

PACIFIC COMMUNITY RESULTS REPORT 2018

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

About SPC

The Pacific Community (SPC), founded in 1947, is a member owned scientific and technical organisation serving the Pacific region. In 2018, SPC had 578 staff and a budget of EUR 82.2 million.

SPC contributes scientific research and technical innovation to support the development objectives of the 22 Pacific Island countries and territories (PICTs). In 2018, our work continued to produce measurable shifts in knowledge, attitudes and practices in PICTs. In some areas where SPC has been working over sustained periods and in coordinated efforts, longer-term impacts at the community, institution or country level are being demonstrated.

Summary of results

Findings from the Mid-Term Review

In 2018, we commissioned a Mid-Term Review to assess progress towards the goals of SPC's Strategic Plan 2016–2020, to enable necessary adjustments to be made for the remainder of the plan period, and inform our future direction. The review consisted of a partnership survey, a performance analysis based on a literature review and targeted interviews.

The results of the review showed that our national and regional partners are satisfied with SPC's overall performance, effectiveness and efficiency. However, we can improve our responsiveness to member needs and refine how we measure progress and evaluate effectiveness. Detailed findings from the Mid-Term Review are referenced throughout this report.



Summary of results and performance assessments (performance assessment and Mid-Term Review) against SPC's objectives

Results in 2018

588 results across
9 development objectives and
5 organisational objectives

13 impact level

322 outcome level

253 output level

Results in 2017

478 results across
9 development objectives and
5 organisational objectives

11 impact level

284 outcome level

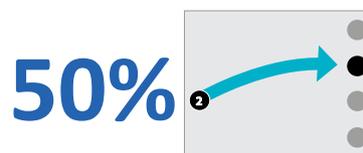
183 output level

Overall, SPC's performance assessment process for 2018 produced a positive assessment of the performance of our divisions in implementing the strategic objectives of the Pacific Community Strategic Plan. Areas where no progress was made relate to internal work streams and are a result of delayed implementation. In particular, progress

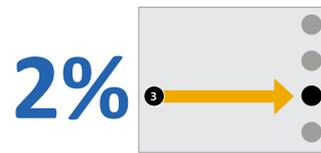
on multidisciplinary approaches to address members' needs stalled in some areas due to lack of funding to make planned integrated programmes a reality. These issues were discussed at the One SPC results and learning workshop and will be prioritised in 2019.



of results showing significant progress (unweighted)



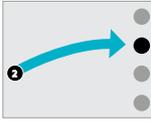
of results showing some progress (unweighted)



of results showing no overall progress (unweighted)

1. Strengthen sustainable management of natural resources: 94 results, of which 60% are outputs

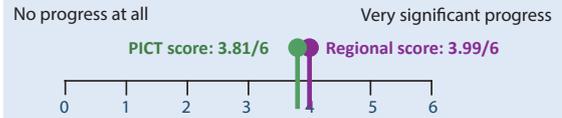
2018 performance assessment



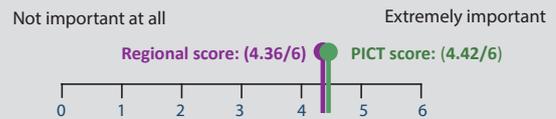
Some progress was made related to fisheries, forestry, land use, agriculture, minerals and water, based on a weighted average

Mid-Term Review assessment

Progress towards this objective

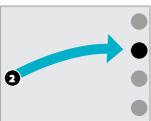


Importance of SPC's contribution to this progress



2. Improve pathways to international markets: 26 results, of which 42% are outputs

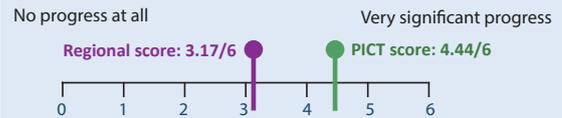
2018 performance assessment



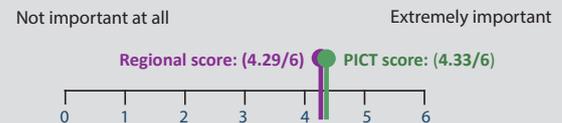
Some progress was made related to market access for farmers and private enterprise, and phytosanitary and biosecurity standards supporting trade, based on a weighted average

