

Activity Progress Report: Pacific Parliamentary Effectiveness Initiative – Phase III (PPEI-III)

Activity information

Activity Title	Pacific Parliamentary Effectiveness Initiative – Phase III (PPEI-III)
Goal/Outputs	Institutions and systems accelerate inclusive development through responsive, participatory, transparent governance processes.

Contract or grant information

Start and end dates	2024-2029
Total Activity Budget	US\$7,179,162 (NZ\$11,118,119) excluding UN 1% coordination levy
Reporting Period	Nov 2024 - Dec 2025 (first interim report)

Progress report preparation

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Others involved or consulted	Technical Specialist PDP, MELK Specialist, Project Analysts, Finance Analysts and Governance programme team
Date of report	17 September 2025

Executive Summary

Complete this section last - to provide a short summary of this overall Activity Progress Report.

Guidance on length: 1 - 2 pages

Key questions to consider:

- a. **Overall, what are the most important achievements (or difference made) during this reporting period?**
Optional: If you have a success story to share, please attach in the Appendix. Add relevant photos if available.
- b. **What were the key challenges faced and how were they resolved (if they have been resolved)? Include any significant changes made to the Activity scope, timeframe, or budget.**
- c. **Have there been any specific lessons learned?**

PPEI-III launched with strong momentum (Nov 2024–Dec 2025), delivering tangible progress across all four outputs. It built on prior phases to accelerate inclusive, accountable, and effective parliamentary development across the Pacific. The initiative is on track and strategically positioned for deeper regional impact. Particularly for Niue and Cook Islands as the new countries coming into the program in March 2025, important steps were taken in the last 2 quarters, primarily initiating foundational communications and consultations on country priorities with the line partners in these countries.

Regional collaboration: Key achievements during the reporting period include successful Floating Budget Office (FBO) missions in Vanuatu, Solomon Islands and Tonga, as well as the Virtual FBO Experience Sharing Workshop which convened over 55 participants from five Pacific parliaments, launching a regional Community of Practice and fostering peer learning on flexible budgeting and oversight tools.

Strengthening parliamentary effectiveness and Oversight: Work commenced in late October, with the Niue Assembly in developing a parliamentary autonomy roadmap, aimed at strengthening the Assembly's independence from the Executive and improving administrative and financial systems. A mission for further data collection to develop the roadmap, led by a Parliamentary Consultant engaged 30 high level stakeholders through series of consultations, workshops and real time parliamentary sitting. While the constitutional setup, operational structure rearrangements and resource constraints require ongoing collaboration with the Executive. The insights gathered from the stakeholders already provides clear indication of recommended legal, administrative and financial options for advancing the move towards autonomy and for the Assembly to consider. With the upcoming elections in late 2026, there is a need to develop a targeted socialisation strategy to promote and embed the concept of parliamentary autonomy amongst the Assembly members, public service positioning the Speaker and prime Minister as key champions of this reform ahead of the upcoming elections.

Advancing Parliamentary committees and procedure reforms: In early November, a mission led by the Parliamentary Consultant completed consultations with 25 high level stakeholders -Speaker, Prime Minister, Members of Parliament, public service officials, Ombudsman and NGO women representatives to review the current Standing Orders (SO) as part of the support for advancing parliamentary effectiveness. The stocktake and review addressed practical gaps experienced during a recent budget appropriation and vote of confidence session. Although the SO was revised in 2022 with support from UNDP, a review of each parliamentary term is required under the current SO, making this post implementation assessment timely to confirm workable procedures and resolve new significant issues. In moving forward, it was recommended by the Clerk for the amendments and options paper be presented by April 2026, passed by June 2026, aligning with the 2026/2027 budget cycle. To allow implementation after elections in Q4 2026.

Women's Leadership: Notably, the She Leads Practice Parliament in Tonga empowered 30 young women leaders with practical skills and knowledge about politics, public policy and parliament. This initiative supports women in early stages of their career to consider pathways to public leadership roles, while in the second half of 2025 PPEI will support a programme for women in mid-career who are actively considering standing for election in the national elections in late 2025.

Professional Development: Support to MP professional development was a strong theme of support, with parliamentary orientations and inductions in Kiribati and Vanuatu, the latter demonstrating the project's flexibility and responsiveness in supporting the early months of a new parliament following snap elections in late 2024. The Honourable Speaker of the Niue Assembly attended the Presiding Officers and Clerks Conference in July, an event hosted by the Parliament of the Republic of Nauru. The conference leaders prioritized strengthening independent parliaments, democratic practice and reinforcing elements of parliamentary autonomy. Inspired by the Niuean Assembly's vision and building on the conference outcomes, initial work is underway in Niue with program technical assistance to develop a Parliamentary Autonomy Roadmap to define priorities and actions that advance institutional independence, legislative oversight, and safeguard democratic governance.

Engagement: Strengthening parliaments' capacities to build active, engaged citizens through civic education was a particular focus in the Solomon Islands, supporting the training of teachers on the national curriculum as well as working on a pilot deployment of artificial intelligence to support more engaging, flexible and customized learning materials for young people to learn about their parliament, constitution and political system.

ICT & Research Regional activities included diverse focuses such as ICT strengthening and work towards new regional architecture through the development of a Pacific Islands Parliamentary Assembly.

Cook Islands; AS a result of an ICT assessment conducted for the Review of the Standing Orders for the Cook Islands parliament in 2022, the technical recommendations to enable virtual and remote parliamentary participation remain highly relevant. Ongoing challenges limit progress, especially in establishing a well-resourced ICT infrastructure including a reliable virtual system and document management capabilities. While plans are being finalised for a comprehensive whole of government infrastructure and parliament institutional strengthening for staff. A regional opportunity was leveraged

to support participation of two (2) parliamentary staff members from Cook Islands in the recent global conference on the Role of Parliament in shaping the future of Responsible AI; Kuala Lumpur 28 – 30 November 2025. The event organised by UNDP in partnership with the Commonwealth Parliamentary association, Inter-Parliamentary Union and the Parliament of Malaysia, other UN agencies, private sector (Amazon, Google, META, Microsoft) gathered over 200+ participants endorsed the Kuala Lumpur Declaration – a commitment to strengthening legislative framework, prompting AI literacy and ensure safe and trustworthy AI. Parliaments agreed to report on recommendation progress by June 2026.

In addition to the work supporting women's direct political participation, the project has also supported research on Technology-Facilitated Gender Based Violence, and in particular online threats to Members of Parliament across Oceania. This research will ultimately deliver an evidence base of what Parliaments are currently doing to address this – as well as opportunities for collective action to deal with the problem.

