

# FRAMEWORK FOR IUCN STRATEGIC PLAN ON SPECIES - 2009 - 2012

## SPECIES SURVIVAL COMMISSION (SSC) AND SPECIES PROGRAMME (SP)

FINAL 11 Dec 2008

	IUCN GLOBAL RESULTS	KEY SPECIES RESULTS	RATIONALE FOR PRIORITIES	SSC / SP - Targets		
				STATUS OF BIODIVERSITY	PRESSURES ON BIODIVERSITY	RESPONSE TO BIODIVERSITY LOSS
			<b>What we do -</b>	<b>Observing and monitoring species</b>	<b>Analysing the impacts of threats to biodiversity</b>	<b>Facilitating and undertaking action</b>
			<b>Our aspiration -</b>	To remain the leading global organisation monitoring the status and trends of the world's biodiversity and informing the world and its decision makers about its full range of values	To be a leading authority in the analysis of factors responsible for the decline of species and their relative impacts	To deliver solutions for halting biodiversity decline by convening, advising, facilitating and supporting key players in their efforts to mitigate the pressures on biodiversity and to reduce the rate of species decline
<b>Core Programme Area 1: Conserving biodiversity</b>						
1.1	<b>1.1</b> Biodiversity-related policies and governance systems enable action towards the achievement of biodiversity conservation	<i>Policy and Governance in regions and globally (public sector)</i> Species information contributed to influence policy and governance systems with regard to the sustainable management of natural resources and the management of invasive species	Priority MEAs are those that focus on species – CBD, CITES, CMS, IWC, RAMSAR.  Regional priorities are guided by interests from IUCN regions and SSC network, availability of funding and potential synergies with global biodiversity assessment projects  Regional policy mechanisms such as EU Habitats Directive, regional natural resource management agreements and fisheries management plans will be a special priority	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Plant species assessments for CBD GSPC</li> <li>Red List assessments for selected CITES species</li> <li>Technical advice to CMS and its Agreements</li> <li>Information from cetacean assessments for input to IWC processes</li> <li>Species assessments (vascular plants, butterflies, saproxylic beetles, molluscs, dragonflies, reptiles, amphibians) for European Habitats Directive</li> <li>At least 4 regional species assessments in IUCN regions</li> <li>Information on freshwater species used in applying the criteria for selection of</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Information on the effects and impact of by-catch on marine species</li> <li>Analyses on the impacts of unsustainable use of species to relevant policy fora</li> <li>Analyses of the threats, management and prevention of invasive species to inform relevant MEAs and regional policy mechanisms</li> <li>Analyses of species proposed for inclusion on CITES Appendices (with TRAFFIC)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Production of Significant Trade Review for CITES</li> <li>Tools developed for rapid assessment at national level of positive and negative impacts of implementing CITES listing decisions on livelihoods and voluntary guidelines drafted for Parties to address these impacts.</li> <li>Guidelines for MEAs and regional conventions on the use and exploitation of species</li> <li>Awareness raising on wildlife secondary poisoning (diclofenac and vultures), use and disposal of toxic agents</li> <li>Monitoring and input into management of infectious and emerging diseases, especially avian influenza, EBOLA, FMD</li> </ul>

