

DRAFT FRAMEWORK FOR IUCN STRATEGIC PLAN FOR SPECIES – (2009 – 2012 TARGETS)

SPECIES SURVIVAL COMMISSION (SSC) AND SPECIES PROGRAMME

Dear SSC Specialist Group Chairs,

As you may know, IUCN has a four-year cycle in terms of its Programme. The Programme for the 2009-2012 Quadrennium will be approved by the IUCN Members at the Barcelona World Conservation Congress. In order to prepare for the new Quadrennium, the IUCN Global Programme Team submitted a draft set of Thematic Priority Areas to the IUCN Council last year. These five Thematic Priority Areas are:

1. Conserving the Diversity of Life
2. Greening the World Economy
3. Naturally Energising the Future
4. Changing the Climate Forecast and
5. Managing Ecosystems for Human Well-being

Each Thematic Priority Area has two Global Results. Each programme component of IUCN (Commissions, Regional Offices and Thematic Programmes) has been asked to submit a “Component Plan”, which shows how the results and targets for their respective components fit into the Global Results of the main IUCN Programme (1.1, 1.2, etc in the framework below are the IUCN Global Results. Eventually, all the Component Plans will be consolidated into the final IUCN 2009 – 2012 Programme that will be forwarded to Council in March for their approval and submitted to the WCC4 for final adoption at the Member’s Assembly in October.

For the SSC/Species Programme Component of the Global Programme, we have generated a number of Key Species Results which relate to each of the ten IUCN Global Results and developed targets within a pressure-state-response model. These comprise monitoring the status of biodiversity, analyzing the pressures on biodiversity and collective actions to mitigate the threats to biodiversity loss. We feel that this model is the best way to represent the range of the work carried out by the SSC and Species Programme.

To this end, we have created a matrix to show our proposed Key Species Results and will use the final version of this matrix to craft our IUCN Strategic Plan for Species – which will guide us in the new Quadrennium and beyond. Below is a draft of our Strategic Planning matrix – which encompasses the work of both the SSC and the Species Programme. The targets are aligned to the 2009 – 2012 timeline.

We have tried to include the work of all SSC Sub-Committees, the work of the SSC Steering Committee, as well as the work of the Species Programme. While we think we have captured much of the work of the SGs in the broader Key Species Results, we are aware that there are still some gaps and not all SG work is represented in the current targets.

If you have comments on the targets, please email them to Julie Griffin, Network Support Officer in the Species Programme (julie.griffin@iucn.org) and Carol Poole, Assistant to the SSC Chair (sscchairoffice@iucn.org). We will try our best to address all messages and to make the necessary amendments. There will also be a chance to speak to staff about the IUCN Strategic Plan for Species at the SG Chairs' Meeting.

Best regards,

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Draft 22 Jan 2008

IUCN GLOBAL RESULTS	KEY SPECIES RESULTS	RATIONALE FOR PRIORITIES	SSC / SP - Targets		
			STATUS OF BIODIVERSITY	PRESSURES ON BIODIVERSITY	RESPONSE TO BIODIVERSITY LOSS
		What we do -	Observing, assessing and monitoring biodiversity	Delivering analyses on threats to biodiversity	Facilitating and undertaking action
		Our aspiration -	To be the leading global organisation watching and monitoring the status of the world's biodiversity and informing the world about its importance	To be a leading agent in analysing the factors responsible for the decline of species.	To deliver solutions for halting biodiversity decline and be in the forefront of advising and supporting key players in responding to the pressures on biodiversity and facilitating actions to stop species decline
1.1 Biodiversity-related policies and governance systems enable action towards the achievement of biodiversity conservation	<p><i>Policy and Governance in regions and globally (public sector)</i></p> <p>Species information contributed to influence policy and governance systems with regard to the sustainable management of natural resources and the management of invasive species</p>	<p>Priority MEAs are those that focus on species – CBD, CITES, CMS, IWC.</p> <p>Regional policy mechanisms such as EU Habitats Directive and regional natural resource management agreements will be a special priority</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relevant information from plant assessments for CBD GSPC • Red List assessments for selected CITES species • Relevant information from cetacean assessments for input to IWC processes • Species assessments (vascular plants, butterflies, saproxylic beetles, molluscs) for European Habitats Directive 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information on the effects and impact of by-catch on marine species • Analyses on the impacts of unsustainable use of species to relevant policy fora • Analyses of the threats, management and prevention of invasive species to inform regional policy mechanisms 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Production of Significant Trade Review for CITES • In accordance with CITES Dec 14.3, develop tools for the rapid assessment at the national level of the positive and negative impacts of implementing CITES listing decisions on the livelihoods of the poor and draft voluntary guidelines for Parties to address these impacts, particularly in developing countries. • Guidelines to MEAs and regional conventions on the use and exploitation of species • Awareness raising on wildlife secondary poisoning (diclofenac and vultures) use