Limitations: Some challenges were experienced, especially relating to the development of new areas of programming (such as supporting parliaments to strengthen internal training capacities) as well as ongoing limited staff numbers, ICT support, infrastructure and absorption limitations in some small parliaments.

Reflections: Several important lessons emerged. Thematic-based programming across outputs improved coherence and responsiveness, allowing the project to align activities around core themes such as digitalization, inclusion, autonomy, fiscal oversight, and professional development. Regional collaboration proved especially valuable in reinforcing sustainability and institutional memory, while hybrid delivery models (Simultaneous support/implementation in person and online) increased participation, effectiveness of support and reduced costs. Cementing hybrid deliver remains an important priority, reliant on collaboration as well as developing new ways of supporting participants to join activities from their home institutions.

Looking ahead: The project will finalize national induction handbooks, strengthen pre-mission technical preparation, roll out MEL tracking tools, and update the MERL framework to reflect evolving country contexts. With strong local ownership, expanding partnerships, and positive early results, PPEI-III is on track and remains well-positioned to deliver long-term impact in strengthening democratic governance across the Pacific.

No major changes to the project design have been considered, however a small realignment of the Grant Funding Agreement was endorsed, enabling a more streamlined planning and reporting process.

New coordination mechanisms and opportunities – such as quarterly coordination with the New Zealand Parliament as well as joining the NZ MFAT Governance Visit in Solomon Islands – have improved overall coherence and impact and strengthened opportunities to collaborate.

Review of Progress to Date

Building on the design foundations of PPEI-II and insights from the regional stocktaking process, the Pacific Parliamentary Effectiveness Initiative Phase III (PPEI-III) formally commenced in late 2024. The project's first formal meeting of all Stakeholders was the Local Project Appraisal Committee (LPAC) meeting, held on 18 October 2024, the final step in the process for the project to be agreed by stakeholders and launched. Activities commenced in November 2024, and the first Project Board meeting was held virtually on 26 February 2025. The meeting, attended by UNDP, MFAT, and partner parliaments, briefly reviewed the project as designed, governance arrangements and the role of the Project Board, and then focused on the first full-year workplan for 2025.

In mid 2025, MFAT and the Project agreed to a small variation to the Grant Funding Agreement to realign reporting deadlines to better fit the annual implementation cycle. As a result, this first interim report covers the first 8 months of implementation (November 2024 - June 2025), while the first annual report will cover 14 months (November 2024 – December 2025). Thereafter, interim reports will cover the first six months of each calendar year and annual reports the entire calendar year.

1) Output Delivery

Output 1: Parliamentary committees and plenaries cooperate more effectively with governments through improved procedures and practice in law-making, budgeting, and oversight.

Floating Budget Office (FBO)

Three national FBO activities were conducted during the reporting period, as well as a virtual FBO knowledge sharing workshop.

Vanuatu FBO (28 October – 1 November 2024)

28 budget briefs were produced, including 13 ministerial briefs, 12 briefs on constitutional and statutory bodies, and 3 general summary documents ("Budget at a Glance," "Revenue Analysis," and "Budget Step-by-Step"). These materials were used as the basis for two Civil Society workshops held on 4–5 November 2024. These workshops engaged over 50 participants from Parliament and civil society, including a strong representation from groups focused on gender equality including Vanuatu Women and Girls Association, SISTA, and the Vanuatu National Council of Women. UNDP also used this activity as an opportunity to strengthen national ownership and sustainability of the FBO more generally, piloting two new hybrid learning modules for parliament staff leading and participating in the FBO: Managing Data and Managing the FBO Process. This provided hands-on training and laying the foundation for internal replication of the FBO process in future cycles.

Solomon Islands FBO (11–22 November 2024)

This FBO brought together a diverse team of researchers and engaged key institutional partners, including the Public Accounts Committee (PAC), Office of the Auditor General, and 23 Civil Society Organizations (CSOs). 30 budget briefs were produced, comprising 23 on government ministries, 7 for statutory bodies, and 3 thematic briefs on Gender and Development, Health, and Climate Change. Two targeted briefing sessions were held with the PAC and Auditor General's Office, significantly contributing to their evidence-based scrutiny of the proposed national budget. Notably, 10 PAC members directly referenced the briefs

during public inquiry sessions, reflecting the increasing integration of FBO outputs into legislative practice. A budget analysis workshop was held on 22 November 2024 with 23 CSO participants, including representatives from gender equality organizations YWCA Solomon Islands, Women's Rights Action Movement, Guadal Canal Province Council of Women and Women's Federation for World Peace. The session enhanced civil society's understanding of the national budget process and reinforced the role of citizens in fiscal oversight. In parallel, the FBO facilitated the development of a new analytical template, based on feedback from PAC members, aimed at improving the structure, clarity, and depth of future budget analyses.

Virtual FBO Experience Sharing Workshop (22–27 February 2025)

The Virtual FBO Experience Sharing Workshop was held from 24 to 27 February 2025 as a regional peer-learning event. The workshop brought together over 55 participants (of which 24 were women and 31 were men) from five Pacific parliaments—Tonga, Fiji, Vanuatu, Solomon Islands, and Kiribati—along with representatives from twinning parliaments in Australia and New Zealand, UNDP staff, and technical experts. The virtual event featured country presentations, targeted consultative sessions, and collaborative reflections on the FBO model's impact on parliamentary budget oversight, institutional capacity-building, and public financial transparency. The workshop launched a Pacific FBO Community of Practice to support peer mentorship, shared templates, and real-time technical exchanges across parliaments. The event socialized new sustainability measures, including hybrid delivery of the FBO and enhanced national ownership and leadership.

Tonga FBO (19-29 May 2025)

The 2025 Tonga FBO was successfully conducted in May, despite some delays in the Government publication of the budget. This was the first FBO to be conducted in a hybrid modality, with some analysts joining in person and others joining online from their home institution. This has been introduced to increase sustainability, by embedding a less resource-intensive model that does not depend so heavily on external financial support. It also opens up the FBO to a wider range of participants, including those whose work or personal responsibilities would prevent them from being able to travel for 1-2 weeks for a full FBO programme. 36 briefings were produced: 27 ministry briefings, eight thematic briefings and one budget at a glance briefing. Given the pressures on parliamentary sittings before the election is held in late 2025, as well as the parliament's strong investment in multiple large-scale activities supporting women's political participation (supported by PPEI), it was not possible to conduct the CSO workshop immediately following the FBO. This will be held in Q3.

