prove to be effective and sustainable. Moreover, even in situations where important shares of the society at national level cannot access information tools (such as the internet), technology can still be useful for establishing networks with non-governmental organizations, media, and sub-

⁹“The Contribution Of New Information And Communication Technologies To Good Governance, The Improvement Of Parliamentary Democracy And The Management Of Globalisation” Resolution adopted unanimously by the IPU 109th Assembly, Geneva, 3 October 2003 (<http://www.ipu.org/conf-e/109-3.htm>).

¹⁰ *Ibid.*

¹¹ These concepts are well expressed in the Guidelines for the content and structure of parliamentary web sites, approved by the Inter-Parliamentary Union at its 166th session (Amman, 6 May 2000).

national institutions, as well as for strengthening links beyond the domestic boundaries with supra-national organisations and international actors.

2. PROBLEM ANALYSIS AND CHALLENGES

Parliaments capable to connect and network globally are better able to debate and promote internationally agreed goals, as well as to monitor their achievement at national and regional level. ICT can in fact unleash the potential to transform a Parliament from a relatively closed and distant institution to a major actor in the information society and a repository of knowledge. Parliaments that have introduced ICT in their daily functions have already started noticing significant improvements in their capacity to connect with the electorate, deal with high volumes of information, and to conduct their business more efficiently.

However, the meaningful introduction of new technologies in complex organisations is not a straightforward undertaking.

First, the development of ICT-supported services and applications has often been considered as merely a technological issue. In reality, much has to do with openness and transparency, access to information and participation, new organisational processes and procedures, and new skills.

From this perspective, the introduction of innovation and technologies in Parliament must emanate from a political decision - not a technical one - aiming at improving the governance of the institution – its efficiency and effectiveness, autonomy and independence – and its capacity to relate to society. The transformation processes inherent to the introduction of ICT in the general conduct of parliamentary business are quite complex and require strong leadership, sustained over time. Political will, commitment to deliverables and accountability for results appear to be key ingredients for success.

Advocacy for parliamentary ICT systems is also required to raise awareness and support from within the administration, as their introduction will affect its working methods and skills upgrading. And although the purpose behind the use of ICT in Parliaments may ultimately be that of empowering MPs and officials – e.g. in order for them to better service the needs and interests of the citizens –, other important objectives must be taken into account. These concern the need to reinforce the independency of the institution by strengthening its administrative systems, increasing the efficiency and effectiveness of the organisation processes and fostering its ability to interact with the executive and with other institutions.

Secondly, it is worth mentioning that fully networked Parliaments and parliamentary information and knowledge management systems cannot be established in such an organisation through a single major initiative. Realizing the future as envisaged by the policy-makers needs well-defined strategic plans based on a building block approach and modular implementation that allows for greater control and flexibility of the process, particularly during the initial phase.

Other concerns regard the financial resources of legislatures for the development and use of ICT systems, especially in developing countries, and the difficulty of recognising that economic “return on investment” should not be the only motivation guiding their choice.

These difficulties are aggravated by the fact that the practice of using ICTs to modernize the Parliament machinery is still in its infancy in most legislatures and is characterized by little accumulated theoretical insights and methodologies to which these institutions can resort. Yet, as Parliaments in developed countries have increasingly adopted new technologies, these experiences could be analysed and lessons learned. By resorting to well-structured information, inter-parliamentary collaboration and to coordinated assistance, Parliaments

around the world could take advantage of available results and concrete experience to rapidly advance into the information society and benefit from the positive effects of globalisation.

Moreover, while for the most traditional activities of legislative development a wealth of knowledge is available, the same does not apply for ICT in Parliament, as data is very limited and empirical research has been so far scattered and unsystematic¹². No major international comparative research on ICT and parliaments has been launched yet¹³, and it is not surprising that a general measurement index, similar to the e-government readiness index presented by the United Nations in the *World Public Sector Report* (2003)¹⁴, has been developed to evaluate the level of use and adoption of ICT within Parliaments.

The relatively limited number of legislatures that have embraced information technology strategies to enhance parliamentary functions can partly explain such knowledge and measurement gap. Yet, as the number of initiatives is rapidly increasing, there should be by now enough empirical material to fill such gap, with the aim of providing the necessary knowledge basis for more successful efforts.

There is also a need to find new modalities to better inter-relate relevant research and operational work so that they could deliberately reinforce each other, and to create a hub that would make it possible to leverage the wide-ranging capabilities of the whole international system at both the global and regional levels. And there is growing evidence that there are, in these areas, promising opportunities for interregional cooperation and interregional exchange that should be exploited in a much more systematic way than it has so far been possible.

It would be very important to ensure that such a framework be an integral part of the endeavour to generate progress towards the attainment of the goals embodied in the Millennium Declaration, and be effectively linked to ongoing global processes, such as the Information Society Summit process and the Secretary-General's Information and Communication Technology (ICT) Task Force. It should build on the good work already underway in several legislatures, and seek to engage national and regional parliaments in a broad multilateral initiative to disseminate and use information technology to strengthen Parliamentary institutional and organizational capabilities for development and international cooperation.

Beyond these particular requirements, the engagement and policy direction by national leaders in advocating for and shaping an effort of this kind, and in building consensus around it, is essential to successfully launching it and sustaining it over time. Similarly, an intense dialogue among Parliaments in the various regions would be extremely important to exchange experiences, shape consensus on productive and effective approaches, and build confidence around the initiative.

¹² This view on the lack of a systematic body of theoretical and empirical knowledge is clearly expressed, for instance, in the recent (June 2003) presentation of the major results of the Government and Democracy in the Information Age (GADIA) research network financed by the EC under the COST programme (COST A14) for the period 1998-2003 (www.demes.dk/gadia/Papers/RESULTS-03.doc, accessed June 2004).

¹³ With the partial exception of the GADIA project financed by the European Commission. The GADIA project, however, is limited to the EU Member States and does not present the necessary breadth to include both developed and developing countries, and has devoted to ICT and parliaments only one of its five working groups. Another limited source of information is the survey conducted by the IPU on web sites in 2000 in preparation of the *Guidelines for the content and structure of parliamentary web sites*.

¹⁴ UNDESA/DPEPA, *World Public Sector Report: e-Government at the Crossroads*, New York, United Nations 2003.

3. DESCRIPTION

The overall objective of this initiative is to contribute to the empowerment of legislatures around the world to better fulfil their democratic functions by reinforcing Parliament capacity to harness ICT tools and to place them at the service of the institutional process, citizens' access to parliamentary activities and of inter-parliamentary cooperation.

To this end, a **Global Centre for Information and Communication Technology in Parliament** will be established with a view to promote a structured dialogue and cooperation among parliaments, academia and centres of excellence, international organizations, the civil society, the private sector and the donor community on the use of new technologies in parliamentary processes. The Centre will act as a catalyst and clearing house for information, research, innovation and technology in Parliament, as well as a hub for technical assistance in this area, with the purpose to greatly enhance the sharing of experiences and the identification of best practices and technical solutions.

