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DEVELOPMENT OF THE NEXT REPORT ON STATE OF THE WORLD'S MIGRATORY SPECIES

(Prepared by the Scientific Council)

Summary:
This document reports on implementation of Decisions 14.23-14.24 *Conservation Status of Migratory Species* and proposes new draft Decisions for adoption. The attached draft Decisions would support the achievement of Target 4.1 of the Strategic Plan for Migratory Species 2024–2032.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE NEXT REPORT ON STATE OF THE WORLD'S MIGRATORY SPECIES

Background

1. The first report on the *State of the World's Migratory Species*, launched at the 14th meeting of the Conference of the Parties (COP14), provided a comprehensive assessment of and baseline for the conservation status of migratory species. The report translated scientific findings on the pressures threatening migratory species and their habitats into a clear set of recommendations for CMS Parties and the wider global community. It also highlighted illustrative examples of cases where conservation is already making a difference, as well as identifying knowledge and implementation gaps. The report played a significant role in shaping discussions at COP14 and helped to achieve unprecedented global visibility for migratory species and the issues they face in a rapidly changing world. As part of its work on evaluating the conservation status of migratory species, the Secretariat prepared in-depth case studies of a number of CMS-listed species, as well as analysis related to direct use and trade in CMS-listed species, as called for by COP13 in Decision 13.24 b) and c).

2. COP14 adopted Resolution 14.4 *State of the World's Migratory Species*, and Decisions 14.20-14.24 *Conservation Status of Migratory Species*.

3. Resolution 14.4 requests the Secretariat to develop a report on the State of the World's Migratory Species for each alternate COP, with the second report to be prepared for COP16. It includes, in paragraph 3, guidance on the structure and content of future reports.

4. Resolution 14.4 also requests the Secretariat to develop and maintain an online data dashboard to compile key, high-level statistics on CMS-listed and other migratory species and their habitats, to inform the review of the conservation status of migratory species and to support the monitoring of the implementation of the Convention.

5. Resolution 14.4 requests the Scientific Council to provide guidance to the Secretariat on the scope of the report and any additional 'spotlight' sections on specific topics or issues of importance, as well as on the development of the online CMS Data Dashboard.

6. Decisions 14.23 and 14.24 outline actions to implement Resolution 14.4 in the intersessional period until COP15, and give specific tasks to the Scientific Council and the Secretariat, as follows:

> ***Decisions 14.23–14.24 Conservation Status of Migratory Species***
>
> ***14.23 Directed to the Scientific Council***
>
> *The Scientific Council, supported by the Secretariat, subject to the availability of resources, is requested to:*
>
> *a. provide guidance to the Secretariat on scope and any additional 'spotlight' sections on specific topics or issues of importance for the second edition of the State of the World's Migratory Species report; and*
>
> *b. provide guidance to the Secretariat on the development of the online CMS Data Dashboard.*

14.24 Directed to the Secretariat

The Secretariat is requested, subject to the availability of resources, to:

a. disseminate the reports on the State of the World's Migratory Species, Assessment of the Risk Posed to CMS Appendix I-Listed Species by Direct Use and Trade, and an In-Depth Review of the Conservation Status of Individual CMS-Listed Species to the relevant stakeholders, and raise awareness of them, and their findings and recommendations, in appropriate forums;

b. in accordance with Resolution 12.9, engage with relevant Parties on the instances of potential contravention of the Convention identified in the report in the COP14 document UNEP/CMS/COP14/Doc.21.2 to seek further information from these Parties on these cases and report this information to the 56th Meeting of the Standing Committee;

c. review the findings and recommendations of the reports and consider their implications for setting priorities in the development of the Programme of Work following COP14;

d. during the intersessional period prior to COP15, identify any major developments regarding the conservation status of migratory species, including emerging trends or threats, and prepare a summary for the 8th meeting of the Sessional Committee and for the attention of COP15; and

e. identify possible issues that could be the subject of spotlight sections in any future State of the World's Migratory Species report(s)

Implementation of Resolution 14.4 and Decisions 14.23 and 14.24a) and c) - e).

