



**CONVENTION ON  
MIGRATORY  
SPECIES**

UNEP/CMS/Resolution 14.19

Original: English

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

Adopted by the Conference of the Parties at its 14<sup>th</sup> Meeting (Samarkand, February 2024)

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

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

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

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

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

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

*Recalling with gratitude* the work of the Sessional Committee of the Scientific Council at its 4<sup>th</sup>, 5<sup>th</sup> and 6<sup>th</sup> meetings,

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

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

**Annex to Resolution 14.19**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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