



2nd Executive Board Meeting

2– 4 September 2020

Agenda Item 5.3: Strategic Outcomes from the 2018/2019 PIP Synopsis

Purpose of paper

1. To report on Secretariat performance in achieving the strategic outcomes from implementation of SPREP's first PIP (2018-2019)
2. To report on emerging crosscutting- issues during the implementation of the 1st PIP as well as lessons learnt in achieving 1st PIP outcomes
3. To report on the AWPB 2020-2021.

Background

4. The SPREP PIP is a mechanism to plan for, and assess progress in meeting, strategic outcomes every two years as they contribute towards the overall implementation of each 10- year Strategic Plan. Each of the five PIPs over the life of the Strategic Plan specifies outcomes aligned to the targets of the Results Framework.
5. Progress towards 2-year PIP strategic outcomes is reported annually to SPREP governing body meetings. This report to the SPREP Second Executive Board is therefore the first of the Secretariat's PIP completion reports, and reports on the progress achieved by the Secretariat in meeting the strategic outcomes of the 2018-2019 PIP, including information on implementation of the cross-cutting issues of gender mainstreaming, innovation and risk.
6. As noted by Members at 29SM, the SPREP PIP mechanism will be reviewed at the end of the 2nd PIP in 2022 and the Secretariat is compiling an in-house list of observations and lessons arising from practical experience in operating the mechanism. Three summary points are relevant to the Executive Board's consideration of this agenda item and its working papers:
 - a) The 2018-2019 PIP is the Secretariat's first PIP and by necessity we have been learning as we go. We have incorporated adaptive learning where possible, as well as into the development of the second and current 2020-2021 PIP.
 - b) The development of the first PIP also marked for the Secretariat, the beginning of outcome targeting and monitoring using SMART (Simple, Measurable, Achievable, Relevant and Timebound) outcome indicators.
 - c) The 2018-2019 PIP was impacted by a delay in the signing of several major projects by donors. This in turn delayed arrival of funds and beginning of implementation. Consequently, a number of 2018-2019 targets and strategic outcomes have had to be rolled over to the second 2020-2021 PIP. For the purposes of this report we have identified progress towards these targets as still being 'on track' to achieve their 10-year strategic outcomes.

7. Detailed reporting on the completion of the 2018-2019 PIP by Strategic Goal is annexed as Attachment 1. The 2018-2019 PIP Final Outcome Report is annexed as Attachment 2.
8. This paper also updates the Annual Work Plan and Budget for SPREP's 2nd PIP (2020-2021) refer to WP 11.5/Att.1.

Overall Summary of PIP 2018-2019 Strategic Outcome(s)

- i. Over-all Strategic Outcome Targets
 - 72% achieved or on-track
 - 17% exceeded
 - 11% not achieved
 - ii. Regional Goals
 - 68% achieved or on track
 - 20% exceeded their targets
 - 12% not achieved
 - iii. Organisational Goals
 - 79% achieved or on-track
 - 11% exceeded their targets
 - 10% not achieved
9. Activities that have been delayed are noted in the Attachment 1 Goal reports and have been planned for implementation in the 2020/2021 PIP as summarised in the SPREP AWP&B for 2020/2021 at Attachment 3.

Progress in managing cross-cutting issues: innovation, gender mainstreaming, and risk

Innovation

- i. Use of the ATTENDIFY App at COP24 and 25 allowed PSIDS faster and easier communication and collaboration during the negotiations and better management of side events at the Koronivia and Moana Blue Pacific Pavilions.
- ii. Inclusion of NGOs and youth groups with National Meteorology and Hydrology Services' delivery and collection of technical information to communities such as in:
 - RMI and Palau, where the National Red Cross assisted with the translation of technical information into local languages and dialects for use by communities; and
 - Niue, where youth groups including the Girls and Boys Brigade assisted with the collection of relevant climate and DRR traditional knowledge information and in early warning systems activities.
- iii. Use of an on-line portal to unite scientists and users from the region's Pacific Island Climate Outlook Forum (PICOF) to discuss climate forecasts and how they can best inform decision making, particularly for the health and agriculture sectors.
- iv. Integrating mainstream and social media in regional training has increased awareness at community level of weather and climate information by making it more quickly and widely shared. During the PMC-5 in Samoa, over 50 articles were published in various newspapers around the region with very high number of followers on social media.

