THE IUCN SSC ASIAN SONGBIRD TRADE SPECIALIST GROUP

WORKPLAN 2025-2033

Singapore 2026

IUCN SSC Species Survival Commission

Asian Songbird Trade SG

Mandai NATURE

The IUCN SSC Asian Songbird Trade Specialist Group: Workplan 2025-2033

Compiled by Jessica G.H. Lee, Serene C.L. Chng, Sofiya Shukhova and David Jeggo.

Published by the IUCN SSC Asian Songbird Trade Specialist Group (IUCN SSC ASTSG).

A collaboration between the IUCN SSC ASTSG, Yayasan Planet Indonesia, Mandai Nature and the IUCN SSC Conservation Planning Specialist Group.

Recommended citation: Lee, J.G.H., Chng, S.C.L., Shukhova, S. and Jeggo, D. (Comp.) (2026). *The IUCN SSC Asian Songbird Trade Specialist Group: Workplan 2025-2033.* The IUCN SSC Asian Songbird Trade Specialist Group (IUCN SSC ASTSG), Singapore.

Acknowledgements: *The in-person meeting in Yogyakarta and writing of this document were made possible through the generous support of Mandai Nature. The IUCN SSC ASTSG also thanks Atma Jaya Universitas, IUCN SSC Indonesia Species Specialist Group (IdSSG) and Yayasan Planet Indonesia for hosting and helping to organise the in-person meeting. We would like to thank all participants for their input into the contents of the proceedings and strategy, and all who have read and commented on drafts of this document. This report would not be possible without the voluntary help of these members of the IUCN SSC ASTSG.*

For further information about this strategy and its implementation, please email us at asiansongbirdtradesg@gmail.com

Cover photo: Javan Heleia by Panji G. Akbar

Contents

List of Acronyms

BKSDA - Balai Konservasi Sumber Daya Alam / Natural Resources Conservation Agency

BRIN - Badan Riset dan Inovasi Nasional / National Research and Innovation Agency

CCBC - Cikananga Conservation Breeding Centre

CITES - Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora

CPSG - IUCN SSC Conservation Planning Specialist Group

EAZA - European Association of Zoos and Aquaria

IdSSG - IUCN SSC Indonesia Species Specialist Group

IUCN SSC ASTSG - The International Union for Conservation of Nature Species Survival Commission Asian Songbird Trade Specialist Group

KBA - Key Biodiversity Area

NGO - Non-government Organisation

NParks - National Parks Board

NRES - Kementerian Sumber Asli dan Kelestarian Alam / Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Sustainability

PHVA - Population and Habitat Viability Analysis

PVA - Population Viability Analysis

SEA - Southeast Asia

SiTDB - Songbirds in Trade Database

VRMA - Village Resources Management Agreement

Yellow-vented Bulbul by Joylynn Goh / Unsplash

Foreword

by the IUCN SSC ASTSG Chair, David Jeggo

In September 2015, a group of concerned individuals gathered at the Jurong Bird Park in Singapore to take part in the first Songbird Crisis Summit. This was brought about by the growing realisation that the unsustainable trapping to supply the demands of the caged bird trade was pushing an increasing number of songbirds towards extinction and that urgent attention was required if this threat was to be averted. The Summit served as a wakeup call to what was then a little known threat to so many songbirds. The knowledge that the Bali Myna was threatened was plain to see for some time, but that this same issue was now affecting the survival of so many songbirds was only then coming to light.

The first strategy document was published as an outcome of the Summit, including a recommendation that an IUCN SSC Specialist Group should be formed to address this ongoing trade, and in 2017, the IUCN SSC Asian Songbird Trade Specialist Group (IUCN SSC ASTSG) gained approval and came into being.

Southeast Asia has a remarkably rich avifauna with high levels of endemism and while certainly not confined to Indonesia, it was here that the effect of trade was most acute, particularly within the island of Java where the greatest loss of songbird diversity is most imminent. During the ensuing eight years, the IUCN SSC ASTSG has made major advances in our knowledge of the issues involved and has greatly expanded our understanding of the trade, what drives it and the effects it has on so many songbird species. Research being conducted now yields all-important data to provide evidence and suggest solutions. These need to address both ends of the spectrum, at one preventing the imminent extinction of those taxa most at risk and at the other finding in the longer term, measures that can bring an end to the unsustainable nature of this trapping to supply the demand for caged songbirds.

The themes of the IUCN SSC ASTSG's subgroups, Field Research; Genetics; Trade Regulation, Legislation and Enforcement; Conservation Breeding and Translocation; Community Engagement, all are still appropriate to address the issue but the IUCN SSC ASTSG needs and will embark on a more holistic and collaborative approach where elements from several of these subgroups combine to tackle specific projects. This inclusive approach will also extend to involving others working in connected areas, be they geographic, i.e. within a protected area, or subject-based.

This workplan sets out what the IUCN SSC ASTSG intends to achieve in its next eight years of activity. Perhaps an ambitious programme but one that is required if the diversity of the region's songbirds is not to be further impoverished. And one, given the great strides that the IUCN SSC ASTSG has made over the past eight years, that gives optimism that it is achievable.

Straw-headed Bulbul by Hongbin / Unsplash

Introduction to the IUCN SSC ASTSG

The IUCN SSC ASTSG was formed in 2017 following the first Asian Songbird Trade Crisis Summit held at the Jurong Bird Park in Singapore in 2015, and the publication of the ''Conservation Strategy for the Southeast Asian Songbirds in Trade". At the time of writing this workplan, the group includes 133 members from around the world representing academia, governments, international and local NGOs and conservation breeding facilities, all dedicated to addressing the illegal and unsustainable trade of Asian songbirds.

The IUCN SSC ASTSG operates as a specialist group under the IUCN Species Survival Commission and has a core group, consisting of the Chair, Vice-Chairs and Coordinators, who facilitate communication and support the members' work. This structure of the group creates a forum for members to come together, share knowledge, coordinate and plan efforts relevant to addressing the Asian songbird crisis.

Similar to other IUCN SSC specialist groups, the IUCN SSC ASTSG uses a data-driven, evidence-based approach to develop recommendations and guidance for conservation actions. Although various conservation interventions are conducted by members and their organisations, the group's main role is to coordinate and augment such conservation efforts, including building capacity, providing guidance, assisting with action planning, connecting with relevant partners and stakeholders, and keeping Asian songbird conservation on the agenda.

The IUCN SSC ASTSG is broadly organised as five subgroups reflecting the main themes of work: Field Research; Genetics; Trade Regulation, Legislation and Enforcement; Conservation Breeding and Translocation; Community Engagement. This intends to consolidate, coordinate and leverage expertise in these areas. Recognising that the work is often multidisciplinary in nature, we emphasise cross-cutting elements and linkages across subgroups, to achieve holistic approaches along the supply chain. The current titles and scopes of each subgroup have evolved from the previously established subgroups, the descriptions and achievements of which can be found in the "IUCN SSC ASTSG: A Brief Report On Its First Four Years: 2017-2020".

The IUCN SSC ASTSG in-person meeting public seminar, 2024

IUCN SSC ASTSG In-person Meeting 2024

The IUCN SSC ASTSG gathered for an in-person meeting in Yogyakarta, Indonesia in June 2024. The event was conducted in English and Indonesian for more inclusive participation. It was hosted by Universitas Atma Jaya, with support from Mandai Nature, Yayasan Planet Indonesia, the IUCN SSC Indonesia Species Specialist Group (IdSSG) and the IUCN SSC Conservation Planning Specialist Group (SCPSG).

A full-day public seminar was held on June 21, 2024. This attracted over 110 participants, including government representatives from Indonesia, Singapore, and Malaysia, specialist group members, and members of the public. The seminar aimed to engage a wider audience by showcasing songbird conservation efforts by specialist group members across Indonesia and the Southeast Asian region. In addition to nine presentations and two panel discussions, there were photo exhibitions (refer to Appendix II for the full agenda).