7. At the 7th meeting of the Scientific Council, an intersessional Working Group on the State of the World's Migratory Species was established to provide guidance on the scope of the second report of the State of the World's Migratory Species, any additional 'spotlight' sections, and the process for selecting species for case studies. The Working Group also discussed the possible content and functionalities of an online CMS Data Dashboard, as well as a potential interim report to be presented to COP15.

8. The Working Group was chaired by Vanesa Tossenberger, a COP-appointed member of the Sessional Committee of the Scientific Council (ScC-SC). The Working Group membership also included the Chair, Vice-Chair and members of the Sessional Committee, Scientific Councillors and representatives of ScC-SC observer organizations.

9. The Working Group met virtually on three occasions and held additional consultations via online correspondence. It discussed the topics specified in its mandate and agreed on the following recommendations:

   a. **Scope and any additional 'spotlight' sections on specific topics or issues of importance for the second report on the State of the World's Migratory Species:** the Working Group identified eight potential spotlight sections (see Annex 2 of this document).

   b. **A process for selecting species for case studies to be included in the second report on the State of the World's Migratory Species:** The Working Group developed a list of potential species for case studies (see Annex 3 of this document) and recommended that COP15 mandate the ScC-SC to further prioritize the species and provide support to the Secretariat in developing the case studies, pending availability of external resources.

c. **Possible content and functionalities of an online CMS Data Dashboard:** The Working Group welcomed a concept paper for a possible online CMS Data Dashboard prepared by UNEP-WCMC, which included an overview of possible components (see Annex 4 of this document), and recommended that the COP mandate the Secretariat to develop the Data Dashboard.

d. **Elements and an approach for identifying any major developments regarding the conservation status of migratory species, including emerging trends or threats, that could be presented to COP15**: In response to Decision 14.24 d), the Working Group recommended that a short interim report is presented to COP15 to inform Parties of any major developments regarding the conservation status of migratory species. The Working Group recommended that the report provides a summary of significant changes in the conservation status of species since the first report (2024), as well as emerging and ongoing threats, and the benefits of conservation successes, to help raise awareness and engagement. Given the absence of external funding, the Working Group welcomed the offer by UNEP-WCMC to develop the interim report as an in-kind contribution (see document UNEP/CMS/COP15/Doc.20.2). The interim report contains an update on recent significant changes in the conservation status of CMS-listed species, a summary of population trends and distribution shifts that have been recently reported in the scientific literature, and recent progress in identifying and protecting important habitats and pathways for migratory species. Emerging threats were not systematically identified in the report as the Working Group noted various initiatives either under way or planned that would provide a more comprehensive overview of these (for example, a planned horizon scan under the Climate Change Working Group), which could inform the second report on the State of the World's Migratory Species.

Implementation of Decision 14.24 b)

10. COP14 adopted Decision 14.24(b), requesting the Secretariat to engage with Parties identified in the *Assessment of the Risk Posed to CMS Appendix I-Listed Species by Direct Use and Trade* (UNEP/CMS/COP14/Doc.21.2) where potential contraventions of the Convention had been recorded. In line with this mandate, the Secretariat issued letters to 30 Parties in December 2024, subsequently correcting certain inaccuracies by way of corrigenda. The letters reminded Parties of their obligations under Article III.5 to strictly prohibit the taking of Appendix I-listed species, unless there were exceptional circumstances as set out by the Convention.

11. As of March 2025, nine Parties had submitted responses providing clarifications on the cases identified, including explanations of exceptional circumstances (e.g. rehabilitation of non-releasable turtles, reintroductions of *Oryx dammah*, CITES pre-Convention specimens, and confiscations of illegally traded specimens). The Secretariat reported these developments to the 56th meeting of the Standing Committee (UNEP/CMS/StC56/Doc.14/Rev.2). The Standing Committee took note of the report, encouraged further responses, and supported the Secretariat's continued follow-up with the remaining Parties.

12. A key lesson emerging from this process is that CITES Management Authorities may not always have access to sufficient information on CMS Appendix I species when making non-detriment findings for issuing their permits. To address this gap, the Secretariat proposes preparing targeted information material for the CITES Management Authorities of CMS Parties to support consideration of CMS Appendix I obligations in parallel with their CITES permitting processes. This would help ensure that trade decisions are consistent with both Conventions and contribute to the effective protection of migratory species.

