



**CONVENTION ON
MIGRATORY
SPECIES**

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Agenda Item 31

**GUIDANCE ON THE DISAGGREGATION OF FAMILIES AND
GENERA LISTED IN APPENDIX II**

(Prepared by the Scientific Council)

Summary:

This document reports the results of discussions of the Intersessional Working Group on the disaggregation of higher taxa listed in Appendix II on alternative treatments to address this issue.

The Intersessional Working Group recommends that, to assist Parties manage their responsibilities towards species aggregated into families and genera under Appendix II, the Scientific Council establishes an advisory list of species within the families and genera, a significant proportion of whose members cyclically and predictably cross one or more national jurisdictional boundaries and which have an unfavourable conservation status. This list should be maintained by the Scientific Council and should be reviewed and updated before each meeting of the Conference of the Parties.

This document was revised by the Scientific Council at its 6th Meeting of the Sessional Committee in July 2023.

GUIDANCE ON THE DISAGGREGATION OF FAMILIES AND GENERA LISTED IN APPENDIX II

Background

1. Appendix II of CMS lists 63 bird families and three genera rather than individual species. Using the taxonomy adopted by the 11th and 12th meetings of the Conference of the Parties (COP) as the standard for CMS for birds, these bird families and genera listed in Appendix II contain 2,833 species. However, not all of those species should be considered covered by Appendix II. A first assessment of the extent to which individual species met the criteria for listing in Appendix II (as defined in the *Guidelines for Assessment of Appendix I and II Listing Proposals* annexed to [Resolution 13.7](#)), was prepared by Stephen Garnett, COP-appointed Councillor for Birds, for the consideration of the 4th Meeting of the Sessional Committee of the Scientific Council ([UNEP/CMS/ScC-SC4/Doc.11.3.2](#)). At the meeting it was agreed that further work was required before the Scientific Council could be in a position to provide a considered opinion to the Conference of the Parties on the advantages and disadvantages of the various ways of treating the species currently aggregated under families or genera in Appendix II. In Document [UNEP/CMS/COP13/Doc.27.3](#), the Scientific Council offered to undertake further work on this issue. The offer was accepted by COP13 and returned to the Sessional Committee of the Scientific Council for action.¹
2. The 5th Meeting of the Sessional Committee of the Scientific Council (ScC-SC5), held from 28 June to 9 July 2021, decided to establish an Intersessional Working Group on disaggregation of higher taxa listed on Appendix II of the Convention, with terms of reference in Document [UNEP/CMS/ScC-SC5/Outcome 15](#).
3. This Working Group's mandate included exploring the pros and cons of the various alternative treatments listed in [UNEP/CMS/ScC-SC5/Doc.8.2](#) (including possible variations of them) and reporting its findings to the 6th Meeting of the Sessional Committee.
4. The Working Group was also requested to determine which of the avian species that cross boundaries cyclically and predictably but are not listed as threatened (Extinct in the Wild, Critically Endangered, Endangered, Vulnerable) or Near Threatened under the IUCN Red List Criteria:
 - i. may have populations with an unfavourable conservation status;
 - ii. may be Data Deficient, or have a negative population trend even though listed as of Least Concern.
5. The Working Group met twice (on 22 June 2022 and 27 March 2023) to consider how to take forward the work mandated to it, with the aim of providing scientific advice to allow Parties to appropriately identify species in aggregated families to be considered covered by Appendix II. This document provides the results of the discussions held.

¹ Paragraph 552 of the CoP13 meeting report; <https://www.cms.int/en/document/report-13th-meeting-conference-parties-cms>

Providing guidance for CMS Parties on how to treat species listed in aggregated families and genera under Appendix II

6. The Working Group considered four alternative approaches to aggregated families and genera, as per [UNEP/CMS/ScC-SC4/Doc.11.3.2](#) and its revision at ScC-SC4, as well as two variants of these approaches. The alternatives were as follows:

Option 1. Retain in Appendix II, all members of the families that meet the CMS movement criteria as listed, noting [Resolution 13.7](#) (operational paragraph 5): *Agrees that further additions to the Appendices of the Convention should be limited to species or lower taxa and that the migratory species covered by higher taxa listings already in Appendix II need only be identified when Agreements are prepared pursuant to Article IV of the Convention*; this can be interpreted as retaining the full list as a reference for any future need (e.g. development of Agreements; Range State list; national reporting) without formally amending the Appendices. Two alternatives were considered:

- a. No changes to the current arrangements;
- b. The Scientific Council creates and maintains a list of species in Appendix II, a significant proportion of whose members cyclically and predictably cross one or more national jurisdictional boundaries and which have an unfavourable conservation status. The list, which would exclude species already listed individually in either Appendix I or Appendix II, would be strictly advisory to the Parties, would be maintained by the Scientific Council and reviewed and updated before each COP, with amendments to taxonomy and conservation status made as necessary.

