

SSC 2001 Workplan

Review of Implementation

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I. Programmatic Review

SSC and the IUCN Species Programme worked towards 97 annual results in 2001. Of these results, 23% were completed, 30% are in progress with work continuing into 2002, and 22% are ongoing activities that have no distinct start/end dates. Satisfactory progress has therefore been made on 75% of activities planned for 2001. Nineteen percent of planned activities were delayed while 6% of planned activities were not done and there is no plan to undertake them in 2002. For details on activities in the 2001 workplan see Annex I.

Reasons for activities "delayed"

- 1) Lack of resources – Inability to locate funding delayed workshops on:
 - i) climate change impacts on species;
 - ii) Digital Library activity

- 2) Delays in related activities – a cascade effect resulted in delays in:
 - i) starting the global taxa assessments (reptile, mammal, mollusc, trees, etc.) delayed by Global Amphibian Assessment which required extra time to develop SIS software and data collection processes;
 - ii) delays in SG Chairs getting Groups reconstituted will delay the SSC expertise gap analysis
 - iii) consultation on SSC role in CCAMLR – awaiting consultations with IUCN Marine Programme
 - iv) consultation with IUCN Economics unit on work related to species conservation and incentives – awaiting arrival of J. Bishop, the new IUCN Special Advisor on Economics
 - v) developing partnerships and networks related to freshwater fish – freshwater officer started in Jan 2002
 - vi) SIS programme development delays resulted in other delays including:
 - a. utilisation module for SIS;
 - b. SIS training workshops

- 3) Intentional delay for programmatic reasons
 - i) release of 2001 Red List - as per Red List Committee decision Mar 2001 delayed until early 2002;

Reasons for activities "not done"

- 1) Lack of resources (funds or staff)
 - i) Field projects of Wildlife Trade Programme in Indonesia, Mozambique (anticipated funding denied)
 - ii) Recruitment of fund-raising officer

- 2) Change in programme strategy or priority
 - i) Important Plant Area criteria – Plants programme priorities changed to promoting and implementing the CBD global plant conservation strategy
 - ii) No meeting of SSC Steering committee held in 2001

- iii) Vietnam medicinals project – re-evaluating approach in the context of MSPG 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 Canada and the UK to develop framework agreements for funding.

Despite these constraints, Species/SSC finished the year with a zero deficit.

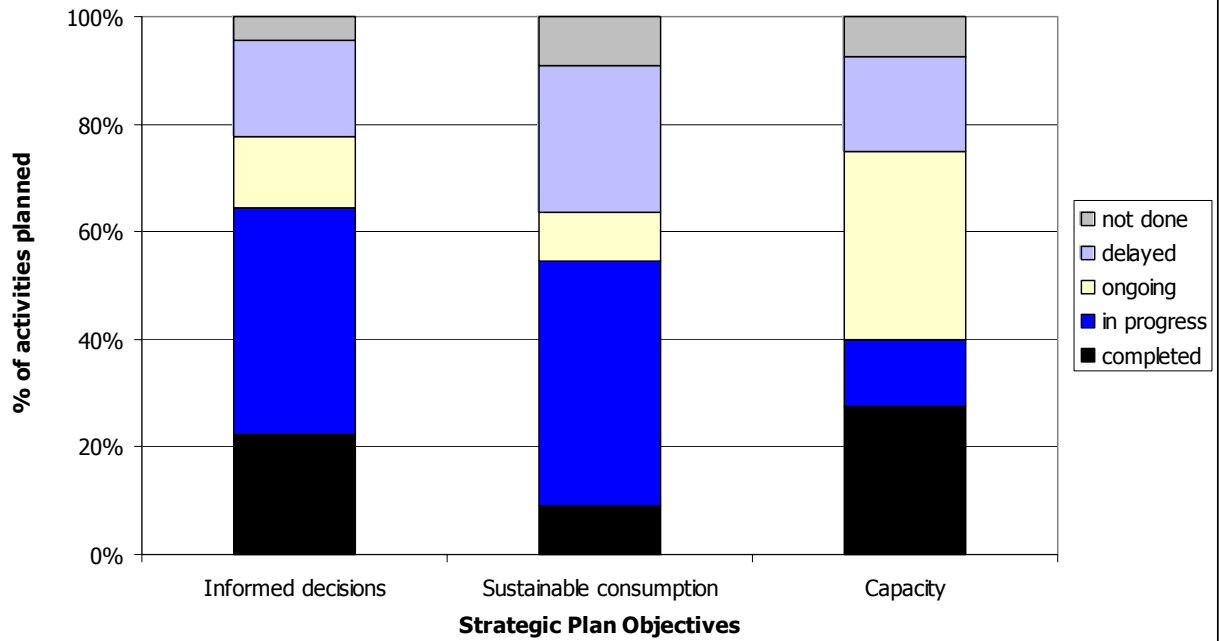
Significant fund-raising activities were undertaken in 2001 that did not result in immediate receipt of income; notably activities to support development of the Species Information Service and the Freshwater Biodiversity Assessment programme.