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				wetland sites of international importance (i.e. RAMSAR sites)		
1.1		<p><i>Policy at national level</i></p> <p>Species-based information provided to IUCN members, IUCN Regional and Country Offices and partner organisations to influence national policy making</p>	National priorities are guided by interests from IUCN regions, SSC network and availability of funding.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strategy developed for national level assessments to meet policy aims of MDG.</li> <li>• Utilization of national red list assessments for national red list indices (for 2010 and MDG7)</li> <li>• Synthesis of national plant Red Lists submitted to CBD CoP10 as contribution to GSPC</li> </ul>		
1.2	1.2 IUCN standards, tools and knowledge for sustainable natural resource management available and action taken for biodiversity conservation, including effective management of global and regional common resources	<p><i>Red List Assessments globally</i></p> <p>Conservation status, trends and distribution of selected taxonomic groups assessed at the global level</p>	<p>Balanced taxonomic and geographic coverage (see neglected taxa below)</p> <p>Where funding is available</p> <p>Relevance to human interest and livelihoods</p> <p>Complete coverage of terrestrial vertebrates</p> <p>Species of economic importance</p> <p>Flagship species and species in rapid decline</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Annual update of The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species</li> <li>• Global re-assessments of amphibians, mammals, cycads and conifers</li> <li>• Global freshwater fish assessment completed</li> <li>• Global marine species and global reptile assessments completed</li> <li>• Bird assessments updated.</li> <li>• Global assessment of plants initiated.</li> <li>• Guidelines for Red List authorities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Global Species Assessment for 2010 biodiversity target and 2012 marine targets</li> <li>• GSA for WCC5 in 2012</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Communication of The IUCN Red List through all relevant media channels</li> </ul>
1.2		<p><i>Red List Assessments at national and regional scales</i></p> <p>Conservation status, trends and distribution of species assessed, correctly applying the IUCN Regional Categories and Criteria</p>	<p>National and regional priorities are guided by interests / need from IUCN regions and availability of funding.</p> <p>Adherence to IUCN Red List Categories and Criteria ensures comparability and overall consistency of approach regarding geography and taxonomy.</p> <p>Priorities for training are IUCN</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Regional species assessments for: Europe, Mediterranean, Oceania &amp; Caribbean</li> <li>• Regional freshwater assessments (fish, odonata, molluscs, selected aquatic plants) for Africa, North America, Latin America, Mediterranean, Europe, Indo-Burma region and two others initiated</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provision of platform for regional Red List assessments via the Red List website.</li> <li>• Communication of regional assessments</li> </ul>

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			regions with a demonstrated interest / need and / or availability of resources.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Revision of regional invertebrate assessments of South African dragonflies, butterflies, terrestrial molluscs, velvet worms, and millipedes.</li> <li>• Regional GMSA assessments completed for: Eastern Tropical Pacific and Caribbean</li> <li>• Regional assessments of endemic plants in the Eastern Arc Coastal Forests of East Africa and in the Caucasus.</li> <li>• At least 6 training workshops for Red List Authorities and IUCN regions</li> <li>• Strengthened guidance for RL assessment work at the national level</li> </ul>		
1.2		<p><i>The neglected taxa</i></p> <p>Prominence of hitherto under-represented marine, freshwater, plants and invertebrate species conservation issues increased in the global conservation community</p>	<p>Improved balance in taxonomic and geographic coverage</p> <p>Relevance to human interest and livelihoods</p> <p>Species of economic importance</p> <p>Flagship species and species in rapid decline</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Invertebrate assessments for selected taxa: Lepidoptera (butterflies), freshwater molluscs, odonata, dung beetles</li> <li>• Regional assessments of selected freshwater plant species starting with African species.</li> <li>• Species assessments for selected plants of value to people (food (e.g. CWRs) medicine and other useful groups)</li> <li>• Global cactus assessment</li> <li>• Global re-assessment of conifers and cycads</li> <li>• Guidelines and strategy for RapidList tool for preliminary / full plant assessments</li> <li>• Components of the GMSA completed including updates for reef-building corals and</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Communication of findings of assessments</li> </ul>

