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SEABIRDS AND MARINE FLYWAYS

(Prepared by the Flyways Working Group of the Scientific Council)

Summary:

This document presents a draft Resolution and draft Decisions on Seabirds and Marine Flyways. It has been developed by the Seabirds Thematic Sub-group of the CMS Working Group on Flyways in response to the mandate set out in Resolution 12.11 (Rev.COP14) *Flyways*, and specifically Decision 14.140 f) directed to the Flyways Working Group and Decision 14.142 directed to the Secretariat.

The draft Resolution and Decisions would support the achievement of Targets 1.1-1.3, 2.1, 2.2, 3.5, 5.3, 6.3 and 6.4 of the Samarkand Strategic Plan for Migratory Species 2024-2032.

SEABIRDS AND MARINE FLYWAYS

Background

1. Seabirds are the most threatened group of birds. More than half of the 366 species with a known population trend are in decline, with the number of threatened species increasing at each subsequent assessment (see Annex B of draft Resolution 15.xx in Annex 1 of this document).

2. Satellite tracking studies have revealed that pelagic seabirds follow consistent migratory routes known as 'marine flyways' that connect breeding and non-breeding areas across entire ocean basins – even extending from pole-to-pole and circumnavigating the globe. These incredible migrations across the High Seas demonstrate ecological connectivity at an ocean basin scale and highlight the need for coordinated conservation measures that extend beyond breeding colonies and national waters. Six global marine flyways have been identified across the four global ocean basins, based on seabird tracking data.[1] These flyways provide a powerful framework for coordinating conservation action at an ocean basin scale, including identifying and safeguarding a network of critical sites to ensure the full life-history of migratory seabirds is considered, and working collaboratively to address urgent challenges like bycatch in fisheries and invasive species.

3. In response, the 14th meeting of the Conference of the Parties (COP14) tasked the Flyways Working Group of the Scientific Council to explore opportunities for advancing a comprehensive seabird agenda.

4. COP14 adopted the following Decisions on seabirds:

14.140 Directed to the Flyways Working Group

The Flyways Working Group is requested to, subject to the availability of external resources:

a) act as a platform that ensures the exchange of best practices and the identification of global synergies and gaps across the different flyway-related initiatives, either developed within the framework of the CMS or outside, in alignment with the priorities identified in the CMS Samarkand Strategic Plan for Migratory Species (SPMS) and with those of other relevant MEAs working in the areas linked to migratory bird conservation, their habitats or threats associated with them;

f) facilitate a discussion amongst Parties, non-Party Range States, relevant regional mechanisms and stakeholders to explore opportunities for advancing a comprehensive seabird agenda, taking into account existing programmes of work;

g) with support from the Secretariat, develop guidance to help Parties raise awareness of the importance of migratory flyways and the ecosystem services they provide; and

h) report progress to the Scientific Council.

14.142 Directed to the Secretariat

The Secretariat shall, subject to the availability of external resources:

a) Organize sub-regional meetings aimed at sharing best practices and lessons learned on flyway-scale conservation, awareness-raising, and on the development of adequate institutional frameworks to protect them;

[1] Morten et al. (2025). 'Global Marine Flyways Identified for Long-Distance Migrating Seabirds from Tracking Data'. *Global Ecology and Biogeography*, Vol. 34, Issue 2. https://doi.org/10.1111/geb.70004

b) *Support the work of the Flyways Working Group, in particular by organizing its meetings, aiding the development of a monitoring tool to provide Parties with an objective, fact-based national self-assessment of the current status of flyways at national level, and helping to raise awareness of flyways conservation;*

Progress in implementing Decisions on seabirds

5. The Seabirds Sub-group under the Flyways Working Group consists of 13 members representing various flyways and CMS instruments. Chaired by Australia, the group has, since 2024, reviewed relevant CMS mandates for seabirds, flyways and ocean conservation, analysed these in the context of the latest conservation science, and developed a draft Resolution and draft Decisions for consideration by COP15. A policy gap analysis on marine flyways complements these, helping to inform decision-making (see Annex 2 of this document). The draft mandates were reviewed and refined by the Flyways Working Group, which received regular updates from its Seabirds Sub-group.