Option 2. Replace the names of families and genera currently aggregated under Appendix II with those of the taxa that belong to them that have been judged to have an unfavourable conservation status (i.e. those species not assessed as Least Concern) and, after consultation with Range States, are determined to meet the definition of Migratory Species set out in Article 1.1 of the Convention (*“the entire population or any geographically separate part of the population of any species or lower taxon of wild animals, a significant proportion of whose members cyclically and predictably cross one or more national jurisdictional boundaries”*). Two alternatives were considered:

- a. List species only;
- b. List subspecies/populations.

Option 3. Replace the names of families and genera currently aggregated under Appendix II with those of the species belonging to these families and genera that have been judged as meeting the definition of Migratory Species of the Convention, regardless of the favourability of the conservation status;

Option 4. Delete any species in a disaggregated family unless there is a full proposal for inclusion in Appendix II.

7. The Working Group also:

Firstly, analysed avian species that cross boundaries cyclically and predictably but are not listed as threatened (Extinct in the Wild, Critically Endangered, Endangered, Vulnerable) or Near Threatened under the IUCN Red List Criteria in a sample of 13 of the 37 aggregated families (377 species, 515 subspecies, 675 populations) that:

- a. may have populations with an unfavourable conservation status;
- b. may be Data Deficient, or have a negative population trend even though listed as of Least Concern.

Secondly, identified which species belonging to the aggregated families are already listed under daughter agreements of CMS, as well as species listed under those daughter agreements in non-aggregated families that are not in Appendix II.

8. The Working Group explored the administrative procedures required for each option; i.e., pathways for how recommendations from the Scientific Council would be taken through to a proposal that would be considered by the COP.

Discussion and analysis

9. In conclusion, the Working Group agreed to recommend that option 1b be adopted; i.e. that the Scientific Council creates and maintains a list of species in Appendix II, a significant proportion of whose members cyclically and predictably cross one or more national jurisdictional boundaries, which have an unfavourable conservation status, and which are not already listed individually in Appendix I or Appendix II. The list would be strictly advisory to the Parties, should be maintained by the Scientific Council, and reviewed and updated before each COP, with amendments to taxonomy and conservation status made as necessary.
10. Option 1a was considered to have less merit than option 1b given the extensive list of migratory species (768) within the aggregated families **not already listed individually in Appendix I or Appendix II**. It would provide little guidance to Parties on which of the species belonging to the aggregated families might meet CMS listing criteria or might benefit from conservation management.
11. Option 2a was considered to have less merit than option 1b because:
 - any species from the trimmed aggregated list would need a dedicated nomination should it be found to meet the criteria after all;
 - any species from the aggregated list with subspecies and/or populations that might benefit from listing under Appendix II would subsequently need dedicated proposals in order to be included.
12. Option 2b was considered to have less merit than option 1b because the partial analysis of the species in families aggregated under Appendix II found that:
 - the list of sub-species and populations that might need to be considered would be far longer than that of species alone;
 - the level of knowledge of subspecies/population trends and movements was often far lower than for the species as a whole, and, in most cases, these sub-species/populations have not been assessed separately on the IUCN Red List;
 - there is greater taxonomic uncertainty around subspecies and little definitional detail around many populations, even when populations have been identified.

