

# **SSC 2001 Workplan**

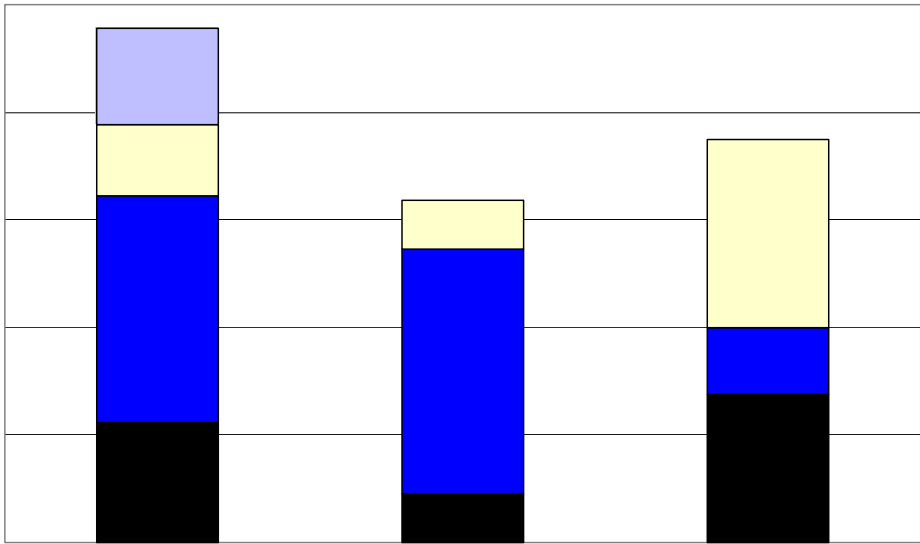
## **Review of Implementation**



- iii) Vietnam medicinals project – re-evaluating approach in the context of MPSG Centres of Medicinal Plant diversity project – this project appears to be no longer a priority

## ***II. Financial Review***

2001 was a challenging year for Species/SSC. From a staff perspective, the Head of the Species Programme was called to act as Acting Director General, leaving the Programme severely short-staffed (an ongoing problem). Full programme staff contingents were not in place until mid-October 2001. In addition, the Acting Head of the Species Programme was called on to participate in IUCN-wide activities such as the Executive of the Programme and Policy Group, the IPAC, policy committee discussions and the team leading negotiations with



## Annex I - Details of 2001 Workplan Implementation

Objective	Result	Target	2001 Result	2001 Activity
<b>Completed</b>				
1. Decisions and policies affecting biodiversity influenced by sound interdisciplinary scientific information	1.1 Status of biodiversity measured by indicators derived from the Red List	a) By 2004: At least three comparative indices available reflecting level of knowledge, degree of threat and rates of change	Implement Red List Programme	One meeting of Red List Programme Committee
			Implement Red List Programme	Implementation of Red List appeals process
	1.5 Key techniques and policies for the conservation of biodiversity developed and disseminated	a) By 2002: Invasives early warning system established and operational	2)SSC component on Global Invasive Species Programme ready for implementation	Develop phase 2 of the Global Invasive Species Programme in collaboration with CABI and SCOPE
		f) Starting in 2001: Specific advice delivered to support at least 20 important initiatives/projects annually	Advice delivered as required	Responding to high-priority requests for information on key techniques and policies
	1.6 Selected multilateral environmental agreements and national agencies supported through the provision of species information	b) Starting in 2001: Timely, relevant, high-quality information provided to CBD	Contribution to SBSTTA6 results, particularly on invasives ), and SBSTTA7 results (Global Plant Conservation Strategy)	Take part in SBSTTA meetings, with a focus on invasives, biodiversity indicators, and the Global Plant Conservation Strategy
		a) Starting in 2001: Timely, relevant, high-quality information provided to CITES	Draft CITES criteria that benefit from the technical inputs of IUCN	Provide scientific and technical assistance to the CITES Criteria Review process
		f) Starting in 2001: Timely, relevant, high-quality information provided to key development agencies	IUCN input to IWC prepared and promoted	Preparation of a brief for the meeting of the IWC Scientific Committee, and a policy statement for the IWC meeting
		g) Starting in 2001: Timely, relevant, high-quality information provided to at least ten national agencies	SSC priority activities in China funded	Develop a set of agreed, prioritised activities which require SSC and China collaboration, and seek funding for implementation
		a) Starting in 2001: Timely, relevant, high-quality information provided to CITES	The conservation agenda of CITES advanced through the provision of technical advice	Participate in meetings of the CITES Animals Committee and Plants Committee, and provide technical assistance to these committees and to the CITES Secretariat