6. The primary goal of the draft Resolution and Decision is to formalize marine flyways as a concept under CMS, highlighting the challenges faced by seabirds and proposing urgent actions for their conservation. There are two Annexes to the proposed Resolution, the first one defining marine flyways and the second listing seabirds covered by CMS and its family instruments. The list also includes seabirds proposed under CMS Resolution 14.20 *Potential Avian Taxa for Listing* and additional potential avian listings. The anticipated COP15 proposals to list gadfly petrels (multiple species) and flesh-footed shearwater will, if successful, contribute to closing the gap in seabirds listed on the Appendices and the wider implementation of a comprehensive seabirds agenda.

Analysis

7. The majority of areas in marine flyways are in the High Seas and are therefore the joint responsibility of all humanity and nations. The development of policy on marine flyways is particularly timely given that the new Agreement under the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea on the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Marine Biological Diversity of Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction (BBNJ Agreement) enters into force on 17 January 2026.[2] The implementation of both CMS and the BBNJ Agreement can benefit from the marine flyway framework, not least through the use of seabirds as indicators of important marine areas.

8. As illustrated in the policy gap analysis (Annex 2 of this document and UNEP/CMS/COP15/Inf.26.3.2), the coastal areas of the marine flyways overlap with the Exclusive Economic Zones of 54 countries, including 35 CMS Parties. In addition, there are six countries that contain important colonies that feed into the Atlantic Ocean Flyway (Greece, Iceland (Non-Party), Netherlands, Norway, Sweden and Tunisia).

9. A total of 151 pelagic and migratory seabirds (of the total 366 seabird species, see Annex B of draft Resolution in Annex 1 of this document) have been determined to be using all or part of the marine flyways: Atlantic Ocean Flyway (AOF, North Indian Ocean Flyway (NIOF), East Indian Ocean Flyway (EIOF), West Pacific Ocean Flyway (WPOF), Pacific Ocean Flyway (POF) and Southern Ocean Flyway (SOF). Ten CMS Parties overlap with multiple marine flyways: Australia, Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Fiji, France, Mauritius, New Zealand, South Africa and the United Kingdom.[3]

[2] https://treaties.un.org/Pages/ViewDetails.aspx?src=TREATY&mtdsg_no=XXI-10&chapter=21&clang=_en&_gl=1*r9a9cm*_ga*MTA1NTQ2NDI5NC4xNzUyODQ0ODI2*_ga_TK9BQL5X7Z*czE3NTg2MzAyNjMkbzEyJGcwJHQxNzU4NjMwMjYzJGo2MCRsMCRoMA.

[3] Including their overseas territories.

10. To date, 97 seabirds are listed under CMS, with 16 on Appendix I, 75 on Appendix II, and six on Appendix I and II (see Annex B of draft Resolution in Annex 1 of this document). There are also an additional 73 species included in Resolution 14.20 as potential species for listing. The Antipodean albatross is the only seabird species subject to a Concerted Action under CMS (UNEP/CMS/Concerted Action 13.12 (Rev.COP14)).

Discussion

11. The analysis of the Seabirds Sub-group during the past triennium has shown that the availability of tracking data, science, tools and the flyways policy framework under CMS provide an unprecedented opportunity to tackle this conservation crisis. Coupled with strong political momentum for ocean conservation, the marine flyways can provide a framework for coordinated intergovernmental action to effectively tackle the multiple threats seabirds face across land and sea, including in the High Seas.

12. Action across the marine flyways would not only benefit seabirds, but also other migratory megafauna such as whales, turtles and sharks, given that seabirds are excellent, data-rich indicators of areas of importance in the ocean that would benefit from protection. Areas identified as important for seabirds have also been found to be hotspots of wider marine biodiversity. Therefore, seabirds can effectively guide the identification of area-based management tools (ABMTs), including Marine Protected Areas (MPAs), in both coastal and international waters. This is directly relevant to the implementation of the Samarkand Strategic Plan for Migratory Species 2024-2032, Targets 1-3 of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework and the new BBNJ Agreement.

Recommended actions

13. The Conference of the Parties is recommended to:

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

    b) note the Executive Summary and High-Level Recommendations of the Policy Gap Analysis in Annex 2 of this document; and

    c) adopt the draft Decisions contained in Annex 3 of this document.