Mid-Term Review assessment

Progress towards this objective



Importance of SPC's contribution to this progress



3. Strengthen sustainable transport and energy security: 41 results, of which 56% are outputs

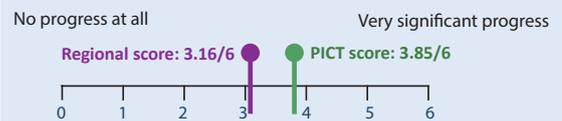
2018 performance assessment



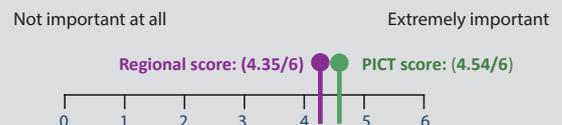
Significant progress was made related to sustainable transport and energy security, based on a weighted average

Mid-Term Review assessment

Progress towards this objective



Importance of SPC's contribution to this progress



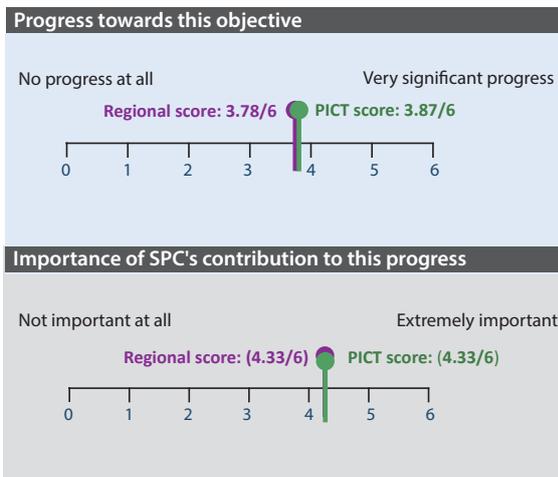
4. Strengthen access to and use of development statistics: 28 results, of which 61% are outputs

Our 2018 self-assessment



Significant progress was made related to access to and use of development statistics

Mid-Term Review assessment



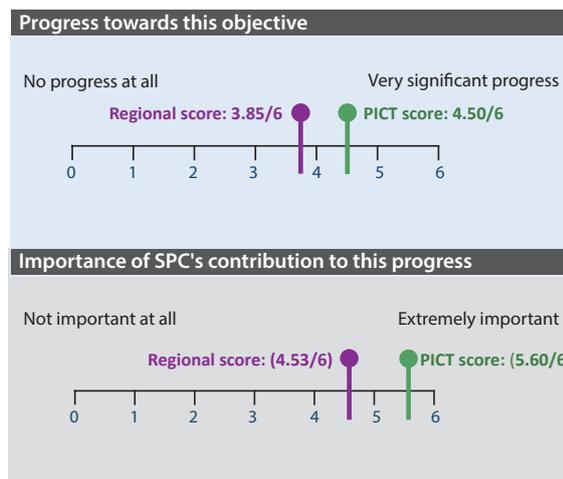
5. Improve multi-sectoral responses to climate change and disasters: 89 results, of which 42% are outputs

Our 2018 self-assessment



Significant progress was made related to multi-sectoral responses to climate change and disasters, based on a weighted average

Mid-Term Review assessment



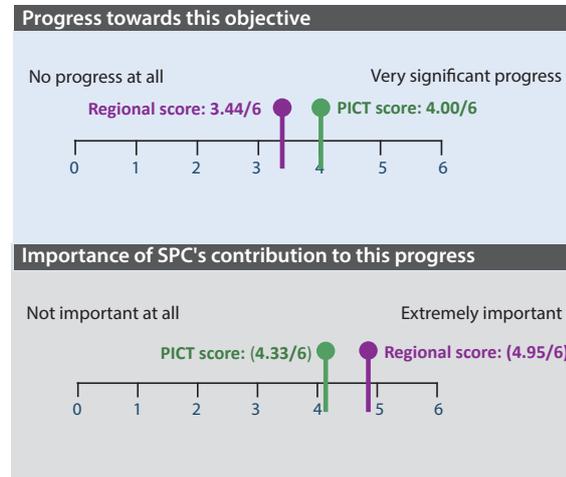
6. Advance social development through the promotion of human rights, gender equality, cultural diversity and opportunities for young people: 66 results, of which 44% are outputs

Our 2018 self-assessment



Significant progress was made related to social development through the promotion of human rights, gender equality, cultural diversity and opportunities for young people, based on a weighted average

Mid-Term Review assessment



7. Improve multi-sectoral responses to non-communicable diseases (NCDs) and food security: 31 results, of which 48% are outputs