Output 2: Parliaments use scarce resources more effectively, providing the required knowledge and services to their MPs and parliamentary bodies.

Kiribati Induction (November 2024)

Following the August 2024 parliamentary elections, the Maneaba ni Maungatabu (Kiribati House of Assembly) held its first sitting on 13 September 2024. During this session, all 45 Members of Parliament (MPs) were officially sworn in, and Honorable Willie Tokataake was elected as the new Speaker of Parliament. A key priority for the Speaker was an induction programme for all MPs. The induction program covered themes such as inclusive governance, legislative procedures, constituency service delivery including youth inclusion, and good governance—core elements of the PPEI's efforts to enhance democratic systems across the Pacific. The initiative was fully led by the Parliamentary secretariat with

UNDP support coming by way of regional facilitators from New Zealand Parliament and the ACT Legislative Assembly. The 2024 elections also marked a milestone in gender representation, with five women elected to Parliament, raising female representation to 11.11%, an increase from 8.7% in 2020. Two of these newly elected women MPs had participated in the 2023 Women's Practice Parliament, supported during the previous phase of PPEI. Furthermore, one of these new women MPs was then elected unopposed as Deputy Speaker: 35-year-old Ruta Teretia Babo-Nemta, also the youngest MP in Kiribati's history.

Vanuatu – Orientation and Induction (February and May 2025)

Following the announcement of a snap election, PPEI immediately worked to support the Parliament to conduct a meaningful and relevant induction, especially given the challenges associated with the 2023 induction. In December 2024, Parliament conducted a pre-induction workshop with selected staff and UNDP technical team. This session served to set the groundwork for the orientation and induction program and commence preparations early. Recognizing the diverse needs of both new and returning MPs, the Parliament opted for multiple-phase programme, with a special Orientation Program for New Members of Parliament in February, followed by Induction in May. Orientation was designed to provide newly elected MPs with essential knowledge of parliamentary functions, legislative processes, and support services available to them, ensuring a smooth transition into their new roles. While the target audience was First-time MPs, all MPs were welcome to attend. 18 first-time MPs were joined by 16 returning MPs, more than half of the Parliament.

The main Induction, in May, was designed to bridge foundational knowledge gaps, promote accountability and transparency, and equip MPs to effectively engage with pressing national priorities, including climate change, gender equality, budget oversight, and implementation of the National Sustainable Development Plan (NSDP). 28 MPs attended the induction over the course of the programme, and there was a strong representation from Vanuatu Civil Society to engage with MPs and discuss priority concerns for Vanuatu's people. These organizations included including Vanuatu Association of Non-Government Organisations (VANGO), Vanuatu Women's Centre, Wan Smolbag Theatre, Pacific Institute of Public Policy, Vanuatu Red Cross Society, Vanuatu National Council of Women, Oxfam Vanuatu, Save the Children Vanuatu, Foundation for the Peoples of the South Pacific Vanuatu and Vanuatu Media Association. The Induction also benefited from insights from highly experienced MPs from other parliaments that share close bonds with Vanuatu: New Zealand, Fiji, and Queensland. These MPs contributed significantly to the breadth and depth of the perspectives considered in the programme, as well as strengthening relationships between Vanuatu MPs and their regional colleagues.

ICT Knowledge Exchange Workshop (25–27 March 2025)

The Regional ICT Knowledge Exchange Workshop brought together 47 participants (18 women and 29 men) from 10 Pacific parliaments—Fiji, Tonga, Vanuatu, Solomon Islands, PNG, Cook Islands, Niue, Palau, FSM States (Yap, Pohnpei, Chuuk, Kosrae) and Kiribati (participants from non-PPEI parliaments were supported through other projects). Participants included Clerks, ICT managers, communications officers, and digital transformation leads. The programme focused on supporting Clerks and ICT managers to gain a deeper and broader understanding of digital transformation in parliament; get exposure to a wider range of innovations in parliament; and exchange and deliberate on the ways forward to collectively improve in digital transformation. A key success of the Knowledge Exchange was unanimous support among the 13 parliaments attending to embrace the proposed establishment of a Pacific Hub under the Inter-Parliamentary Union's Centre for Innovation in Parliament, hosted by the Fiji Parliament.

Participants completed a Digital Readiness Checklist, which informed tailored action plans and helped identify capacity gaps. Three concrete regional commitments emerged from the exchange:

- Creation of a Pacific Parliament ICT Focal Group, through the Pacific Hub above;
- Development of a shared digital readiness self-assessment tool;
- Facilitation of quarterly virtual clinics to support technical learning and peer exchange.

In addition, a number of Parliaments opted to pursue pilot deployments of Artificial Intelligence. PPEI is supporting the National Parliament of Solomon Islands to trial new approaches to generating and delivering engaging civic education content. Traditional outreach efforts struggle to maintain long-term, sustained participation from young people. This is a common challenge globally; traditional outreach methods often fail to reach youth effectively or provide the meaningful, interactive opportunities they now expect. This pilot will test AI tools carefully and in a measurable way, to assess relevancy and utility in supporting civic engagement. Following the pilot results, a full deployment will be explored as well as sharing the lessons and options to other parliaments to consider. Other pilots are ongoing in Fiji and Yap State (FSM), supported under other UNDP parliamentary projects.

Niue's Roadmap for Parliamentary Autonomy and Induction (July – ongoing) .The Niue Assembly through the Honorable Speaker attended the 54th Presiding Officers and Clerks Conference from 7th – 11th July 2025, focusing on strengthening independent parliaments, democracy and power of parliamentary autonomy. The conference was hosted by the Parliament of the Republic of Nauru. As part of the knowledge and Exchange the engagement of the Niue Assembly esteemed members was crucial where they can learn best practices on how Nauru Parliament worked towards parliamentary autonomy future direction for the Niuean Assembly. With technical assistance from the PPE-I, the work to review the current parliament landscape and develop a roadmap towards parliamentary autonomy is currently in progress.

In addition, the support to the Niue has focused on locally led development of a new Induction Handbook for Members of Parliament. Led by the Office of the Speaker, the handbook will serve to prepare incoming Members of Parliament for next year's elections on parliamentary roles, procedures and processes as well as ethical standards. Also, the handbook intends to inspire MPs' readiness to legislate, conduct oversight, and engage with their constituents effectively. Peer mentorship support through the CPA initiated twinning parliamentary program between Niue Assembly and Northern Territory /Australia, on the handbook is also ongoing and encouraged through this program.