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				marine plants & assessments for marine fishes and priority marine invertebrates and seaweeds.		
1.2		<p><i>Population level monitoring</i></p> <p>Trends and distribution of selected species assessed at population level</p>	<p>Interest and capacity of SSC SGs Required to further relevant targets</p> <p>Some species conservation planning needs to focus on the population level, where the actions need to occur. Success of conservation work can be documented through monitoring of focal populations.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SGs continue monitoring populations through population, demographic and disease surveys</li> <li>• 4-10 populations for each of at least 10 species addressed in species conservation plans.</li> </ul>	Population level data analysed to provide updates on status and trends of species	Population level data utilised in national, regional and global strategic planning and implementation
1.2		<p><i>Analysis of threats to biodiversity</i></p> <p>Impacts of major drivers of biodiversity loss analysed and utilized to develop solutions, especially in relation to emerging issues (needs indicator)</p>	<p>Most important drivers from the perspective of species decline are: habitat loss, unsustainable use of natural resources, climate change, disease, invasives, human wildlife conflict and pollution</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Refined classification schemes for trade, use and livelihood data</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In-depth analyses of at least two drivers of biodiversity loss (see also 1.1, above)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Guidelines and advice on levels of sustainable use for wild living resources</li> <li>• Guidance on mitigation of human-wildlife conflict at all levels</li> <li>• Technical advice and endorsement of appropriate veterinary measures to protect endangered species e.g. rabies vaccination of Ethiopian wolf and wild dogs in Africa. (WHSG)</li> </ul>
1.2		<p><i>Biodiversity Indicators</i></p> <p>Status and trend of biodiversity, and effectiveness of conservation actions, monitored over time through selected species indices and indicators</p>	<p>Indicator work is focused on selected species which allow provision of more efficient information for the status of global biodiversity and effectiveness of global conservation work.</p> <p>Opportunity to provide key input into major policy mechanisms.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SRLI for all vertebrates and specified invertebrate groups</li> <li>• Red List indices for five completely assessed groups: birds, amphibians, mammals, cycads and possibly conifers</li> <li>• Disaggregated RLIs for some threats, geographic areas or combinations of both for MDGs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Indices for threatened species, sustainable use, impact of invasives, medicinal plants, climate change developed for CBD review of progress for 2010 target</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Overlay of biodiversity information protected area coverage to assess adequacy of existing Protected Areas</li> </ul>
1.2		<p><i>Species Conservation Strategies, Action Plans and Tools</i></p> <p>Conservation action for</p>	<p>Ensuring that IUCN species information informs conservation planning decision-making and action on the ground.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 5 species-specific conservation strategies developed</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Guidelines for species (and species groupings) strategic planning and implementation for conservation action</li> </ul>

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		species improved through application of IUCN species specific conservation strategies and action plans and other relevant tools	Criteria for selection of species under development by SSC Task Force.			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Advice and facilitation for selected <i>ex-situ</i> species recovery programmes (e.g. for amphibians and crop wild relatives)</li> <li>• Freshwater biodiversity datasets incorporated into environmental planning at four demonstration sites in Africa. Best Practice guidelines on these processes published.</li> </ul>
1.2		<p><i>Area-based conservation planning</i></p> <p>Biodiversity conservation action improved through the application of refined area - based conservation planning standards</p>	Using IUCN species data to develop and support global standards for geographic conservation priorities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provision of tools and species assessment information for Important Plant Area and Important FW Species Area work</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Analyses of status, distribution and values of freshwater fishes and aquatic plants made available for use by conservation planners and decision-makers within the water development community.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• IUCN Red List data used to inform the identification and design of protected areas in terrestrial, freshwater and marine realms</li> <li>• Provision of tools and species assessment information to area-based planning approaches.</li> <li>• Guidance on the use of Red List assessments for area-based planning approaches focused on conserving biodiversity.</li> </ul>
1.2		<p><i>Species Information Service</i></p> <p>A state-of-the-art Species Information Service in place, for managing and disseminating species information and incorporating general biodiversity, sustainable use, economic and livelihood issues</p>	Facilitating collation and access to standardized species information Dissemination of information is through the Red List website	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A web-based functional SIS for Red List assessments and other species information</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Species assessment information in the Red List database linked to relevant global species datasets (e.g. GISD)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Modernized, user-friendly and accessible Red List website kept up to date</li> </ul>