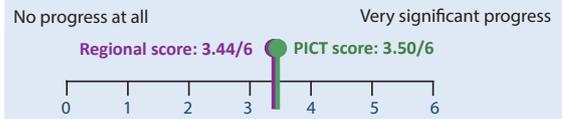
Our 2018 self-assessment



Significant progress was made related to multi-sectoral responses to NCDs and food security, based on a weighted average

Mid-Term Review assessment

Progress towards this objective



Importance of SPC's contribution to this progress



8. Strengthen regional public health surveillance and response: 13 results, of which 8% are outputs

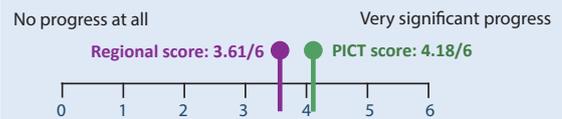
Our 2018 self-assessment



Significant progress was made related to regional public health surveillance, based on a weighted average

Mid-Term Review assessment

Progress towards this objective



Importance of SPC's contribution to this progress



9. Improve education quality: 34 results, of which 41% are outputs

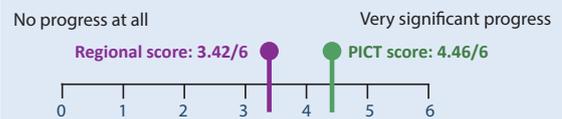
Our 2018 self-assessment



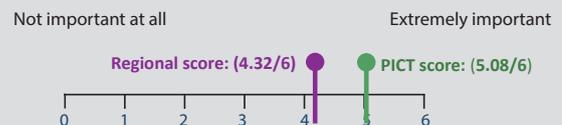
Significant progress was made related to improving education quality, based on a weighted average

Mid-Term Review assessment

Progress towards this objective



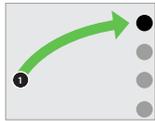
Importance of SPC's contribution to this progress



Organisational objectives

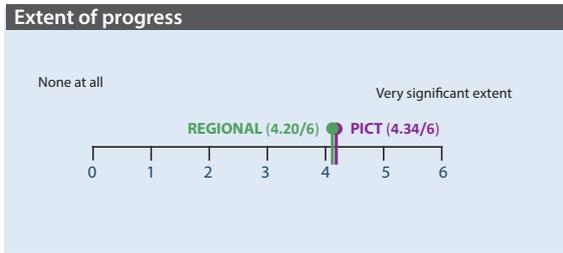
a). Strengthen engagement and collaboration with members: 49 results, of which 47% are outputs

Our 2018 self-assessment



Significant progress was made related to strengthened engagement and collaboration with members and partners, based on a weighted average

Mid-Term Review assessment



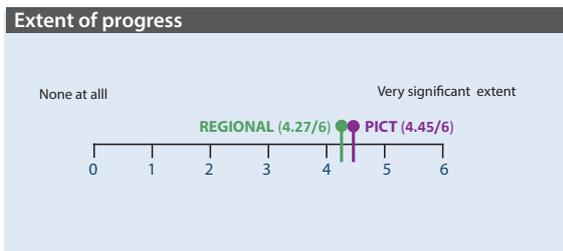
b). Strengthen technical and scientific knowledge and expertise: 14 results, of which 57% are outputs

Our 2018 self-assessment



Significant progress was made related to strengthened scientific and technical expertise, based on a weighted average.

Mid-Term Review assessment



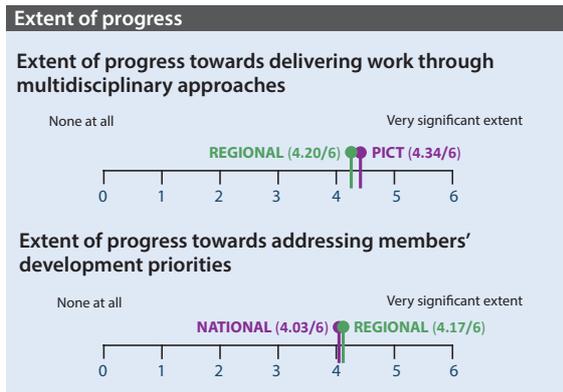
c). Address members' development priorities through multidisciplinary approaches: 32 results, of which 37% are outputs

Our 2018 self-assessment



Some progress was made related to addressing member priorities through multi-disciplinary approaches, based on a weighted average.