Tonga Parliament Device management (June – ongoing)

This work supports the design and development of a comprehensive device management system tailored for tablets used by Members of Parliament for their official duties. This includes key functions to ensure devices are not misused, that they are configured and managed centrally, and have suitable security protocols including encryption, remote wipe capabilities, and anti-malware measures. Alongside this work to detail the needed device management system, PPEI is supporting development of a detailed usage policy for tablets, incorporating acceptable use guidelines, security and privacy considerations, user responsibilities, procedures for reporting lost or stolen devices, and penalties for policy violations, ensuring alignment with international best practices and local legislative requirements. This initiative aims

to enhance the ICT infrastructure of the Parliament of Tonga, promoting efficiency, security, and effective device utilization, and will be completed later in 2025.

Vanuatu Parliament Financial Manuals (May-June)

As part of facilitating the strengthening of the Parliament of Vanuatu's institutional frameworks and capacities, PPEI supported the Corporate Division in its work to finalise revised Financial Manuals to be consistent with public financial management rules and regulations. This is aligned with Parliament's Corporate Plan, namely developing stronger financial management processes to ensure accountability, transparency and accountability. PPEI engaged a PFM expert who supported the finalization of the manuals and delivered training to the Corporate team to ensure familiarity and ability to carry out financial processes accordingly. The consultant also engaged closely with New Zealand's broader support to PFM in Vanuatu, through the Joint Policy Reform Group in the Ministry of Finance and Economic Management.

Output 3: Women, and PWDs are better represented and able to exert political leadership through the parliament and its bodies.

Tonga She Leads Fale Alea (22–29 April 2025)

The She Leads Young Women's Practice Parliament was in Nuku'alofa, organized by the Legislative Assembly of Tonga with support from PPEI and Take the Lead, a youth led organization promoting women's political participation in Tonga. The event brought together 30 young women aged 16–29 from across Tonga for a week-long programme aimed at promoting youth leadership and gender-inclusive governance. Participants underwent a four-day orientation on parliamentary procedures, leadership, and public policy, followed by two days of simulated parliamentary sessions under the theme "Sustainability and Resilience." PPEI's support focused on delivery of public leadership skills, through adaptation of a UNDP regionally-developed women election candidates toolkit. Participant feedback highlighted increased confidence, practical learning, and demand for continued engagement. Key follow-up actions include revising the Candidate Toolkit for use in the upcoming Women's Practice Parliament (Q3) and partnering with other national and regional organizations to promote women's leadership development more generally. An overwhelming majority of participants (83%) strongly agreed that the programme significantly enhanced their understanding of parliamentary processes, while a similar number reported increased confidence in public speaking and debate, gaining valuable skills in policy analysis and critical thinking, and expressing inspiration to consider future leadership roles.

Research into online harassment (June – ongoing)

As part of its regional work supporting gender equality and women's political participation – as well as supporting Parliaments/Legislatures to facilitate respectful public dialogue – PPEI is supporting research relating to the online harassment of MPs. This work arises from the experience of MPs in regional Parliaments/Legislatures who are subject increasingly to online harassment, cyberbullying and targeted attacks such as to threaten their work as MPs and willingness to compete for public office. The scope is across Oceania to assess existing responses to the issue of online harassment and threats against MPs in a number of jurisdictions by looking at legal and policy responses to the issue. The research documents the current situation in a number of parliamentary jurisdictions, describing the strategies being employed to counter online harassment and identify where there might be scope or opportunities for jurisdictions to strengthen their approach. Particularly important will be the opportunities for jurisdictions to work

together, which will together form a regional toolkit and resource for Parliaments to take concerted and in some cases coordinated action.

Output 4: Parliaments better inform and engage the public, in particular youth and marginal groups and the wider public in their decision-making.

Australasia Parliamentary Educators Conference (APEC), 9–13 December 2024

As part of broader efforts to improve the delivery of civic and parliamentary education services, a delegation from the Solomon Islands Parliament participated in the Australasia Parliamentary Educators Conference (APEC) held in Adelaide, Australia. The conference provided a platform for Pacific parliaments to learn from regional models on civic outreach, such as the Deaf Youth Parliament (Queensland), youth-led initiatives in New Zealand, and Fiji's Women's Practice Parliament. The Solomon Islands team shared their own innovations, including high-level dialogues with children and special-needs civic tool. Inspirations from this Conference led the Parliament's civic education team to pursue the pilot deployment of Artificial Intelligence to support online civic education programming for young people (following the Knowledge Exchange discussed above).

Pacific Islands Parliamentary Group (PIPG) Working Group Meeting (3–6 February 2025, Tahiti)

The Pacific Islands Parliamentary Group (PIPG) Working Group convened from 3 to 6 February 2025 in Papeete, Tahiti, hosted by the Assembly of French Polynesia. This meeting marked a significant step forward in the efforts to restructure and formalize the PIPG as a regional interparliamentary institution. The Working Group included Speakers of the Parliaments/Legislatures of Fiji, French Polynesia, Palau, Solomon Islands and Tonga. The Working Group, established during the 4th PIPG Conference in Palau in 2024, was mandated to explore options to strengthen the organization's mandate, institutionalization, formal regional role and long-term sustainability. Over the four-day meeting, members reviewed the organization's goals, legal framework, governance structure, resourcing, and partnership strategies. A number of regional and global partners had virtual discussions with the Group, including the Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat, Inter-Parliamentary Union and UNDP. The Working Group concluded the meeting by finalizing a set of recommendations to be presented for endorsement at the 5th PIPG Conference, to be held in Fiji in Q3 2025.

Pacific Islands Parliamentary Group (PIPG) Meeting (25 – 29 August 2025)

Solomon Islands: Training of Teachers on Parliament's Education resources (5-7 May 2025)

The training of Temotu province schoolteachers on parliamentary civic education resource materials aimed to equip educators with knowledge, skills and tools necessary to effectively teach students about democracy, governance, and the role of Parliament. By aiming the resources and training at teachers, PPEI supports civic education delivery to thousands of students, achieving a large impact for the investment. The training supported 17 social science teachers across the 17 secondary schools in Temotu province, as well as distributing printed copies of training materials and building connections with the parliament team that can facilitate ongoing support. The activity equips educators with parliamentary knowledge to ensure students receive accurate, engaging, and comprehensive civic education, fostering informed future citizens, while also establishing a sustainable professional development framework through teacher networks to facilitate ongoing collaboration, knowledge sharing, and mentorship, ensuring continuous support for teachers. The program also supported teachers to develop their own action plans to integrate

parliamentary education materials into their classroom teaching, ensuring the practical application of newly acquired knowledge and skills.