ANNEX 1

[DRAFT RESOLUTION]

SEABIRDS AND MARINE FLYWAYS

Recalling Resolution 12.11(Rev.COP14) *Flyways* and welcoming the progress made by the Flyways Working Group within the framework of the Scientific Council on implementing the global programme of work,

Appreciating that for thousands of years humanity has been fascinated by seabirds across the world's oceans, as reflected in traditional cultures, art, religions, literature and, more recently, ecotourism,

Acknowledging that seabirds are good indicators of overall ocean health and our ability to mitigate climate change, providing ecosystem services at a variety of scales in both marine and terrestrial environments, ranging from nutrient deposition to food web stability,

Concerned that seabirds are one of the most threatened groups of birds and that more than half of the species have negative population trends,

Noting with concern that according to regular global assessments the pressure on seabirds continues to increase and that the majority of seabirds face multiple threats, with the main drivers in order of magnitude being invasive species such as rats and cats at breeding sites, bycatch, climate change, hunting/trapping, disturbance, pollution, overfishing primarily from large-scale fisheries, energy and mining development, light pollution, and diseases such as avian influenza,

Recognizing that seabirds are a taxonomically varied group of more than 360 bird species (around 3.7 per cent of all birds) that depend on the marine environment for at least part of their life cycle,

Further recognizing that seabirds are defined as species in the families Phaethontidae (tropicbirds), Hydrobatidae (northern storm-petrels), Oceanitidae (austral storm-petrels), Diomedeidae (Albatrosses), Procellariidae (shearwaters and petrels), Spheniscidae (penguins), Fregatidae (frigatebirds), Sulidae (gannets and boobies), Pelecanidae (pelicans), Phalacrocoracidae (cormorants and shags), Stercorariidae (skuas), Alcidae (murres, guillemots and puffins) and Laridae (gulls and terns), and some species of the families Anatidae, Gaviidae, and Podicipedidae,

Acknowledging that many seabirds undertake long-distance migrations including from pole-to-pole or circumnavigating the globe and that such immense journeys make their conservation challenging,

Recognizing that flyways are the major routes followed repeatedly and consistently by migrating birds of multiple species and populations between their breeding and non-breeding areas and that, because there can be variation in migratory strategies between individuals, species or populations, flyways are necessarily broad in order to represent the main migration routes, and hence a full life-cycle approach, that most birds use,

Further acknowledging the identification of six 'Marine Flyways' by BirdLife International from tracking data of pelagic and long-distance migratory seabirds (Annex A), demonstrating

ecological connectivity at an ocean basin scale and the need for concerted, coordinated and cooperative action to address seabird declines,

Recalling Resolution 12.11 (Rev.COP14) *Flyways* through which the Conference of the Parties recognizes that a flyways approach is necessary to ensure adequate conservation and that any use of migratory seabirds is sustainable throughout their ranges, combining species- and ecosystem-based approaches and promoting international cooperation and coordination among States, the private sector, multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs), Regional Fisheries Management Organizations (RFMOs), United Nations agencies, non-governmental organizations, research institutions, local communities and other stakeholders,

Further recognizing that while existing flyway instruments under CMS and other policy tools provide coverage for some migratory seabird species and sites, particularly breeding sites, they do not specifically target the oceanic routes of marine flyways and have limited focus on the full connectivity of pelagic seabirds across ocean basins, ~~and recognizing Resolution 9.4 Refined Priorities for Seabird Conservation Measures under AEWA and addressing impacts caused by sea-level rise,~~

Also recognizing that there are specific threats to migratory seabirds along marine flyways that continue to impact on these species and their habitats including:

- habitat loss and degradation (Resolution 14.6 *Deep-seabed mineral exploitation activities and migratory species*),
- inappropriately designed and/or sited offshore energy and related infrastructure development (Resolution 11.27 (Rev.COP13) *Renewable Energy and Migratory Species* and Resolution 07.05 (Rev.COP12) *Wind Turbines and Migratory Species*),
- climate change (Resolution 12.21 (Rev.COP14) *Climate change and migratory species*),
- direct or accidental take (Resolution 11.16 (Rev.COP14) *The prevention of illegal killing, taking and trade of migratory birds*, Resolution 11.31 (Rev.COP14) *Illegal and unsustainable taking of wildlife*, Resolution 11.15 (Rev.COP14) *Preventing poisoning of migratory birds*, and Resolution 12.22 *Bycatch*),
- invasive species (Resolution 11.28 *Future CMS Activities related to Invasive Alien Species*),
- pollution (Resolution 12.20 *Management of Marine Debris* and Resolution 07.03 (Rev.COP12) *Oil Pollution and Migratory Species*), and
- disease (Resolution 14.18 *Avian influenza*),