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<b>Thematic Programme Area 2: Changing the climate forecast</b>						
2.1	2.1 Climate change mitigation policies and practice include biodiversity concerns from local to global level	<i>Biodiversity and climate change</i> Biodiversity considerations introduced into emerging global or regional policies in the energy production sector	Need to understand and document the impact of climate change on species. Focus on taxa for which sufficient data are available and likely to be particularly affected		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Assessment of vulnerability of selected species across a range of taxa</li> </ul>	
2.1		<i>Biodiversity conservation and carbon off-set schemes</i> Carbon offset and carbon credit trading schemes used to enhance biodiversity conservation, especially for plants and other carbon fixing species	Focus on those issues where biodiversity can help mitigate climate change through effective carbon absorption by natural systems			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Information on the role of wild species assemblages for best practice guidelines for carbon emission offsetting schemes</li> <li>Inclusion of species assessment and conservation planning information in mitigation guidelines</li> </ul>
2.2	2.2 Natural resources management strategies to adapt to the impact of climate change are adopted and implemented	<i>Response of species to climate change</i> Impacts of climate change on species and the response of species to climate change documented, analysed and taken into account in public and private sector adaptation policies and practices at global and regional levels	Urgent need for information on the role species assemblages (habitats & ecosystems) can play in policy and practice of climate change adaptation		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Analysis of impacts of global climate change on species, habitats and ecosystems</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inclusion of species assessment and conservation planning information in adaptation guidelines</li> <li>Inclusion of climate change adaptation needs in area-based conservation planning (including gap analysis)</li> </ul>
<b>Thematic Programme Area 3: Naturally energising the future</b>						
3.1	3.1 Energy policies and strategies mitigate the impact of the growing energy demand on biodiversity	<i>Biodiversity and energy production</i> Biodiversity considerations introduced into emerging global or regional policies in the energy production sector (especially biofuels)	Need to understand the impact of emerging energy technologies on species. Focus on biofuels since this is certain to have a hitherto underestimated impact on biodiversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provision of species information to the energy sector to mitigate impacts on biodiversity</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Assessment of impact of biofuels on wild plant and animal species</li> <li>Assessment of impacts of windfarms on avian species</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Guidance for selection of native plants for biofuels taking into account invasive characteristics</li> <li>Knowledge tools planned to reduce adverse impact of biofuels on plant and animal species</li> </ul>
3.2	3.2 Ecosystem services that underpin sustainable and equitable energy, are incorporated in energy policies and strategies	No result		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>n/a</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>n/a</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>n/a</li> </ul>