On June 22-24, 2024, a multi-disciplinary group of 61 IUCN SSC ASTSG members from 36 organisations, ranging from government agencies, non-governmental organisations, universities and conservation breeding centres, participated in a three-day workshop. Observers from government agencies of Indonesia (BRIN, BKSDA), Malaysia (NRES) and Singapore (NParks) were also present as important stakeholders. The CPSG, which specialises in the delivery of science-based, participatory planning processes, was engaged to provide support with workshop design and to act as a neutral facilitator for the group.

On the first day of the workshop, the Vice-Chairs of each subgroup presented on past and ongoing initiatives to set the scene on what members have achieved since the inception of the specialist group. Participants were then introduced to CPSG's planning approach and workshop process. Members' responses to a pre-workshop questionnaire on the relevance of priority areas of work from the last workplan was presented to kickstart the discussion.

Over the course of the three days, participants then worked collaboratively in groups to:

- Review and update the group's **mission and vision**;
- Review and define the **subgroups' titles and scope** to address trade-related issues threatening songbirds;
- Develop **objectives** aimed at addressing these issues;
- Identify **actions** to be taken in pursuit of these objectives over the next 8 years.

Their action plans for the next eight years developed based on the workshop's results are presented in this document. Details of the workshop programme are provided in Appendix II.

The IUCN SSC ASTSG in-person meeting, 2024

Vision and Mission Statement

VISION

(A world where) trade no longer threatens the survival of genetically and demographically viable wild songbird populations in Asia

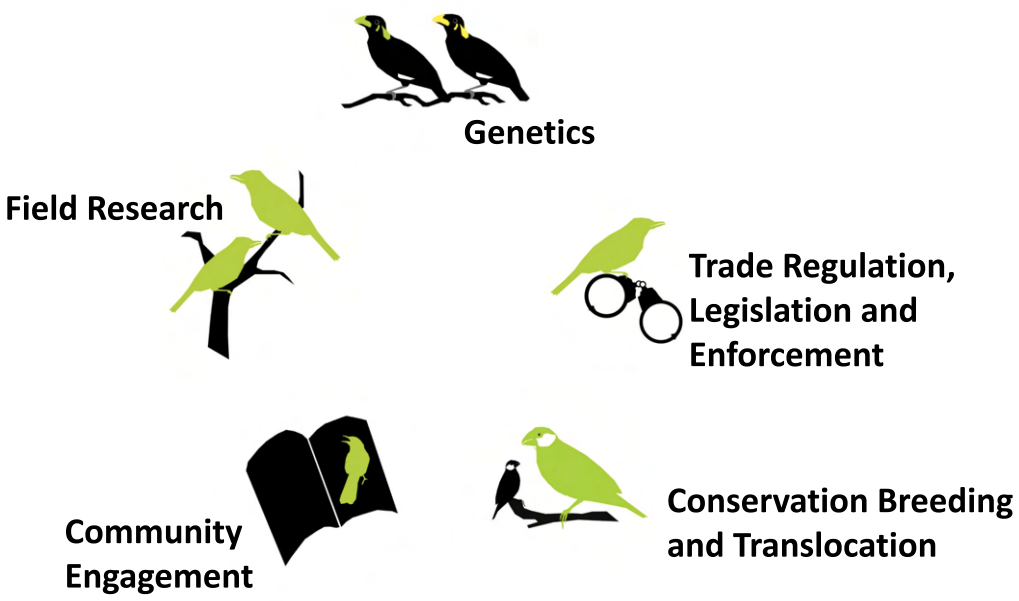
MISSION

We achieve this by:

1. Ensuring that any trade in songbirds is legal and sustainable;
2. Educating and outreach at all levels influencing the songbird trade;
3. Advocating for an appropriate and properly enforced legislative and regulatory framework;
4. Securing stable and genetically viable wild populations;
5. Ensuring that decisions and interventions are always evidence-based, using the best available scientific information and following best practices.

IUCN SSC ASTSG STRUCTURE

The IUCN SSC ASTSG has five main identified thematic subgroups.



Red-whiskered Bulbul by Hongbin / Unsplash

ACTION PLANS

During the 2024 IUCN SSC ASTSG in-person meeting held at Atma Jaya Universitas in Yogyakarta, Indonesia, members reassessed the relevance and objectives of each subgroup. Their action plans for the next eight years, as well as overarching objectives, are provided in this document.

The purpose of planning is to ensure that conservation action is more effective by basing it on defined and achievable objectives, incorporation of multiple perspectives and consensus amongst stakeholders involved in the process. As such, input into the action plans for each subgroup consists of observations from members physically present at the workshop, as well as via virtual consultation.

To align the conservation strategy with the IUCN Species Strategic Plan, and in preparation for the next two quadrennia, we have developed actions (targets) for each of the five subgroups that are in line with the Species Conservation Cycle of: Assess, Plan, Act, Network and Communicate.

This document is intended for use by:

- workshop participants, as a record of the actions, initiatives and collaborations discussed;
- government agencies, to help guide and inform the development of national action plans and initiatives;
- non-governmental conservation organisations and community groups, to guide and inform their priorities and workplans;
- donor organisations, to guide priority actions for funding support;
- the IUCN SSC ASTSG, to help in tracking and supporting progress with the directions and priorities agreed.

The Field Research subgroup discussion at the IUCN SSC ASTSG in-person meeting, 2024.

Field Research

Definition and objectives

The songbird trade is characterised by high levels of dynamism, with demand and trade for a given species exhibiting a propensity to increase rapidly. For a considerable number of traded songbirds, our understanding of their biological characteristics, distribution, and role within the wider ecological context remains limited. Field research is a crucial element in informing targeted conservation action.

The subgroup focuses on conducting field research, sharing knowledge and building capacity to collect high-quality data on wild songbird populations, translating this into management recommendations to inform interventions across the other subgroups.

Achievements from previous workplan

Comprehensive field surveys to identify songbird strongholds were conducted in Java's mountains by Burung Indonesia, the BirdLife partner in Indonesia, in partnership with Manchester Metropolitan University. The study shed new light on the importance of Java's central mountains for songbird conservation. Field research on Gunung Slamet, an isolated volcano in central Java, identified at least 99 bird species of which 13 are globally threatened. Java's central mountains represent strongholds for many threatened species, including songbirds, thus reinforcing the importance of prioritising the region for conservation and the development of new protected areas.

Little Pied Flycatcher by Ridha Junaid

The Field Research subgroup has the following objectives for the next eight years:

1) To research and monitor wild and translocated songbird populations
Document songbird population baselines and trends to inform global and national conservation prioritisation efforts. Improve our understanding of ecological factors that may limit reintroduction efforts, including the impact of native and non-native species.

2) To assess and evaluate socio-ecological limiting factors at important sites for songbirds
Understand the intensity and trends of trapping for the trade, as well as identify limiting socio-ecological factors (e.g. habitat loss and climate change) to inform site management and translocation efforts. Research to assess potential emerging threats and inform conservation efforts, in response to data from on-ground management efforts.

3) To provide practical recommendations for sustainable management of important sites and songbird populations
Publish concrete recommendations based on field research to guide on-the-ground stakeholders, namely governments and local NGOs, in supporting conservation efforts.

4) To build capacity and effectiveness in field research for songbird conservation
Assess the needs of songbird field researchers in Southeast Asia and develop training modules to enhance their capacity and expand the network of researchers, including that of members of local communities involved in data collection. Improve the quality and standardise the collection of data to increase the reliability and value of research outputs for the management of natural resources. Enhance communication skills to better convey scientific information to non-technical audiences in an accessible and effective manner.