Recommended actions

13. The Conference of the Parties is recommended to:

    a) adopt the draft Decisions contained in Annex 1 of this document; and

    b) delete Decisions 14.20–14.24.

ANNEX 1

DRAFT DECISIONS

STATE OF THE WORLD'S MIGRATORY SPECIES

Directed to the Scientific Council

15.AA The Scientific Council is requested to:

a) support the Secretariat in implementing Decision 15.BB.

Directed to the Secretariat

15.BB The Secretariat shall, subject to the availability of resources, and in consultation with the Scientific Council:

a) develop the second report on the State of the World's Migratory Species and present it to the Conference of the Parties at its 16th meeting, taking into consideration specific topics or issues of importance as identified in Annex 2 to document UNEP/CMS/COP15/Doc.19;

b) prepare case studies to be included in the second report on the State of the World's Migratory Species taking into consideration the species identified in Annex 3 to document UNEP/CMS/COP15/Doc.19;

c) develop an outline for a CMS Data Dashboard, taking into consideration the possible structure set out in Annex 4 to document UNEP/CMS/COP15/Doc.19; and

~~d)~~ in collaboration with CITES secretariat prepare and distribute targeted information material for the CITES Management Authorities of CMS Parties, to support their consideration of CMS Appendix I obligations in their CITES permitting processes. The material should be reviewed by the CMS Standing Committee if required, prior to distribution."

ANNEX 2

LIST OF POTENTIAL 'SPOTLIGHT' TOPICS FOR THE SECOND REPORT ON THE STATE OF THE WORLD'S MIGRATORY SPECIES

This table provides an overview of the topics identified by the Scientific Council for consideration by the Secretariat when developing the second report on the State of the World's Migratory Species.

Topic No.	Topic	Background Information
1	Identifying cross-cutting issues (e.g. climate change, health) and integrating them across CMS workstreams	CMS covers a number of cross-cutting issues. A spotlight section which demonstrates how the work being done under different workstreams fits together and mutually reinforces those workstreams would show how actions under CMS have multiple benefits and ensure synergies both among different workstreams within CMS and with obligations of Parties from other multilateral environmental agreements (e.g. CBD, CITES, Ramsar).
2	Monitoring of species and habitats (baselines)	Species monitoring and the establishment of baselines for species and habitats are essential to understand population trends, inform conservation management, and evaluate the effectiveness of interventions and actions. Review of the IPBES assessment on monitoring biodiversity and nature's contributions to people can provide a useful input.
3	Health-related implementation efforts	Drivers of population declines of migratory species are closely interlinked with emergence of disease and ill health. The interconnectedness of the health of the environment, people, livestock, and wildlife necessitates integrated approaches and means that efforts to protect migratory species and their habitats also promotes the health and resilience of ecosystems. Wildlife health is a cross-cutting issue and is closely interlinked with other CMS work, including on illegal and unsustainable trade (and with a focus on the risk of pathogen spillover, and efforts to reduce the interface between CMS-listed species, livestock and domestic animals and people (a One Health approach).
4	Freshwater ecosystems and connectivity barriers (e.g. dams)	Freshwater ecosystems are crucial for species conservation but are threatened by barriers to connectivity including but not limited to dams. These barriers may disrupt the migration of species that use freshwater ecosystems, including the European eel, sturgeons, river dolphins and Amazonian river fish, preventing them from reaching critical breeding and feeding grounds. Addressing these barriers and their downstream impacts on key habitats is essential for the survival of such species.