2) Progress towards Short Term Outcomes

Guidance on length: 1 - 3 pages

Key questions to consider:

- a. **What is the progress towards intended activity Short Term Outcomes during the reporting period? I.e. what difference is the activity making? Provide evidence where possible.**

Note: Consider how the activity outcomes are Resilient, Sustained, Effective, and Inclusive (ICESD Development Principles Overview).

Note: This should align with the Activity MERL Framework.

Optional: If you have a success story to share, please attach in the Appendix. Add relevant photos if available.

During the reporting period, the Pacific Parliamentary Effectiveness Initiative Phase III (PPEI-III) made measurable progress toward achieving its short-term outcomes through a series of targeted and context-responsive interventions across partner parliaments. Activities have focused on strengthening parliamentary procedures, improving budget oversight, enhancing capacity development, and fostering inclusive participation—all aligned with the ICESD development principles of being resilient, sustained, effective, and inclusive.

Under Output 1, the Solomon Islands and Vanuatu parliaments conducted Floating Budget Office (FBO) missions, which enhanced budget literacy and strengthened oversight functions. It crucially supported MPs in their budget debates, and in the case of Solomon Islands almost half of MPs were newly elected in 2024, conducting budget oversight for the first time.

Under Output 2, the Knowledge Exchange on Digital Transformation has led to immediate progress: with Pacific Parliaments agreeing to create a Community of Practice for ICT through the IPU's Hub in Fiji. Additionally, three Parliaments identified concrete pilot deployments of Artificial Intelligence that will strengthen public engagement in the work of Parliament, which are being operationalized throughout the year.

For Output 3, inclusive governance was notably advanced through the first sitting of the Kiribati Parliament with a record five women MPs—a historic achievement—and the youngest-ever Deputy Speaker, Ruta Teretia Babo-Nemta, at just 35 years old. This shows the immediate impact that can occur from targeted support to Women's Political Participation.

Under Output 4, public outreach and civic education were strengthened through the Solomon Islands Parliament's training of teachers, which delivered an immediately-strengthened capacity for civic education delivery in 17 schools across the Temotu Province.

b. What were, if any, the unintended consequences (positive and negative) that have happened during the reporting period?

Among the positive unintended consequences, the regional knowledge-sharing dynamic grew significantly stronger than anticipated. The Virtual FBO Workshop led to increased collaboration between parliaments, with countries like Solomon Islands and Vanuatu expressing interest in adopting each other's tools, such as PAC templates and digital training modules. This spontaneous peer exchange is fostering a new regional identity around parliamentary best practice and learning.

The participation of country partners - the Clerks and staff from the Niue and Cook Islands Parliaments in the knowledge Exchange on Digital Transformation. The participation was an opportunity to regenerate the interest and expand digital awareness on future opportunities to address some of the digital gaps identified by the partners. For Niue and Cook Islands, there was strong interest in exploring and harnessing the introduction/application of Artificial Intelligence tools to support parliamentary proceedings. For Cook Islands, the interest revived for virtual systems for remote parliamentary participation and sittings as part of the Standing Orders review in progress, including updating the ICT Digital Strategy and Policy and how work can support women's participation in the upcoming elections and members inductions.

Another positive development was the momentum generated around political inclusion. The induction of a younger female Deputy Speaker in Kiribati was not a direct project target, but it emerged as a significant milestone for youth and gender empowerment. Similarly, CSO participants in Solomon Islands expressed strong interest in continued collaboration, which has opened new avenues for civic partnerships that go beyond initial project design. There was increased interest from the women in the Niue Assembly for induction training support, made known during the recent in person consultations on developing the Roadmap. The call came directly from the female members of the assembly themselves with most of them- this is their first term of office.

On the negative side, some challenges emerged in delivering thematic briefs on gender-responsive budgeting and climate finance during the Vanuatu FBO mission due to the lack of available data. Additionally, some logistical constraints such as equipment shortages and limited ICT infrastructure, especially in smaller parliaments, affected the full implementation of planned activities. There were also isolated delays in accessing essential documents for budget analysis, which slightly reduced the scope of some deliverables. To manage these difficulties, the project has engaged a technical advisor to develop a proof of concept and feasibility note for a new fiscal oversight tool. This tool is expected to streamline analysis and enhance the capacity of parliaments to conduct timely and evidence-based fiscal oversight. Further, the project will also explore interim ICT support options for parliaments with limited ICT infrastructure.

For Niue insufficient capacity due to very limited staff numbers, also affects timely implementation of planned activities.

c. Are there any anticipated risks to achieving the intended Short Term Outcomes? E.g. Has the context of the Activity changed? If yes, how do the changes affect intended outcomes for this activity?

For this initial reporting period (8 months), at the startup phase of the project, there have been some events that have complicated delivery of programming – such as political instability in Vanuatu, Tonga, Solomon Islands; as well as natural disaster such as the earthquake in Vanuatu. However, given the design and inbuilt flexibility of the project, these have not presented a major new risk to achieving results or a sustained change to the operating context. For example, while Vanuatu proceeded to a snap election called in late 2024, the project was able to support the parliament in orientation and induction, and parliament is now operating as usual and planned programming is underway.

The program requires adaptable mechanisms with the capacity to create synergies across other programs to best support sustainable learning and scale up joint national efforts. The alignment with other regional programs offering different development pathways is proving to be of added value supporting the different system level challenges that go beyond PPEI3 and best support the countries with challenges that are beyond the scope of this program.

Both Niue and Cook Island small parliaments face consistent challenges with staff shortage and capacity issues, limiting the role of parliament to facilitate policy coherence across its scope of work and mandates. There are attempts under PPEI in Samoa MCO to leverage on UNDP's integrated portfolio approach across relevant projects, programs and partnerships to complement and provide relevant and effective support to the PICTs for implementation and coordination. For example, seeking entry points with other ongoing parliamentary and country programs in the areas of digitalisation/ICT to support staff capacity to cope and best manage parliamentary support responsibilities. The in person and virtual meetings with the MFAT country focal points have also been established to strengthen pacific collaboration and strategic initiatives including parliamentary support for Cook Islands and Niue.

3) Financials, Governance, Management

Guidance on length: 1-2 pages

Key questions to consider, where relevant:

- a. **How well is the activity progressing against its budget? Are there any variations (overspend or underspend) during the reporting period?**
- b. **Is the governance and management structure still fit-for-purpose? If not, why?**
- c. **What changes or improvements, if any, would you like to see made in stakeholder management meetings (i.e. with MFAT, with governance groups, etc).**

During the reporting period, the project has generally progressed in alignment with its approved 2025 Annual Work Plan (AWP) budget of USD 1,624,143.