Action Plan

Objective: 1. To research and monitor wild and translocated songbird populations

Target	Indicator	Stakeholders	Links to other subgroups
Collect, analyse and publish information on songbird populations to support global red-listing and national protection and prioritisation.	Number of materials published; number of species assessments that use the published information.	Government agencies, academic institutions, Red List authorities, NGOs, field researchers.	Trade Regulation, Legislation and Enforcement; Community Engagement
Produce population baseline data for songbird species to allow for long-term monitoring.	Number of species with recent baseline data.	Government agencies, academic institutions, NGOs, citizen science platforms, local communities.	Community Engagement
Investigate effects of native and non-native species on songbird translocation and recovery.	Number of areas and species assessed.	Government agencies, academic institutions, NGOs, citizen science platforms, local communities.	Genetics; Trade Regulation, Legislation and Enforcement

Objective: 2. To assess and evaluate socio-ecological limiting factors at important sites for songbirds

Target	Indicator	Stakeholders	Links to other subgroups
Evaluate the suitability of habitat at important sites.	Number of suitable habitats evaluated.	Government agencies, academic institutions, protected area managers, local communities, NGOs.	Community Engagement; Conservation Breeding and Translocation
Quantify the intensity of legal and illegal songbird harvesting in important sites.	Number of assessed species and sites.	Government agencies, academic institutions, local communities, bird trappers, bird keepers, NGOs.	Trade Regulation, Legislation and Enforcement; Community Engagement
Assess how wild songbird populations are additionally affected by non-poaching related threats (e.g., encroachment, climate change) as needed by site managers.	Additional threats understood.	Government agencies, academic institutions, protected area managers, local communities, NGOs.	Trade Regulation, Legislation and Enforcement; Community Engagement

Objective: 3. To provide practical recommendations for sustainable management of important sites and songbird populations

Target	Indicator	Stakeholders	Links to other subgroups
Develop site management recommendations for songbirds to facilitate conservation planning by stakeholders.	Number of recommendations on site management for songbirds received by stakeholders.	Government agencies, academic institutions, local communities, protected area managers, NGOs.	Community Engagement; Trade Regulation, Legislation and Enforcement
Design pilot studies to trial solutions for the management of key sites for songbird recovery.	Number of pilot studies designed.	Government agencies, academic institutions, local communities, NGOs.	Community Engagement

Objective: 4. To build capacity and effectiveness in field research for songbird conservation

Target	Indicator	Stakeholders	Links to other subgroups
Assess existing gaps in field research.	Number of priority gaps identified.	Government agencies, academic institutions, local NGOs, communities.	Community Engagement
Develop methodology, training and guidelines in regional languages based on identified gaps to improve quality of scientific data collection.	Number of individuals receiving training and guides; number of languages.	Government agencies, academic institutions, local NGOs, communities.	Community Engagement

Promote and encourage publications with Southeast Asian lead authors.	Number of published papers with Southeast Asian lead authors.	Government agencies, academic institutions, local NGOs, communities.	Community Engagement; Genetics
Build capacity to communicate results of field studies to non-technical audiences.	Number of training and participants involved.	Government agencies, academic institutions, local NGOs, communities.	Community Engagement

Ruby-throated Bulbul by Panji G. Akbar

The Genetics subgroup discussion at the IUCN SSC ASTSG in-person meeting, 2024

Genetics

Definition and objectives

The field of conservation is increasingly dependent on an in-depth comprehension of genetic information. For instance, genetic data can facilitate taxonomic delineation of cryptic taxa, thereby aiding in the definition of conservation units. Additionally, such data can inform the selection of individuals for breeding or translocation, thereby promoting genetic diversity, minimising inbreeding, and reducing the likelihood of introgression of alleles from other species. Finally, genetic information can be useful to identify the origin of seized taxa illegally trapped from natural habitats. As such, genetic work is of fundamental importance for tackling the Asian songbird crisis.

The subgroup focuses on conducting genetic research and updating songbird taxonomy to identify relevant conservation units, with the aim of informing and guiding conservation interventions including *in situ* management, conservation breeding and translocations.

Achievements from previous workplan

Approximately 25 studies were published by members of the Genetics subgroup over the last seven years that have contributed essential information to Asian songbird conservation. For example, using genomes from historic DNA, our subgroup unveiled unexpected hidden diversity in the shamas (genus Copsychus), which are among the most traded songbirds. The study led to several ongoing field expeditions to small Indonesian islands to search for potentially lost taxa. Moreover, our results led to the initiation of a conservation breeding programme of the Kangean Shama (Copsychus nigricauda) at the Taman Safari Prigen Conservation Breeding Ark on Java.

The Genetics subgroup has the following objectives for the next eight years:

1) To identify genetically distinct lineages deserving of protection as separate conservation units
Identify and delimit genetically distinct lineages to define the units for conservation actions. This could involve genomic analysis of a whole species complex, and testing individual samples or individuals and comparing them to existing taxonomic units.

2) To provide guidance for *ex situ* conservation breeding and translocation programmes to avoid inbreeding and/or hybridisation, and to maximise genetic diversity
Support *ex situ* conservation breeding and translocation programmes for Asian songbirds by providing genetics-based breeding guidance through consultations or genetic testing, and by increasing in-country genetic research capacity, to reduce the risk of inbreeding and/or unwanted hybridisation and to maximise genetic diversity.

3) To assess population genetic diversity and connectivity of wild and translocated songbird populations
Inform and set priorities for *in situ* conservation areas and populations by providing the foundation for deciding if, for example, conservation translocations should be recommended to increase wild population genetic diversity.

4) To provide genetic evidence to guide authorities with songbird confiscations and releases
Assist to narrow down provenance of seized birds and advise on appropriate release sites for translocation.

Action Plan

Objective: 1. To identify genetically distinct lineages deserving of protection as separate conservation units

Target	Indicator	Stakeholders	Links to other subgroups
Identify priority candidates for conservation unit assessment.	Taxon list for genetic enquiry.	Conservation breeding centers, *in situ* conservationists, government agencies.	Trade Regulation, Legislation and Enforcement; Conservation Breeding and Translocation; Field Research
Conduct research to genetically verify new conservation units of importance.	Number of species complexes tested.	Academic institutions, conservation breeding centers, *in situ* conservationists.	Trade Regulation, Legislation and Enforcement; Conservation Breeding and Translocation; Field Research

Objective: 2. To provide guidance for *ex situ* conservation breeding and translocation programmes to avoid inbreeding and/or hybridization, and to maximise genetic diversity

Target	Indicator	Stakeholders	Links to other subgroups
Increase genomic research capacity.	Number of laboratories conducting relevant research.	Local scientific institutions, conservation breeding centers, zoos, government agencies.	Conservation Breeding and Translocation
Provide genetics-based breeding guidance.	Number of breeding programmes receiving genetic guidance.	Conservation breeding centers, zoos.	Conservation Breeding and Translocation

Objective: 3. To assess population genetic diversity and connectivity of wild and translocated songbird populations

Target	Indicator	Stakeholders	Links to other subgroups
Assess population genetic diversity and connectivity of wild and translocated populations.	Number of species assessed.	Conservation breeding centers, *in situ* conservationists.	Conservation Breeding and Translocation; Field Research

Objective: 4. To provide genetic evidence to guide authorities with songbird confiscations and releases

Target	Indicator	Stakeholders	Links to other subgroups
Develop protocols for genetic characterisation of captive-bred versus wild-caught songbird individuals.	Number of protocols generated.	Government agencies, academic institutions.	Trade Regulation, Legislation and Enforcement
Identify the genetic, taxonomic and geographic origin and recommend appropriate release sites of confiscated and commercially bred songbirds.	Number of recommendations made.	Government agencies, commercial breeders.	Trade Regulation, Legislation and Enforcement; Conservation Breeding and Translocation

photo by Afif Ramdhasuma / Unsplash

The Trade subgroup discussion at the IUCN SSC ASTSG in-person meeting, 2024

Trade Regulation, Legislation and Enforcement

Definition and objectives

Strong national and international regulation and legislation, and effective enforcement efforts are important to deter key actors in the illegal and unsustainable songbird trade. Therefore, support for stakeholders working actively in the region on trade regulation, legislation and enforcement through practical networking and developing capacity towards tangible solutions is important.

This subgroup focuses on collecting and analysing trade data, using findings to improve regulatory frameworks, empower enforcement activities and criminal justice systems, as well as providing advice regarding the management of confiscated birds.