Topic No.	Topic	Background Information
5	Barriers to connectivity	Physical and anthropogenic barriers and obstacles, such as linear and other infrastructure, block free movement and can cause significant behavioural changes across migratory species, the impacts of which are particularly prevalent when occurring at critical points or bottlenecks along a migratory route. Furthermore, such barriers also have the potential to limit the ability of migratory species to adapt to changing climatic conditions. Threats caused by dams, roads, railways and other infrastructure, can be mitigated through avoidance, minimization and restoration, with avoidance being the most important and most cost-effective mechanism. Understanding and modelling sensitive areas and key migratory routes are critical steps in ensuring risks and potential impacts are identified at the planning stage of a development project before any infrastructure construction, and for ensuring migratory species considerations are integrated into spatial planning tools such as EIAs, and marine and land-use spatial planning.
6	Illegal and/or unsustainable take	Illegal and/or unsustainable taking for domestic use (and often international trade as well) is a threat to many CMS species. While multilateral environmental agreements such as CITES focus on international trade, domestic use and trade — including for subsistence, food, cultural or religious practices, fibre, curios, pest control and local sale — drive significant levels of pressure on CMS-listed species.
7	Multiple benefits of migratory species	Migratory species play a crucial role in maintaining healthy, well-functioning ecosystems, are essential for ecological integrity, and provide ecosystem services, support climate mitigation and adaptation, and bring benefits to people, including cultural, health and livelihood benefits to Indigenous Peoples and local communities.
8	Horizon scan	Horizon scan to identify threats, opportunities, and disruptors related to migratory species conservation. Artificial Intelligence can be utilised to compile and prioritise the horizon scan process. A pool of respondents to questions regarding issues on the horizon be diverse, considering geographic representation, expertise, and taxonomic coverage.

ANNEX 3

Table 1: List of potential species for case studies identified by the Scientific Council

Common name	Scientific name	IUCN Assessment			CMS App.	Comments / notes
		Red List status	Red List trend	Scope / date		
White-winged Duck	*Asarcornis scutulata*	CR	Decreasing	Global (2024)	II	
Siberian Sandplover	*Charadrius mongolus*	EN	Decreasing	Global (2023)	II	
Black Harrier	*Circus maurus*	EN	Decreasing	Global (2020)	II	
Javan Blue Flycatcher	*Cyornis banyumas*	CR	Decreasing	Global (2020)	II	Restricted to Indonesia
Tristan Albatross	*Diomedea dabbenena*	CR	Decreasing	Global (2018)	II	
Northern Royal Albatross	*Diomedea sanfordi*	EN	Decreasing	Global (2018)	II	
Whooping Crane	*Grus americana*	EN	Increasing	Global (2020)	II	Migrates between USA and Canada
Rufous-headed Robin	*Larvivora ruficeps*	EN	Decreasing	Global (2016)	II	
Scaly-sided Merganser	*Mergus squamatus*	EN	Decreasing	Global (2016)	II	
Silver Oriole	*Oriolus mellianus*	EN	Decreasing	Global (2016)	II	
Sooty Albatross	*Phoebetria fusca*	EN	Decreasing	Global (2018)	II	
Westland Petrel	*Procellaria westlandica*	EN	Unknown	Global (2018)	II	
African Penguin	*Spheniscus demersus*	CR	Decreasing	Global (2024)	II	
Bateleur	*Terathopius ecaudatus*	EN	Decreasing	Global (2020)	II	
Indian Yellow-nosed Albatross	*Thalassarche carteri*	EN	Decreasing	Global (2018)	II	
Atlantic Yellow-nosed Albatross	*Thalassarche chlororhynchos*	EN	Decreasing	Global (2018)	II	
Grey-headed Albatross	*Thalassarche chrysostoma*	EN	Decreasing	Global (2018)	II	
Mountain Gazelle	*Gazella gazella*	EN	Decreasing	Global (2016)	II	
African Savannah Elephant	*Loxodonta africana*	EN	Decreasing	Global (2020)	II	
African Wild Dog	*Lycaon pictus*	EN	Decreasing	Global (2012)	II	
Mongolian Saiga	*Saiga borealis*	EN	Decreasing	Global (2018)	II	
La Touche's Free-tailed Bat	*Tadarida latouchei*	EN	Decreasing	Global (2016)	II	Found in China, Lao PDR, Thailand, Viet Nam
Amazon River Dolphin	*Inia geoffrensis*	EN	Decreasing	Global (2018)	II	
Narrow-ridged Finless Porpoise	*Neophocaena asiaeorientalis*	EN	Decreasing	Global (2017)	II	Found in China, Japan, Korea
Tucuxi	*Sotalia fluviatilis*	EN	Decreasing	Global (2020)	II	
Indian Ocean Humpback Dolphin	*Sousa plumbea*	EN	Decreasing	Global (2022)	II	