The aim of the Global Centre is not to substitute and overlap with autonomous activities or organizations, but rather to multiply the effects of the existing ones, enhance their visibility, expand the space for knowledge development, and create the conditions to support legislatures that intend to use new technologies as instruments for democracy and good governance.

The Global Centre will act as a platform for the promotion of a global alliance among Parliaments, research centres, and the international community to make ongoing research, documentation and relevant experience available to all legislatures, and to provide advisory and support services for building capacities in these institutions.

This initiative, by promoting a more structured approach to technology adoption for parliamentary organisations, expects to:

- improve the capacity of Parliaments with regard to their constitutional functions, the law-drafting process and the general parliamentary procedures
- increase citizens' access to Parliament activities and documentation, thereby improving legislatures' degree of openness and accountability
- increase the level of international cooperation among Parliaments at global and regional level
- improve the coordination of the international community in supporting ICT in Parliaments, both in its research and operational aspects, and other legislative development issues

It will do so by establishing a portal for parliamentary information and services, a network of Universities, Centres of Excellence and Parliament IT and Research Departments, a parliament-to-parliament fellowship programme, and an online inventory of ongoing initiatives and activities for coordination and exchange of practices. It will also launch a series of institutional-building seminars, a recurrent Global Forum on the role of Parliaments in the Information Society, and a bi-annual analytical Global Report on ICT in Parliament based on a worldwide survey. Building on these substantive and analytical tools, the Centre will provide advisory services and technical assistance to legislatures to develop and launch new activities.

4. GOVERNANCE OF THE INITIATIVE

The Global Centre for ICT in Parliament is a technical cooperation initiative of the United Nations, funded through extra-budgetary resources managed through the Department of Economic and Social Affairs. The Global Centre activities, personnel, contracts, equipment and services will be administered in accordance with the United Nations regulations, rules and directives.

The first phase of this initiative will last five years and will be extended on the basis of performance and availability of resources.

4.1 *The Board of the Global Centre*

In order to better guide the activities of the Global Centre for ICT in Parliament the United Nations will seek the advice of a Board composed of twelve Speakers/Presidents of Parliament. The President of the Inter-Parliamentary Union and the Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations will also serve as *ex officio* members. Two co-Chairs are elected by the Members to coordinate the work of the Board. The Executive Coordinator of the Centre, in his capacity as the secretary of the Board, assists the co-Chairs in discharging their functions.

The Board advocates and makes all efforts for the Centre to become a coalition of global institutions, including national and regional assemblies, multilateral organizations, national governments, media, foundations, NGOs, and the private sector, to promote ICT in Parliament as a means to strengthen the capacity of legislatures to better fulfil their constitutional functions, enhance the effectiveness, efficiency and transparency of their activities, better connect with the electorate, expand inter-parliamentary relationships and cooperation, thus fostering parliamentary democracy and good governance.

The Board, as the main advisory body of the Global Centre, expresses the highest political commitment of its partners. In doing so, it contributes to:

- ❑ shape the strategic vision for the Centre's work and provides policy direction to its Executive Coordinator;
- ❑ approve and update goals and objectives;
- ❑ approve the annual work programme;
- ❑ adopt the annual draft and final budgets;
- ❑ ensure proper fundraising and advocacy for its activities;
- ❑ assist the Executive Coordinator in the identification of national and international partners
- ❑ note and monitor the commitments of the partners
- ❑ review and adopt the nomination of the Members of the Scientific Committees
- ❑ review and adopt the nomination of the Members of the Advisory Committees
- ❑ adopt the bi-annual Global Report on ICT in Parliament
- ❑ design and organise the Global Fora

Members of the Board are responsible to make an active and effective contribution to the Board's collective performance as the main advisory body of the Centre, including regular attendance at meetings. They maintain throughout the year close relationships with the Global Centre and with other Members and provide mutual exchange of ideas, issues and concerns.

The Board meets in principle at least once a year in the Annual Review Meeting. The Executive Coordinator of the Centre, in consultation with the co-Chairs, proposes the agenda, venue and date of the Board meetings.

Attendance in board meetings is limited to Board members or designated alternates. Observers may be invited to attend the Board meetings upon invitation from the co-Chairs. The observers have the right to participate, without a vote, in the deliberation of the Board.

The Board normally takes its decisions by consensus. Nevertheless should a vote be required each member has one vote only.

Decisions of the Board cannot override the authority of the governing boards of each individual Member organization. The decisions taken by the Board will therefore not be considered binding upon these organizations, particularly with regard to the United Nations and its policies, rules and regulations.

5. IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY

To achieve the objectives outlined above, the Global Centre for ICT in Parliament will carry out its activities along four interrelated areas of work, which also define its structure and composition as indicated in the organization chart below. These are:

- Analysis and research
 - Networking and coordination
 - Advocacy, awareness and information services
 - Technical assistance

