



**CONVENTION ON
MIGRATORY
SPECIES**

UNEP/CMS/COP15/Doc.29.1

6 October 2025

Original: English

15th MEETING OF THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES
Campo Grande, Brazil, 23 to 29 March 2026
Agenda Item 29.1

**TREATMENT OF SPECIES INCLUDED WITHIN AGGREGATED FAMILIES LISTED IN
APPENDIX II**

(Prepared by the Scientific Council)

Summary:

This document reports on progress to implement Decision 14.233 *Guidance on the Creation of an Advisory List of Species Aggregated in Families and Genera Listed Under Appendix II*. It contains a proposal for amendment of Resolution 14.19 *Guidance on the Treatment of Species included within aggregated Families listed under Appendix II* and a new draft Decision. It also proposes deletion of Decisions 14.232-14.234.

Implementation of the amended Resolution and new draft Decision would support the achievement of Target 1.1 of the Samarkand Strategic Plan for Migratory Species 2024–2032.

TREATMENT OF SPECIES INCLUDED WITHIN AGGREGATED FAMILIES LISTED IN APPENDIX II

Background

1. In addition to individual species, Appendix II of CMS lists 63 bird families and three genera. Using the taxonomy adopted by COP11 and COP12 as the CMS standard for birds (see Resolution 12.27 (Rev.COP14)), the bird families and genera listed on Appendix II contain 2,833 species. However, not all of these species should be considered covered by Appendix II. A first assessment of the extent to which individual species met the criteria for listing on 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](#)).
2. The 5th meeting of the Sessional Committee of the Scientific Council (ScC-SC5) established 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. The Working Group considered different options for treating species included within aggregated families in order to provide scientific advice that would allow Parties to appropriately identify species in aggregated families that meet CMS listing criteria for Appendix II (more details in document [UNEP/CMS/COP14/Doc.31.2/Rev.1](#)). The Working Group recommended 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 as far as the Parties are concerned, and should be maintained by the Scientific Council, and reviewed and updated before each COP, with amendments to taxonomy and conservation status as necessary.
4. [Resolution 14.19](#) *Guidance on the Treatment of Species included within aggregated families listed under Appendix II* was proposed by the Working Group and adopted by COP14. The Annex to the Resolution contains the 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.
5. Resolution 14.19 invites Parties to consider the list of species in its Annex when, for example, preparing National Reports.
6. Resolution 14.19 further requests the Scientific Council to maintain the list of species in its Annex 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.

7. COP14 also adopted Decisions 14.233 and 14.234 *Guidance on the Creation of an Advisory List of Species Aggregated in Families and Genera Listed Under Appendix II*, which read as follows:

Decision 14.233: Directed to the Scientific Council

The Scientific Council is requested, subject to the availability of resources, to:

- a) *update the list annexed to Resolution 14.19, 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; and*
- b) *report to the Conference of the Parties at its 15th meeting on the progress in implementing this decision.*

Decision 14.234: Directed to the Secretariat

The Secretariat shall alert Parties to the existence of the list annexed to Resolution 14.19 during preparation of National Reports.

Implementation of Decision 14.233

8. ScC-Sc7 established the Working Group on Taxonomic and Nomenclatural Issues and on Potential Taxa for Listing, to support the Scientific Council in the implementation of, among others, Decision 14.233.
9. The Working Group met on four occasions between February and September 2025 to discuss this and other topics.
10. To implement Decision 14.233, the Working Group reviewed the species listed in the Annex to Resolution 14.19 and proposed amendments as shown in Table 1, Annex 1 of this document. These amendments include additions of migratory species listed under families and genera that were reclassified by IUCN as now having an unfavourable conservation status, and deletions of those species that no longer have an unfavourable conservation status. Table 1 also indicates updates to the IUCN Red List category for all species, and where they occur. The species are presented in order of priority. They were sorted first based on extinction risk: Critically Endangered – score 4, Endangered – 3, Vulnerable – 2, Near Threatened – 1. Then within each group, the probability of collaboration under CMS was assessed: the species occurs regularly in two or more Parties – 4, occurs in one Party but also in non-Parties – 3, largely in non-Parties but occasionally in Parties – 2, only in non-Parties – 1.
11. The updated Resolution 14.19 will be made available on the CMS website after COP15.

Recommended actions

12. The Conference of the Parties is recommended to:
 - a) adopt the draft amendments to Resolution 14.19 contained in Annex 1 of this document;
 - b) adopt the draft Decision as contained in Annex 2 of this document;
 - c) delete Decisions 14.232-14.234.

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO RESOLUTION 14.19

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

NB: Proposed new text is underlined. Text to be deleted is ~~crossed-out~~. The changes in Table 1 in the column "IUCN Red List Status 2024" indicate changes compared to 2023 Red List Status. The order of species in Table 1 has been changed to reflect the priority score; this change is not marked in the table.