Common name	Scientific name	IUCN Assessment			CMS App.	Comments / notes
		Red List status	Red List trend	Scope / date		
Baikal Sturgeon	*Acipenser baerii*	CR	Decreasing	Global (2019)	II	Most Range States are not Member State Parties
Lake Sturgeon	*Acipenser fulvescens*	EN	Unknown	Global (2019)	II	Found in USA and Canada
Russian Sturgeon	*Acipenser gueldenstaedtii*	CR	Decreasing	Global (2019)	II	
Green Sturgeon	*Acipenser medirostris*	EN	Unknown	Global (2019)	II	Found in USA, Canada and Mexico
Sakhalin Sturgeon	*Acipenser mikadoi*	CR	Decreasing	Global (2019)	II	Found in Russian Federation, Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Japan
Adriatic Sturgeon	*Acipenser naccarii*	CR	Increasing	Global & Europe (2019)	II	
Ship Sturgeon	*Acipenser nudiventris*	CR	Decreasing	Global (2019)	II	
Persian Sturgeon	*Acipenser persicus*	CR	Decreasing	Global (2019)	II	
Sterlet	*Acipenser ruthenus*	EN	Decreasing	Europe (2023)	II	
Amur Sturgeon	*Acipenser schrenckii*	CR	Decreasing	Global (2019)	II	Found in China and Russian Federation
Chinese Sturgeon	*Acipenser sinensis*	CR	Decreasing	Global (2019)	II	Restricted to China, extinct in Japan, Republic of Korea
Stellate Sturgeon	*Acipenser stellatus*	CR	Decreasing	Global (2019)	II	
Kaluga / Great Siberian Sturgeon	*Huso dauricus*	CR	Decreasing	Global (2019)	II	Found in China, Japan, Russian Federation
Great Sturgeon / Beluga	*Huso huso*	CR	Decreasing	Global (2019)	II	
Syr-Dar Shovelnose Sturgeon	*Pseudoscaphirhynchus fedtschenkoi*	CR	Decreasing	Global (2019)	II	
Little Shovelnose Sturgeon	*Pseudoscaphirhynchus hermanni*	CR	Decreasing	Global (2019)	II	
Amu Darya Shovelnose Sturgeon	*Pseudoscaphirhynchus kaufmanni*	CR	Decreasing	Global (2019)	II	
Slender-billed Curlew	*Numenius tenuirostris*	CR	Decreasing	Global (2018)	I/II	Declared globally extinct: see Buchanan et al. 2024. Ibis. 167(2): 357-370 (https://doi.org/10.1111/ibi.13368). Proposed in order to understand lessons learned, for the benefit of other shorebird species
Sperm Whale	*Physeter macrocephalus*	VU	Unknown	Global (2008)	I/II	
Shorebirds		NA	NA	NA	NA	Of the 16 shorebirds that were reclassified in the 2024-UCN Red List update, 14 have undergone genuine deteriorations since 1988 when the first comprehensive Red List assessments of birds were published. See: here
Deep-sea species		NA	NA	NA	NA	

Table 2: List of potential species for case studies which have been reviewed under other CMS workstreams and other relevant reports