Appreciating the existing CMS family instruments and other relevant mechanisms that support the conservation of migratory seabirds and their habitats including: Agreement on the Conservation of Albatross and Petrels (ACAP), African-Eurasian Migratory Waterbird Agreement (AEWA), Central Asian Flyway Initiative (CAF), Americas Flyways Framework, Convention for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources (CCAMLR), the Antarctic Treaty System, OSPAR Convention, Baltic Marine Environment Protection Commission (also known as the Helsinki Commission, HELCOM), the Arctic Council Working Group on the Conservation of Arctic Flora and Fauna (CAFF), East Asian-Australasian Flyway Partnership (EAAFP) and species-specific tools such as the Single Species Action Plans for Chinese Crested Tern (*Thalasseus bernsteini*) and Christmas Island Frigatebird (*Fregata andrewsi*), the latter adopted through Resolution 12.12 (Rev.COP14) *Action Plans for Birds*, and Concerted Action 13.12 (Rev.COP14) for the Antipodean Albatross (*Diomedea antipodensis*),

And recognizing Resolution 9.4 Refined Priorities for Seabird Conservation Measures under AEWA and addressing impacts caused by sea-level rise,

Recognizing that a well-connected and ecologically coherent network of Marine Protected Areas and other effective area-based conservation measures (OECMs) that protect key areas for seabirds throughout their annual cycle within the marine flyways framework, is one of the most effective measures to improve the conservation status of seabirds (if they are sufficiently protected and managed) including to strengthen their capacity to adapt to climate change (Resolution 14.16 *Ecological Connectivity*),

Recognizing that a range of actions and solutions to support the conservation of migratory seabirds and marine flyways is needed, including protecting habitat and supporting connectivity (Resolution 14.16 *Ecological Connectivity*, Resolution 12.24 *Promoting Marine Protected Area Networks in the ASEAN Region*, Resolution 12.25 *Promoting Conservation of Critical Intertidal and Other Coastal Habitats for Migratory Species*),

Welcoming the positive momentum created by the new Agreement under the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea on the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Marine Biological Diversity of Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction (BBNJ Agreement), which entered into force on 17 January 2026, and the contribution that this instrument is likely to make to strengthening marine flyways conservation in the High Seas, not least through area-based management tools, including the designation of Marine Protected Areas,

Acknowledging the negotiations towards a global plastics agreement and the potential for this to, inter alia, reduce plastic production, phase out chemicals of concern and reduce the overall input of plastics into the oceans, which would benefit seabirds across the marine flyways,

Welcoming World Migratory Bird Day as a global campaign of CMS, AEWA, Environment for the Americas and the EAAFP to strengthen recognition and appreciation of migratory birds and highlight the urgent need for their conservation,

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

1. *Welcomes* the delineation and recognition of the six marine flyways as identified by BirdLife International and contained in Annex A as a concept to support coordinated conservation action of migratory seabirds listed on the Appendices of the Convention and those that potentially meet the criteria for listing, contained in Annex B;

2. *Encourages* Parties to close the identified gaps in CMS Party coverage and policy frameworks to effectively conserve pelagic seabirds as outlined in the Policy Gap Analysis on Marine Flyways (UNEP/CMS/COP15/Doc.26.3.2/Annex 2) and to implement the high-level recommendations therein;

3. *Requests* Parties to CMS, Signatories of CMS Family Instruments and/or other relevant flyway instruments and other Range States to implement conservation actions for migratory seabirds, in particular those included on Appendix I and II, where required, by promoting research, undertaking threat assessments, preventing and mitigating threats on land and at sea, and building capacity of land and sea managers to take action to conserve migratory seabirds;

4. *Further requests* Parties to develop proposals to amend the Appendices for all eligible seabirds listed in the Annex to Resolution 14.20 *Potential Avian Taxa for Listing*, including undertaking all necessary consultations with Range States, and submit proposals for consideration to future meetings of the Conference of the Parties;

5. *Decides* that the Flyways Working Group expand its scope to include marine flyways and invites seabird experts to join the Working Group, if and when required;