13. Option 3 was considered to have less merit than option 1b for the same reason as 1a; currently 768 taxa are thought to meet CMS movement criteria (Least Concern, 682 species; Critically Endangered, 1 species; Endangered, 7 species; Vulnerable, 24 species; Near Threatened, 52 species; Data Deficient, 2 species).
14. Option 4, while acknowledging that it would simplify the current list and would ensure that every species from a family listing included in the Appendices in future would have a listing proposal supporting its inclusion, providing evidence that Parties actively believe species would benefit from inclusion in an Appendix, was nevertheless considered to have less merit than option 1b because:
 - Such a recommendation may be out of the mandate to the Scientific Council, since removal of the aggregated families would not come within the definition of disaggregation;
 - it is less precautionary than the current arrangement;
 - some Parties are known to be opposed to this option;
 - removing the families would impose a large administrative burden.
15. Following the discussions within the Working Group, a draft Resolution has been prepared for consideration by the 6th Meeting of the Sessional Committee of the Scientific Council and for subsequent consideration by the 14th meeting of the Conference of the Parties. The text above has been used in the draft Resolution to provide guidance to Parties.
16. Three Decisions have also been prepared:
 - i. requesting Parties to use the list to assist in preparation of their National Reports;
 - ii. requesting the Scientific Council to update the list in advance of COP15; and
 - iii. requesting the Secretariat to alert Parties to the existence of the list in preparation of their reports.

Recommended actions

17. The Conference of the Parties is recommended to:
 - a) adopt the draft Resolution contained in Annex 1 of this document., including the list in Annex 1 of the draft Resolution.
 - b) adopt the draft Decisions in Annex 2 of this document.

DRAFT RESOLUTION

GUIDANCE ON THE TREATMENT OF SPECIES INCLUDED WITHIN AGGREGATED FAMILIES LISTED UNDER APPENDIX II

Recalling Appendix II of the Convention aggregates many species within named families and genera,

Noting that, as documented in UNEP/CMS/ScC-SC5/Doc.8.2, the aggregated families contain over 2,300 species; a large proportion of which occur in a single country, do not cyclically or predictably cross one or more national jurisdictional boundaries and/or have an unfavourable conservation status,

Further noting that, before this Resolution, there was no comprehensive guidance under the Convention on which species in the aggregated families might, at any time, be known to cyclically or predictably cross one or more national jurisdictional boundaries and/or have an unfavourable conservation status,

Recognizing that many species covered under each family might benefit from inclusion on Appendix II,

Further recognizing that the dearth of knowledge about the movement behaviour and conservation status of species listed in the aggregated families has hampered the capacity of Range States either to identify which listed species warrant conservation action or to report on such actions,

Further recognizing the expectation in Convention National Reports that Parties should provide information on species listed in the CMS Appendices for which they are a Range State,

Recalling with gratitude the work of the Sessional Committee of the Scientific Council at its 4th, 5th and 6th meetings,

*The Conference of the Parties to the
Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals*

1. *Requests* the Scientific Council to maintain a list of species, as annexed to this Resolution, belonging to aggregated families and genera included in Appendix II to provide advice to Parties as to which species have a significant proportion of individuals that cyclically and predictably cross one or more national jurisdictional boundaries and that have an unfavourable conservation status;
2. *Invites* Parties to consider the list mentioned in paragraph 1 when, for example, preparing National Reports.

ANNEX 1

Annex to Resolution 14.XX. Species in Appendix II aggregated families and genera not already listed individually in Appendix I or Appendix II, a significant proportion of whose members cyclically and predictably cross one or more national jurisdictional boundaries and which have an unfavourable conservation status. Taxa in bold type are threatened: Critically Endangered (CR, 1 sp.), Endangered (EN, 7 spp.), Vulnerable (VU, 24 spp.) or Data Deficient (DD, 2 spp.). Species in plain type are Near Threatened (NT, 52 spp.). Total 86 species.