While implementation is largely on track, given the project is in its startup-phase (the first 8 months of a 5-year duration), some areas of programming are still being established (the project's work on parliamentary training capacity, for example). Additionally, there has been some time invested to recruit a new team member within the UNDP Samoa Multi-Country Office to support Cook Islands and Niue programming. Niue, as a focus Parliament for the first time, is also working through its priorities and key areas of requested support.

The current governance and management structure of the PPEI-III remains fit-for-purpose. The portfolio-based management approach—leveraging a decentralized team structure with technical analysts embedded in country offices (e.g., Fiji, FSM, Solomon Islands, Samoa)—has proven effective in supporting context-specific delivery. Oversight by the project board and technical specialists, along with the use of local counterparts and regional consultants, has ensured timely guidance, flexibility in delivery modalities, and improved coordination with national parliaments.

UNDP, MFAT and the New Zealand Parliament are still exploring the most effective ways to improve coherence in monitoring, evaluation, reporting and learning, aiming to develop a joint MERL plan.

Regarding stakeholder management, regular quarterly engagement with MFAT and the New Zealand Parliament has proven pivotal in identifying opportunities for joint programming, scheduling, and area of possible over-support. As some questions have arisen about particular programming – e.g. regional events, and ICT equipment – the project has engaged early and openly with the MFAT team to achieve clarity about the way forward.

A member of the project team joined MFAT and the New Zealand Parliament in the week-long Governance Visit to Solomon Islands in June. This was an extremely valuable opportunity to meet with a wide range of stakeholders including civil society, while also exploring opportunities for joined-up programming for

both parliamentary support but more generally between PPEI and other New Zealand-supported initiatives. More recently in November, the mission to Cook Islands included a courtesy update meeting between MFAT, mission team and CKI Parliament

The PPEI Project Board met in early 2025, joined by partner parliaments and both UNDP Multi-Country Offices in the Pacific. Given the substantial shared priorities between the PPEI and other parliamentary Project Boards, UNDP will explore opportunities to consolidate such governance mechanisms, with the benefits of:

- Reducing partner parliament and donor burden of attending multiple similar board meetings (overlap of SLIP/PPEI, FPSP/SLIP), and scheduling challenges;
- Reducing project time used to arrange and host 6 separate board meetings for largely the same stakeholder group;
- Enabling a more inclusive discussion of the projects' operating context, risks and common challenges;
- Strengthening the identification of common priorities across all partner parliaments through a more inclusive process (without project-level segregation)
- Focusing at a more strategic level during meeting time while conducting more routine project information sharing through documents

4) Lessons Learned and Actions

Guidance on length: 1-2 pages

Key questions to consider:

- a. **What were the lessons learned during the reporting period, especially if it has led to a change in delivery? Lessons can be positive and negative.**

Note: Consider including lessons about implementing or managing the activity.

- b. **What are the actions you need to implement before the end of the next reporting period?**

Note: Consider if the Activity MERL Framework needs to be reviewed and updated.

The project has made a concerted effort to incorporate hybrid delivery for as many activities as possible. The value of this has been reaffirmed in a number of activities, particularly relevant for small island parliaments with limited travel flexibility. Looking ahead, the project team will prioritize hybrid activity Standard Operating Procedures to strengthen the quality and relevance of hybrid contributions to programming.

A key lesson learned across all projects is that organizing activities around shared thematic areas—digitalization, fiscal oversight, inclusion and engagement, parliamentary autonomy, and professional development—has significantly improved coherence, responsiveness, and sustainability. This thematic-based approach has allowed teams to adapt programming to emerging priorities, strengthen cross-country collaboration, and ensure more meaningful, long-term institutional impact. It has also enabled more strategic use of resources and better alignment with parliamentary needs across diverse contexts.

The scaling up of support in this initial phase of the project has worked well, especially where there has been continuity over many years. Scaling up support for Niue Parliament has required a greater investment of time, given the transition from a parliament that previously only had the opportunity to participate in regional activities and now has the opportunity for dedicated national-level programming.

Checklist for Implementation Partners to ensure Activity reporting is fit-for-purpose and on-track

The Activity MERL Framework is relevant and useful. ☒ YES ☐ NO
 If No, ask MFAT for a review workshop

The Risk Register is up-to-date and risks are being actively managed and reported to MFAT ☐ YES ☒ NO

Authorisation

I declare that the information contained in this report is true and correct and confirm:

- MFAT Funds were received and used only for the agreed purpose(s); and
- All conditions attached to MFAT's Funding have been met; and
- MFAT Funds have been fully utilised for the intended purpose, OR
- There are unspent Funds and I understand that MFAT may deduct this amount from the next tranche payment of Funds OR a cheque is attached returning these Funds to MFAT.

Full Name (in block capitals)

Title / Position (e.g. CEO)

Signature

Date

Appendices

(Delete those not relevant)

This report includes the following appendices:

- Appendix B: Progress Against Agreed Workplan and Budget (table)
- Updated risk management matrix
- Case study / success story

Appendix B: Progress against the Agreed Workplan and Budget

Output	Planned Expenditure	Actual Expenditure	Commitments	Total Consumption	Variance (Overspent)/ Underspent	Reason for Variance
Output 1. Strengthening procedures and practice of plenaries and parliamentary committees in law-making, budgeting and oversight	146,117	42,458	77,336	119,794	26,322	
1.1 Support parliamentary procedure reform and legislative executive relations	47,354	5,802	3,500	9,302	38,052	
1.2 Strengthen committee systems and practices and support inquiry process	37,500	8,740	47,700	56,440	(18,940)	
1.3 Support parliamentary budget review and oversight through the FBO	37,763	26,396	26,136	52,532	(14,769)	Vanuatu FBO scheduled for Oct and Solomon Islands in Nov
1.4 Support parliamentary diplomacy and regional integration	23,500	1,520	-	1,520	21,980	Budget is for PIPG travel for Aug 2025
Output 2. Improving parliamentary capacity for planning, results-based management delivery of key Pacific parliamentary services, including training, professional development and ICT services	191,240	120,964	155,796	276,759	(85,519)	
2.1 Support strategic planning and results-based management processes from improved service delivery	18,500	6,278	2,557	8,835	9,665	
2.2 Support induction and MP professional development for core parliamentary duties	64,740	34,146	57,149	91,294	(26,555)	Tonga is scheduled for Elections in Nov- there will be a pre-induction planning mission in Dec
2.3 Support sustainable training and capacity - building solutions serving MPs and staff	78,000	-	-	-	78,000	Budget is for letter of Agreement to be signed with IPU before the next reporting period.
2.4 Support the digitalization of parliaments	30,000	80,540	96,090	57,670	(146,630)	Regional Knowledge Exchange ICT event, Digitalization IC contract,

