# Agenda item: 14e / Item de agenda: 14e (Summary report IAI Directorate/ Informe resumido de la Dirección Ejecutiva)





### **Strategic Plan Indicators & Metrics**

- The 27<sup>th</sup> meeting of the Conference of the Parties (Brasilia, Brazil) adopted Decision XXVII/12 on the 25-year Strategic Plan to guide the IAI's activities from 2019 2044.
- The Strategic Plan states in Theme I, Goal 1, objective iii, action a, that: The Directorate, with the support of the Science Advisory Committee (SAC) and Science-Policy Advisory Committee (SPAC), will develop indicators to measure the success of objectives and actions.

# Agenda item: 14e / Item de agenda: 14e (Summary report IAI Directorate/ Informe resumido de la Dirección Ejecutiva)





#### **Strategic Plan Indicators & Metrics**

- Subcommittee with Directorate and SAC/SPAC met to develop indicators
- 24 Key Performance Indicators; 38 Metrics
  - Basis for the Directorate to report to the Parties on the activities, progress, and successes annually at the CoP.
- **Revision Cycle:** Indicators and metrics are subject to review every three to six years, or more frequently if recommended by the Strategic Planning subcommittee.
- The next Strategic Plan revision will take place in 2023 (to coincide with new ED)





#### **Overview**

- Asking Parties to provide information about the decisions they have to make that are impacted by global change (e.g., policy, resource management/allocation, health, development).
- Identify areas where there is uncertainty, data gaps, or high likelihood of impacts
- **Key**: Focus on decisions and how Parties make them (process) rather than asking for a list of science needs

#### **Strategic Plan: Theme I, Goal 2**

Objective 1: The Parties work with the SAC, SPAC, and the Directorate to map their domestic and international global change policy and decision-making landscape. This will support the IAI in funding research that is policy-relevant for member countries

Objective 2: The Directorate will identify knowledge gaps, find commonalities, and direct research towards informing Parties' needs





#### **Anticipated outcomes**

- The results of this assessment will be used to guide science funding priorities and capacity building activities to support the production of science that Parties need to make more informed decisions related to GEC.
- Parties that participate in the Regional Assessment will have the opportunity to drive the future science priorities of the IAI.
- Once the information needs are analyzed, these will be mapped to identify commonalities across countries in the Americas to identify and/or facilitate collaboration among Parties with similar needs and priorities.





#### **Approach**

Questionnaire/survey for Parties to complete electronically

Phone call to follow up after receiving survey results

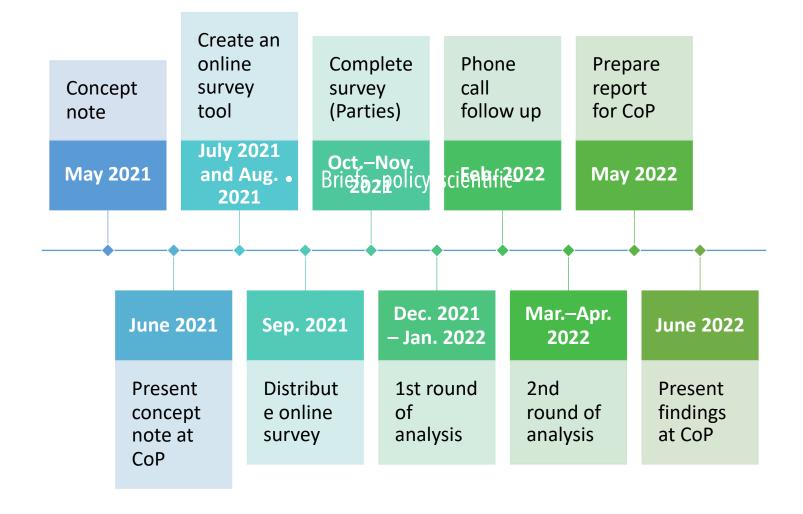
#### Analysis of data gathered:

- Identify commonalities and points of divergence
- Infer science information needs based on decisions and desired outcomes
- Mapping of decisions/information needs





#### **Timeline**



### COMMUNICATION STRATEGY PROPOSAL: connecting, collaborating, positioning

Funding
Public awareness
Information dissemination
Knowledge mobilization



EC-51

COP-29

2021 2

cHOLDE

- IAI Directorate
- Country focal points
- Partners & researchers
- IAI grantees

- Civil society
- Private sector
- Other funders

- Messaging agenda & tactics
- Regular communication
  - listservs, emails-
- Joint events webinars, symposia-

- Social media (twitter, FB, LinkedIn)
- Briefs -policy, scientific-
- Commentary/Op Eds (MORE)
- Newsletter (**RELAUNCH in July**)

### Strategic Plan Indicators and Metrics

- **Definitions: KPIs** evaluate organizational performance, assist in trend analysis, promote continuous improvement and proactive performance, and allow for transparent management of processes and staff. They are usually expressed at the level of objectives and synthesize the leading and lagging metrics for that objective.
- **Leading metrics** are more difficult to measure (but easy to change) and measure the actions that lead to results, such as the number of unique website visitors per month or the number of attendees on a webinar. In other words, leading metrics lead to lagging metrics.
- Lagging metrics are easy to measure (but more difficult to change), since they are outputs or results, such as the number of STeP fellows gained per year or percentage of female principal investigators who responded to a call for proposals.