Family/Genus	Common name	Scientific name	IUCN Red List status	Summary of movements
Anatidae	Emperor Goose	<i>Anser canagicus</i>	NT	Full migrant: both breeding and non-breeding locations reliably occupied every season; individuals commonly travel >1,000 km north-south. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Anatidae	Long-tailed Duck	<i>Clangula hyemalis</i>	VU	Full migrant: both breeding and non-breeding locations reliably occupied every season; individuals commonly travel >1,000 km north-south. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Anatidae	Spectacled Eider	<i>Somateria fischeri</i>	NT	Full migrant: both breeding and non-breeding locations reliably occupied every season; individuals commonly travel >1,000 km north-south. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Anatidae	Common Eider	<i>Somateria mollissima</i>	NT	Partial migrant: substantial post-breeding range shift with both breeding and non-breeding locations reliably occupied every season; individuals commonly travel >1,000 km north-south. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Anatidae	Velvet Scoter	<i>Melanitta fusca</i>	VU	Full migrant: both breeding and non-breeding locations reliably occupied every season; individuals commonly travel >1,000 km north-south. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Anatidae	Black Scoter	<i>Melanitta americana</i>	NT	Full migrant: both breeding and non-breeding locations reliably occupied every season; individuals commonly travel >1,000 km north-south. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Anatidae	Scaly-sided Merganser	<i>Mergus squamatus</i>	EN	Full migrant: both breeding and non-breeding locations reliably occupied every season; individuals commonly travel 100-1,000 km north-south. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Anatidae	Orinoco Goose	<i>Neochen jubata</i>	NT	Partial migrant: post-breeding range shift with both breeding and non-breeding locations reliably occupied every season; individuals commonly travel 100-1,000 km but in no consistent direction. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Anatidae	White-winged Duck	<i>Asarcornis scutulata</i>	EN	Sedentary/resident: breeding locations reliably occupied every season but moderately nomadic in non-breeding season; individuals commonly travel <100 km but in no consistent direction. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Anatidae	Common Pochard	<i>Aythya ferina</i>	VU	Partial migrant: substantial post-breeding range shift with both breeding and non-breeding locations reliably occupied every season; individuals commonly travel >1,000 km north-south. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Anatidae	Spectacled Duck	<i>Specularias specularis</i>	NT	Partial migrant: substantial post-breeding range expansion with both breeding and non-breeding locations reliably occupied every season; individuals commonly travel 100-1,000 km north-south. Meets CMS movement criteria.

Family/Genus	Common name	Scientific name	IUCN Red List status	Summary of movements
Anatidae	Falcated Duck	<i>Mareca falcata</i>	NT	Full migrant: both breeding and non-breeding locations reliably occupied every season; individuals commonly travel >1,000 km north-south. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Phoenicopteridae	Chilean Flamingo	<i>Phoenicopterus chilensis</i>	NT	Partial migrant: post-breeding range shift and moderately nomadic in both breeding and non-breeding seasons; individuals commonly travel >1,000 km north-south; at least some movements primarily altitudinal. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Phoenicopteridae	Lesser Flamingo	<i>Phoeniconaias minor</i>	NT	Sedentary/resident but strongly nomadic in both breeding and non-breeding seasons; individuals commonly travel >1,000 km but in no consistent direction. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Grus	Sarus Crane	<i>Grus antigone</i>	VU	Partial migrant: post-breeding range shift with both breeding and non-breeding locations reliably occupied every season; individuals commonly travel 100-1,000 km but in no consistent direction; Australian subpopulation does not migrate across international boundaries. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Grus	Whooping Crane	<i>Grus americana</i>	EN	Full migrant: both breeding and non-breeding locations reliably occupied every season; individuals commonly travel >1,000 km north-south. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Pluvianellidae	Magellanic Plover	<i>Pluvianellus socialis</i>	NT	Partial migrant: substantial post-breeding range expansion with breeding locations reliably occupied every season but moderately nomadic in non-breeding season; individuals commonly travel 100-1,000 km north-south. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Haematopodidae	Eurasian Oystercatcher	<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>	NT	Full migrant: breeding locations reliably occupied every season but strongly nomadic in non-breeding season; individuals commonly travel >1,000 km north-south. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Charadriidae	Diademed Plover	<i>Phegornis mitchellii</i>	NT	Partial migrant: post-breeding range shift with breeding locations reliably occupied every season but moderately nomadic in non-breeding season; individuals commonly travel 100-1,000 km north-south; at least some movements primarily altitudinal. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Charadriidae	Piping Plover	<i>Charadrius melodus</i>	NT	Full migrant: breeding locations reliably occupied every season but strongly nomadic in non-breeding season; individuals commonly travel >1,000 km north-south. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Charadriidae	White-faced Plover	<i>Charadrius dealbatus</i>	DD	Full migrant: breeding locations reliably occupied every season but strongly nomadic in non-breeding season; individuals commonly travel 100-1,000 km north-south. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Charadriidae	Snowy Plover	<i>Charadrius nivosus</i>	NT	Partial migrant: substantial post-breeding range shift: breeding locations reliably occupied every season but moderately nomadic in non-breeding season; individuals commonly travel >1,000 km north-south; at least one subpopulation separate from the migration pathway considered sedentary. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Charadriidae	Double-banded Plover	<i>Charadrius bicinctus</i>	NT	Partial migrant: substantial post-breeding range shift with both breeding and non-breeding locations reliably occupied every season; individuals commonly travel >1,000 km east-west; at least some movements primarily altitudinal; at least one subpopulation separate from the migration pathway considered sedentary. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Charadriidae	Mountain Plover	<i>Charadrius montanus</i>	NT	Partial migrant: substantial post-breeding range shift with both breeding and non-breeding locations reliably occupied every season; individuals commonly travel >1,000 km north-south; at least one subpopulation separate from the migration pathway considered sedentary. Meets CMS movement criteria.