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						Travel logistics for 6 focus parliaments to attend the Knowledge exchange impacted the on original budget.
Output 3. Improving opportunities for and capacities of women, youth and persons with disabilities to participate and exert political leadership through parliaments and their bodies	112,250	55,713	4,016	59,729	52,521	
3.1 Support women MP advocacy, professional development and networking	43,500	2,058	-	2,058	41,441	Tonga PPW has been moved to September
3.2 Build the capacity of women and PWD activists and potential candidates	68,750	53,655	4,016	57,670	11,080	Tonga PPW has been moved to September
Output 4. Enhance parliamentary capacity to inform and engage the public and marginalized groups including women, youth and persons with disabilities	160,102	71,405	-	71,405	88,697	
4.1 Support parliaments' outreach, civic education and public information planning and activities, in particular to women, youth and PWD	101,602	71,307	-	71,307	30,294	Vanuatu Youth Parliament moved to next year
4.2 Support civil society's relations with parliaments and participation in parliamentary work	43,500	98	-	98	43,402	CSO Engagement with Bills & Legislation Committee Inquiry/consultation (Solomon Is) - Oct/Nov
4.3 Support media engagement with parliaments	15,000	-	-	-	15,000	
Output 5. Project Technical Assistance and Management	270,113	215,003	18,972	233,975	55,110	
5.1 Project Technical Assistance and Management	156,680	124,947	-	124,947	31,732	
5.2 Evaluations, HACT assessments, audits	5,000	-	-	-	5,000	
5.3 Monitoring	7,090	-	-	-	7,090	
5.4 Direct Enabling Services (DES)	40,604	52,242	-	52,242	(11,639)	Full year DES has been charged for Fiji MCO
5.5 General Management Support (GMS)	60,740	37,814	18,972	56,786	3,955	
TOTAL	879,821	543,357	246,120	761,662	118,159	

Appendix C: Project Updated Risk Log

#	Event	Cause	Impact(s)	Risk Category and Sub-category (including Risk Appetite)	Impact, Likelihood & Risk Level (see Annex 3 Risk Matrix)	Risk Valid From/To	Risk Owner (individual team accountable for managing the risk)	Risk Treatment and Treatment Owner
1	There is a risk that natural disasters (or man-made disasters) impact the business continuity of governance in one more PPEI beneficiary countries	As a result of natural disasters, parliaments may not be able to operate, and perform their legislative and oversight functions.	Which will impact in the ability of governments to govern through legislation, and the ability of the parliament to hold government to account, in particular for the emergency measures government may take to solve the crisis	1.5 Climate Change and Disaster Risks	Likelihood: 4 Impact: 4 Risk level: 4	Throughout project implementation	Project portfolio team	Risk Treatment 1.1: The project will continue to support parliaments in finalizing their business continuity plans and protocols. This will include further investment in digitalization of parliaments to ensure an ability to meet online or in a hybrid fashion. Risk Treatment Owner: project portfolio team
2	There is a risk that parliaments will not sustain full commitment to the project objectives or deliverables	As a result of changes in parliamentary leadership, following elections or shifts in parliamentary majorities.	Which will impact the delivery of the project results in individual beneficiary countries	7.5 Government Commitment	Likelihood: 3 Impact: 3 Risk level: 3	Throughout project implementation.	Project portfolio team	Risk Treatment 2.1: The project's regional approach reduces the impact of the risk on the overall project performance as the project is flexible to temporarily refocus activities from one country to other

								countries while resolving issues... Risk Treatment Owner: Project portfolio team ...
								Risk Treatment 2.2: The project will use regular engagement through national coordinators and at the project board (which exists for the first time in PPEI) to ensure beneficiary commitment to project outputs while allowing flexibility to changes in activities... Risk Treatment Owner: Project portfolio team ...
3	There is a risk that parliament-civil society engagement will break down	As a result of differing expectations and a trust deficit between parliaments and CSOs which have had limited cooperation in the past. ...	Which will negatively impact the delivery of project results in public engagement and in committee development	7.3 Stakeholder relations and partnerships	Likelihood: 2 Impact: 3 Risk level: 3	From: September 2024 : August 2027	Project portfolio team	Risk Treatment 3.1: The project will conduct due diligence in CSO partner selection drawing on the experience of the UNDP PFM project in particular which has long worked with CSOs on engagement in the budget process ... Risk Treatment Owner: Project portfolio team
								Risk Treatment 3.2: The project will ensure that

								both CSOs and parliaments will have facilitation support for dialogue on a continuous basis and that expectations of both parties are openly discussed throughout the engagement process Risk Treatment Owner: Project portfolio team
4	There is a risk that parliaments are unwilling to support PWD engagement and political leadership	As a result of traditional and conservative values and the high perceived costs of infrastructure allowing comprehensive PWD participation....	Which will impact in PWDs continuing to be excluded from participation in public affairs and left behind in development	1.1 Human Rights	Likelihood: 2 Impact: 3 Risk level: 3	Throughout project implementation.	Project portfolio team	Risk Treatment 4.1: The project will continue to work with parliaments in supporting financing solutions for making parliamentary infrastructure PWD friendly... Risk Treatment Owner: ... Project portfolio team
								Risk Treatment 4.2: The project will work with PWD leaders in civil society to create both demand for change and provide expertise to parliaments in PWD participation and engagement.