The ABC project list submitted to IUCN in late 2000, as part of the budget submission package, anticipated total income of CHF 5.57 million of which CHF 4.49 was realised (see Annex II). This includes support provided by other organisations for seconded staff. The shortfall of CHF 1.06 million was related to difficulties with fund-raising for the Freshwater programme, SIS and support for the Red List Programme from the UK government. In addition, we had decreases in expected support from the US State Department and Taiwan Council of Agriculture (the latter regarding support for SSC communications).

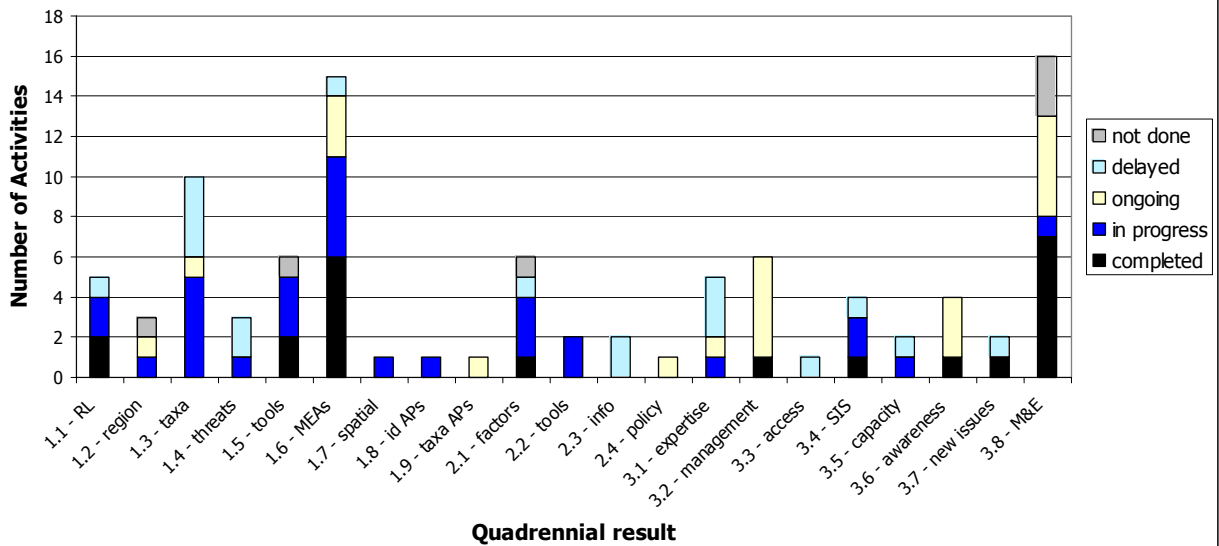
Measures taken to curtail spending to meet core support income included:

- delay in hiring a publications officer (savings of ~ CHF 80,000)
- decreased travel (savings of ~ CHF 10,000)
- significant decrease in the publications budget (savings of ~ CHF 50,000)