Objective	Result	Target	2001 Result	2001 Activity
2. Modes of production and consumption that promote the				

Objective	Result	Target	2001 Result	2001 Activity
		a) Starting in 2001: Annual workplans and budgets produced by October each year, designed to meet the SSC targets	2002 workplan/budget completed	produce annual workplan/budget for SSC
		k) At least one partner organisation involved in/contributing to every target of the plan	SSC Participation in meetings/workplans of relevant organisations	Attendance at WWF CITES Working Group meetings
<b>Ongoing activities</b>				
1. Decisions and policies affecting biodiversity influenced by sound interdisciplinary scientific information	1.2 Status of biodiversity assessed at regional and national levels	a) By 2005: At least two regional biodiversity status assessments completed i) status and trends	1) Agreement on priority regional biodiversity status assessments	Discussions with RCOs on priority regional biodiversity status assessments
	1.3 Status of key taxonomic groups assessed	b) all birds (by 2004)	Continuing upgrading of bird database	Liaison with BirdLife International
	1.6 Selected multilateral environmental agreements and national agencies supported through the provision of species information	e) Starting in 2001: Timely, relevant, high-quality information provided to at least two international fisheries agreements	Improved implementation of the FAO IPOA on Sharks	Assessments of uptake of FAO IPOA on Sharks and provision of relevant information to assist implementation- this is actually 2002 and will be an on-going activity (depending on the definition of on-going)- but maybe you could include attendance by SSG at the FAO expert meeting and subsequent consultation on the CITES criteria.
		f) Starting in 2001: Timely, relevant, high-quality information provided to key development agencies	Advice delivered as required	Ad hoc advice, as needed, to key development agencies
		f) Starting in 2001: Timely, relevant, high-quality information provided to key development agencies	Technical advice delivered as required	Technical support to Bern Convention Steering Committee and European Biodiversity Strategy
		g) Starting in 2001: Timely, relevant, high-quality information provided to at least ten national agencies	Technical advice delivered as required	Ad hoc advice, as needed, to national agencies





Objective	Result	Target	2001 Result	2001 Activity
	3.6 Awareness of SSC authority on global biodiversity enhanced			

Objective	Result	Target	2001 Result	2001 Activity
		a) By 2004: At least three comparative indices available reflecting level of knowledge, degree of threat and rates of change	Implement Red List Programme	2) Development of Red List as indicators of biodiversity status programme
	1.2 Status of biodiversity assessed at regional and national levels	b) By 2005: At least five national biodiversity assessments developed with a significant contribution from SSC i) status and trends	Agreement on priority national biodiversity status assessments	Discussions with RCOs on priority national biodiversity status assessments
	1.3 Status of key taxonomic groups assessed	i) medicinal plants (by 2005)	A plan of action to start the assessment of medicinal plants	Planning, prioritisation and fundraising for assessment of medicinal plants
		j) wild crop relatives (by 2005)	Assessment of status of wild crop relatives started under the joint project with IPGRI	Collaboration with IPGRI on funding proposal for the wild crop relatives project
		d) all amphibians (by 2002)	Global Amphibian Assessment nearing completion	Assessment of status of all amphibian species
	1.4 Impacts of key threats to biodiversity assessed	b) By 2002: SSC contribution to programme to assess freshwater biodiversity decline identified and project proposal completed	SSC Freshwater Biodiversity Initiative funded and being implemented	Consultation with freshwater biodiversity experts in the SSC, CEM, Wetlands Programme and RCOs to complete the programmatic development of SSC's work on freshwater biodiversity, and to raise funds for this work
	1.5 Key techniques and policies for the conservation of biodiversity developed and disseminated	a) By 2002: Invasives early warning system established and operational	Invasive species data base available	Develop the invasive species database
		e) Starting in 2001: Policies developed and promoted as required by emerging issues	Precautionary principle project nearing completion	Continuing development of the project on the precautionary principle
		d) By 2002: Guidelines for using the Red List Criteria at regional and national levels produced	Second draft of the regional/national RL guidelines available for comments	Further work on the development of regional/national-level guidelines, and their translation and dissemination for comments