								Risk Treatment Owner: ... Project portfolio team
5	There is a risk that civil society partner networks chosen for engagement with parliament are not representative of civil society and community-based leaders in the country...	As a result of disagreements among CSOs and CBOs at country level. ...	Which will impact in the overall representativeness and legitimacy of the civil society partner for dialogue...	7.3 Stakeholder Relations and Partnerships	Likelihood: 2 Impact: 3 Risk level: 3	From: September 2024 To: August 2027	Project portfolio team	Risk Treatment 5.1: Risk Treatment 3.1: The project will conduct due diligence in CSO partner selection drawing on the experience of the UNDP PFM project in particular which has long worked with CSOs on engagement in the budget process Risk Treatment Owner: Project portfolio team ...
								Risk Treatment 5.2: The project will engage key civil society partners representing women, youth, and PWDs directly in project activities and keep informed and be mindful of intra civil society dynamics across project implementation... Risk Treatment Owner: Project portfolio team ...
6	There is a risk that parliamentary leaders in all countries are unwilling to support the promotion of	As a result of conservative and traditional values, and a lack of precedent of transformative female	Which will impact in limited progress on women political leadership in beneficiary parliaments and may	1.2 Gender equality and women's empowerment	Likelihood: 3 Impact: 3	Throughout project implementation.	Project portfolio team	Risk Treatment 6.1: The project will link women leaders in parliament with civil society leaders to create resources and

	women political leadership in parliament ...	political leadership in many beneficiary countries, ...	result of issues of concern for women leaders not being on the agenda...		Risk level: 3			boost societal support for women MPs' political leadership Risk Treatment Owner: Project portfolio team ...
								Risk Treatment 6.2: The project will identify and engage male champions of women political leadership across the project ... Risk Treatment Owner: Project portfolio team
7	There is a risk that the project is unable to source necessary technical expertise for its output on a consultancy basis ...	As a result of the flexibility of the project's approach and its reliance on technical assistance on consultancy basis, key advisory services are likely to be required at short notice...	Which will impact in delays in project implementation if advisory services cannot be made available in a timely fashion...	4.9 Procurement	Likelihood: 2 Impact: 2 Risk level: 2	Throughout project implementation.	... Project portfolio team	Risk Treatment 7.1: The project will seek to contract key technical resources on long term window contracts (LTAs) to be able to draw up contracts quickly. ... Risk Treatment Owner: Project portfolio team
								Risk Treatment 7.2: The project will also use key advisor input in annual work planning to ensure engagement, availability and commitment of key advisors. Risk Treatment Owner: Project portfolio team

								Risk Treatment 7.3: The project relies on the services of the IPU as partner in identifying short term expertise for key priorities through its global network Risk Treatment Owner: Project portfolio team ...
8	There is a risk that civil society networks engaged in activity implementation as responsible parties may not be able to manage activities and associated funds effectively	As a result of challenges in technical and management capacity	Which will impact in lack of effective engagement project with relevant civil society partners and unsuccessful parliament -civil society engagement...	3.8 Capacities of the partners	Likelihood: 2 Impact: 3 Risk level: 3	Throughout project implementation.	... Project portfolio team	Risk Treatment 8.1: The project draws on UNDP project experience and the well-established regional network PIANGO in identifying partners ... Risk Treatment Owner: Project portfolio team
								Risk Treatment 8.2: The project will conduct HACT assessments to ensure the partners are capable of managing activities and funding in line with quality standards and rules and regulations Risk Treatment Owner: Project portfolio team

From Maiana to the Maneaba: The Journey of Ruta Babo-Nemta

In the heart of the Pacific Ocean lies the island nation of Kiribati, where the maneaba—traditional meeting house—stands as the cornerstone of community life and governance. For generations, leadership within these sacred halls was predominantly male. However, a new chapter began with Ruta Babo-Nemta, a trailblazer from the island of Maiana.

At just 35 years old, Ruta shattered glass ceilings by becoming the first female representative for Maiana and was elected Deputy Speaker of Kiribati's Maneaba ni Maungatabu, the national parliament. Her ascent was not just a personal achievement but a beacon of change, signaling a shift towards inclusive governance in Kiribati.

Ruta's journey was rooted in her deep connection to her community and a steadfast commitment to public service. Her leadership style, characterized by empathy and collaboration, resonated with many, especially young women who saw in her a reflection of their aspirations.

As Deputy Speaker, Ruta championed initiatives aimed at empowering youth and women, ensuring that diverse voices were heard in the legislative process. Her efforts contributed to a more representative and responsive government, fostering trust between the populace and their leaders.

Ruta Babo-Nemta's story is a testament to the transformative power of inclusive leadership. From the shores of Maiana to the halls of the Maneaba, she paved the way for future generations to participate actively in shaping Kiribati's destiny.

Read her full story [here](#)

Strengthening Vanuatu's Parliamentary Governance



In May, Members of Vanuatu's 14th National Parliament completed a three-day induction programme in Port Vila. The sessions brought together newly elected and returning MPs to deepen their understanding of parliamentary processes and sharpen their legislative and oversight skills.

Reflecting on the experience, the newly elected MP for Efate Rural, Fred Samuel said, ““This induction programme has helped me understand how the process of a bill starts from a government policy and helped me understand more about the Leadership Code as explained by the Ombudsman staff. It has helped us a lot; to be a Member of Parliament, you must learn on the job, and this induction has allowed me to better understand how parliament works but also given me a few new things to focus on during this term.”

This initiative contributes directly to strengthening democratic governance in Vanuatu. It reinforces commitments to accountable institutions, inclusive representation, and regional leadership in parliamentary development. See more here (sources):

- https://www.dailypost.vu/news/induction-programme-gives-insight-into-parliamentary-work-mp-samuel/article_46045652-9736-52cd-9f7b-dbf246dd627.html
- <https://www.facebook.com/share/p/17PqZNck9f/> ; <https://www.facebook.com/share/p/14KcWcTkdGq/>

Prioritising Digital transformation

Across the Pacific, parliamentary staff are exploring innovative digital solutions to overcome the unique challenges of small legislatures. With limited personnel, these institutions are turning to technology to streamline operations, improve documentation, and enhance public engagement.

As Christine Ioanne Acting Clerk from Niue Assembly reflects that “any resource that can help with process is gladly welcomed”.

Similarly, Pomat Poru, IT Manager from the Parliament of Papua New Guinea highlighted the importance of continuous learning and innovation as key to his parliament’s digital transformation journey.



The three-day took place in March with parliamentary stakeholders from across the Pacific region, including Clerks, ICT Managers, and Civic Engagement Staff, gathered in Fiji Pacific Parliamentary Knowledge Exchange.

See more here:

- <https://www.facebook.com/share/p/19V6XqWj6X/> ; <https://www.facebook.com/share/p/15bNyxRZyk/>

- <https://www.parliament.gov.fj/fijian-parliament-ranked-7th-decile-in-the-digital-maturity-index/>
- <https://www.parliament.gov.to/en/media-centre/latest-news/pacific-parliamentary-knowledge-exchange-workshop-aims-to-accelerate-digital-transformation>
- <https://www.facebook.com/photo/?fbid=980951510791994&set=a.579531314267351>
- <https://www.facebook.com/ForumSec/posts/the-regional-knowledge-exchange-on-ict-in-parliaments-is-taking-place-at-the-pif/1066030625560740/>