6. *Invites* Parties and Signatories to relevant CMS avian instruments, such as ACAP and AEWA, to support implementation of actions in marine flyways;

7. *Urges* Parties, Signatories to CMS Family Instruments and/or other relevant flyway instruments and other Range States and *encourages* other initiatives to support the identification and protection of critical sites that represent key areas within the six marine flyways associated with important life-history stages of migratory seabirds, which may encompass both national and international waters;

8. *Encourages* Parties to apply the available tools and resources, in addition to those outlined in Resolution 12.11 (Rev.COP14), when identifying critical sites within the marine flyways, including but not limited to Key Biodiversity Area criteria and guidelines, data within the Seabird Tracking Database, and methods made available via the Marine Megafauna Conservation Toolkit;

9. *Calls upon* the Scientific Council to review relevant scientific and technical information, including from international initiatives and processes linked to migratory seabirds, their habitats within marine flyways and the threats associated with them, and to make recommendations on conservation priorities and knowledge gaps for each marine flyway;

10. *Encourages* the Secretariat to liaise with the secretariats of relevant CMS instruments, ~~relevant~~ MEAs, international organizations, international conservation initiatives, NGOs and the private sector to promote synergies among flyway mechanisms and coordinate activities related to the conservation of marine flyways and migratory seabirds including, where appropriate, the organization of meetings and joint activities to support the implementation of priorities for migratory seabirds within existing programmes of work;

11. *Requests* the Secretariat, Parties and all others involved with CMS, to actively seek closer cooperation among those instruments, initiatives and partnerships, within and outside the United Nations, relating to migratory seabirds and the habitats upon which they depend, and as a priority to focus on and address specific threats to halt the decline in the populations of these birds;

12. *Calls on* Signatories and Parties to the Agreement on Marine Biodiversity of Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction (BBNJ Agreement) to take note of the CMS mandates on marine flyways, including in regard to critical sites, species, threats and required action in order to strengthen synergies and acknowledge these mandates in the development of area-based management tools, including Marine Protected Areas, and elsewhere in the BBNJ portfolio of mandates, as appropriate, and requests the Secretariat to present the above-mentioned CMS mandates to the BBNJ [Preparatory Commission/Scientific Body], [Parties] and the [Interim] Secretariat, as appropriate;

13. *Calls upon* Parties and the CMS Secretariat to promote the collaborative conservation of migratory seabirds by working with other bodies whose prime objective is not wildlife conservation (governmental institutions, MEAs, RFMOs, UN institutions, non-governmental organizations and other organizations, including from the private sector), to ensure that the requirements of migratory seabirds as regards their sites and habitats are integrated into land- and marine-use policies and planning;

14. *Requests* the Secretariat to consider highlighting the plight of marine flyways and migratory seabirds through World Migratory Bird Day.

Annex A to Resolution 15.XX *Seabirds and Marine Flyways*

SUPPORTING INFORMATION

THE SIX GLOBAL MARINE FLYWAYS

Similar to the well-established flyways for land and waterbirds under CMS, migratory birds also cross the oceans, following repeatable migratory routes. Marine flyways are the broad oceanic routes used cyclically and predictably by multiple pelagic, migratory seabird populations and species.

Six marine flyways have been identified by BirdLife International across the four global ocean basins, based on an analysis of tracking data from pelagic, long-distance migratory seabirds,[4] as illustrated in Figures 1 and 2. Further information for policymakers can be found in the Policy Gap Analysis (UNEP/CMS/COP15/Inf.26.3.2), including how the individual marine flyways overlap with CMS Parties and Non-Parties, their current synergies with other ocean governance instruments and high-level recommendations for conservation actions. A summary of the Policy Gap Analysis can be found in the Annex 2 of this document.