2001 SSC Workplan implementation summary



SSC Workplan Activity summary 2001



Annex I - Details of 2001 Workplan Implementation

Objective	Result	Target	2001 Result	2001 Activity
Completed				
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 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	Commercial captive breeding project initiated	Launch a project to examine the effects of commercial captive breeding, starting with a consultative workshop
3. Capacity increased to provide timely, innovative and practical solutions to conservation problems	3.2 Management capacity and performance of Specialist Groups improved	a) By 2004: Ratio of support staff to network membership increased by 25%	Improved capacity of existing SSC staff	Annual SSC staff meeting held including professional development activity
	3.4 Species Information System fully operational and data added on an ongoing basis	a) By 2001: Central Service Unit established	SIS CSU operational	Establish the CSU, including staff recruitment, on a sustainable basis
	3.6 Awareness of SSC authority on global biodiversity enhanced	a) By 2004: Amount of useful and timely advice provided by SSC increased	SSC information distributed to relevant organisations	Edit, produce and distribute 2 issues of Species
	3.7 Knowledge, expertise and surveillance on emerging issues improved	a) By 2005: Stronger links, better interdisciplinary integration and increased collaboration established with scientific community	Participation in BCIS network continues	Participation in BCIS Steering Committee, and in the development on internal BCIS agreements
	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 Plant Conservation Committee
		a) Starting in 2001: Annual workplans and budgets produced by October each year, designed to meet the SSC targets		two meetings of SSC Executive Committee
		k) At least one partner organisation involved in/contributing to every target of the plan		Attendance at annual TRAFFIC Network Meeting
		k) At least one partner organisation involved in/contributing to every target of the plan		Attendance at two meetings of the TRAFFIC Committee
		k) At least one partner organisation involved in/contributing to every target of the plan	SSC contribution to the regional European Plant Conservation Strategy and better IUCN/Planta Europa linkages	Full participation in Plant Europa including linkages with the IUCN European Programme

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
Ongoing activities				
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
	1.9 Taxonomic-based Action Plans on selected high priority species groups completed	a) By 2003: All Action Plans in the pipeline in 2000 completed	Action Plans, Occasional Papers and Specialist Group newsletters published	Publication and distribution of 2 SSC Action Plans (Antelopes Part IV; Microchiropteran Bats); publication and distribution of over 50 Specialist Group newsletters
2. Modes of production and consumption that promote the conservation of biodiversity adopted by users of natural resources	2.4 Decisions regarding use of natural resources increasingly influenced by SSC policy advice, analysis and recommendations based on adaptive management techniques	a) Starting in 2000: SSC information and advice on species issues and on policy development provided to international and regional conventions dealing with sustainable use (parties to CITES CBD, Ramsar)	Technical advice delivered as required	Provision of specific assistance, as required, to CITES (including CITES Parties), on flagship species, such as elephants, bears, cats, trophy species, rhinos, parrots, marine turtles, sturgeon, medicinal plants and mahogany
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	c) By 2002: Modular training and orientation package to strengthen the capacity of Specialist Groups and support staff completed	RL training workshops held in 5 countries	Conducting regional training workshops and catalysing RL national and regional programmes
	3.2 Management capacity and performance of Specialist Groups improved	a) By 2004: Ratio of support staff to network membership increased by 25%	Improved capacity of existing SSC staff	Effective inter-office communication and liaison
		a) By 2004: Ratio of support staff to network membership increased by 25%	Increased level of support by staff to network membership	General management of offices, finances; put UK centre on sustainable footing
		a) By 2004: Ratio of support staff to network membership increased by 25%	Increased level of support by staff to network membership	Supervision of staff; recruitment of staff; appraisals of staff performance; development of workplans and budgets
		b) By 2004: Number of Specialist Groups with annual work plans increased quadrupled	Increased support to SGs	Attending Specialist Group meetings
		b) By 2004: Number of Specialist Groups with annual work plans increased quadrupled	Increased support to SGs	Technical assistance to Specialist Groups in terms of workplan development, policy formulation, action plan development, and membership appointments; Red Listing and SIS participation