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					<p>and disposal of toxic agents</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Guidance on detection, prevention and management of invasive species to relevant MEAs and regional conventions • Monitoring and input into management of infectious and emerging diseases, especially avian influenza, EBOLA, FMD
	<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>	<p>National priorities are guided by interests from IUCN regions, SSC network and availability of funding.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of platform for national red lists for the CBD (for 2010 and MDG7) 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Summary analysis of national Red Lists carried out • Summary analysis of national plant Red Lists submitted to CBD as contribution to GSPC
<p>1.2 IUCN standards, tools and knowledge for sustainable natural resource management available and used for biodiversity conservation, including effective management of global and regional common resources</p>	<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 coverage</p> <p>Prioritised by the SSC</p> <p>Relevance to human interest and livelihoods</p> <p>Complete coverage of vertebrates</p> <p>Species of economic importance</p> <p>Flagship species and species in rapid decline</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annual update of The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species • Global Assessment of amphibians updated • Global assessment of Reptiles completed • Birds? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Global Species Assessment for 2010 CBD biodiversity target 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annual communication of The IUCN Red List through all relevant media channels • Guidelines for Red List authorities
	<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 categories and criteria ensures comparability and overall consistency of</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regional species assessments for: Europe, Mediterranean, Oceania • Regional freshwater assessments (fish, decapods) for Africa, North America, Mediterranean, Europe, Indo-Burma region, and two others initiated • Revision of regional 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At least 6 training workshops for Red List Authorities and IUCN regions • Continued strengthening of guidance for RL assessment work at the national level • Communication of regional assessments

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		<p>approach regarding geography and taxonomy.</p> <p>Priorities for training are IUCN regions with a demonstrated interest / need and / or availability of resources.</p>	<p>invertebrate assessments of South African dragonflies, butterflies, terrestrial mollusks, velvet worms, and millipedes.</p>		
	<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 coverage</p> <p>Species and taxonomic groups prioritised by SSC</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"> • Invertebrate assessments for selected taxa: Lepidoptera (butterflies), freshwater crabs, dung beetles • Global Dragonfly Assessment and Global FW Mollusc Assessment. • Species assessments for selected plants of value to people (food (e.g. CWRs) medicine and other useful groups) • Components of the GMSA completed including updates for reef-building corals and marine plants & assessments for marine fishes, priority marine invertebrates and seaweeds. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communication of findings of assessments
	<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</p> <p>Required to further all strategic planning efforts</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SGs continue monitoring populations through population, demographic and disease surveys 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Population level data analysed to provide updates on status and trends of species 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Population level data utilised in national, regional and global strategic planning and implementation
	<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"> • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In-depth analyses of at least three drivers of biodiversity loss (see also 1.1, above) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Guidelines and advice on levels of sustainable use for wild living resources • Classification scheme for trade, use and livelihood data • Guidance on mitigation of human-wildlife conflict at all levels • Technical advice and

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					endorsement of appropriate veterinary measures to protect endangered species e.g. rabies vaccination of Ethiopian wolf and wild dogs in Africa. (WHSG)
	<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"> • SRLI for all vertebrates and specified invertebrate groups • Red List indices for five completely assessed groups: birds, amphibians, mammals, cycads and possibly conifers • Disaggregated RLIs for some threats, geographic areas or combinations of both 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indices for threatened species, sustainable use and impact of invasives for CBD review of progress for 2010 target • Overlay of biodiversity information protected area coverage to assess adequacy of existing PAs 	
	<p><i>Species Conservation Strategies, Action Plans and Tools</i></p> <p>Conservation action for species improved through application of IUCN species specific conservation strategies and action plans and other relevant tools</p>	<p>Ensuring that IUCN species information is synthesized and informs conservation planning, decision-making and action on the ground.</p>			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Guidelines for strategic planning and implementation for conservation action at the level of species or species groupings • SGs to develop strategies for individual species or species groupings • Advice and facilitation for selected <i>ex-situ</i> species recovery programmes (specify numbers and / or taxa)
	<p><i>Area-based conservation planning</i></p> <p>Biodiversity conservation action improved through the application of refined area - based conservation planning standards</p>	<p>Using IUCN species data to develop global standards for geographic conservation priorities.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GMSA information for selection and design of marine protected areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Area-based conservation planning guidelines • Provision of tools and species assessment information to area-based planning approaches • Guidance on the use of Red List assessments for area-based planning approaches focused on conserving biodiversity • Method for identification of