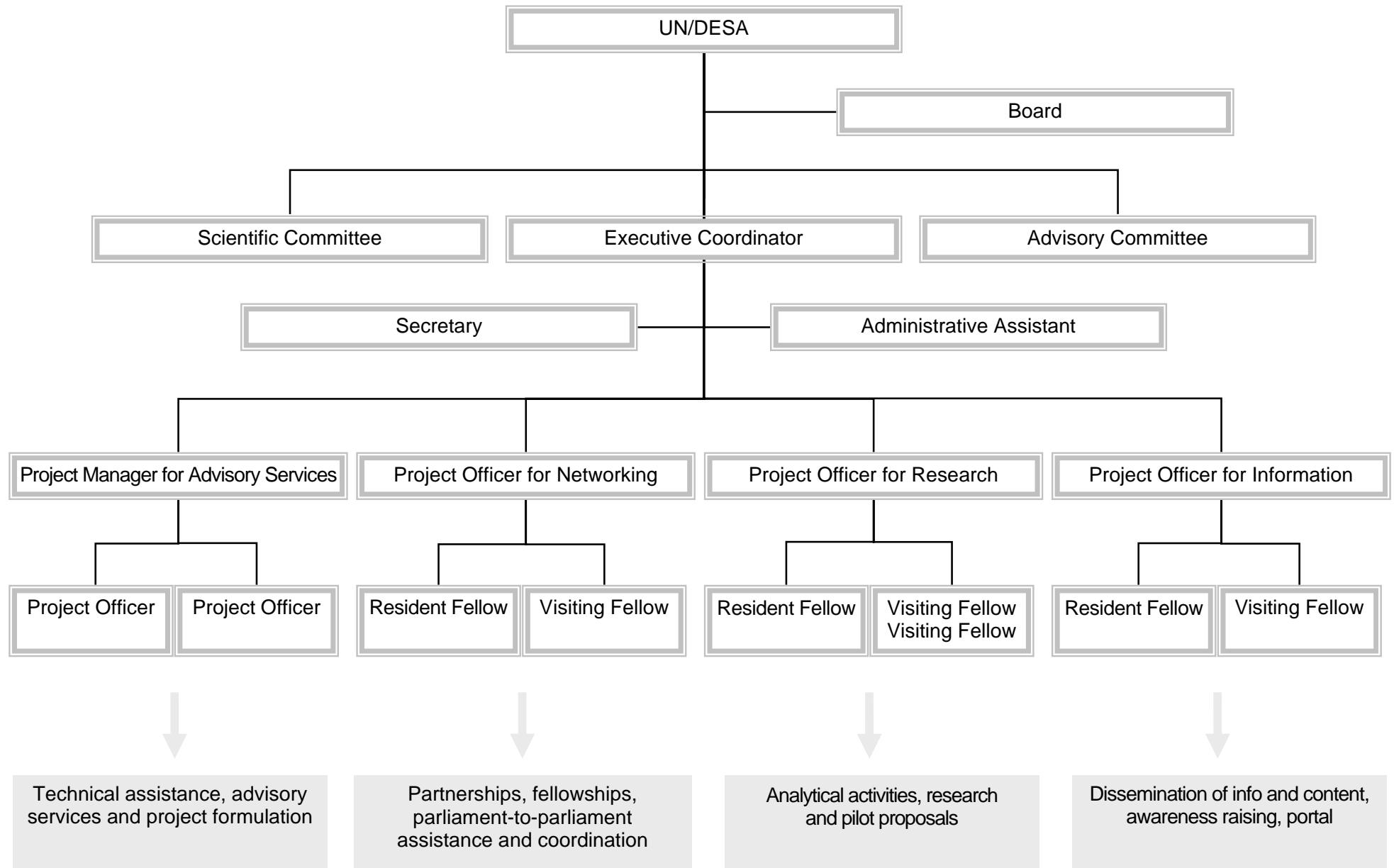
The Centre will be composed of a small, flexible group of professionals with specific expertise in these areas supported by a number of short-term and mid-term Fellows¹⁵ coming from legislatures, institutions, centres of excellence and academia with the aim of sharing their knowledge and experiences, as well as of building additional capacities and skills.

Under the supervision of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs, the Executive Coordinator of the Global Centre will ensure the effective implementation of activities and manage and administer the day-by-day operations of the Centre. In undertaking these responsibilities, the Executive Coordinator will be guided by the advice and policy recommendations of the Board, as indicated in section 4.1.

In addition, for the implementation of activities, the Executive Coordinator will benefit from the advice of the Scientific Committee and the Advisory Committee, composed of representatives of public and private entities, international organisations, the academia, the civil society and media. Details regarding the role and composition of the Committees will be decided at the first meeting of the Board.

¹⁵ Short-term Fellowships range from one to six months. Mid-term Fellowships range from six to twelve months.

Global Centre for Information and Communication Technology in Parliament Organization Chart



5.1 Analysis and research

The analytical and research activities of the Centre will be concentrated in a Unit focusing on gathering, systematizing, and **assessing available research and technical solutions** to make optimal use of ICTs in Parliaments, both with respect to the lawmaking process and as a means to communicate and interact with the electorates. The Unit dealing with this area of work will promote partnerships with Parliaments and relevant institutions with the purpose of collecting and sharing existing research and to make it available to officials in other legislatures. It will also seek to **launch joint research initiatives and impact evaluation** with outside institutions on emerging topics related to information, communication and technology that could benefit legislatures' effectiveness, efficiency and openness.

Among the issues addressed by this unit, the following ones will be tabled in a series of **institution building seminars** directed to Parliament officials to discuss and evaluate their impact on Parliament organisations and parliamentary services:

- IT strategies and operational plans
- Technology and organisational changes
- Users' requirement analyses
- Connectivity and IT infrastructure
- Information and knowledge management systems
- Interoperability and framework standards
- e-Networks and legislative information exchange systems
- e-Participation

An **international network of Parliament IT and Research Departments, Universities and Centres of Excellence** will also be established with a view to identify best practices, share new experiences, enhance institutional building aspects and create a responsive mechanism available to all.

The work undertaken by the Global Centre in this area will lead to a series of discussion papers, guidelines, showcases and comparative studies, which will be disseminated to network participants and to all legislatures around the globe.

Moreover, through this Unit, the Centre will produce a bi-annual **Global Report on ICT in Parliaments** with the objective of describing technological progress in legislatures through an e-parliament index and at presenting best practices and emerging trends. The benefits of such Report are evident in a field where stakeholders are lacking measurement tools for baseline studies, benchmarks of progress and comparisons between parliaments¹⁶.

The *Global Report on ICT in Parliaments* will aim at becoming the worldwide reference in this field, at filling the gap in data availability and at building the basis for knowledge-based ICT strategies and plan in legislatures.

For the preparation of the Report, which will be based on a **global survey**, the Centre will convene an inter-disciplinary Scientific Committee. The members of the Committee will be proposed by the Centre's Executive Coordinator and approved by the Board.

The Committee's main work will concentrate on the methodology to identify an overall e-parliaments index as a weighted measure of specific indicators, the conceptualization of the

¹⁶ Under the initiative Strengthening Parliaments Information Systems in Africa, UN/DESA has made a first attempt to survey ICT use in eight Parliaments in Africa.

global survey according to the requirements of the e-parliament index, and the elaboration of the Report outline.

5.2 Networking and coordination

Legislative development assistance is a growing field witnessing the involvement of a host of bilateral and multilateral agencies, legislative/parliamentary associations, non-governmental organisations and institutions and centres of excellence undertaking activities of international cooperation most of the time in an uncoordinated manner¹⁷. The high level of fragmentation of these initiatives and the lack of information on their objectives and results are preventing legislatures to reinforce their beneficial effects and to leverage the capabilities of the international system to integrate them with opportunities offered by interregional cooperation and exchange. On the other hand, the lack of internal coordination and the frequent reluctance of recipient legislatures in providing information on the assistance received by donors add on risks for overlapping and waste of resources.

The Global Centre for ICT in Parliament, through the Unit for networking and coordination, will try to address these issues by promoting a partners' coalition with parliaments around the world for the establishment of an **on-line inventory¹⁸ of technical assistance** in the field of ICT and legislative development. The inventory objective is to facilitate the mapping of activities and enhance the possibility for experience sharing across legislatures, to help minimizing bilateral and multilateral agencies overlapping and thus to promote coordination at national and global level.