Family/Genus	Common name	Scientific name	IUCN Red List status	Summary of movements
Charadriidae	Northern Lapwing	<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>	NT	Partial migrant: substantial post-breeding range shift: breeding locations reliably occupied every season but moderately nomadic in non-breeding season; individuals commonly travel >1,000 km north-south. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Scolopacidae	Eurasian Curlew	<i>Numenius arquata</i>	NT	Full migrant: breeding locations reliably occupied every season but strongly nomadic in non-breeding season; individuals commonly travel >1,000 km north-south. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Scolopacidae	Bar-tailed Godwit	<i>Limosa lapponica</i>	NT	Full migrant: breeding locations reliably occupied every season but strongly nomadic in non-breeding season; individuals commonly travel >1,000 km north-south. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Scolopacidae	Black-tailed Godwit	<i>Limosa limosa</i>	NT	Full migrant: breeding locations reliably occupied every season but strongly nomadic in non-breeding season; individuals commonly travel >1,000 km north-south. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Scolopacidae	Sharp-tailed Sandpiper	<i>Calidris acuminata</i>	VU	Full migrant: breeding locations reliably occupied every season but strongly nomadic in non-breeding season; individuals commonly travel >1,000 km north-south. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Scolopacidae	Curlew Sandpiper	<i>Calidris ferruginea</i>	NT	Full migrant: both breeding and non-breeding locations reliably occupied every season; individuals commonly travel >1,000 km north-south. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Scolopacidae	Red-necked Stint	<i>Calidris ruficollis</i>	NT	Full migrant: both breeding and non-breeding locations reliably occupied every season; individuals commonly travel >1,000 km north-south. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Scolopacidae	Asian Dowitcher	<i>Limnodromus semipalmatus</i>	NT	Full migrant: breeding locations reliably occupied every season but strongly nomadic in non-breeding season; individuals commonly travel >1,000 km north-south. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Scolopacidae	Fuegian Snipe	<i>Gallinago stricklandii</i>	NT	Partial migrant: post-breeding range shift with breeding locations reliably occupied every season but moderately nomadic in non-breeding season; individuals commonly travel 100-1,000 km north-south; at least one subpopulation separate from the migration pathway considered sedentary. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Scolopacidae	Latham's Snipe	<i>Gallinago hardwickii</i>	NT	Full migrant: breeding locations reliably occupied every season but strongly nomadic in non-breeding season; individuals commonly travel >1,000 km north-south. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Scolopacidae	Wood Snipe	<i>Gallinago nemoricola</i>	VU	Partial migrant: post-breeding range shift with breeding locations reliably occupied every season but moderately nomadic in non-breeding season; individuals commonly travel 100-1,000 km north-south; at least some movements primarily altitudinal. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Scolopacidae	Great Snipe	<i>Gallinago media</i>	NT	Full migrant: breeding locations reliably occupied every season but strongly nomadic in non-breeding season; individuals commonly travel >1,000 km north-south. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Scolopacidae	Grey-tailed Tattler	<i>Tringa brevipes</i>	NT	Full migrant: breeding locations reliably occupied every season but strongly nomadic in non-breeding season; individuals commonly travel >1,000 km north-south. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Accipitridae	Scissor-tailed Kite	<i>Chelictinia riocourii</i>	VU	Partial migrant: post-breeding range shift and moderately nomadic in both breeding and non-breeding seasons; individuals commonly travel 100-1,000 km north-south; at least one subpopulation separate from the migration pathway considered sedentary. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Accipitridae	Bearded Vulture	<i>Gypaetus barbatus</i>	NT	Sedentary/resident: both breeding and non-breeding locations reliably occupied every season; immatures may migrate beyond normal adult range before returning to breed. Meets CMS movement criteria.