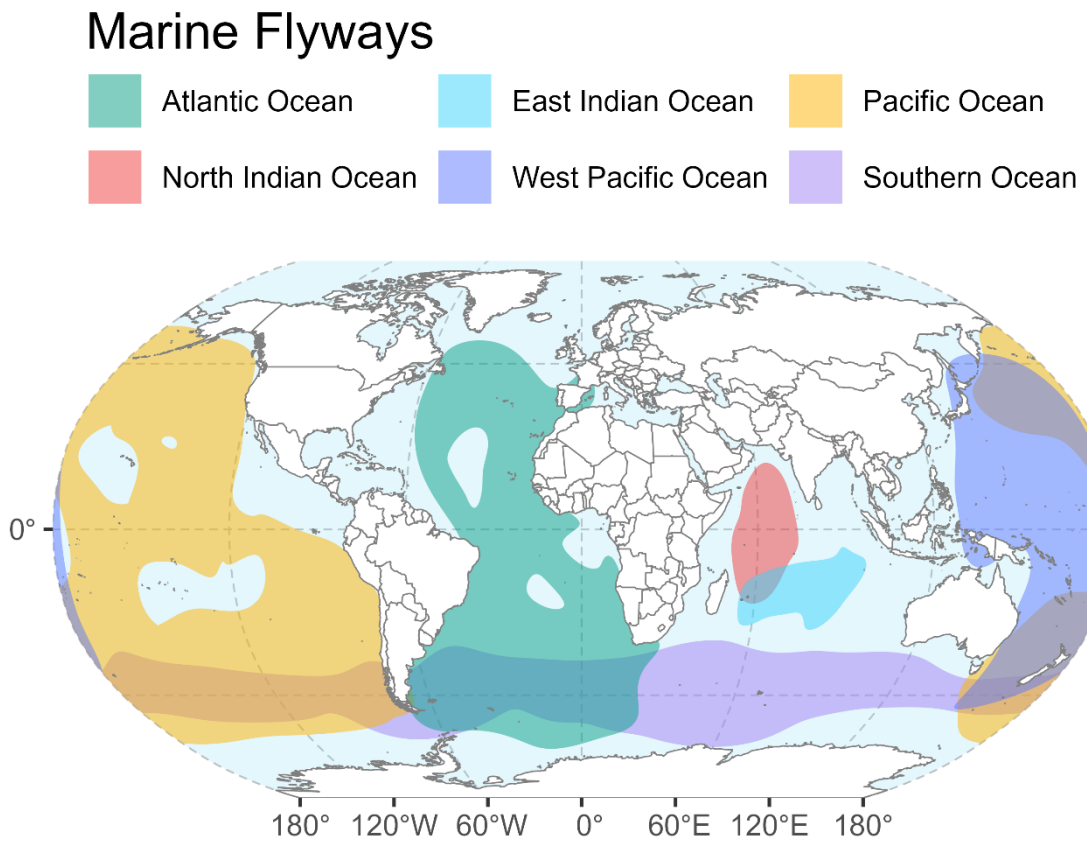

Figure 1 The six marine flyways identified across four ocean basins from analysis of tracking data for 48 pelagic seabird species.[1]

[4] Morten et al. (2025). 'Global Marine Flyways Identified for Long-Distance Migrating Seabirds from Tracking Data'. *Global Ecology and Biogeography*, Vol. 34, Issue 2. https://doi.org/10.1111/geb.70004