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~~, 7th and 8th 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 to Resolution 14.19

Table 1: 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. Species are presented in priority order, sorted first on the basis of extinction risk – Critically Endangered (CR) score 4, Endangered (EN) 3, Vulnerable (VU) 2, Near Threatened (NT) 1 – and then, within each group, on the probability of collaboration under CMS – occurs regularly in two or more Parties (score 4), in one Party but also in non-Parties (3), largely in non-Parties but occasionally in Parties (2), only in non-Parties (1). Total of 95 species (out of 770 species in Appendix II aggregated families and genera not already listed individually in Appendix I or Appendix II that meet CMS movement criteria) including 1 CR, 7 EN, 33 VU and 54 NT species.

Family	Common name	Scientific name	IUCN Red List status 2024	Notes	Priority score
Anatidae	White-winged Duck	<i>Asarcornis scutulata</i>	ENCR	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. Also listed on CITES App I	4.4
Charadriidae	Siberian Sandplover	<i>Charadrius mongolus</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. Also listed on AEWA.	3.4
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. Also listed on CITES App II.	3.4
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. Also listed on Raptors MOU, CITES App II.	3.4
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.	3.2

Family	Common name	Scientific name	IUCN Red List status 2024	Notes	Priority score
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.	3.1
Gruidae	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. <u>Also listed on CITES App I</u>	3.1
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.	3.1
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. <u>Also listed on AEWA</u>	2.4
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. <u>Also listed on AEWA</u>	2.4
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. <u>Also listed on AEWA</u>	2.4
Gruidae	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. <u>Also listed on CITES App II</u>	2.4
Pluvianellidae	Magellanic Plover	<i>Pluvianellus socialis</i>	NTFU	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.	2.4
Charadriidae	<u>Grey Plover</u>	<u><i>Pluvialis squatarola</i></u>	<u>VU</u>	<u>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. Also listed on AEWA</u>	<u>2.4</u>
Scolopacidae	<u>Marbled Godwit</u>	<u><i>Limosa fedoa</i></u>	<u>VU</u>	<u>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.</u>	<u>2.4</u>

Family	Common name	Scientific name	IUCN Red List status 2024	Notes	Priority score
<u>Scolopacidae</u>	<u>Hudsonian Godwit</u>	<u><i>Limosa haemastica</i></u>	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.	<u>2.4</u>
<u>Scolopacidae</u>	<u>Broad-billed Sandpiper</u>	<u><i>Calidris falcinellus</i></u>	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. Also listed on AEWA	<u>2.4</u>
<u>Scolopacidae</u>	<u>Sharp-tailed Sandpiper</u>	<u><i>Calidris acuminata</i></u>	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.	2.4
<u>Scolopacidae</u>	<u>Curlew Sandpiper</u>	<u><i>Calidris ferruginea</i></u>	<u>NFVU</u>	Full migrant: both breeding and non-breeding locations reliably occupied every season; individuals commonly travel >1,000 km north-south. Meets CMS movement criteria. Also listed on AEWA.	2.4
<u>Scolopacidae</u>	<u>White-rumped Sandpiper</u>	<u><i>Calidris fuscicollis</i></u>	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.	<u>2.4</u>
<u>Scolopacidae</u>	<u>Short-billed Dowitcher</u>	<u><i>Limnodromus griseus</i></u>	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.	<u>2.4</u>
<u>Scolopacidae</u>	<u>Wood Snipe</u>	<u><i>Gallinago nemoricola</i></u>	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.	2.4
<u>Scolopacidae</u>	<u>Lesser Yellowlegs</u>	<u><i>Tringa flavipes</i></u>	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.	<u>2.4</u>
<u>Elanidae</u>	<u>Scissor-tailed Kite</u>	<u><i>Chelictinia riocourii</i></u>	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. Also listed on Raptors MOU, CITES App II.	2.4

Family	Common name	Scientific name	IUCN Red List status 2024	Notes	Priority score
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. <u>Also listed on Raptors MOU, CITES App II</u>	2.4
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. <u>Also listed on Raptors MOU, CITES App II</u>	2.4
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. <u>Also listed on Raptors MOU, CITES App II</u>	2.4
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.	2.4
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.	2.4
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.	2.4
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.	2.4
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.	2.4
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.	2.4

Family	Common name	Scientific name	IUCN Red List status 2024	Notes	Priority score
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.	2.4
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.	2.4
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.	2.3
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.	2.1
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.	2.1
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.	2.1
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.	2.1
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.	2.1
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. <u>Also listed on AEWA.</u>	1.4
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.	1.4

Family	Common name	Scientific name	IUCN Red List status 2024	Notes	Priority score
Anatidae	Spectacled Duck	<i>Specularnas 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.	1.4
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. <u>Also listed on CITES App II.</u>	1.4
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. <u>Also listed on AEWA, CITES App II.</u>	1.4
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. <u>Also listed on AEWA.</u>	1.4
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.	1.4
<u>Charadriidae</u>	<u>Killdeer</u>	<u><i>Charadrius vociferus</i></u>	<u>NT</u>	<u>Partial migrant: post-breeding range shift with 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.</u>	<u>1.4</u>
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.	1.4
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.	1.4