Achievements from previous workplan

One of the subgroup's achievements from the past four years is putting songbirds on the CITES agenda at CoP19. The IUCN SSC ASTSG members, the Singapore and Malaysian governments, and other partners proposed the Appendix II listing of the White-rumped Shama and uplisting of Straw-headed Bulbul to Appendix I, both of which were successfully adopted. This improves international protection for both species. Two songbird-focused side events further raised the profile of the issue, including introducing the Songbird Species Knowledge Index, which drew heavily from the open access Songbirds in Trade Database (SiTDB) established by members of the subgroup. Together, these efforts underscore the role of rigorous data and international cooperation in driving policy change for threatened taxa.

CITES Technical Workshop On Songbird Trade And Conservation Management, 2023

The Trade regulation, legislation and enforcement subgroup has the following objectives for the next eight years:

1) To promote the collection of trade data on priority taxa and monitor development in trade dynamics for other taxa

Coordinate ongoing efforts and encourage new research to monitor songbird trade through capacity building and sharing knowledge, to ensure a solid evidence base to guide further interventions.

2) To advocate for adequate national and international legal and regulatory frameworks to protect songbirds

Ensure that legislative and regulatory frameworks around the trapping, trade, use and commercial breeding of songbirds adequately protect threatened songbirds at national and international levels. This includes enacting, implementing, and enforcing appropriate laws and regulations.

3) To empower and advise enforcement activities and criminal justice systems

Increase the barriers for songbird poachers and traffickers by improving and increasing successful investigation, enforcement and prosecutions, through providing actionable information, species identification support and capacity building for law enforcement agencies.

Action Plan

Objective: 1. To promote the collection of trade data on priority taxa and monitor development in trade dynamics for other taxa

Target	Indicator	Stakeholders	Links to other subgroups
Identify relevant organisations and stakeholders that monitor markets both physical and online.	Number of stakeholders identified.	Other IUCN SSC specialist groups, government agencies, NGOs, academic institutions, citizen science platforms.	Community Engagement
Encourage organisations / individuals and build capacity to collect high quality trade data.	Number of organisations / individuals engaged (masterlist of communicated organisations and individuals); number of organisations / individuals trained; number of successful market monitoring efforts.	Other IUCN SSC specialist groups, government agencies, NGOs, academic institutions, citizen science platforms.	Community Engagement; Field Research
Assist and encourage dissemination of trade data and analyses.	Number of publications; number of webinars; number of press releases; number of updates on the IUCN SSC ASTSG website / newsletter.	Other IUCN SSC specialist groups, government agencies, NGOs, academic institutions, citizen science platforms	NA

Objective: 2. To advocate for adequate national and international legal and regulatory frameworks to protect songbirds

Target	Indicator	Stakeholders	Links to other subgroups
Assess existing regulations for songbird competitions and identify gaps in current legislation.	Number of priority countries for which the existing regulations for songbird competitions have been assessed; number of identified gaps.	Competition organisers, legal experts.	Community engagement
Advocate for adequate regulation of songbird competitions ensuring appropriate regulations are enacted, implemented, and enforced.	Number of engaged stakeholders; number of songbird competition-related regulations improved and implemented.	Government agencies, competition organisers, NGOs, advocacy groups, commercial breeders, hobbyist groups and influencers, veterinary authorities.	Community engagement
Support the proposal of appropriate species listings and CITES decisions, for songbirds impacted by international trade.	Number of CITES Parties engaged on songbird trade issues; number of CITES proposals submitted for songbird listings in any appendix; number of publications presenting evidence of international trade threatening songbirds, which are used towards CITES listing proposals and decisions.	CITES Parties and Secretariat, NGOs.	Field Research; Community Engagement
Assess national wildlife trade laws and regulation for songbirds threatened by trade.	Number of existing national regulations assessed; number of identified gaps in national regulations.	Government agencies, NGOs, legal and policy experts.	Field Research; Community Engagement
Advocate for adequate national protection and regulation for songbirds threatened by trade ensuring that appropriate regulations are enacted, implemented and enforced.	Number of stakeholders approached and engaged.	Government agencies, NGOs, advocacy groups, commercial breeders, influencers.	Field Research; Community Engagement
Assess existing regulations for commercial songbird breeding and identify gaps in current legislation.	Number of priority countries for which the existing regulations for commercial songbird breeding have been assessed; number of identified gaps in the current legislation.	Government agencies, legal and policy experts, NGOs, advocacy groups, commercial breeders, influencers.	Community Engagement; Conservation Breeding and Translocation
Advocate for adequate regulation of commercial songbird breeding ensuring that appropriate regulations are enacted, implemented and enforced.	Number of stakeholders approached and engaged.	Government agencies, NGOs, advocacy groups, commercial breeders, influencers.	Community Engagement; Conservation Breeding and Translocation

Objective: **3. To empower and advise enforcement activities and criminal justice systems**

Target	Indicator	Stakeholders	Links to other subgroups
Encourage effective use of existing legislation to prosecute wildlife crimes related to songbirds, for both protected and unprotected species.	Number of stakeholders engaged; number of recommendations made to authorities; number of successful convictions.	Law enforcement agencies, prosecutors, judiciary, national park authorities, NGOs.	Community Engagement
Provide actionable information to support law enforcement.	Number of investigation reports shared with law enforcement by members.	Law enforcement agencies, prosecutors, judiciary, national park authorities, NGOs.	Community Engagement
Assist with and build capacity for species identification among enforcement agencies.	Establishment of workable and secure communication platform; number of people receiving species identification guidance and training.	Law enforcement agencies, prosecutors, judiciary, national park authorities.	Community Engagement; Genetics
Support post-confiscation management of confiscated songbirds through providing advice regarding the handling and husbandry around confiscated birds.	Identification platform established; networking agreements set up with experts in regional zoo associations; developed and shared emergency husbandry protocols; links to SiTDB established.	Rescue centers, zoo associations, NGOs, veterinarians, law enforcement agencies.	Conservation Breeding and Translocation; Genetics; Field Research

Javan Green Magpie by Jonathan Beilby

The Conservation Breeding and Translocation subgroup discussion at the IUCN SSC ASTSG in-person meeting, 2024

Conservation Breeding and Translocation

Definition and objectives

Establishing genetically and demographically viable insurance populations helps ensure the continued survival of the most threatened taxa. The One Plan Approach to conservation is a holistic approach as it integrates the management of *in situ* (wild), and *ex situ* populations under human care.

The subgroup focuses on prioritising taxa for *ex situ* conservation breeding programmes and facilitating collaborative networks for *ex situ* conservation. Through information sharing and promoting best practices, the subgroup aims to support conservation translocations as part of holistic taxa recovery plans.

Achievements from previous workplan

Substantial progress has been made in the development and continued growth of four dedicated conservation breeding centres across Indonesia, each established with the goal of creating robust ex situ insurance populations for highly threatened songbird taxa. These now collectively house 25 conservation breeding priority taxa from the IUCN SSC ASTSG Tier 1 list. Their growth reflects a strategic response to the urgent need for safeguarding species at immediate risk of extinction, providing a foundation for future reintroduction and genetic management efforts.

Mount Slamet Subspecies of Rufous-fronted Laughingthrush by B. Ferns - CCBC

The Conservation Breeding and Translocation subgroup has the following objectives for the next eight years:

1) To prioritise taxa for *ex situ* conservation
Develop and regularly review an *ex situ* taxon list based on risk, feasibility and capacity, working in conjunction with other subgroups. This will be supported by robust acquisition and disposition guidelines that aligns with the needs of the conservation breeding centres and the requirements of government authorities.

2) To ensure genetically and demographically viable *ex situ* populations based on the priority list
Develop an actionable long-term strategy for *ex situ* conservation programmes based on a gap analysis assessing current capacity. This includes practical training workshops for staff and regular information exchange to strengthen and retain knowledge and expand *ex situ* facilities, both at existing conservation breeding centres and by developing a greater network through government and working with zoological institutions.

3) To facilitate collaborative networks for *ex situ* conservation and translocations
Strengthen effective communication in the acquisition, transfer/exchange, breeding and release of focal taxa. Engage with the government to develop support for and endorsement of *ex situ* songbird conservation work. Facilitate greater networking amongst all stakeholders.