Mid-Term Review assessment



d). Improve planning, prioritisation, evaluation, learning and innovation: 21 results, of which 19% are outputs

Our 2018 self-assessment

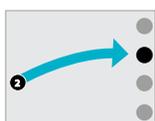


Significant progress was made related to improved planning, prioritisation, evaluation, learning and innovation

Organisational objective d. was not assessed in the Mid-Term Review as it is an internally focused objective

e). Enhance the capabilities of our people, systems and processes: 51 results, of which 20% are outputs

Our 2018 self-assessment



Some progress was made related to enhancing the capabilities of SPC's systems, people and processes.

Organisational objective e. was not assessed in the Mid-Term Review as it is an internally focused objective

Progress against our priorities

We continue to embed our 10 priority areas into our programmatic and operational decision-making.



Developing and applying fisheries science (striving to develop an area of excellence)

PICTs are increasingly assessing, responding to and engaging with scientific findings and advice from SPC on the impact of climate change on tuna fisheries. They are discussing adaptation and planning and are preparing for the future.



Developing and applying plant and crop genetic resources (planning to develop an area of excellence)

CePaCT (Centre for Pacific Crops and Trees) made strides to meet international genebank standards for the acquisition, evaluation and distribution of genetic resources, with the aim of becoming a centre of excellence for plant and crop genetic resources in the Pacific.



Regional education qualifications and assessment (a regional public good)

A new sustainable funding modality in the form of a partnership between SPC and the Governments of Australia and New Zealand was agreed, with line of sight until 2027. SPC administered the Pacific Islands Literacy and Numeracy Assessment (PILNA) in 15 PICTs, reaching 40,195 pupils across 925 schools in 10 languages.

Three micro-qualifications have been completed for accreditation.



Public health surveillance (a regional public good)

A funding agreement was signed with the Agence Française de Développement (AFD) - the French Development Agency - to strengthen the Pacific Public Health Surveillance Network (PPHSN) to promote public health and response in the region.



Climate change and disaster risk resilience/management (including GIS mapping)

Some of SPC's work in the areas of disaster risk reduction, climate change adaptation and water and sanitation was reorganised under one programmatic umbrella to better operationalise the Framework for Resilient Development in the Pacific (FRDP).



Ocean management and governance (including maritime transport and boundaries) and the development of the Pacific Community Centre for Ocean Science (PCCOS)

Internal and external mapping and a regional needs assessment on ocean science capacity were completed to lay the groundwork for PCCOS.



Regional data coordination and dissemination

The five components of the Pacific Statistics Governance Framework are now operational. SPC assisted 16 National Statistics Offices (NSOs) in the Pacific to identify sources for SDG data collection, and six PICTs to align the 2030 Agenda to their national development priorities.



Human rights, including gender equality and youth issues

Internal mainstreaming of human rights and gender issues is progressing well. The diversified human rights funding portfolio is enabling notable improvements in human rights governance and access to services for survivors of violence.

A funding agreement was signed with the Government of Australia to progress gender equity in the Pacific. Phase 2 of the 'Regional Culture Strategy: Investing in Pacific Cultures 2017-2020', was endorsed by Ministers of Culture. The Youth@Work programme continues to build employment skills and prospects for youth.



Energy

The Sustainable Energy Entrepreneurship Facility of the Pacific Centre for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency's (PCREEE) was launched with funding from the Government of Norway to spark new local business activities in renewable energy and energy efficiency.



Non-communicable diseases

With SPC's support, PICTs have completed dashboard reports on their progress towards NCD targets. The dashboards, produced under the Pacific Monitoring Alliance for NCD Action (MANA), will be updated regularly to enable PICTs to make informed decisions based on current strengths and areas requiring more action.

SPC results and the Sustainable Development Goals

In 2018, SPC made important contributions to support members' efforts towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), including through direct support for thought leadership and coordination, and leading statistical measurement of SDG targets and indicators in the region. Our results in 2018 are contributing to all of the SDGs.

Notable contributions include:



regional leadership on affordable and clean energy and sustainable energy solutions (SDG 7)



support for integrated approaches for coping with and managing climate change and disaster risks (SDG 13)



thought leadership on the sustainable use and conservation of marine biodiversity in areas beyond national jurisdiction (SDG 14)

Learning from our results

SPC continues its commitment to learning and to investing in the time required to reflect on our work and identify what is going well, where we need to change course, and how we can improve. Responding to these lessons is key to accelerating

progress on complex development challenges.

One of the main lessons for 2018 relates to the need to think more critically and purposefully about how our members use and apply our high quality scientific and technical

data, analysis, and advice. We need to be more strategic in our design and implementation to encourage the uptake of science to achieve evidence-based, inclusive decision-making.