- v. Inter-project consultation and collaboration:
 - o The IMPACT project writeshop on the development of NAP proposals resulted in five PICTs (Tuvalu, RMI, Niue, Nauru, and FSM) accessing climate finance from the GCF.
 - o Collaboration with UNEP's NAP Global Support Programme enabled the delivery of two training sessions to four Pacific Least Developed Countries on appraising and prioritising traditional knowledge into adaptation options.
- vi. The Pacific Regional Invasive Species Management Support Service (PRISMSS) is a multi-partner mechanism providing:
 - o a comprehensive suite of support services from the experts and practitioners in the region
 - o delivery of a 5-week modular course for learners in the management of invasive species impacts on land and water ecosystems including controlling or eradicating priority problem species;
 - o Multi-level partnerships in Greening of the Games during the XVI South Pacific Games (SPG) went beyond awareness and education to engagement including monitoring and evaluation and significantly reduced the generation of single-use plastics, setting the standard for all future SP Games. Many other regional events are now seeking to follow this model;
 - o Oil spill preparations and management is being provided by a private sector company OSRL (Oil Spill Response Limited) – with donor (NZ)-funded PICT Membership of the OSRL programme – not just a first for the Pacific, but a first for OSRL to operate in a regional context;
 - o Private sector partnership with Taka Moana is assisting PICTs to manage non-commercial wastes in collaboration with Recyclers Associations, business establishments, and NGOs;
 - o National data portals established in 14 Pacific Island Countries are leveraging cooperation and fostering an open data community amongst government officers and their partners in the private sector, CSOs and IGOs.

Gender Mainstreaming

- i. ESS screening for all SPREP projects ensures gender and other policy safeguards are incorporated into project planning;
- ii. SPREP M&E indicators incorporate gender mainstreaming for all Goals of the Strategic Plan 2017-2026 and its Results Framework. Gender reporting is now specified in all PIP reporting;
- iii. All Climate finance pipeline projects embed gender plans in proposals as a mandatory requirement (eg the Kiribati Water Security Project submitted to AF Secretariat, the GCF Van-KIRAP project). The GESI component becomes part of activity implementation and reported against in the six-monthly and annual reports;
- iv. Gender responsive activities and gender plans have been integrated into all NAP project proposals;
- v. Sex-disaggregated data is reported for all training activities;
- vi. All projects encourage the participation of women in project planning and training activities as well as in community-based activities such as planting climate resilient crops, reforestation, seeding, transplanting. (eg BIEM, PAC-RES - which averages 40% participation of women, PRISMSS, PacWaste Plus);
- vii. Some donor support is specific to gender (and youth) activities (eg Australia, Sweden);

- viii. ABS policies provide for crucial roles of women in access to, and utilisation of genetic resources and traditional knowledge.

Risk Management

10. Risk management went through a period of alignment and upgrade in 2019, with the initiation of a review of the Risk Manual, revision of the Enterprise Risk Framework and development of the SPREP Enterprise Risk Management Plan all initiated and underway. Key Enterprise risks were managed around:
 - i. financial management with robust internal controls in place;
 - ii. reputational risks around Members' expectations for SPREP's RAE role managed by the PCU;
 - iii. Project risks managed according to specific risk management plans required by donors and/or the SPREP risk manual;
 - iv. upgrade to the Project Information Management System (PMIS) initiated including to enable more complete risk management records;
 - v. However, despite many achievements in project delivery, delays in finalising some major projects by donors led to delays in the start of project implementation negatively impacting on SPREP's financial situation with knock-on effects for the 2020-2021 Work Programme and Budget.
 - vi. Enterprise Risk reassessment initiated in the 4th quarter of 2019 is to be reported back to SMT between drafting this report and the Executive Board Meeting.

Recommendation

11. The Executive Board is invited to:
 1. **note** the PIP 2018-2019 Strategic Outcome Report;
 2. **note** the Annual Work Programme and Budget (AWPB) 2020-2021 and progress made towards achievement of the 2018-2019 programme of work and budget, and 2018-2019 PIP strategic Outcomes;
 3. **consider** Secretariat responses in addressing cross-cutting issues in implementation of the 1st PIP; and
 4. **note** that the PIP strategic planning mechanism will be evaluated after completion of the second (2020-2021) PIP in 2022.
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