Family/Genus	Common name	Scientific name	IUCN Red List status	Summary of movements
Accipitridae	Bateleur	<i>Terathopius ecaudatus</i>	EN	Partial migrant: post-breeding range shift with both breeding and non-breeding locations reliably occupied every season; individuals commonly travel 100-1,000 km north-south; immatures may migrate beyond normal adult range before returning to breed; at least one subpopulation separate from the migration pathway considered sedentary. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Accipitridae	Beaudouin's Snake-eagle	<i>Circaetus beaudouini</i>	VU	Partial migrant: substantial post-breeding range shift: breeding locations reliably occupied every season but moderately nomadic in non-breeding season; individuals commonly travel 100-1,000 km north-south. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Accipitridae	Southern Banded Snake-eagle	<i>Circaetus fasciolatus</i>	NT	Partial migrant: post-breeding range expansion with both breeding and non-breeding locations reliably occupied every season; individuals commonly travel 100-1,000 km north-south. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Accipitridae	Himalayan Griffon	<i>Gyps himalayensis</i>	NT	Partial migrant: post-breeding range shift with both breeding and non-breeding locations reliably occupied every season; individuals commonly travel <100 km but in no consistent direction; at least some movements primarily altitudinal; immatures may migrate beyond normal adult range before returning to breed. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Accipitridae	Cinereous Vulture	<i>Aegypius monachus</i>	NT	Partial migrant: post-breeding range shift and substantial expansion and moderately nomadic in both breeding and non-breeding seasons; individuals commonly travel >1,000 km north-south; at least one subpopulation separate from the migration pathway considered sedentary. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Accipitridae	Mountain Hawk-eagle	<i>Nisaetus nipalensis</i>	NT	Partial migrant: post-breeding range shift with both breeding and non-breeding locations reliably occupied every season; individuals commonly travel 100-1,000 km north-south; at least some movements primarily altitudinal. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Accipitridae	Tawny Eagle	<i>Aquila rapax</i>	VU	Partial migrant: post-breeding range shift with both breeding and non-breeding locations reliably occupied every season; individuals commonly travel 100-1,000 km north-south; at least one subpopulation separate from the migration pathway considered sedentary. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Accipitridae	Black Harrier	<i>Circus maurus</i>	EN	Partial migrant: substantial post-breeding range shift: breeding locations reliably occupied every season but moderately nomadic in non-breeding season; individuals commonly travel >1,000 km north-south; sometimes irrupts beyond normal range in significant numbers; at least one subpopulation separate from the migration pathway considered sedentary. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Accipitridae	Pallid Harrier	<i>Circus macrourus</i>	NT	Full migrant: both breeding and non-breeding locations reliably occupied every season; individuals commonly travel >1,000 km north-south. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Accipitridae	Grey-bellied Goshawk	<i>Accipiter poliogaster</i>	NT	Partial migrant: post-breeding range shift with both breeding and non-breeding locations reliably occupied every season; individuals commonly travel >1,000 km north-south. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Accipitridae	Lesser Fish-eagle	<i>Icthyophaga humilis</i>	NT	Partial migrant: post-breeding range shift with both breeding and non-breeding locations reliably occupied every season; individuals commonly travel 100-1,000 km but in no consistent direction; at least some movements primarily altitudinal; at least one subpopulation separate from the migration pathway considered sedentary. Meets CMS movement criteria.