To achieve these objectives, the Unit will set up a **network of focal points in legislatures, bilateral agencies, multilateral organisation, institutions and civil society organisations** to ensure full participation and accessibility of data.

At the same time, building on its networking activities, the Unit will work towards the establishment of a **parliament-to-parliament fellowships programme** directed at strengthening the capacity of Parliament officials in developing and transition countries to harness information and communication technologies. Relying on partnering legislatures, the fellowship programme will place for short periods of time officials from abroad in research offices, libraries, and IT departments to acquire on-the-job professional experience and build their capacities on ICT applications for parliamentary services.

In addition, the Unit will be responsible for the organization of a **Global Forum on the Role of Parliaments in the Information Society** to be held every other year, timed with the release of the Global Report on ICT in Parliament¹⁹. The Forum, which intends to attract parliamentary delegations, experts and representatives of Governments, bilateral and multilateral agencies, the private sector and the civil society, will raise awareness on the benefits and concrete changes that ICT tools can bring to Parliament functions and processes and will help share experiences and best practices in a conducive environment.

The Forum will be structured around plenary sessions, during which selected keynote speakers will discuss emerging trends and present case studies, as well as parallel sessions where legislatures, research centres, the private sector and international organizations will

¹⁷ See also "Ten Years of Strengthening Parliaments in Africa, 1991 – 2000", Report of a joint IPU/UNDP Survey, Inter-Parliamentary Union, 2003.

¹⁸ The inventory will benefit from the experience of the Africa Governance Inventory, an ongoing programme of UN/DESA supported by UNDP and the Government of Italy.

¹⁹ The first Forum will launch the survey process, and subsequent For a will coincide with presentation of the Reports and results.

have the opportunity to deliver technical presentations, showcase success stories and present practical tools for the introduction of ICT in the different stages of the parliamentary processes.

For each Forum, an Advisory Committee will be formed prior to the meeting to help shape its agenda and build appropriate partnerships for the successful organization of the event.

5.3 Advocacy, awareness and information services

Among the objectives of the Centre, a major role is played by the provision and dissemination of independent, high quality information to legislatures, governments, international organisations, NGOs and the public at large. With this in mind, through a dedicated Unit, the Centre will establish an on-line **Portal for Parliament Information and Services**, with the purpose of creating a unique tool that would differ from conventional web-based information sources in view of the Centre's combination of substantive capacity and specialized services²⁰. The Portal will be characterized by its universality as an online management information and knowledge network, providing ease of and far-reaching access to international and regional experience in the practice of ICT in Parliament, to institutional and capacity-building instruments, as well as to south-south cooperation opportunities in information and knowledge management.

With a constituency as diverse as legislatures around the world, governments, international organisations, the private sector, and experts and practitioners, the Portal key advantage will be its ability to provide reliable content, information and links in order to ensure that the primary needs of its users are met. For this reason the Portal will be designed as a dynamic, demand-driven, and interactive provider of information and knowledge to respond to the needs of its users and address their most critical areas of work. It will also represent a structured virtual space where MPs and officials of Parliaments will share ideas, best practices and new experiences, confront solutions and seek advice from different sources.

The Portal will be designed to offer

- on-line information services
- on-line training services
- on-line advisory services
- on-line conference services
- on-line directory services

and will be the main vehicle through which the Centre will inform partners about its activities and disseminate its work – i.e. research outcome, best practices, newsletters, technical reports, guidelines, regulatory standards, proceedings of conferences and workshops, occasional papers, etc. -, provide links to partnering institutions and to search and retrieval functions on legislative documents published on different web sites, and serve as a node for networks of administrators, parliamentarians and practitioners in this field. A virtual library on issues pertaining to information, communication and technology will be also made available on the Portal.

The information Unit of the Centre will actively engage national parliaments to ensure the quality and appropriateness of the information provided by the portal and will promote **partnerships with centres of excellence, networks and institutions to increase the quality and relevancy of the content**. For those Parliaments and institutions able to directly deliver

²⁰ The portal will benefit from the experience of and lessons learned by the United Nations in successfully implementing the United Nations Public Administration Network (UNPAN) since 1999.

high-quality information, the Portal will rely on a decentralised model of collaboration through which responsibility for information sharing will be placed at country or regional level through content contributors.

5.4 Technical assistance

Openness, accountability and efficiency of Parliament, as well as people's participation in the democratic process, largely rely on the capacity of the institution to gather, record, manage and deliver high quality information and knowledge to its members and staff in a timely manner and on citizens' accessibility to parliamentary proceedings and documentation.

The introduction of well-planned ICT applications in legislatures, by enhancing Parliament information and knowledge-management capacity, can help improve both the policy-making and legislative process and the internal and external exchange and dissemination of information.

Through a dedicated Unit, and in collaboration with partnering institutions, the Centre will provide **advisory services** directed at supporting parliaments to develop:

- Parliament e-readiness analyses
- User and system requirement analyses
- ICT strategies and operational plans
- Organisational reengineering and new working methods
- Parliament interoperability frameworks
- Pilot projects, complex programmes and technical assistance initiatives

The Centre, together with national and regional legislatures, will engage international organisations, the donor community, development banks, research centres, foundations and the private sector to foster **partnerships** and mobilize financial resources and assistance to support Parliaments in developing and transition countries in the implementation of initiatives aiming at improving, through information and communication technology:

- the efficiency of the parliamentary processes
- the internal and external information services of Parliament
- the public access to documentation
- the internal automation processes
- the networking capacity for inter-parliamentary relationships

The Centre will pay particular attention to the development of multistakeholders regional and sub-regional initiatives leveraging on south-south cooperation that could facilitate the exchange of practices and the adoption of common interoperability frameworks and standards among parliaments.²¹

The Centre will be uniquely placed to multiply the beneficial effects of technical assistance as the repository of successful practical results, the catalyst for sharing innovative experience and the clearinghouse for best practices and lessons learned. A **database of expertise** available in the area of ICT and legislative development will be placed at the disposal of legislatures around the world and **technical assistance seminars** will be organised regularly by the Centre to advocate and raise awareness on specific initiatives among development partners and help create sound partnerships for their support and implementation.

²¹ This approach is being used in the capacity building initiative Strengthening Parliaments Information Systems in Africa by the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs.

6. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

The Centre will be subjected to the Annual Review Meeting at least once a year, the first being twelve months after the full inception of the initiative. The Executive Coordinator of the Centre will prepare and submit to each review meeting the Annual Programme Review, the Annual Budget Revision, and the Annual Work Plan for their approval. To facilitate the discussion at the Annual Review Meeting, the Executive Coordinator of the Centre will submit these documents to the Board two weeks prior to the Board meeting.

For the purpose of monitoring results and activities, indicators have been developed in section 10. However, the survey for the Global Report on ICT in Parliament will also provide the necessary and appropriate indicators to measure the level of overall accomplishments achieved by the Centre.