Objective	Result	Target	2001 Result	2001 Activity
	3.6 Awareness of SSC authority on global biodiversity enhanced	a) By 2004: Amount of useful and timely advice provided by SSC increased	SSC information distributed to relevant organisations	Promote specific messages to the media and to communications tools used by other parts of IUCN;
		a) By 2004: Amount of useful and timely advice provided by SSC increased	SSC information distributed to relevant organisations	Take a leading role on major species conservation issues, ensuring that IUCN and SSC stand by most defensible positions scientifically, especially on controversial issues
		a) By 2004: Amount of useful and timely advice provided by SSC increased	SSC information distributed to relevant organisations	Targeted dissemination of SSC information (packets, brochures, etc); targeted distribution of selected publications;
	3.8 Outputs and performance of SSC appraised at regular intervals	k) At least one partner organisation involved in/contributing to every target of the plan		Regular meetings between WWF and IUCN staff to plan joint activities on species' issues
		g) Starting in 2001: At least 5% annual increase investment in internal and external communications	Communications investment increased	Communications and publications officers in place
		f) Starting in 2001: At least 5 % annual increase investment in fund-raising	Fund-raising investment increased	Targeted fund-raising to implement SSC Strategic Plan
		h) By 2002: More enhanced and informative SSC website in place where internal and external users can get the information they need	Re-designed SSC website on line	Management of SSC and related web sites (in terms of content and technical maintenance)
		l) By 2001: Email service to SSC network (SGs) in place	Regular updates on SSC listserv	Transmission of key information on SSC listserves; continue to manage these listserves
In Progress				
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	1) Development of funding proposals for the Red List Programme as a whole, and major fundraising drive with donors

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	f) Starting in 2001: Timely, relevant, high-quality information provided to key development agencies	Advice delivered to CMS as required	Ad hoc advice, as needed, to the CMS Secretariat, Standing Committee and Scientific Council
		e) Starting in 2001: Timely, relevant, high-quality information provided to at least two international fisheries agreements	An agreed plan for SSC's contribution to international fisheries agreements	Carry out consultations to determine how SSC could contribute more effectively to international fisheries agreements
		d) Starting in 2001: Timely, relevant, high-quality information provided to Ramsar	An agreed plan for SSC's contribution to Ramsar	Carry out consultations to determine how SSC could contribute more effectively to Ramsar
		a) Starting in 2001: Timely, relevant, high-quality information provided to CITES	CITES Significant Trade review completed, and recommendations submitted to the CITES Secretariat	Carry out a review of the status of selected CITES Significant Trade species
		a) Starting in 2001: Timely, relevant, high-quality information provided to CITES	Funds in place for IUCN's inputs to CITES COP 12	Development of Funding proposal for COP 12, and submission to donors
	1.7 Spatial information on species integrated to support biodiversity conservation priority-setting, planning and management	a) By 2003: Spatial information provided from the SIS at various scales to support SSC's work on national, regional and global biodiversity assessments	Completion of distribution mapping of African amphibians and mammals	Start process of mapping species' distributions in the SIS, with initial focus on African amphibians and mammals, but other priority species' groups as the opportunity arises
	1.8 Problem-oriented, interdisciplinary Action Plans addressing significant conservation issues published and delivered to relevant target audiences	a) Starting in 2002: At least one Action Plan on selected priority topic produced every two years (in printed and electronic form)	Agreement on the topic for the first problem-oriented, interdisciplinary action plan	Consultations to agree the topic for the first problem-oriented, interdisciplinary action plan
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	b) By 2005: Overviews of sustainable use activities completed for at least 4 additional regions in Asia and Africa	BEING IMPLEMENTED THROUGH SUI	BEING IMPLEMENTED THROUGH SUI