Family/Genus	Common name	Scientific name	IUCN Red List status	Summary of movements
Falconidae	Striated Caracara	<i>Phalcoboenus australis</i>	NT	Partial migrant: post-breeding range shift with both breeding and non-breeding locations reliably occupied every season; individuals commonly travel 100-1,000 km north-south; at least some movements primarily altitudinal. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Falconidae	Red-headed Falcon	<i>Falco chicquera</i>	NT	Partial migrant: post-breeding range shift and moderately nomadic in both breeding and non-breeding seasons; individuals commonly travel 100-1,000 km but in no consistent direction; at least one subpopulation separate from the migration pathway considered sedentary. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Falconidae	Sooty Falcon	<i>Falco concolor</i>	VU	Full migrant: both breeding and non-breeding locations reliably occupied every season; individuals commonly travel >1,000 km north-south. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Oriolidae	Silver Oriole	<i>Oriolus mellianus</i>	EN	Full migrant: both breeding and non-breeding locations reliably occupied every season; individuals commonly travel >1,000 km north-south. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Vireonidae	Black-capped Vireo	<i>Vireo atricapilla</i>	NT	Full migrant: both breeding and non-breeding locations reliably occupied every season; individuals commonly travel >1,000 km north-south. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Monarchidae	Japanese Paradise-flycatcher	<i>Terpsiphone atrocaudata</i>	NT	Partial migrant: substantial post-breeding range shift with both breeding and non-breeding locations reliably occupied every season; individuals commonly travel >1,000 km north-south. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Chaetopidae	Drakensberg Rockjumper	<i>Chaetops aurantius</i>	NT	Partial migrant: post-breeding range expansion with both breeding and non-breeding locations reliably occupied every season; individuals commonly travel <100 km but in no consistent direction; at least some movements primarily altitudinal. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Acrocephalidae	White-browed Reed-warbler	<i>Acrocephalus tangorum</i>	VU	Full migrant: both breeding and non-breeding locations reliably occupied every season; individuals commonly travel >1,000 km north-south. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Locustellidae	Marsh Grassbird	<i>Helopsaltes pryri</i>	NT	Full migrant: both breeding and non-breeding locations reliably occupied every season; individuals commonly travel >1,000 km north-south. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Locustellidae	Pleske's Grasshopper-warbler	<i>Helopsaltes pleskei</i>	VU	Full migrant: both breeding and non-breeding locations reliably occupied every season; individuals commonly travel >1,000 km north-south. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Locustellidae	Long-billed Grasshopper-warbler	<i>Locustella major</i>	NT	Full migrant: both breeding and non-breeding locations reliably occupied every season; individuals commonly travel <100 km but in no consistent direction; at least some movements primarily altitudinal. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Locustellidae	Bristled Grassbird	<i>Schoenicola striatus</i>	VU	Partial migrant: post-breeding range shift and strongly nomadic in both breeding and non-breeding seasons; individuals commonly travel 100-1,000 km north-south. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Phylloscopidae	Ijima's Leaf-warbler	<i>Phylloscopus ijimae</i>	VU	Full migrant: both breeding and non-breeding locations reliably occupied every season; individuals commonly travel >1,000 km north-south. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Sylviidae	Bush Blackcap	<i>Sylvia nigricapillus</i>	VU	Partial migrant: post-breeding range contraction with both breeding and non-breeding locations reliably occupied every season; individuals commonly travel 100-1,000 km but in no consistent direction; at least some movements primarily altitudinal. Meets CMS movement criteria.

Family/Genus	Common name	Scientific name	IUCN Red List status	Summary of movements
Sylviidae	Dartford Warbler	<i>Curruca undata</i>	NT	Partial migrant: post-breeding range shift and substantial expansion with breeding locations reliably occupied every season but moderately nomadic in non-breeding season; individuals commonly travel 100-1,000 km but in no consistent direction; at least some movements primarily altitudinal. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Pellorneidae	Rufous-vented Grass-babbler	<i>Laticilla burnesii</i>	NT	Partial migrant: post-breeding range expansion with both breeding and non-breeding locations reliably occupied every season; individuals commonly travel <100 km but in no consistent direction. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Turdidae	Bicknell's Thrush	<i>Catharus bicknelli</i>	VU	Full migrant: both breeding and non-breeding locations reliably occupied every season; individuals commonly travel >1,000 km north-south. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Turdidae	Redwing	<i>Turdus iliacus</i>	NT	Partial migrant: substantial post-breeding range shift: breeding locations reliably occupied every season but strongly nomadic in non-breeding season; individuals commonly travel >1,000 km north-south. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Turdidae	Grey-sided Thrush	<i>Turdus feae</i>	VU	Full migrant: both breeding and non-breeding locations reliably occupied every season; individuals commonly travel >1,000 km north-south. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Muscicapidae	Zappey's Flycatcher	<i>Cyanoptila cumatilis</i>	NT	Full migrant: both breeding and non-breeding locations reliably occupied every season; individuals commonly travel >1,000 km north-south. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Muscicapidae	Brown-chested Jungle-flycatcher	<i>Cyornis brunneatus</i>	VU	Full migrant: both breeding and non-breeding locations reliably occupied every season; individuals commonly travel >1,000 km north-south. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Muscicapidae	Large Blue-flycatcher	<i>Cyornis magnirostris</i>	NT	Full migrant: both breeding and non-breeding locations reliably occupied every season; individuals commonly travel >1,000 km north-south. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Muscicapidae	Hill Blue-flycatcher	<i>Cyornis banyumas</i>	CR	Partial migrant: post-breeding range shift with both breeding and non-breeding locations reliably occupied every season; individuals commonly travel 100-1,000 km north-south; at least some movements primarily altitudinal; at least one subpopulation separate from the migration pathway considered sedentary. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Muscicapidae	Rusty-bellied Shortwing	<i>Brachypteryx hyperythra</i>	NT	Partial migrant: post-breeding range shift with both breeding and non-breeding locations reliably occupied every season; individuals commonly travel <100 km but in no consistent direction; at least some movements primarily altitudinal. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Muscicapidae	Rufous-headed Robin	<i>Larvivora ruficeps</i>	EN	Full migrant: breeding locations reliably occupied every season but no information on non-breeding movements; individuals commonly travel >1,000 km north-south. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Muscicapidae	Firethroat	<i>Calliope pectardens</i>	NT	Full migrant: both breeding and non-breeding locations reliably occupied every season; individuals commonly travel >1,000 km north-south. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Muscicapidae	Blackthroat	<i>Calliope obscura</i>	VU	Full migrant: breeding locations reliably occupied every season but no information on non-breeding movements; individuals commonly travel >1,000 km north-south; at least some movements primarily altitudinal. Meets CMS movement criteria.