4) To improve the wild status of priority taxa through conservation translocations from conservation breeding programmes
Assess the need and feasibility for translocations, through risk and feasibility assessments (population viability analysis (PVA) / population and habitat viability analysis (PHVA)) prior to developing and implementing conservation translocation action plans (in line with IUCN SSC Conservation Translocation Guidelines) together with subgroups and relevant stakeholders.

Action Plan

Objective: 1. To prioritise taxa for *ex situ* conservation

Target	Indicator	Stakeholders	Links to other subgroups
Develop and regularly review an *ex situ* taxon list, based on risk and feasibility.	An *ex situ* taxon list; number of reviews.	[Internal to the IUCN SSC ASTSG]	Genetics; Field Research; Trade Regulation, Legislation and Enforcement
Develop songbird acquisition and disposition guidelines for conservation breeding.	Guidelines produced; number of organisations receiving guidelines.	[Internal to the IUCN SSC ASTSG]	Trade Regulation, Legislation and Enforcement; Community Engagement; Genetics

Objective: 2. To ensure genetically and demographically viable *ex situ* populations based on the priority list

Target	Indicator	Stakeholders	Links to other subgroups
Review and assess current *ex situ* capacity.	Gap analysis produced; number of breeding centres established; number of priority taxa established.	Government agencies, conservation breeding centres.	NA
Build capacity in husbandry, health and reproduction.	Number of professionals trained, staff recruited and retained.	Conservation breeding centres, subject matter experts.	NA
Expand and add facilities.	Number of new aviaries and breeding centres.	Government agencies, conservation breeding centres, zoos, local communities.	Field Research; Community Engagement (for new centres)
Fill gaps in species specific husbandry knowledge through sharing existing information or conducting further research.	Best practice guidelines produced; number of capacity and knowledge building initiatives carried out.	Conservation breeding centres, subject matter experts, zoos, hobbyists, researchers, academic institutions.	NA
Develop long-term strategy for *ex situ* conservation programmes.	Strategy document developed.	Conservation breeding centres, local communities, studbook coordinators, zoos.	All
Implement long-term *ex situ* strategy.	Number of long-term viable conservation breeding centres; number of long-term strategic plans implemented.	Conservation breeding centres, veterinary facilities.	All

Objective: 3. To facilitate collaborative networks for *ex situ* conservation and translocations

Target	Indicator	Stakeholders	Links to other subgroups
Engage governments to support and endorse *ex situ* conservation.	Number of government agencies' support and endorsement secured.	Government agencies, conservation breeding centres.	All
Facilitate networking to improve collaborative working amongst local stakeholders.	Number of workshops and meetings organised.	Conservation breeding centres, commercial breeders, hobbyist communities.	All
Facilitate networking amongst regional stakeholders for skills exchange, capacity-building, engagement, creating synergy with others working on conserving species in the region.	Number of workshops and meetings organised.	Conservation breeding centres, regional associations and institutions.	All

Facilitate networking amongst international stakeholders.	Number of workshops and meetings organised.	Conservation breeding centres, international zoo associations, NGOs.	All

Objective: 4. To improve the wild status of priority taxa through conservation translocations from conservation breeding programmes

Target	Indicator	Stakeholders	Links to other subgroups
Assess the need and feasibility for translocation.	Number of species for which the risk and feasibility assessment (PVA / PHVA) conducted.	Conservation breeding centres, zoos, relevant IUCN SSC specialist groups, government agencies.	All
Develop conservation translocation plans.	Number of species-specific plans.	Conservation breeding centres, translocations experts, government agencies, local communities.	All
Support implementation of conservation translocation plans.	Number of translocated species with increased wild populations.	Conservation breeding centres, translocations experts, government agencies, local communities.	All

White-rumped Shama by Jonathan Beilby

The Community Engagement subgroup discussion at the IUCN SSC ASTSG in-person meeting, 2024

Community Engagement

Definition and objectives

Engaging communities is essential for the long-term conservation of songbirds, particularly in regions where bird-keeping is deeply embedded in culture and provides livelihoods for millions of people. Community engagement complements other conservation strategies by addressing both the supply and demand sides of the trade.

The subgroup focuses on strengthening community-level actions involving actors across the songbird supply chain. On the source side, these include working with local communities living alongside wild populations to reduce trapping pressure, support transitions to sustainable livelihoods, and raise awareness so that birds remain in the wild. On the intermediary and demand side, the subgroup engages traders, bird-keeping communities, competition organisers, and bird shop owners to shift practices toward legal and sustainable alternatives, and ultimately towards the protection of birds in the wild. The subgroup also aims to strengthen the role of society, including the public and government, in supporting songbird conservation.

Achievements from previous workplan

Efforts to address the songbird trade through both supply- and demand-side interventions have gained momentum in recent years, with innovative, community-based approaches emerging as key components. On the supply side, a notable example is the Wanapaksi initiative in Jatimulyo village, Yogyakarta, which has been successful in protecting the Javan Blue-flycatcher, an IUCN SSC ASTSG Tier 1 priority taxon. On the demand side, efforts have centred on shifting cultural attitudes and consumer behaviour in major bird-keeping regions, particularly on Java. Campaigns promoting birdwatching as an alternative hobby were supported by citizen science platforms such as Birdpacker, Burungnesia, and Amati Sekitar. Compelling awareness materials, including emotionally resonant videos like Sabda Alam, have further raised public consciousness about the plight of Asia's songbirds. In parallel, research led by members has examined bird-keeping communities to better understand the behaviours, profiles and potential for change among consumers. These integrated approaches demonstrate how targeted interventions on both ends of the trade chain are essential to reversing the decline of threatened songbird taxa.

The Community Engagement subgroup has the following objectives for the next eight years:

1) To increase community-led conservation initiatives for IUCN SSC ASTSG priority taxa to reduce the frequency and involvement of community members in bird-trapping activities

Support and empower local communities to take ownership of songbird conservation through training, resources, and incentives. These efforts aim to provide sustainable alternatives to bird-trapping, fostering stewardship and reducing reliance on illegal or harmful practices.

2) To reduce demand for wild birds among consumers and hobbyists who keep them for competitions or as pets

Implement targeted awareness campaigns and outreach to shift consumer behaviour away from wild-caught birds, focusing initially on the most threatened species (IUCN SSC ASTSG Tier 1 taxa). Over time, build a cultural shift toward sustainable bird-keeping practices, including support for captive-breeding initiatives and responsible ownership.

3) To build alliances and share best practices with commercial breeders to increase sustainability, especially by prioritising the reduction in the keeping and trade of the IUCN SSC ASTSG Tier 1 taxa

Engage with commercial breeders to adopt and promote legal and sustainable practices that align with conservation goals. This includes discouraging the trade of high-priority species and encouraging breeding programmes that reduce pressure on wild populations while maintaining economic viability.

4) To raise awareness and change the behaviour of youth across supply and demand centers towards songbird conservation

Develop educational programmes and hands-on activities that inspire young people to value and protect songbirds. By involving them in monitoring, data collection, and storytelling, youth can become advocates and active changemakers in conservation efforts within their communities.

5) To promote birdwatching and nest adoption programmes in the wild as a model for songbird conservation

Encourage the growth of birdwatching as a conservation-friendly activity that generates local income, increases appreciation for live birds in the wild, and provides an alternative to trapping or trading. This strategy leverages sustainable ecotourism and public engagement as powerful tools for behaviour change.

6) To sensitise and motivate community leaders and government employees to promote songbird conservation at sites of priority IUCN SSC ASTSG taxa

Provide tailored training and resources to influential community figures (such as village headmen) and frontline and regulatory personnel (such as park rangers, port officials, immigration officers, detention officers) so they can recognise their critical role in protecting songbirds. Empowering these stakeholders will strengthen enforcement, increase advocacy, and build a united front against illegal songbird trade.