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<b>Thematic Programme Area 4: Managing ecosystems for human well-being</b>						
4.1	4.1 Development policies and strategies support vulnerable and poor stakeholders, especially women, to sustainably manage ecosystems for improved livelihoods	<i>Biodiversity and development strategies</i> Biodiversity and livelihoods considerations fully reflected in development strategies and policies (such as the Precautionary Principles, aid agency policies, National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans and Poverty Reduction Strategies)	Development strategies need to include biodiversity considerations and needs to emphasise livelihood links. Focus on cases where targeted species / biodiversity conservation measures can make positive contributions to livelihoods.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Assessment of the conservation status of species that contribute to livelihoods for the development of the biodiversity and development strategies</li> <li>Enhance conservation status of biodiversity through sustainable use, by applying CBD Addis &amp; Malawi Principles to commercial &amp; recreational uses of wild living resources</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provision of ecosystem and livelihood information through species assessments for policy analysis and guidance</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provision of information on trade and use of species to compilers of development strategies and policies</li> <li>Implementation of toolkit for integrated biodiversity, economic and livelihoods assessment of wetland values to the poor</li> <li>Assist development of principles on contribution of conservation to poverty reduction</li> </ul>
4.2	4.2 Sustainable environmental management reduces vulnerability to natural hazard and conflicts	<i>Vulnerability to natural hazards</i> Regional and national environmental management strategies to reduce vulnerability to natural hazards influenced by sound analyses of the relationship between species and human livelihoods	It is not yet sufficiently appreciated that species assemblages (habitats & ecosystem) play vast roles in (potentially) reducing vulnerability to natural hazards. Initial focus on particularly clear and pertinent examples to widen understanding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Publication of good examples of species assemblages playing crucial role in protection from natural hazards</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Guidance planned on the role of biodiversity in reducing vulnerability to natural hazards that are alleviated by presence of animal and plant species</li> </ul>
4.2		<i>Human wildlife interaction</i> Livelihoods of people and species conservation enhanced through improved human-wildlife interactions	Ensure ecosystems are maintained to continue to provide vital ecosystem services upon which people rely.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Monitoring the impact of avian influenza</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Analysing the relationship between avian influenza in domestic poultry and wild bird populations</li> <li>Analysing the impacts of pharmaceutical application for domestic species on wild species</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Guidance on application of ISSC MAP in key centres of MAP trade with high importance to livelihoods</li> <li>Guidance on mitigation of human-wildlife conflict for prioritised species</li> </ul>
<b>Thematic Programme Area 5: Greening the world economy</b>						
5.1	5.1 Economic, trade and investment policies better integrate biodiversity values	<i>Species values for ecosystem goods and services</i> Species-related ecosystem goods and services evaluated and analysed	Species most important to human livelihoods Priorities guided by availability of information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inclusion of trade, use and ecosystem services information in species assessments for selected groups and / or regions</li> <li>Analysis of the provision of livelihoods and services from freshwater fisheries</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Analysis of trade and use data for mammals, amphibians, freshwater fish and other selected taxa</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Knowledge tools and trust-building initiatives developed to encourage cooperation between stakeholders for conserving and restoring biodiversity through sustainable use</li> </ul>

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				and associated freshwater ecosystems.		
5.1		<p><i>Biodiversity and food production</i></p> <p>Biodiversity considerations introduced into emerging policies in the food production sector (agriculture, fisheries, and aquaculture)</p>	Species most important to human livelihoods and most impacted by these processes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Assessment of risk of aquaculture as a source of invasives</li> <li>Red List assessment of commercial fish and mollusc species</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Information on the impacts of by-catch to fisheries industry</li> </ul>
5.2	5.2 Companies, industry associations and consumer groups incorporate ecosystem values into planning and action	<p><i>Species information for private sector</i></p> <p>Species information contributed to reduce the negative impacts and strengthen the benefits of offsets in industries and, where relevant, their products on biodiversity, and to the development of biodiversity strategies in the private sector</p>	Companies that show interest, have a significant impact on biodiversity, are CSR leaders in their sector and require improved information for mitigation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Biodiversity information provided for Holcim operational sites</li> <li>Species status assessments provided for botanical and other NTFP-based industries.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Guidance regarding biodiversity impacts of wild-harvest and other production methods. E.g. vicuña</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Biodiversity policy guidelines for Holcim</li> <li>Advice to corporate sector to help mitigate impacts on biodiversity: (e.g. chemical, extractive and construction industries)</li> <li>Guidance regarding biodiversity impacts from pharmaceutical and other agricultural activities</li> <li>Working agreements with at least two further companies relating to species information</li> </ul>
5.2		<p><i>Use of wild living resources</i></p> <p>Sustainable harvest and trade of wild living resources are promoted and adopted through cooperation with relevant parts of the private and public sector</p>	Over exploitation continues to threaten species and the people that rely on them. Guidance on achieving sustainable use of resources is still lacking.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Examples of conservation through use of biodiversity documented and widely disseminated</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Synthesis of information and advice on the relationship between commodification of wild living resources and rural livelihoods</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Contribute species information for best practice guidelines for the timber and fishing industries and marine PAs</li> <li>Guidance packages for adoption of International Standard for the Sustainable Collection of Medicinal and Aromatic Plants (ISSC – MAP)</li> <li>Production and distribution of medicinal plant guidelines</li> </ul>