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	BEING IMPLEMENTED THROUGH SUI	BEING IMPLEMENTED THROUGH SUI
		a) By 2005: At least 10 regional case studies assessing specific use practices compiled and disseminated	OTHER ASPECTS BEING IMPLEMENTED THROUGH SUI	OTHER ASPECTS BEING IMPLEMENTED THROUGH SUI
	2.2 Tools developed to assist decision makers in managing natural resources sustainably	a) By 2005: Lessons learned from case studies and regional overviews synthesised and incorporated into a revision of SUSG's Analytic Framework for systematically assessing use regimes	BEING IMPLEMENTED THROUGH SUI	BEING IMPLEMENTED THROUGH SUI
		b) By 2005: Exploration of the development of quantitative indices for non-detriment finding guidelines	Non-detriment guidelines published	Publication of the non-detriment guidelines, and planning for the next phase of the work involving the development of quantitative indices
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	c) By 2002: Modular training and orientation package to strengthen the capacity of Specialist Groups and support staff completed	Regional/national RL training programme in use and SIS training package being developed	Continue to develop the Red List training programme and start the process to develop training for SIS
	3.4 Species Information System fully operational and data added on an ongoing basis	a) By 2001: Central Service Unit established	Full funding support for SIS	Seek funding to support SIS CSU
		a) By 2001: Central Service Unit established	SIS version 1 complete and in use	Completion of the technical development of SIS
	3.5 Capacity of IUCN members to use SSC products and tools increased	a) By 2002: Range of training courses and learning materials developed, tailored towards different target audiences	Red List Guidelines completed	Complete the guidelines for using the RL criteria and circulate for comment
	3.8 Outputs and performance of SSC appraised at regular intervals	b) By 2001: Review of internal and external impacts of SSC Action Plans and action planning process completed	Action Plan evaluation available	complete evaluation of existing APs
Delayed – anticipate start within one year				

Objective	Result	Target	2001 Result	2001 Activity
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	4) 2002 IUCN Red List prepared and released
	1.3 Status of key taxonomic groups assessed	a) The following status assessments produced and published: a) all mammals (by 2002)	Global Mammal Assessment started	Assessment of status of all mammal species, and securing funds for Global Mammal Assessment
		c) all reptiles (by 2003)	Funds in place to start Global Reptile Assessment	Fundraising for Global Reptile Assessment
		e) all freshwater fishes (by 2004)	Global Freshwater Fish Assessment started	Major initiative, in collaboration with ICLARM, to secure funding for freshwater fish assessments
		f) all marine fish (by 2005)	A plan of action to start the Global Marine Fish Assessment	Planning, prioritisation and fundraising for Global Marine Fish Assessment
		g) all freshwater and terrestrial molluscs (by 2004)	Funds in place to start Global Mollusc Assessment	Fundraising for Global Mollusc Assessment
		h) all trees (by 2005)	Funds in place to start Global Tree Assessment	Fundraising for Global Tree Assessment
		1.4 Impacts of key threats to biodiversity assessed	a) By 2001: SSC contribution to programme for assessing climate change impact on biodiversity developed	SSC's contribution to a programme on climate change impacts on biodiversity defined
	c) By 2005: At least 3 case studies completed on impact on species of perverse incentives and how they can be reversed		Agreement on how to proceed with work on incentives	Consultation with Economics Services Unit and others on how to proceed with this activity
	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	Initiative on medicinal species ready for implementation
2.3 Decisions on use of natural resources increasingly based on sound scientific information provided by SSC		a) By 2005: Information on species biology necessary for sustainable management contributed by all relevant Specialist Groups and held in SIS	1) Agreement on new data fields in SIS	Workshop to agree the data fields required in SIS to support sustainable management