The initiative will be subjected to two independent evaluations during its implementation. The mid-term evaluation will take place after 24 months of operations. The feedback from this evaluation will be used by the Board to improve the Centre operations during the second half of the implementation process. The final evaluation will take place at the end of the activity. Both evaluations will be undertaken by independent evaluators.

7. EXECUTING MODALITIES

The United Nations, represented by the Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UN/DESA), will act as the executing agency for this multilateral initiative. UN/DESA will have the overall responsibility of managing the process and will ensure that all inputs agreed for the realization of the objectives will be provided.

UN/DESA will support this initiative through its relevant Divisions, including the Division for Public Administration and Development Management and the Division for ECOSOC Support and Coordination, which provides the Secretariat of the UN Secretary-General's ICT Task Force. In doing so, UN/DESA will coordinate programme activities with the existing initiative Strengthening Parliaments' Information Systems in Africa and the Africa e-Parliament Action Plan, the Coordinator of the UN Fellowship Programme, the Chief of the Knowledge Management Branch, as well as with the activities of the United Nations Regional Commissions, with which it will establish collaborative partnerships with a view to multiply synergies and draw on their analytical and implementation capacities and skills.

UN/DESA will seek to associate the Inter-Parliamentary Union to the work undertaken through the Centre. The degree of collaboration of the Inter-Parliamentary Union with the Centre initiatives will vary in accordance to the activities carried out, as there is ample evidence that the partnership with this Institution will be crucial to exploit the mutually reinforcing complementarities and expertise between the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs and the IPU Secretariat for the achievement of the Centre development objectives. In implementing the activities, the linkages between the databases and documentation centre of the IPU and the portal and databases of the Centre will be fully exploited. This partnership should be seen within the framework of the growing cooperation between the United Nations and the Inter-Parliamentary Union in bringing a parliamentary dimension to the work of the United Nations²².

²² See GA resolution 57/47, 56/46 and 51/402 "Cooperation between the United Nations and the Inter-Parliamentary Union" and A/57/375 – Report of the Secretary General.

8. PARTNERSHIPS

The use of ICT for legislative development is one of the areas where the long-term interests of national and regional assemblies, the international community, governments, the civil society and private business most obviously coincide.

In addition to strengthen democracy and good governance, empowering legislatures around the world to better fulfil their democratic functions by reinforcing their autonomy and independency, improving their openness and accountability, strengthening their capacity to increase the efficiency and effectiveness of the legislative process, and fostering inter-parliamentary cooperation, can unleash vast synergies.

For example, by developing a good understanding and practices on the benefits of information and communication technology, Parliaments will be able to better respond to the principles agreed upon during the World Summit on the Information Society and become more active in providing a legislative environment conducive to the dissemination, development and secure use of the ICTs, such as in the field of e-government, e-learning, e-commerce, etc. Legislative and regulatory reform is in fact one of the critical issues that has often been overlooked in countries promoting the use of ICTs and the development of a national ICT sector, particularly in the areas of telecommunication markets and services, investments, digital exchanges and transactions, privacy and security issues.

Moreover, Parliaments able to analyse, share and compare legislation and working procedures internationally by electronic means will be in a better position to address major development issues requiring the enactment or revision of national and international laws and rely on concrete means for their integration in the world economy.

It is obvious that the Centre, to achieve its goals and unleash this synergy, will have to count on voluntary multi-stakeholders support, engagement and commitment and will therefore make it a priority to build sound partnerships that can add value to the development process. The multi-faceted dimension of the Centre work will offer a broad range of opportunities for different partners to propose, accompany and contribute to the dissemination and use of information technologies to strengthen Parliamentary institutional and organizational capabilities.

In this sense, the Centre will first engage in raising awareness among national and regional legislatures and parliament administrations to, on the one hand, receive support from technologically advanced Parliaments in terms of resources, experiences, and expertise, and on the other, address the pressing needs of the most ICT disadvantaged legislatures.

In addition to the partnership with the IPU, other important partnerships will be sought with the more active bilateral donor programmes in the field of ICT for development – i.e. Australia, Canada, France, Italy, Japan, Sweden, the United Kingdom and the United States of America -, multilateral and international organisations – i.e. the World Bank, the Inter-American Development Bank, the African Development Bank, the Asian Development Bank, the European Commission, the Organization of American States, the United Nations Development Programme - legislative/parliamentary associations, NGOs/Research Centres and the Forum Community - such as for instance the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association, the World Economic Forum, Parliamentarians for Global Actions, the National Democratic Institute (NDI), the Parliamentary Centre in Canada, and the European Centre for Parliamentary Research and Documentation – and the private sector community, particularly corporations representing the IT sector.

9. FINANCING OF THE INITIATIVE

The financing of this initiative will be channeled through a multisectoral²³ technical cooperation trust fund of the United Nations. The spirit is that of an alliance of national and regional assemblies, bilateral and multilateral agencies, international organizations, corporations and elements of the civil society that join resources together to accomplish what none could achieve on its own.

Indeed, although the indicative budget presented below refer to the first five years of life of the Centre's activities, addressing a global issue such as ICT in Parliament as an instrument for democracy and good governance will require additional commitments to carry out specific development projects and to enlarge the research and networking components.

The potential of leveraging ICT for legislature development goes far beyond the possible achievements of the initial phase of this initiative and promises to deliver full benefits and results to all citizens only when barriers and obstacles are overcome and networked technology that complements the diversity of organisations and cultural practices is fully exploited.

This initiative, the activities of the Centre, and the major advocacy role played by the Board will be instrumental to identify such projects and activities and to table them, together with recipient legislatures, to the alliance of partners for further support.

²³ Multisectoral trust funds are those that actively seek contributions from co-financing partners representing all sectors of the society.

10. EXPECTED ACCOMPLISHMENTS, INDICATORS, ACTIVITIES

Intervention logic	Indicators	Source of verification	Risks
<p>Objective 1 & 2 & 3</p> <p>Improve the capacity of Parliaments with regard to their constitutional functions, the law-drafting process and the general parliamentary procedures</p> <p>Increase citizens' access to Parliaments activities and documentation, thereby improving legislatures' degree of openness and accountability</p> <p>Increase the level of international cooperation among Parliaments at global and regional level</p>	<p>Number of plans and strategies formulated by regional and national assemblies</p> <p>Number of ICT initiatives launched in legislatures</p> <p>Number of improved (two-ways) websites linked to legislative databases</p> <p>Number of e-participation mechanisms put in place</p>	<p>Portal</p> <p>Survey for the Global Report</p> <p>Inventory</p> <p>Ad hoc surveys</p>	
<p>Expected accomplishment 1</p> <p>Strengthened capacity of legislatures to use information and communication technology tools to improve parliamentary processes</p>	<p>Number of advisory services provided</p> <p>Number of hits of the Portal</p> <p>Number of projects and initiatives formulated</p>	<p>Centre's Unit for Technical Assistance</p> <p>No. of missions undertaken</p> <p>Attendance in seminars</p> <p>Fellowships awarded</p>	<p>Lack of political will and commitment</p> <p>Reluctance to share info and experiences</p> <p>Lack of internal resources for modernization</p>
<p>1.1 Main activity</p> <p>Provision of advisory services to Parliament in the area of user requirement analysis, ICT plans and strategies, organizational change and technology</p>			
<p>1.2 Main activity</p> <p>Establishment of a Portal for information sharing and parliamentary services</p>			
<p>1.3 Main activity</p> <p>Establishment of a database of available expertise</p>			