Family/Genus	Common name	Scientific name	IUCN Red List status	Summary of movements
Muscicapidae	Kashmir Flycatcher	<i>Ficedula subrubra</i>	VU	Full migrant: both breeding and non-breeding locations reliably occupied every season; individuals commonly travel >1,000 km north-south. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Muscicapidae	Sentinel Rock-thrush	<i>Monticola explorer</i>	NT	Partial migrant: post-breeding range expansion with breeding locations reliably occupied every season but moderately nomadic in non-breeding season; individuals commonly travel <100 km but in no consistent direction; at least some movements primarily altitudinal. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Muscicapidae	White-browed Bushchat	<i>Saxicola macrorhynchus</i>	VU	Full migrant and moderately nomadic in breeding season and strongly so in non-breeding season; individuals commonly travel 100-1,000 km but in no consistent direction. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Muscicapidae	White-throated Bushchat	<i>Saxicola insignis</i>	VU	Full migrant: both breeding and non-breeding locations reliably occupied every season; individuals commonly travel >1,000 km north-south. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Motacillidae	Sprague's Pipit	<i>Anthus spragueii</i>	VU	Full migrant: both breeding and non-breeding locations reliably occupied every season; individuals commonly travel >1,000 km north-south. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Motacillidae	Mountain Pipit	<i>Anthus hoeschi</i>	NT	Full migrant: both breeding and non-breeding locations reliably occupied every season; individuals commonly travel >1,000 km north-south. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Motacillidae	Yellow-breasted Pipit	<i>Hemimacronyx chloris</i>	VU	Partial migrant: substantial post-breeding range expansion with both breeding and non-breeding locations reliably occupied every season; individuals commonly travel 100-1,000 km east-west; at least some movements primarily altitudinal. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Motacillidae	Mekong Wagtail	<i>Motacilla samveasnae</i>	NT	Full migrant: both breeding and non-breeding locations reliably occupied every season; individuals commonly travel <100 km but in no consistent direction. Meets CMS movement criteria.

DRAFT DECISIONS

GUIDANCE ON THE CREATION OF AN ADVISORY LIST OF SPECIES AGGREGATED IN FAMILIES AND GENERA LISTED UNDER APPENDIX II

Directed to Parties

- 14.AA Parties are invited to use the list annexed to Resolution 14.xx to assist with their National Reporting of which species they are a Range State for.

Directed to the Scientific Council

- 14.BB The Scientific Council is requested, subject to the availability of resources, to:
- a) Update the list annexed to Resolution 14.xx, which provides advice on species in aggregated families for which a significant proportion of the individuals cyclically and predictably cross one or more national jurisdictional boundaries and which have an unfavourable conservation status;
 - b) Report to the Conference of the Parties at its 15th meeting on the progress in implementing this decision.

Directed to the Secretariat

- 14.CC The Secretariat shall alert Parties to the existence of the list annexed to Resolution 14.xx during preparation of National Reports.