Action Plan

Objective: **1. To increase community-led conservation initiatives for the IUCN SSC ASTSG priority taxa to reduce the frequency and involvement of community members in bird-trapping activities**

Target	Indicator	Stakeholders	Links to other subgroups
Review group approaches.	Summary document of group approaches.	NGOs, academic institutions, field patrol teams, trappers, local communities.	Field Research
Review trappers' current livelihoods and dependence on bird trapping for income.	Summary document of trappers' livelihoods.	Trappers, local communities.	Field Research; Trade Regulation, Legislation and Enforcement
Develop toolkits: 1) Integrated approaches to reduce trapping-dependent livelihoods; 2) Converting trappers to Bird Guides Toolkits; 3) Community Patrols lessons learned.	Number of toolkits developed; map of communities conserving their birds.	Local communities, NGOs, academic institutions, field patrol teams, government agencies, trappers.	Field Research; Trade Regulation, Legislation and Enforcement
Distribute toolkits via socialisation events.	Number of toolkits distributed and adopted; number of socialisation workshops and meetings; number of digital downloads; reports from trappers.	Community leaders, local communities, trappers.	Field Research; Trade Regulation, Legislation and Enforcement
Develop alternative livelihoods.	Number of alternative livelihood programmes.	NGOs, government agencies, local communities, trappers.	Field Research; Trade Regulation, Legislation and Enforcement

Objective: 2. To reduce demand for wild birds among consumers and hobbyists who keep them for competitions or as pets

Target	Indicator	Stakeholders	Links to other subgroups
Identify target audience and its motivations for keeping IUCN SSC ASTSG Tier 1 taxa birds.	Summary document of target groups, motivations across projects.	Community partners, consumers and hobbyists.	NA
Identify the desired behaviour for various target stakeholders, depending on which taxa are affected.	Summary document of desired behaviour of target stakeholders.	Community partners, consumers and hobbyists.	NA
Develop guidelines to implement the behaviour change guide.	Guideline document.	Community partners, consumers and hobbyists.	NA
Disseminate guidelines and update as required.	Number of people who used the guidelines.	Community partners, consumers and hobbyists.	NA
Develop and run creative campaigns for target audience.	Number of people reached; number of people demonstrating behaviour change.	Community partners, consumers and hobbyists.	NA

Objective: 3. To build alliances and share best practices with commercial breeders to increase sustainability, especially by prioritising reduction in the keeping and trade of the IUCN SSC ASTSG Tier 1 taxa

Target	Indicator	Stakeholders	Links to other subgroups
Conduct a review to identify a 'white list' of taxa that can be commercially-bred legally, sustainably and easily to scale, are easy to keep, and of interest to commercial breeders.	'White list' published; number of interested commercial breeders expressing commitment.	Community partners, commercial breeders.	Genetics, Conservation Breeding and Translocation
Develop guidelines for husbandry and release of commercially-bred 'white list' taxa.	Number of guidelines produced.	Commercial breeders, local community, government agencies, zoos, conservation breeding centres.	Conservation Breeding and Translocation; Genetics
Meetings to socialise guidelines.	Number of people who attended these meetings.	Commercial breeders, local community, government agencies, zoos, conservation breeding centres.	Conservation Breeding and Translocation; Genetics; Trade Regulation, Legislation and Enforcement

Translocation of commercially-bred 'white list' taxa according to appropriate IUCN Guidelines.	Number of birds released.	Government agencies, commercial breeders, rescue and conservation breeding centres, zoos, local communities.	Conservation Breeding and Translocation; Genetics; Field Research
Document changes for commercial breeders.	Recorded changes in commercial breeders' income, lifespan of birds survival rates, proportion of wild vs captive birds used in trade / competitions, shifts to domesticated species, release success.	Government agencies, commercial breeders, local communities.	Conservation Breeding and Translocation; Trade Regulation, Legislation and Enforcement

Objective: 4. To raise awareness and change the behaviour of youth across supply and demand centers towards songbird conservation

Target	Indicator	Stakeholders	Links to other subgroups
Review existing approaches for youth engagement.	Review document.	Teachers, school administrators, Education companies in SEA and beyond.	Trade Regulation, Legislation and Enforcement
Develop and distribute toolkit to engage youth in nature conservation and citizen science.	Number of toolkits distributed.	Community partners, schools and educators, youth groups.	NA
Run online campaign targeting youth.	Number of youths engaged; number of youths demonstrating behaviour change.	NGOs, social media influencers, youth groups.	NA

Objective: 5. To promote birdwatching and nest adoption programmes in the wild as a model for songbird conservation

Target	Indicator	Stakeholders	Links to other subgroups
Review current birdwatching practices, bird tourism and nest adoption programmes.	Number of birdwatching and nest adoption programmes reviewed.	Community partners, birdwatchers, naturalists.	Field Research
Produce and disseminate guidelines for ethical bird tourism, bird photography, and tips for bird walks.	Guidelines produced.	Community partners, birdwatchers, naturalists, bird conservation groups.	Field Research

Organise birding events with the scientific community.	Number of participants; bird sightings, audio and visual data.	Community partners, birdwatchers, naturalists, bird conservation groups.	Field Research
Promote value of birdwatching through media.	Number of views; number of viewers demonstrating or reporting behaviour change.	Bird conservation groups, filmmakers, birdwatchers, naturalists.	Field Research

Objective: 6. To sensitise and motivate community leaders and government employees to promote songbird conservation at sites of priority IUCN SSC ASTSG taxa

Target	Indicator	Stakeholders	Links to other subgroups
Review existing knowledge and interest levels of key stakeholders.	Review document.	Community partners and leaders, bird conservation groups, community leaders, government agencies.	Trade Regulation, Legislation and Enforcement
Review existing capacity building educational materials and approaches that cover songbird conservation.	Review document.	Community partners and leaders, bird conservation groups, community leaders, government agencies	Trade Regulation, Legislation and Enforcement
Develop materials to raise awareness about songbird conservation needs and solutions.	Number of materials developed.	Community partners and leaders, bird conservation groups, community leaders, government agencies.	Trade Regulation, Legislation and Enforcement
Disseminate information through formal and informal networks and platforms.	Number of people reached; number of awareness-raising meetings and workshops hosted; number of VRMAs made.	Community partners and leaders, bird conservation groups, community leaders, government agencies.	Trade Regulation, Legislation and Enforcement

Bali Starling by Panji G. Akbar

Cross-cutting Targets

In addition to the objectives and action plan of each subgroup, some priority issues cut across multiple subgroups. This requires expertise and efforts from members of multiple subgroups.

Achievements from previous workplan

In 2017, the Barusan Shama was flagged to be an urgent priority. Members of the Genetics, Conservation Breeding and Translocation, and other subgroups quickly convened to develop a rapid response. This included comprehensive field surveys and genetic research to guide the establishment of an assurance population under human care. Since then, conservation breeding and community engagement on Simeulue Island have seen multiple successes, including the successful hatching and fledging of Barusan Shama chicks, with plans to release them back into the wild, where they will be protected by community rangers.

Barusan Shama's eggs by EcosystemImpact

Several cross-cutting issues emerged during the 2024 in-person meeting in Yogyakarta. Two examples are noted below along with potentially relevant areas from each subgroup. The IUCN SSC ASTSG recognises the importance of addressing these challenges in tackling the Asian songbird crisis and is committed to developing holistic solutions.

Post-confiscation management of seized songbirds

- Trade Regulation, Legislation and Enforcement: Assist with and build capacity for species identification among enforcement agencies; provide advice regarding the management of confiscated birds.
- Genetics: Provide genetic evidence to guide authorities with songbird confiscations and releases.
- Conservation Breeding and Translocation: Provide advice regarding the handling, husbandry and translocation of confiscated birds.
- Field Research: Research and monitor translocated songbird populations.

Commercial breeding

- Community Engagement: Build alliances and share best practices with commercial breeders to increase sustainability especially by prioritising reduction in the keeping and trade of the IUCN SSC ASTSG Tier 1 priority taxa.
- Trade Regulation, Legislation and Enforcement: Advocate for adequate regulation of commercial songbird breeding ensuring that appropriate regulations are enacted, implemented and enforced.
- Genetics: Develop protocols for genetic characterisation of captive-bred versus wild-caught songbird individuals.

Communications

The IUCN SSC ASTSG maintains and constantly improves external and internal communications as a supporting function for action planning, knowledge sharing and coordination of activities conducted by the group.