Intervention logic	Indicators	Source of verification	Risks
<p>Expected accomplishment 2 Increased capacity of Parliament officials in managing innovation and ICTs</p>	<p>Number of Fellows placed in institutions and the Centre Number of officials trained Attendance to seminars No. of institutions participating in the survey</p>	<p>Fellowship awarded List of participants Answers to survey</p>	<p>Serious lack of current capacity Reluctance by institutions hosts Fellows Reluctance to provide information on internal organization and capacity</p>
<p>2.1 Main activity Establishment of a Fellowship Programme in the Global Centre for ICT in Parliament</p>			
<p>2.2 Main activity Establishment of a Parliament-to-Parliament Fellowship programme between different institutions</p>			
<p>2.3 Main activity Organization of three/four institution building seminars on specific issues every year on connectivity and IT infrastructure, information and knowledge management systems, etc.</p>			
<p>2.4 Main activity Preparation and publication of the bi-annual Global Report on ICT in Parliament, based on a global survey</p>			

Intervention logic	Indicators	Source of verification	Risks
<p>Expected accomplishment 3</p> <p>Increased ability of Parliaments, academia, research centres to concretely share best practices, lessons learned and new experiences</p>	<p>No. of institutions and officials participating in the network and Global Fora</p> <p>No. of responses provided by the network</p> <p>No. of joint R&D initiatives proposed</p>	<p>Portal</p> <p>Network information</p> <p>Research initiatives launched</p> <p>List of participants</p>	<p>Reluctance to share information and practices</p> <p>Lack of resources and commitments from the international community</p>
<p>3.1 Main activity</p> <p>Establishment of a network of Parliament research centre and IT departments, research institutes and universities</p>			
<p>3.2 Main activity</p> <p>Launch of joint research of common interest and pilot projects</p>			
<p>3.3 Main activity</p> <p>Organization of three Global Fora on the Role of Parliaments in the Information Society</p>			
<p>Expected accomplishment 4</p> <p>Enhanced Parliament networking capacity and information sharing instruments</p>	<p>No. of MPs and officials using ICT tools for communication</p> <p>No. of legislatures agreeing on standards and frameworks</p>	<p>Survey for the Global Report</p> <p>Information on the Portal</p>	<p>Lack of capacity</p> <p>Weak political commitment on standards</p>
<p>4.1 Main activity</p> <p>Provision of advisory service on e-networks and legislative information exchange systems, interoperability frameworks and standards across legislatures</p>			

Intervention logic	Indicators	Source of verification	Risks/Assumptions
<p align="center">Objective 4</p> <p>Increase the coordination of the international community in supporting ICT in Parliaments and legislative development issues</p>	<p>Number of joint initiatives undertaken by the donor community</p>	<p>Online Inventory and annual seminars on technical assistance</p>	
<p>Expected accomplishment 5</p> <p>Enhanced capacity of the international community and national assemblies to network on issues related to technical cooperation activities in Parliaments</p>	<p>Number of focal points providing information</p> <p>Presence at seminars</p>	<p>Network of technical assistance</p> <p>Seminars on technical cooperation</p>	<p>Reluctance to information sharing</p> <p>Bilateralism over a multilateral approach</p>
<p>5.1 Main activity</p> <p>Establishment of a network of technical assistance focal points in national and regional assemblies, donor agencies, development banks, international organizations, etc.</p>			
<p>5.2 Main activity</p> <p>Establishment of an online Inventory of ongoing and pipeline technical assistance initiatives shared with stakeholders</p>			
<p>5.3 Main activity</p> <p>Organization of annual seminars on technical cooperation in Parliaments with national and regional assemblies, donors, international organisations, media, NGOs and universities and research centres</p>			

11. RESULT BASED WORKPLAN

Expected accomplishment	Main activity	Timeframe by output/activity				
		1 st year	2 nd year	3 rd year	4 th year	5 th year
Strengthened capacity of legislatures to use information and communication technology tools to improve parliamentary processes						
	Provision of advisory services to Parliament in the area of user requirement analysis, ICT plans and strategies, organizational change and technology, etc.	X	X	X	X	X
	Establishment and maintenance of a Portal for information sharing and parliamentary services		X	X	X	X
	Establishment of a database of available expertise	X	X			
Increased capacity of Parliament officials in managing innovation and ICTs						
	Establishment of a Fellowship Programme in the Global Centre for ICT in Parliament	X				
	Establishment of a Parliament-to-Parliament Fellowship programme between different institutions	X	X	X	X	X
	Organization of three/four institutional-building seminars on specific issues every year on connectivity and IT infrastructure, information and knowledge management systems, etc.	X	X	X	X	X
	Preparation and publication of the bi-annual Global Report on ICT in Parliament, based on a global survey	X		X		X
Increased ability of Parliaments, academia, research centres to concretely share best practices, lessons learned and new experiences						
	Establishment of a network of Parliament research centre and IT departments, research institutes and universities	X	X			

Expected accomplishment	Main activity	Timeframe by output/activity				
		1 st year	2 nd year	3 rd year	4 th year	5 th year
	Launching of joint research of common interest and pilot projects		X	X	X	X
	Organization of three Global Fora on the Role of Parliaments in the Information Society	X		X		X
Enhanced Parliament networking capacity and information sharing instruments						
	Provision of advisory service on e-networks and legislative information exchange systems, interoperability frameworks and standards across legislatures	X	X	X	X	X
Enhanced capacity of the international community and national assemblies to network on issues related to technical cooperation activities in Parliaments						
	Establishment of a network of technical assistance focal points in national and regional assemblies, donor agencies, development banks, international organizations, etc.	X	X	X		
	Establishment of an online Inventory of ongoing and pipeline technical assistance initiatives shared with stakeholders		X	X	X	X
	Organization of annual seminars on technical cooperation in Parliaments with national and regional assemblies, donors, international organisations, media, NGOs and universities and research centres	X	X	X	X	X