Case Study (including the link, where available)	Taxonomic group	Common name	Scientific name	IUCN Red List status	IUCN Red List population trend	IUCN Assessment scope / date	CMS App.
Report: Climate change and migratory species: a review of impacts, conservation actions, indicators and ecosystem services							
Part 1 - Impacts of climate							
Red Knot	Birds	Red Knot	*Calidris canutus*	NT	Decreasing	Global (2024)	I/II
African savanna							
Polar Bear	Aquatic mammals	Polar Bear	*Ursus maritimus*	VU	Unknown	Global (2015)	II
Loggerhead Turtle	Reptiles	Loggerhead Turtle	*Caretta caretta*	VU	Decreasing	Global (2015)	I/II
Mediterranean wetlands							
Storms and cyclone							
Part 3 - Migratory species and their role in ecosystems							
Seabirds							
Vultures							
Saiga Antelope	Terrestrial mammals	Saiga	*Saiga tatarica*	NT	Increasing	Global (2023)	II
Whales							
Case studies developed for expert workshop on migratory species and climate change held in February 2025							
Bats foraging techniques enhance forest ecosystem services and aid in plant survival							
Dugong grazing aids and seagrass carbon capture and resilience	Aquatic mammals	Dugong	*Dugong dugon*	VU	Decreasing	Global (2015)	II
Flamingo feeding behaviours aid in wetland nutrient cycling and carbon capture							
Eurasian Lynx as keystone predator supporting forest ecosystem services	Terrestrial mammals	Eurasian Lynx	*Lynx lynx*	LC	Stable	Global (2014)	I/II
Monarch Butterflies and other invertebrates aid in alpine meadow health		Monarch Butterfly	*Danaus plexippus*	VU	Decreasing	Global (2023)	II
Marine Turtle feeding behaviours							
Additional case studies in development under the Working Group on Climate Change							
Saiga antelope and barriers to their migration		Saiga see above					

Case Study (including the link, where available)	Taxonomic group	Common name	Scientific name	IUCN Red List status	IUCN Red List population trend	IUCN Assessment scope / date	CMS App.
Dams as barriers to migration in Southeast Asia							
Central Asian Mammals and Climate Adaptation (CAMCA) Project							
Argali Sheep	Terrestrial mammals	Argali Sheep	*Ovis ammon*	NT	Decreasing[1]	Global (2020)	II
Bukhara Deer	Terrestrial mammals	Bukhara Deer	*Cervus elaphus yarkandensis*	LC	Increasing	Global (2017)	I, II
Snow Leopard	Terrestrial mammals	Snow Leopard	*Uncia uncia*	VU	Decreasing	Global (2016)	I
Case studies in development under the One Health Working Group							
WildHealthNet: Wildlife Health Surveillance							
Infectious disease in apes							
Bracken Cave Preserve and Mexican Free-Tailed Bats		Mexican Free-tailed Bat	*Tadarida brasiliensis*	LC	Stable	Global (2015)	I
Lead ammunition and migratory birds							
Pollution monitoring in marine mammals							
Rabies vaccination in Africa							
Pharmaceutical pollution and vultures							
Highly pathogenic avian influenza							
Spotlights on highly threatened groups of sharks, rays and chimaeras							
IUCN SSC Shark Specialist Group report *The global status of sharks, rays, and chimaeras* (specifically chapter 10)							
Angel sharks							
Eagle rays							
Gulper sharks							
Hammerheads							

[1] However, the *Overview Report on the Implementation of the International Single Species Action Plan for the Conservation of the Argali (2014-2024)* suggests that, as of 2024, the global Argali population is stable or increasing.

Case Study (including the link, where available)	Taxonomic group	Common name	Scientific name	IUCN Red List status	IUCN Red List population trend	IUCN Assessment scope / date	CMS App.
Longnosed skates							
Pelagic sharks and rays							
Planktivorous sharks and rays							
Rhino rays							
River jewels							
Tropical stingrays							
Walking (epaulette) sharks							
Weasel sharks							

ANNEX 4

POSSIBLE CONTENT AND FUNCTIONALITIES OF AN ONLINE CMS DATA DASHBOARD

Paragraph 4 of Resolution 14.4 "requests the CMS Secretariat, subject to the availability of resources, to develop and maintain an online data dashboard to compile key, high-level statistics on CMS-listed and other migratory species and their habitats to inform the review of the conservation status of migratory species and to support the monitoring of the implementation of the Convention".

The dashboard could bring together up-to-date information on the importance of migratory species, their current conservation status, and the threats they face, in one easily accessible location (see Table 1). The dashboard would improve CMS Parties' access to up-to-date data that is relevant to migratory species conservation. By streamlining the analysis and presentation of this information, the tool would enhance Parties' capacity to implement the Convention.

The dashboard should utilize global biodiversity datasets maintained by several different organizations, such as the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, the IUCN Green Status of Species, and the World Database of Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs).