With the communications foundation set up in 2021 (such as the establishment of the online presence, publishing the first newsletter issue, launching e-updates, webinars, etc.), the IUCN SSC ASTSG continues improving and finding a right balance between outward-facing communications and internal communications. Moving forward, the work focus will stay on both types of communications and reaching audiences and members who are not covered by current effort, whether it is due to the language barrier, poor access to the internet or other circumstances.

Juvenile Sumatran Laughingthrush by Jonathan Beilby

Appendices

Appendix I: 2025 Priority Taxon List

The IUCN SSC ASTSG maintains a Priority Taxon List. The objective is to highlight the most threatened songbird taxa impacted by trade in Asia (with a main focus currently on the passerines of Southeast Asia). This list serves as a crucial tool to guide conservation interventions, research priorities and funding efforts aimed at mitigating the impacts of the songbird trade. The IUCN SSC ASTSG is using a Taxon List (rather than a Species List) to recognise distinct conservation units (including subspecies) threatened by trade, even if they are not threatened at the species level or are not officially recognised to be a separate species by AviList. It is worth noting that research and monitoring of all songbird taxa remains important to flag any changes in conservation status and therefore identify urgent conservation actions, even if a species is not currently on the priority list.

To be included in the list, each taxon must meet the following criteria:

1. Trade is/has been a main threat to the survival of the taxon – this list therefore excludes threatened taxa encountered in the trade if their primary threat is something else;
2. The taxon is known or believed to be declining, experiencing local extirpations, or is already very rare in the wild – this list therefore excludes taxa traded at sustainable levels;
3. The taxon does not currently have significant wild but introduced populations outside its natural range – this list therefore excludes taxa not at risk of extinction globally.

Two tiers indicate the level of seriousness of endangerment of each taxon:

- Tier 1 – Taxon survival is significantly impacted by trade; high priority for conservation actions as extinction may be imminent if no actions are taken.
- Tier 2 – Evidence that wild populations are threatened by trade, but impacts on wild populations are not as urgent or severe as in Tier 1.

The list is updated regularly as new evidence on conservation status or taxonomy arises. The most updated list is available at https://www.asiansongbirdtradesg.com/taxon-list.

Tier 1 - Significantly impacted by trade; high conservation priority

	Common Name	Scientific name
1	Black-winged Myna (subspecies *melanopterus*)	*Acridotheres melanopterus melanopterus*
2	Black-winged Myna (subspecies *tertius* = Gray-rumped Myna)	*Acridotheres melanopterus tertius*
3	Black-winged Myna (subspecies *tricolor* = Gray-backed Myna)	*Acridotheres melanopterus tricolor*
4	Brown-cheeked Bulbul (=Melodious Bulbul)	*Alophoixus bres*
5	Javan Leafbird	*Chloropsis cochinchinensis*
6	Sumatran Leafbird	*Chloropsis media*
7	Greater Green Leafbird	*Chloropsis sonnerati*
8	Blue-masked Leafbird	*Chloropsis venusta*
9	Javan Green Magpie	*Cissa thalassina*
10	Maratua Shama	*Copsychus [malabaricus] barbouri*
11	Kangean Shama	*Copsychus [malabaricus] nigricauda*
12	Larwo Shama	*Copsychus [malabaricus] omissa*
13	White-rumped Shama (subspecies *hypolizus* = Barusan Shama from Simeulue)	*Copsychus malabaricus hypolizus*
14	White-rumped Shama (subspecies *melanurus* = Barusan Shama from Nias, Mentawai)	*Copsychus malabaricus melanurus*
15	White-rumped Shama (subspecies *mirabilis* = Barusan Shama from Panaitan)	*Copsychus malabaricus mirabialis*
16	White-rumped Shama (subspecies *ngae* = Barusan Shama from Langkawi and Western Thai archipelago)	*Copsychus malabaricus ngae*
17	White-rumped Shama (subspecies *opisthochrus* = Barusan Shama from Babi, Lasia)	*Copsychus malabaricus opisthochrusa*
18	White-rumped Shama (unnamed population from Kepulauan Banyak)	*Copsychus malabaricus ssp.*
19	Oriental Magpie Robin (subspecies *amoenus* = Black Magpie Robin from East Java/Bali)	*Copsychus saularis amoenus*
20	Javan Jungle Flycatcher	*Cyornis banyumas*
21	Orange-breasted Laughingthrush	*Garrulax annamensis*
22	Sumatran Laughingthrush	*Garrulax bicolor*
23	Sunda Laughingthrush (subspecies *palliatus* from Sumatra)	*Garrulax palliatus palliatus*
24	Rufus-fronted Laughingthrush (subspecies *rufifrons* from West Java)	*Garrulax rufifrons rufifrons*
25	Rufus-fronted Laughingthrush (subspecies *slamatensis* from Gunung Slamet)	*Garrulax rufifrons slamaetensis*
26	Orange-headed Thrush (subspecies *rubecula* from Java and Bali)	*Geokichla citrina rubecula*
27	Common Hill Myna (subspecies *batuensis* = Mentawai Hill Myna from Mentawai)	*Gracula [religiosa] batuensis*
28	Common Hill Myna (subspecies *enganensis* = Enggano Hill Myna from Enggano)	*Gracula [religiosa] enganensis*
29	Common Hill Myna (subspecies *miotera* = Simeulue Hill Myna from Simeulue)	*Gracula [religiosa] miotera*
30	Common Hill Myna (subspecies *robusta* = Nias Hill Myna from Nias)	*Gracula [religiosa] robusta*
31	Tenggara Hill Myna	*Gracula venerata*
32	Javan Pied Starling	*Gracupica jalla*
33	Brown Shrike (subspecies *superciliosus* = Japanese Brown Shrike)	*Lanius cristatus superciliosus*
34	Silver-eared Mesia (subspecies *laurinae* = Sumatran Mesia from Central Sumatra)	*Leiothrix (argentauris) laurinae*
35	Silver-eared Mesia (subspecies *rookmakeri* = Sumatran Mesia from Aceh)	*Leiothrix (argentauris) rookmakeri*
36	Van Hasselt's Sunbird (subspecies *brasiliana* from Sundaland)	*Leptocoma brasiliana brasiliana*
37	Bali Starling	*Leucopsar rothschildi*
38	Horsfield's Bushlark (subspecies *javanica* from Java and Bali)	*Mirafra javanica javanica*
39	Horsfield's Bushlark (subspecies *parva* from most of Nusa Tenggara)	*Mirafra javanica parva*
40	Crested Jay (=Jayshrike) (subspecies *galericulatus* = Javan Jayshrike from Java)	*Platylophus galericulatus galericulatus*
41	Javan Scimitar Babbler	*Pomatorhinus (montanus) montanus*
42	Black-throated Laughingthrush (subspecies *germani* from South Vietnam)	*Pterorhinus chinensis germani*
43	Aceh Bulbul	*Pycnonotus snouckaerti*
44	Straw-headed Bulbul	*Pycnonotus zeylanicus*
45	Javan White-eye	*Zosterops flavus*
46	Sangkar White-eye (subspecies *buxtoni* from West Java)	*Zosterops melanurus buxtoni*
47	Sangkar White-eye (subspecies *melanurus* from East and Central Java)	*Zosterops melanurus melanurus*
48	Sangkar White-eye (subspecies *sumatranus* from Sumatra)	*Zosterops melanurus sumatranus*
49	Wangi-wangi White-eye	*Zosterops paruhbesar*