12. INDICATIVE BUDGET²⁴

Line	Description	Total		Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5	
		w/m	Input	w/m	Input	w/m	Input	w/m	Input	w/m	Input	w/m	Input
			in US\$		in US\$		in US\$		in US\$		in US\$		in US\$
10	PROJECT PERSONNEL COMPONENT												
	11 International personnel												
11,01	Executive Coordinator	60	825.000	12	165.000	12	165.000	12	165.000	12	165.000	12	165.000
11,02	Project Manager - Technical Assistance	60	775.000	12	155.000	12	155.000	12	155.000	12	155.000	12	155.000
11,03	Project Officer - Networking	60	700.000	12	140.000	12	140.000	12	140.000	12	140.000	12	140.000
11,04	Project Officer- Research	60	700.000	12	140.000	12	140.000	12	140.000	12	140.000	12	140.000
11,05	Project Officer - Information	60	700.000	12	140.000	12	140.000	12	140.000	12	140.000	12	140.000
11,06	Associate Project Officer - Technical Assistance	60	600.000	12	120.000	12	120.000	12	120.000	12	120.000	12	120.000
11,07	Associate Project Officer - Technical Assistance	60	600.000	12	120.000	12	120.000	12	120.000	12	120.000	12	120.000
11,08	IT Expert	60	600.000	12	120.000	12	120.000	12	120.000	12	120.000	12	120.000
11,93	Independent evaluation	2	30.000			1	15.000					1	15.000
11,96	Advisory services	25	375.000	5	75.000	5	75.000	5	75.000	5	75.000	5	75.000
11,99	Subtotal	507	5.905.000	101	1.175.000	102	1.190.000	101	1.175.000	101	1.175.000	102	1.190.000
	13 Administrative Support Personnel												
13,01	Administrative Assistant	36	350.000	12	70.000	12	70.000	12	70.000	12	70.000	12	70.000
13,02	Secretary	36	275.000	12	55.000	12	55.000	12	55.000	12	55.000	12	55.000
13,99	Subtotal	120	625.000	24	125.000	24	125.000	24	125.000	24	125.000	24	125.000
	15 Travel of project personnel												
15,01	Project staff travel		400.000		80.000		80.000		80.000		80.000		80.000
15,99	Subtotal		400.000		80.000		80.000		80.000		80.000		80.000

²⁴

Redeployment between budget lines is allowed to facilitate the implementation of the activities described in the document

Line	Description	Total		Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5	
		w/m	Input	w/m	Input	w/m	Input	w/m	Input	w/m	Input	w/m	Input
			in US\$		in US\$		in US\$		in US\$		in US\$		in US\$
16	Mission costs												
16,12	Mission costs		200.000		40.000		40.000		40.000		40.000		40.000
16,99	Subtotal		200.000		40.000		40.000		40.000		40.000		40.000
17	National experts and consultants												
17,01	National consultants		175.000		35.000		35.000		35.000		35.000		35.000
17,99	Subtotal		175.000		35.000		35.000		35.000		35.000		35.000
19	Component Total	627	7.305.000	125	1.455.000	126	1.470.000	125	1.455.000	125	1.455.000	126	1.470.000
20	SUB-CONTRACT COMPONENT												
21	Sub-contracts												
21,01	Portal development, design and maint.		30.000		10.000		5.000		5.000		5.000		5.000
21,02	Premises and insurance		400.000		80.000		80.000		80.000		80.000		80.000
21,03	Support to Survey		180.000		60.000				60.000				60.000
21,04	Support to Inventory		110.000				50.000		20.000		20.000		20.000
21,99	Subtotal		720.000		150.000		135.000		165.000		105.000		165.000
29	Component Total		720.000		150.000		135.000		165.000		105.000		165.000
30	PROJECT TRAINING COMPONENT												
31	Fellowships												
31,01	Fellowships (Parliament to Parliament)		2.000.000		400.000		400.000		400.000		400.000		400.000
31,02	Fellowships (Centre)		1.680.000		336.000		336.000		336.000		336.000		336.000
31,99	Sub-total		3.680.000		736.000		736.000		736.000		736.000		736.000

Line	Description		Total		Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5
		w/m	Input	w/m	Input	w/m	Input	w/m	Input	w/m	Input	w/m	Input
			in US\$		in US\$		in US\$		in US\$		in US\$		in US\$
32	Meetings and conferences												
32,01	In-service training - Scientific Committee (Report)		75.000		25.000				25.000				25.000
32,02	In-service training - Advisory Committee (Forum)		60.000		20.000				20.000				20.000
32,03	Global Forum		1.650.000		550.000				550.000				550.000
32,04	Capacity building seminars		780.000		140.000		180.000		140.000		180.000		140.000
32,99	Sub-total		2.565.000		735.000		180.000		735.000		180.000		735.000
39	Component Total		6.245.000		1.471.000		916.000		1.471.000		916.000		1.471.000
40	EQUIPMENT COMPONENT												
45,01	Expendable equipment		75.000		15.000		15.000		15.000		15.000		15.000
45,02	Maintenance of equipment		22.000		2.000		5.000		5.000		5.000		5.000
45,03	Non-expendable equipment (furniture and IT)		106.000		65.000		20.000		7.000		7.000		7.000
45,99	Sub-total		203.000		82.000		40.000		27.000		27.000		27.000
49	Component Total		203.000		82.000		40.000		27.000		27.000		27.000
50	PROJECT MISCELLANEOUS COMPONENT												
52,01	Printing Costs		103.000		13.000		20.000		22.000		23.000		25.000
53,01	Communications		175.000		35.000		35.000		35.000		35.000		35.000
53,02	Cleaning utilities and security		75.000		15.000		15.000		15.000		15.000		15.000
53,03	Miscellaneous		100.000		20.000		20.000		20.000		20.000		20.000
56,01	Programme support		1.641.860		356.510		291.610		353.100		285.560		355.080
59	Component Total		2.094.860		439.510		381.610		445.100		378.560		450.080
99	GRAND TOTAL	627	16.567.860	125	3.597.510	126	2.942.610	125	3.563.100	125	2.881.560	126	3.583.080

13. RESULT BASED BUDGET

Expected accomplishment 1	Main activities	BL ²⁵	Description	Total	
Strengthened capacity of legislatures to use information and communication technology tools to improve parliamentary processes	Provision of advisory services to Parliament in the area of user requirement analysis, ICT plans and strategies, organizational change and technology	11,01	Executive Coordinator	82.500	
		11,02	Project Manager - Technical Assistance	542.500	
		11,06	Associate Project Officer - Technical Assistance	420.000	
		11,07	Associate Project Officer - Technical Assistance	420.000	
		11,96	Advisory services	262.500	
		15,01	Project staff travel	200.000	
		16,12	Mission costs	140.000	
		17,01	National consultants	78.750	
	***	Common administrative and support costs	235.260		
				Total Activity	2.381.510
	Establishment and maintenance of a Portal for information sharing and parliamentary services	11,01	Executive Coordinator	41.250	
		11,05	Project Officer - Information	420.000	
		11,08	IT Expert	420.000	
		21,01	Portal development, design and maintenance	30.000	
		31,02	Fellowships (Centre)	168.000	
***		Common administrative and support costs	235.200		
			Total Activity	1.314.450	
Establishment of a database of available expertise	11,01	Executive Coordinator	24.750		
	11,05	Project Officer - Information	70.000		
	11,08	IT Expert	60.000		
	31,02	Fellowships (Centre)	84.000		
	***	Common administrative and support costs	235.200		
			Total Activity	473.950	
Total for Expected accomplishment 1				4.169.910	

²⁵ Common administrative and support costs *** include: Independent evaluation; Administrative assistant, Secretary, Premises and insurances; Expendable equipment; Non-expendable equipment; Maintenance of equipment; other printing costs; Communications; Cleaning utilities and security; Miscellaneous; Programme support.