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					areas of importance to conserving FW diversity <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promotion of increased area-based conservation planning
	<i>Species Information Service</i> 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	Facilitating collation and access to standardized species information Dissemination of information is through the Red List website		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relevant global species datasets linked to SIS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A web-based functional SIS for Red List assessments Modernized, user-friendly and accessible Red List website completed
2.1 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"> Inclusion of trade, use and ecosystem services information in species assessments for selected groups and / or regions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analysis of trade and use data for mammals and amphibians and other selected taxa 	
	<i>Biodiversity and food production</i> Biodiversity considerations introduced into emerging policies in the food production sector (agriculture, fisheries, and aquaculture)	Species most important to human livelihoods and most impacted by these processes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assessment of risk of aquaculture as a source of invasives 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Information on the impacts of by-catch to fisheries industry
2.2 Companies, industry associations and consumer groups incorporate ecosystem values into planning and action	<i>Species information for private sector</i> 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	Companies that have a significant impact on biodiversity, require improved information for mitigation and which are CSR leaders in their sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Biodiversity information provided for Holcim operational sites 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Biodiversity policy guidelines for Holcim Advice to corporate sector to help mitigate impacts on biodiversity: (e.g. chemical, extractive and construction industries) Guidance regarding biodiversity impacts from pharmaceutical and other agricultural activities Working agreements with at least two further companies relating to species information

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	<i>Use of wild living resources</i> Sustainable harvest and trade of wild living resources are promoted and adopted through cooperation with relevant parts of the private and public sector	Priorities for species requiring focus to come from SSC Network		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Synthesis of information on the relationship between commodification of wild living resources and rural livelihoods 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See also work on CITES Dec 14.3 in Result 1.1 Contribute species information for best practice guidelines for the timber and fishing industries, including zoning in marine PAs Guidance packages for adoption of International Standard for the Sustainable Collection of Medicinal and Aromatic Plants (ISSC – MAP) Distribution of medicinal plant guidelines
3.1 Energy policies and strategies mitigate the impact of the growing energy demand on biodiversity	<i>Biodiversity and emerging energy production technologies</i> Biodiversity considerations introduced into emerging global or regional energy production technologies (especially biofuels, windfarms)	Need to understand and document the impact of emerging energy technologies on species. Focus on biofuels since this is certain to have a hitherto underestimated impact on biodiversity Focus on impacts of wind-generated power on species	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of species information to emerging energy technology development to mitigate impacts on biodiversity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assessment of impact of biofuels on wild plant and animal species Continuing assessment of impacts of windfarms on avian species Assessment of vulnerability of selected species to other potential means of energy production 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Guidance for selection of native plants for biofuels taking into account invasive characteristics Guidance for construction of windfarms
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"> n/a 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> n/a 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> n/a
4.1 Climate change mitigation policies and practice include biodiversity concerns from local to global levels	<i>Biodiversity and climate change</i> Biodiversity considerations introduced into global or regional policies on fossil fuel 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"> Provision of species information to the traditional energy sector to mitigate impacts on biodiversity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assessment of vulnerability of selected species across a range of taxa 	
	<i>Biodiversity conservation and carbon off-set schemes</i>	Focus on those issues where biodiversity can help mitigate climate change			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Information on the role of wild species assemblages for best practice guidelines