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	a) By 2002: Digital library and search mechanisms fully functional	Digital Library pilot phase funded and being implemented	Secure funding to continuing developing the concept, using SSC as a pilot
	3.4 Species Information System fully operational and data added on an ongoing basis	b) By 2003: Data flow to and from Specialist Groups established and on-going	SIS phase 1 operational and being used by SGs	A series of workshops to develop the SIS, to build Specialist group ownership of the SIS, and to build linkages with BCIS
	3.5 Capacity of IUCN members to use SSC products and tools increased	a) By 2002: Range of training courses and learning materials developed, tailored towards different target audiences	SSC input to CITES Non-detriment finding workshops	Participate in CITES organised Non-detriment Finding workshops
	3.7 Knowledge, expertise and surveillance on emerging issues improved	b) By 2005: Number of scientists in SSC network and operational task forces increased	DPTF formed to address emerging pollinators issues	Establish the Declining Pollinators Task Force
Not Done				
1. Decisions and policies affecting biodiversity influenced by sound interdisciplinary scientific information	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	2) Viet Nam medicinals project funded and started	Fundraising for Viet Nam Medicinals Project

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

Annex II - SSC 2001 ABC List summary

TITLE	SPONSOR	DURATION	2001 Budget anticipated	2001 Income realised	Shortfall
'A LIST' - PROPOSALS UNDER DEVELOPMENT					
SIS network support	Oracle	3 year	100,000	0	-100,000
Commercial Captive Breeding Workshop	Swiss/Gilman	1yr	37,500		-37,500
Sub Total "A list"			137,500	0	-137,500
'B LIST' - PROPOSALS UNDER CONSIDERATION					
Assessing status of Freshwater Biodiversity	Dutch	3year	500,000	0	-500,000
Taiwan support for SSC communications	CoA		150,000	84,000	-66,000
WWF core programme support	WWF		100,000	100,000	0
USVC 2001 for Species	US State		417,500	320,000	-97,500
Global amphibian RL assessment	anon		75,000	75,000	0
SIS CSU support	Italy	1 year	300,600	300,600	0
Red Listing in China	BWG		18,000	18,000	0
UK core programme support	DETR		250,000	0	-250,000
IUCN Wild Meat Workshop	FAO/SDC	6m	144,000	136,000	8,000
Sub Total - 'B LIST'			1,955,100	1,033,600	-905,500
C LIST' - CURRENT PROJECTS:					
WWF core programme support	WWF	1 year	130,000	130,000	0
AsESG SE Asia Office	UK	1 year	52,000	52,000	0
WWF Sharing Knowledge	WWF		15,000	15,000	0
Support to AfESG	EU	3 yr	620,000	620,000	0
Peter Scott Fund support - communications officer	PSF		40,000	40,000	0
AfESG	DETR		10,000	10,000	0
AfESG	USFWS		105,000	105,000	0
CI support for amphibian officer**	CI		139,344	139,344	0
CMC support for Marine officer**	CMC		34,386	34,386	0
CWS support for SSC Chair's Assistant**	CWS		116,688	116,688	0
Hawksbill Turtle Dialogue	CITES	1yr	57,500	57,500	0
Assistance to CITES	CITES		15,000	15,000	0
Darwin support for survival of...	Darwin	2yr	85,000	85,000	0
Three parrot species - status assessments	EU	2yr	44,000	44,000	0
Common Rat Snake - status assessment	EU	2 yr	55,000	55,000	0
USVC 2000 support for Trade Programme	US State	1 year	83,500	66,800	-16,700
KEW/SNH support for 2nd Plants Officer**	Kew/SNH		124,937	124,937	0
CITES Data Analysis Study	CITES	1yr	40,915	40,915	0
Sturgeon SG meeting	BMZ/CITES	1yr	77,000	77,000	0
Red List Programme Support	DETR	1 yr	75,000	75,000	0
CITES: A Conservation Tool	Rufford	1 yr	22,000	22,000	0
Central Asia Red List Project	INTAS	1 yr	20,000	20,000	0
Sub Total "C list"			1,962,270	1,945,570	-16,700
IUCN General Programme support (incl. overheads)			1,517,000	1,517,000	0
ABC List Summary			5,571,870	4,496,170	-1,059,700