Expected accomplishment 2	Main activities	BL	Description	Total	
Increased capacity of Parliament officials in managing innovation and information and communication technologies	Establishment of a Fellowship Programme in the Global Centre for ICT in Parliament	11,01	Executive Coordinator	82.500	
		11,03	Project Officer - Networking	70.000	
		15,01	Project staff travel	20.000	
		31,02	Fellowships (Centre)	168.000	
		***	Common administrative and support costs	235.200	
				Total Activity	575.700
	Establishment of a Parliament-to-Parliament Fellowship programme between different institutions	11,01	Executive Coordinator	82.500	
		11,03	Project Officer - Networking	105.000	
		15,01	Project staff travel	20.000	
		31,01	Fellowships (Parliament to Parliament)	2.000.000	
		31,02	Fellowships (Centre)	210.000	
	***	Common administrative and support costs	235.200		
				Total Activity	2.652.700
	Organization of three/four institutional-building seminars on specific issues every year on connectivity and IT infrastructure, information and knowledge management systems, etc.	11,01	Executive Coordinator	57.750	
		11,04	Project Officer- Research	245.000	
11,96		Advisory services	37.500		
15,01		Project staff travel	30.000		
16,12		Mission costs	20.000		
31,02		Fellowships (Centre)	168.000		
32,04		Capacity building seminars (15-20)	600.000		
***	Common administrative and support costs	235.200			
			Total Activity	1.393.450	
Preparation and publication of the bi-annual Global Report on ICT in Parliament, based on a global survey	11,01	Executive Coordinator	57.750		
	11,04	Project Officer- Research	245.000		
	21,03	Support to Survey	180.000		
	31,02	Fellowships (Centre)	294.000		
	32,01	In-service training - Scientific Committee (Report)	75.000		
	52,00	Printing Costs	60.000		
	***	Common administrative and support costs	235.200		
			Total Activity	1.146.950	
Total for Expected accomplishment 2				5.768.800	

Expected accomplishment 3	Main activities	BL	Description	Total	
Increased ability of Parliaments, academia, and research centres to concretely share best practices, lessons learned and new experiences	Establishment of a network of Parliament research centre and IT departments, research institutes and universities	11,01	Executive Coordinator	82.500	
		11,04	Project Officer- Research	140.000	
		11,05	Project Officer - Information	70.000	
		11,08	IT Expert	60.000	
		31,02	Fellowships (Centre)	168.000	
		***	Common administrative and support costs	235.200	
				Total Activity	755.700
	Launch of joint research of common interest and pilot projects	11,01	Executive Coordinator	24.750	
		11,04	Project Officer- Research	70.000	
		11,05	Project Officer - Information	70.000	
		31,02	Fellowships (Centre)	168.000	
		***	Common administrative and support costs	235.200	
				Total Activity	567.950
	Organization of three Global Fora on the Role of Parliaments in the Information Society	11,01	Executive Coordinator	82.500	
		11,03	Project Officer- Networking	280.000	
		11,05	Project Officer - Information	35.000	
		15,01	Project staff travel	50.000	
		31,02	Fellowships (Centre)	84.000	
		32,02	In-service training - Advisory Committee (Forum)	60.000	
		32,03	Global Forum	1.650.000	
	***	Common administrative and support costs	235.200		
			Total Activity	2.476.700	
Total for Expected accomplishment 3				3.800.350	

Expected accomplishment 4	Main activities	BL	Description	Total
Enhanced Parliament networking capacity and information sharing instruments	Provision of advisory service on e-networks and legislative information exchange systems, interoperability frameworks and standards across legislatures	11,01	Executive Coordinator	41.250
		11,02	Project Manager - Technical Assistance	155.000
		11,06	Associate Project Officer - Technical Assistance	120.000
		11,07	Associate Project Officer - Technical Assistance	120.000
		11,96	Advisory services	75.000
		15,01	Project staff travel	50.000
		16,12	Mission costs	40.000
		17,01	National consultants	52.500
		32,04	Capacity building seminars	80.000
		***	Common administrative and support costs	235.200
			Total Activity	968.950
Total for Expected accomplishment 4				968.950

Expected accomplishment 5	Main activities	BL	Description	Total	
Enhanced capacity of the international community and national assemblies to network on issues related to technical cooperation activities in Parliaments	Establishment of a network of technical assistance focal points in national and regional assemblies, donor agencies, development banks, international organizations, etc.	11,01	Executive Coordinator	82.500	
		11,03	Project Officer- Networking	105.000	
		11,05	Project Officer - Infomation	35.000	
		31,02	Fellowships (Centre)	84.000	
		***	Common administrative and support costs	235.200	
				Total Activity	541.700
	Establishment of an online Inventory of ongoing and pipeline technical assistance initiatives shared with stakeholders	11,01	Executive Coordinator	41.250	
		11,03	Project Officer- Networking	105.000	
		11,08	IT Expert	60.000	
		17,01	National consultants	43.750	
		21,04	Support to Inventory	110.000	
		31,02	Fellowships (Centre)	50.400	
		***	Common administrative and support costs	235.200	
				Total Activity	645.600
	Organization of annual seminars on technical cooperation in Parliaments with national and regional assemblies, donors, international organisations, media, NGOs and universities and research centres	11,01	Executive Coordinator	41.250	
11,02		Project Manager - Technical Assistance	77.500		
11,03		Project Officer- Networking	35.000		
11,06		Associate Project Officer - Technical Assistance	60.000		
11,07		Associate Project Officer - Technical Assistance	60.000		
15,01		Project staff travel	30.000		
31,02		Fellowships (Centre)	33.600		
32,04		Capacity building seminars (5)	100.000		
***		Common administrative and support costs	235.200		
			Total Activity	672.550	
Total for Expected accomplishment 5				1.859.850	
Grand total for Expected accomplishments 1 -5				16.567.860	