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	Carbon offset and carbon credit trading schemes used to enhance biodiversity conservation, especially for plants and other carbon fixing species	through effective carbon absorption by natural systems and sustainable use of species			<p>for carbon emission offsetting schemes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inclusion of species assessment & conservation planning information in mitigation guidelines • Information on role of strategies for sustainable use of natural resources
4.2 Natural resources management strategies to adapt to the impact of climate change are adopted and implemented	<p><i>Response of species to climate change</i></p> <p>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</p>	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"> • Analyses and modelling of differential impacts of global climate change on species, habitats and ecosystems used in policy fora 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inclusion of species assessment and conservation planning information in adaptation guidelines • Inclusion of climate change adaptation needs in area-based conservation planning (incl. gap analysis)
5.1 Development policies and strategies support vulnerable and poor stakeholders, especially women, to sustainably manage ecosystems for improved livelihoods	<p><i>Biodiversity and development strategies</i></p> <p>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)</p>	<p>Development strategies need to include biodiversity consideration and biodiversity needs to emphasise livelihood links.</p> <p>Focus on cases where targeted species / biodiversity conservation measures can make positive contributions to livelihoods.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assessment of the conservation status of species that contribute to livelihoods to the development of the biodiversity and development strategies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of ecosystem and livelihood information through species assessments for policy analysis and guidance • Analysis of the links between species and livelihoods 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of information on trade and use of species to compilers of development strategies and policies • Implementation of toolkit for integrated biodiversity, economic and livelihoods assessment of wetland values to the poor • See also work on CITES Dec. 14.3 in Result 1.1
5.2 Sustainable environmental management reduces vulnerability to natural hazard and conflicts	<p><i>Vulnerability to natural hazards</i></p> <p>Regional and national environmental management strategies to reduce vulnerability to natural hazards influenced by sound analyses of the relationship between species and human livelihoods</p>	<p>It is not yet sufficiently appreciated that species assemblages (habitats & ecosystem) play vast role in (potentially) reducing vulnerability to natural hazards.</p> <p>Initial focus on particularly clear and pertinent examples to widen understanding</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Publication on good examples of species assemblages playing crucial role in protection from natural hazards 		

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	<p><i>Human wildlife interaction</i></p> <p>Livelihoods of people and species conservation enhanced through improved human-wildlife interactions</p>	<p>Priorities to come from SSC Network</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitoring the impact of avian influenza 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analysing the relationship between avian influenza in domestic poultry and wild bird populations Analysing the impacts of pharmaceutical application for domestic species on wild species 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Guidance on application of ISSC MAP in key centres of MAP trade with high importance to livelihoods Guidance on mitigation of human-wildlife conflict for prioritised species Guidance for the industry on wild species considerations during pharmaceutical development

	KEY ENABLING RESULTS FOR SSC AND SPECIES PROGRAMME	RATIONALES FOR PRIORITIES	ENABLING TARGETS
	<p><i>SSC Network</i></p> <p>Technical 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"> Implementation of SSC re-design Establishment of new Red List Authorities and Assessment Groups More focused and increased support to Specialist Groups Species assessment training for the network Provision of manual and assistance for strategic species conservation planning and implementation by SSC

	<p><i>IUCN Components & 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"> ● Red List Partnership Agreement signed by current Red List Partnership ● Expansion of Red List Partnership for a Re-designed SSC ● Effective and productive working relationships with other Commissions, Regional Offices and Global Thematic Programmes
	<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 Re-designed SSC network</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Capacity of Red List Unit increased ● Capacity for RL training increased ● Sufficient capacity to manage enlarged Red List Partnership established ● SSC Chair Office fully staffed
	<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 considerations</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"> ● Effective tools for the conducting and management of red list assessments ● Tools for the management of SSC species information provided by the network ● Improvements and expansion of the Red List website for disseminating species information

	<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 the SSC network and to maximise impact of our work</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Development of effective targeted messaging to support all species outputs ● Building brand awareness of the IUCN Red List ● Modernisation of relevant parts of the IUCN web-site ● Products to communicate IUCN species work reviewed and re-launched ● Development of key relationships with the media and counterparts in partner organisations ● Support SGs on website development ● Support SGs on specific work with media
	<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"> ● Raise additional funds in support of SG conservation work ● Increase of SG capacity and know-how to raise funds ● Flagging of fundraising opportunities to the SSC network ● Build projects with SSC SC/SG input, and budget for SSC network input as well as SP input into project proposals where possible ● Support SGs with financial management on a needs basis ● Raise funds for direct support for SGs ● Facilitate attendance of SG experts at key meetings ● Fundraising targets developed according to mutually agreed priorities and appropriate expectation levels