## Operational Plan

KEY ENABLING RESULTS FOR SSC AND SPECIES PROGRAMME	RATIONALES FOR PRIORITIES	ENABLING TARGETS
<p><i>SSC Network</i></p> <p>Capacity of SSC Network developed, strengthened and enabled</p>	<p>Need to support SSC in their conservation work and red listing work.</p> <p>Support provided to optimise work of network and provide expert advice to IUCN</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Implementation of SSC re-design once accepted</li> <li>● More focused and increased support to Specialist Groups</li> <li>● Species assessment training for the network, particularly for Red List Authorities</li> </ul>
<p><i>IUCN Components &amp; Partners</i></p> <p>Mutually beneficial partnerships established within IUCN with key members for full engagement in species component of IUCN's "One Programme".</p>	<p>SSC and SP to engage more effectively across IUCN to optimise capacity to achieve IUCN's mission</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Red List Partnership Agreement signed by current Red List Partnership</li> <li>● Expansion of Red List Partnership</li> <li>● Effective and productive working relationships with other Commissions, Regional Offices and Global Thematic Programmes</li> </ul>
<p><i>Staff</i></p> <p>Staff capacity and skills developed to meet the needs of the Strategic Plan</p>	<p>Capacity of Species Programme staff sufficient to support delivery of this plan by both SSC and Species Programme</p> <p>To support the SSC network</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Capacity of Red List Unit increased</li> <li>● Capacity for RL training increased</li> <li>● A suite of training tools to enable training in workshops and self-learning</li> <li>● Sufficient capacity to manage enlarged Red List Partnership established</li> <li>● SSC Chair Office fully staffed</li> </ul>
<p><i>Species Information Service</i></p> <p>A state-of-the-art Species Information Service in place, for managing and disseminating species information and incorporating general biodiversity, sustainable use, economic and livelihood issues</p>	<p>A state of the art SIS is essential to facilitate the Red Listing process / species assessments and make the information available in support of conservation action</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Effective tools for the conducting and managing red list assessments</li> <li>● Improved tools for the management of species information incorporated into red list assessments</li> <li>● Improvements and expansion of the Red List website for disseminating species information</li> </ul>
<p><i>Communications</i></p> <p>Effective on-going communication processes in place in support of IUCN species-related activities and message dissemination</p>	<p>Essential to reach and influence key, defined target audiences, to further communications within, between and beyond SSC and the SP to maximise impact of our work</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Development of effective targeted messaging to support all species outputs</li> <li>● Effectively communicate the importance of species to all life on earth</li> <li>● Building brand awareness of the IUCN Red List</li> <li>● Updating and maintaining relevant parts of the IUCN web-site using the latest available technology</li> <li>● Products to communicate IUCN species work reviewed and re-launched</li> <li>● Development of key relationships with the media and counterparts in partner organisations</li> <li>● Support SGs on website development</li> <li>● Support SGs on specific work with media</li> </ul>
<p><i>Financial resources</i></p> <p>Resources secured for implementation of Strategic Plan</p>	<p>Resources are needed to fund SSC work and to support the Species Programme</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Raise additional funds in support of SG conservation work</li> <li>● Increase of SG capacity and know-how to raise funds</li> <li>● Flagging of fundraising opportunities to the SSC network</li> <li>● Build projects with SSC SG input, and budget for SSC network input as well as SP input into project proposals where possible</li> <li>● Support SGs with financial management on a needs basis</li> <li>● Raise funds for direct support for SGs</li> <li>● Facilitate attendance of SG experts at key meetings</li> <li>● Fundraising targets developed according to mutually agreed priorities and appropriate expectation levels</li> </ul>