Family	Common name	Scientific name	IUCN Red List status 2024	Notes	Priority score
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.	1.4
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. <u>Also listed on AEWa.</u>	1.4
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. <u>Also listed on AEWa.</u>	1.4
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. <u>Also listed on AEWa.</u>	1.4
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. <u>Also listed on AEWa.</u>	1.4
<u>Scolopacidae</u>	<u>Ruddy Turnstone</u>	<u><i>Arenaria interpres</i></u>	<u>NT</u>	<u>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. Also listed on AEWa</u>	<u>1.4</u>
<u>Scolopacidae</u>	<u>Red Knot</u>	<u><i>Calidris canutus</i></u>	<u>NT</u>	<u>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. Also listed on AEWa</u>	<u>1.4</u>
<u>Scolopacidae</u>	<u>Stilt Sandpiper</u>	<u><i>Calidris himantopus</i></u>	<u>NT</u>	<u>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.</u>	<u>1.4</u>

Family	Common name	Scientific name	IUCN Red List status 2024	Notes	Priority score
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.	1.4
<u>Scolopacidae</u>	<u>Dunlin</u>	<u><i>Calidris alpina</i></u>	<u>NT</u>	<u>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. Also listed on AEWA</u>	<u>1.4</u>
<u>Scolopacidae</u>	<u>Least Sandpiper</u>	<u><i>Calidris minutilla</i></u>	<u>NT</u>	<u>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.</u>	<u>1.4</u>
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.	1.4
<u>Scolopacidae</u>	<u>Long-billed Dowitcher</u>	<u><i>Limnodromus scolopaceus</i></u>	<u>NT</u>	<u>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.</u>	<u>1.4</u>
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.	1.4
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.	1.4
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. <u>Also listed on AEWA.</u>	1.4
<u>Scolopacidae</u>	<u>Greater Yellowlegs</u>	<u><i>Tringa melanoleuca</i></u>	<u>NT</u>	<u>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.</u>	<u>1.4</u>
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. <u>Also listed on Raptors MOU, CITES App II.</u>	1.4

Family	Common name	Scientific name	IUCN Red List status 2024	Notes	Priority score
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. <u>Also listed on CITES App II.</u>	1.4
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. <u>Also listed on Raptors MOU, CITES App II.</u>	1.4
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. <u>Also listed on Raptors MOU, CITES App II.</u>	1.4
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. <u>Also listed on Raptors MOU.</u>	1.4
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. <u>Also listed on Raptors MOU, CITES App II.</u>	1.4
Accipitridae	Grey-bellied Goshawk	<i>Accipiter poliogaster</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. Meets CMS movement criteria. <u>Also listed on CITES App II.</u>	1.4
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. <u>Also listed on CITES App II.</u>	1.4

Family	Common name	Scientific name	IUCN Red List status 2024	Notes	Priority score
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. <u>Also listed on CITES App II.</u>	1.4
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. <u>Also listed on CITES App II.</u>	1.4
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.	1.4
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.	1.4
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.	1.4
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.	1.4
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.	1.4
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.	1.4

Family	Common name	Scientific name	IUCN Red List status 2024	Notes	Priority score
Muscicapidae	Sentinel Rock-thrush	<i>Monticola explorator</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.	1.4
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.	1.4
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.	1.3
Locustellidae	Marsh Grassbird	<i>Helopsaltes pryeri</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.	1.3
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.	1.3
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.	1.2
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.	1.2
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.	1.2
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.	1.2

Family	Common name	Scientific name	IUCN Red List status 2024	Notes	Priority score
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.	1.1
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.	1.1
Anatidae	Emperor Goose	<i>Anser canagicus</i>	NTLC	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	Falcated Duck	<i>Mareca falcata</i>	NTLC	Full migrant: both breeding and non-breeding locations reliably occupied every season; individuals commonly travel >1,000 km north-south. Meets CMS movement criteria.	
Charadriidae	White-faced Plover	<i>Charadrius dealbatus</i>	DDL	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.	
Scolopacidae	Grey-tailed Tattler	<i>Tringa brevipes</i>	NTLC	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.	
Monarchidae	Japanese Paradise-flycatcher	<i>Terpsiphone atrocaudata</i>	NTLC	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.	
Muscicapidae	Hill Blue Flycatcher	<i>Gyornis banyumas</i>	GR	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	

DRAFT DECISION

**TREATMENT OF SPECIES INCLUDED WITHIN AGGREGATED FAMILIES LISTED IN
APPENDIX II**

Directed to the Scientific Council

15.AA The Scientific Council is requested, subject to the availability of resources, to:

- a) review the list of species in the Annex to Resolution 14.19 in advance of COP16 and make proposals for any revisions.