Objective	Result	Target	2001 Result	2001 Activity
	1.6 Selected multilateral environmental agreements and national agencies supported through the provision of species information	<p>f) Starting in 2001: Timely, relevant, high-quality information provided to key development agencies</p> <p>e) Starting in 2001: Timely, relevant, high-quality information provided to at least two international fisheries agreements</p>	<p>Advice delivered to CMS as required</p> <p>An agreed plan for SSC's contribution to international fisheries agreements</p>	<p>Ad hoc advice, as needed, to the CMS Secretariat, Standing Committee and Scientific Council</p> <p>Carry out consultations to determine how SSC could provision of species - 85201-01-01</p>

Objective	Result	Target	2001 Result	2001 Activity
		c) By 2005: At least 2 sector-based analyses examining issues and challenges related to natural resource use completed and disseminated a) By 2005: At least 10 regional case studies assessing specific use practices compiled and disseminated	BEING IMPLEMENTED THROUGH SUI	BEING IMPLEMENTED THROUGH SUI

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1. Decisions and policies affecting biodiversity influenced by sound interdisciplinary scientific information	1.1 Status of biodiversity measured by indicators derived from the Red List	a) By 2004: At least three comparative indices available reflecting level of knowledge, degree of threat and raip8 information lenformation I		

Objective	Result	Target	2001 Result	2001 Activity
		a) By 2005: Information on species biology necessary for sustainable management contributed by all relevant Specialist Groups and held in SIS	2) SIS being populated with information relevant for sustainable management	Start process of incorporating information on species relevant for sustainable management into the SIS
3. Capacity increased to provide timely, innovative and practical solutions to conservation problems	3.1 Expertise of the SSC network evolved to meet the needs of the programme	b) By 2001: Gaps in required expertise to implement SSC programme and measures to adapt the network identified i) Ensure more representative coverage of major ecosystems	Gap Analysis of SSC expertise evaluation completed	Complete an SSC expertise gap analysis
3. Capacity increased to provide timely, innovative and practical solutions to conservation problems	3.1 Expertise of the SSC network evolved to meet the needs of the programme	b. By 2001: Gaps in required expertise to implement SSC programme and measures to adapt the network identified	Gap Analysis of SSC expertise evaluation completed	Complete an SSC expertise gap analysis
		a) By 2001: Inventory of SSC network expertise and capacity completed	SSC expertise and capacity evaluation completed	Undertake an SSC expertise evaluation
	3.3 Internal and external access provided to SSC publications, products and lessons learned 3.4 Species Information System fully operational and data added on an ongoing basis	a) By 2002: Digital library and search mechanisms fully functional  b) By 2003: Data flow to and from Specialist Groups established and on-going	Digital Library pilot phase funded and being implemented  SIS phase 1 operational and being used by SGs	Secure funding to continuing developing the concept, using SSC as a pilot  A series of workshops to develop the SIS, to

Objective	Result	Target	2001 Result	2001 Activity
	1.5 Key techniques and policies for the conservation of biodiversity developed and disseminated	c) By 2002: Criteria for identifying Important Plant Areas developed	Draft criteria for identifying Important Plant Areas developed and circulated for comments	Convening a workshop to develop criteria, and follow-up consultations
	1.6 Selected multilateral environmental agreements and national agencies supported through the provision of species information	c) Starting in 2001: Timely, relevant, high-quality information provided to CCAMLR	An agreed plan for SSC's contribution to CCAMLR	Carry out consultations to determine how SSC could contribute more effectively to CCAMLR
2. Modes of production and consumption that promote the conservation of biodiversity adopted by users of natural resources	2.1 Positive and negative factors influencing sustainability of use effectively analysed	a) By 2005: At least 10 regional case studies assessing specific use practices compiled and disseminated	Field projects implemented, and policy implications of results communicated to national agencies and to CITES	Implementation of Trade Programme field projects in Indonesia and Mozambique
3. Capacity increased to provide timely, innovative and practical solutions to conservation problems	3.8 Outputs and performance of SSC appraised at regular intervals	a) Starting in 2001: Annual workplans and budgets produced by October each year, designed to meet the SSC targets		one meeting of SSC Steering Committee
		e) By 2002: Enhanced revenue generating mechanism in place to support the implementation of the plan	Fund-raising officer recruited	Undertake recruitment of full-time fund-raising officer for SSC
		c) Starting in 2002: Brief internal annual performance review completed	Internal review by SSC EXCO	Internal review carried out by EXCO and staff