While the primary target audience for the online data dashboard would be CMS Parties, other CMS stakeholders, such as conservation NGOs, should be considered as a secondary audience. The dashboard would be a visually appealing public communications tool, providing an introduction to key issues in migratory species conservation.

An initial scoping phase, including a costing of options, would be a key prerequisite towards building the dashboard and for developing a proper understanding of the technical requirements and constraints for building, maintaining and updating the tool using external data sources. The scoping phase would involve consultation with a subset of CMS Parties to establish their key priorities, helping to ensure that the tool meets real-world needs as effectively as possible. Consultation and engagement with relevant data providers would also be an important part of the dashboard design and development process.

While the exact features included in the dashboard would be determined during the initial scoping phase, content that could potentially be included is set out in the table below to provide a starting point for consideration. The proposed content shown in the table[2] represents a core set of data and indicators, selected based on the key data visualizations included in the *State of the World's Migratory Species*, existing CMS priority indicators and the presence of clear links to the Samarkand Strategic Plan for Migratory Species 2024-2032.

[2] The datasets and indicators shown in the table represent an indicative list; the feasibility of including these in the dashboard and having them fully automated (to allow for real-time data) would need to be explored with the relevant data providers during the scoping phase.

Table 1: Indicative list of key Dashboard components

Dashboard section	Proposed focus of narrative text / data to be included	Key data source(s) (provisional)
The importance of migratory species	Visual summary showcasing the importance of migratory species, including their amazing journeys, their roles within ecosystems, and their importance to human societies across the world.	Content to be developed using insights from CMS publications/reports and the wider scientific literature.
Introduction to CMS – basic information on the Convention	*Narrative text*: To highlight the importance of global cooperation as a solution to the distinctive challenges these species face. • *Data component* 1 (*relevant to SPMS Target 6.3*): graphic showing the number of CMS Parties. • *Data component* 2: number of species listed on the CMS Appendices.	Species+, CMS website
Conservation status of migratory species	• *Data component 1 (relevant to SPMS Target 1.3):* interactive graphic showing the number of globally threatened CMS-listed and other migratory species, overall and by Appendix and by taxonomic group. • *Data component 2 (relevant to SPMS Target 1.3):* trends in Red List Index (indicating levels of extinction risk) for CMS-listed and other migratory species, overall and by taxonomic group where possible (not all data subsets may be available). • *Data component 3 (relevant to SPMS Target 1.3):* interactive graphic showing the number (and proportion) of CMS-listed species that have increasing, stable, decreasing and unknown population trends. • *Data component 4 (relevant to SPMS Target 1.1):* Proportion of globally threatened or Near Threatened migratory species that are listed on the CMS Appendices, overall and by taxonomic group.	IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, IUCN Green List of Species, or national Red Lists of threatened species, when available
Area-based conservation for migratory species	• Data component 1 (identification of key habitats for migratory species, relevant to SPMS Target 2.1): high-level statistics on the number of Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs) and other important habitats, such as Important Marine Mammal Areas (IMMAs), Important Shark and Ray Areas (ISRAs) and the List of internationally important sites for migratory birds of prey in Africa and Eurasia, identified for CMS-listed and/or all migratory species, overall and by environment (marine vs. terrestrial), Appendix, region, country and taxonomic group; combined with an interactive graphic showing the proportion of CMS-listed and/or all migratory species for which at least one key site has been identified. • Data component 2 (protection status of important habitats for CMS-listed species, relevant to SPMS Target 2.2): trends in the proportion of the area covered by KBAs (and other taxon-specific site-based approaches, such as IMMAs, ISRAs) that has been included within protected and conserved areas, overall and by environment (marine vs. terrestrial), Appendix, region, country and taxonomic group.	World Database of Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs) World Database on Protected Areas (WDPA) Important Marine Mammal Areas (IMMAs) Important Shark and Ray Areas (ISRAs) Important Marine Turtle Areas (IMTAs)
Threats affecting migratory species	• *Data component 1 (relevant to SPMS Goal 3)*: interactive graphic showing the number of threats affecting CMS-listed and/or all migratory species, by Appendix, taxonomic group and threat status (globally threatened vs. not globally threatened).	IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, CMS National Reports