Tier 2 - Threatened by trade

	Common Name	Scientific name
1	Grey-cheeked Bulbul	*Alophoixus tephrogenys*
2	Indochinese Green Magpie (subspecies *concolor* from Central Vietnam)	*Cissa hypoleuca concolor*
3	Indochinese Green Magpie (subspecies *chauleti* from North Vietnam)	*Cissa hypoleuca chauleti*
4	White-crowned Shama	*Copsychus stricklandii*
5	White-rumped Shama (subspecies *tricolor* from Thai-Malay Peninsula, Sumatra, West Java)	*Copsychus malabaricus tricolor*
6	Oriental Magpie-robin (subspecies *adamsi* = Black Magpie Robin from Sabah)	*Copsychus saularis adamsi*
7	Oriental Magpie-robin (subspecies *pluto* = Black Magpie Robin from East, North and South Kalimantan, Maratua)	*Copsychus saularis pluto*
8	Oriental Magpie-robin (subspecies *zacnecus* from Simeulue)	*Copsychus saularis zacnecus*
9	Black-hooded Laughingthrush	*Garrulax milleti*
10	Chestnut-capped Thrush	*Geokichla interpres*
11	Javan Heleia (subspecies *elongata* from eastern Java)	*Heleia javanica elongata*
12	Javan Heleia (subspecies *javanica* from central Java)	*Heleia javanica javanica*
13	Chestnut-eared Laughingthrush	*Ianthocincla konkakinhensis*
14	Van Hasselt's Sunbird (subspecies *axantha* from Natuna)	*Leptocoma brasiliana axantha*
15	Bare throated Whistler	*Pachycephala nudigula*
16	Bar-winged Prinia	*Prinia familiaris*
17	Blue-crowned Laughingthrush (=Courtois's Laughingthrush)	*Pterorhinus courtoisi*
18	Orange-spotted Bulbul	*Pycnonotus bimaculatus*
19	Ruby-throated Bulbul	*Pycnonotus dispar*
20	White-bellied Fantail	*Rhipidura euryura*
21	White-bibbed Babbler	*Stachyris thoracica*
22	Golden-winged Laughingthrush	*Trochalopteron ngoclinhense*
23	Collared Laughingthrush	*Trochalopteron yersini*
24	Lemon-bellied White-eye (subspecies *maxi* from small islands north of West Java)	*Zosterops chloris maxi*

Appendix II: IUCN SSC ASTSG In-person Meeting Agenda

VENUE: **Auditorium (3rd floor), Fakultas Teknobiologi, Universitas Atma Jaya Yogyakarta**
Jln. Babarsari No. 44, Tambak Bayan, Caturtunggal, Depok, Sleman, Yogyakarta 55281

DATES: Friday, 21st of June - Monday, 24th of June

AGENDA
DAY 1 - Friday, 21st of June - PUBLIC SEMINAR

Time	Session Title	Speakers
0800-0900h	REGISTRATION	
0900-0910h	Welcome address	Dr Gregorius Sri Nurhartanto *Rector, Universitas Atma Jaya Yogyakarta*
0910-0920h	Opening address	Dr Badi'ah M.Si *Deputy of Director, Biodiversity Conservation of Species & Genetic, Directorate General of Conservation on Natural Resources & Ecosystem, Ministry of the Environment and Forestry Republic of Indonesia*
0920-0930h	Welcome and brief background to the IUCN SSC Asian Songbird Trade Specialist Group	David Jeggo *Chair, IUCN SSC Asian Songbird Trade Specialist Group*
0930-0950h	Songbird trade in Southeast Asia	Serene Chng
0950-10010h	Seven years of songbird trade monitoring in Indonesia: reflections on the impacts of law enforcement on trade volume and dynamics in West Kalimantan	Agung Nur Haq
1010-1030h	Using the CARING Tree approach to reduce involvement and frequency of songbird competitions	Hardini Indarti
1030-1100h	Songs of conservation: Exploring the role of education and storytelling in addressing the Asian songbird crisis	Panel Discussion
1100-1115h	Launch of photo exhibition and tour	
1115-1315h	LUNCH BREAK (food not provided)	
1315-1345h	Challenges and priorities in conservation breeding and reintroduction	Panel Discussion
1345-1405h	Bali myna at Bali Barat National Park: A note on their current breeding and dispersal	Luh Putu Eswaryanti Kusuma Yuni
1405-1420h	Protecting songbirds and their habitat through a holistic approach	Rodiansyah
1420-1440h	Can we deal with bird poachers? SafeNest	Hariyawan Agung Wahyudi
1440-1500h	Javan Green Magpie *in situ* programme: Progress and future plan	Panji Gusti Akbar, Dedy Supandy

1500-1530h	AFTERNOON BREAK	
1530-1600h	Local government efforts to tackle illegal songbird trade	Lukita Awang Listyantara, SHut, MSi
1645-1700h	Closing remarks	Dr Badi'ah M.Si *Deputy of Director*, *Biodiversity Conservation of Species & Genetic, Directorate General of Conservation on Natural Resources & Ecosystem, Ministry of the Environment and Forestry Republic of Indonesia*

1800 - 1900h: The Songs of Conservation Focus Group*
* housed inside the “The Price of Beauty” exhibit

DAY 2 - Saturday, 22nd of June - WORKSHOP FOR THE IUCN SSC ASTSG MEMBERS

Time	Session title	Session type	Moderator/ Speakers
0800-0830h	REGISTRATION		
0830-0915h	Opening remarks for DAY 2 History and journey of the ASTSG Overview of priority taxa list Workshop scope and desired outcomes Rules of engagement	Plenary	David Jeggo, Jessica Lee, Serene Chng
0915-0955h	Trade and legislation subgroup update	Plenary	Chris R. Shepherd
0955-1035h	Education and community engagement subgroup update	Plenary	Anuj Jain, Novia Sagita
1035-1050h	MORNING BREAK		
1050-1130h	Field research subgroup update	Plenary	Stuart Marsden
1130-1210h	Conservation breeding and reintroduction subgroup update	Plenary	Andrew Owen, Anais Tritto
1210-1310h	LUNCH BREAK		
1310-1350h	Genetic research subgroup update	Plenary	Frank Rheindt
1350-1420h	Introduction of strategy and work planning process	Plenary	CPSG facilitator
1420-1500h	Discussion on the IUCN SSC ASTSG strategy, vision/mission, and direction	Plenary	CPSG facilitator

1500h-1530h	Framing work planning and target development	Plenary	CPSG facilitator
1530-1545h	AFTERNOON BREAK		
1545-1645h	Clustering areas of work: Finding thematic solutions for prioritised challenges	Plenary	CPSG facilitator
1645-1700h	Wrap-up for DAY 2	Plenary	Jessica Lee, Serene Chng

DAY 3 - Sunday, 23rd of June - WORKSHOP FOR THE IUCN SSC ASTSG MEMBERS

Time	Session title	Session type	Moderator
0830-0900h	REGISTRATION		
0900h-0915h	Introduction for DAY 3	Plenary	
0915-0930h	Morning brief on how to proceed with work planning	Plenary	CPSG facilitator
0930-1030h	Developing targets; Action planning for the future	Breakout groups	CPSG facilitator and group leaders
1030-1045h	MORNING BREAK		
1045-1230h	Continue work planning	Breakout groups	CPSG facilitator and group leaders
1230h-1330h	LUNCH BREAK		
1330-1515h	Continue work planning	Breakout groups	CPSG facilitator and group leaders
1515-1530h	AFTERNOON BREAK		
1530-1645h	Finalise work planning	Breakout groups	CPSG facilitator and group leaders
1645-1700h	Wrap-up for DAY 3	Plenary	Jessica Lee, Serene Chng

DAY 4 - Monday, 24th of June - WORKSHOP FOR THE IUCN SSC ASTSG MEMBERS, SIDE DISCUSSIONS

Time	Session title	Session type	Moderator
0830-0900h	REGISTRATION		
0900-1130h	Presentation from each subgroup / theme (20 min presentation + 10 min discussion)	Plenary	CPSG facilitator and group leaders
1130-1145h	MORNING BREAK		
1145-1230h	Wrap-up and next steps	Plenary	Jessica Lee, Serene Chng
1230-1300h	Closing remarks	Plenary	TBC
1300-1400h	LUNCH BREAK		
1400h - onwards	Free time for side meetings and discussions	Breakout rooms available	

DAY 5 - Tuesday, 25th of June, 2024 - OPTIONAL FIELD TRIP TO JATIMULYO, a bird-friendly village nestled among the karst hills on the outskirts of Yogyakarta.

IUCN SSC Species Survival Commission

Asian Songbird Trade SG

Mandai NATURE