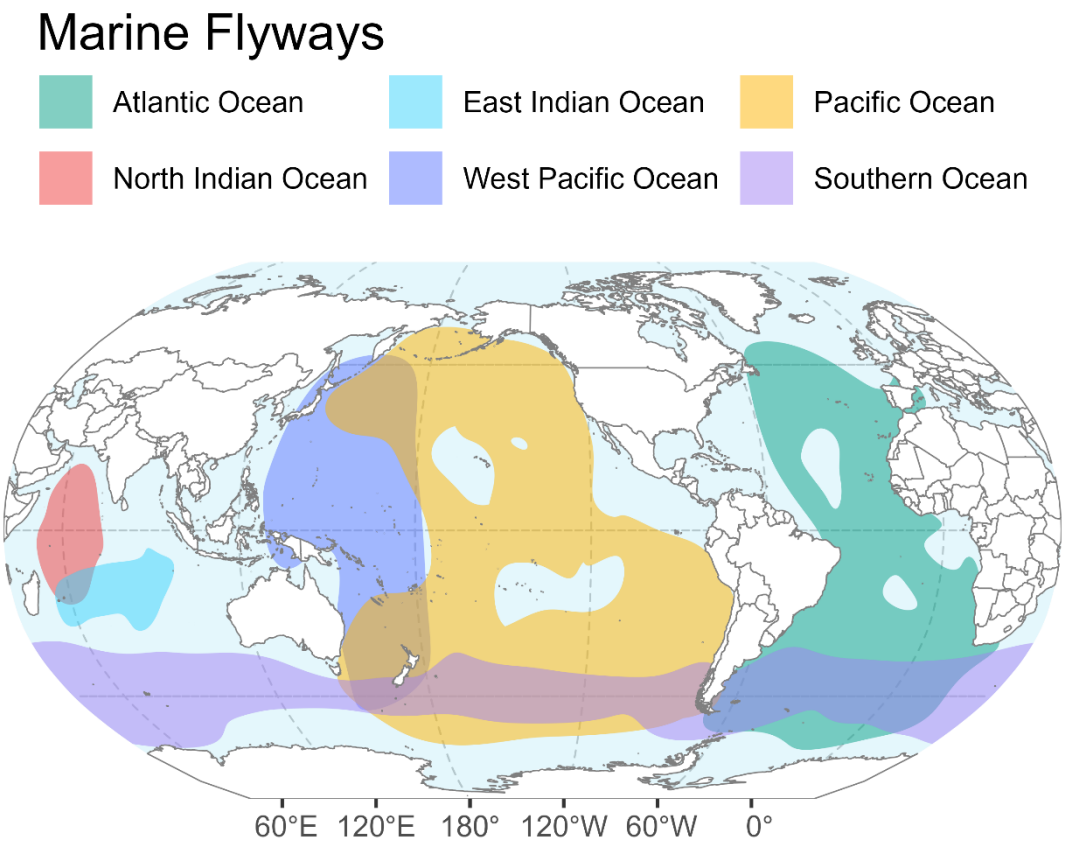

Figure 2 The six marine flyways identified across four ocean basins from analysis of tracking data for 48 pelagic seabird species.[1] Map shown in Robinson projection centred at 140°W.

Annex B to Resolution 15.XX *Seabirds and Marine Flyways*

List of all extant seabird species (n = 366) their conservation status, population trends, and relation to the CMS Appendices and subsidiary agreements.

Red List category: LC = Least Concern, NT = Near Threatened, VU = Vulnerable, EN = Endangered, CR = Critically Endangered and CR(PE) = Critically Endangered (Probably Extinct), DD = Data Deficient; the CMS Article 1 definition is being applied for the category "Migratory Species (CMS)"; for species' primary foraging habitat (coastal or pelagic) see Croxall et al. (2012)[5] for further definition; CMS Listing denotes the Appendices species are listed in (if any). A separate column includes species noted as meeting the criteria for listing in the Appendices of the Convention from UNEP/CMS/Resolution 14.20.

Family	Common name	Scientific name	Red List category	Population trend	Migratory Species (CMS)	Pelagic or Coastal	CMS listing (* denotes only a subpopulation or sub species are listed - see comment)	Species eligible for listing (Resolution 14.20)	Listed under CMS Agreement	Comments
Anatidae	Long-tailed Duck	*Clangula hyemalis*	VU	Decreasing	Y	Coastal	Appendix II		AEWA	
Anatidae	Spectacled Eider	*Somateria fischeri*	NT	Decreasing	Y	Coastal	Appendix II			
Anatidae	King Eider	*Somateria spectabilis*	LC	Decreasing	Y	Coastal	Appendix II		AEWA	
Anatidae	Common Eider	*Somateria mollissima*	NT	Unknown	Y	Coastal	Appendix II		AEWA	
Anatidae	Steller's Eider	*Polysticta stelleri*	VU	Decreasing	Y	Coastal	Appendix I&II		AEWA	
Anatidae	Surf Scoter	*Melanitta perspicillata*	LC	Decreasing	Y	Coastal	Appendix II			
Anatidae	Velvet Scoter	*Melanitta fusca*	VU	Decreasing	Y	Coastal	Appendix II		AEWA	
Anatidae	Siberian Scoter	*Melanitta stejnegeri*	LC	Decreasing	Y	Coastal	Appendix II			
Anatidae	White-winged Scoter	*Melanitta deglandi*	LC	Decreasing	Y	Coastal	Appendix II			
Anatidae	Common Scoter	*Melanitta nigra*	LC	Unknown	Y	Coastal	Appendix II		AEWA	
Anatidae	Black Scoter	*Melanitta americana*	NT	Decreasing	Y	Coastal	Appendix II			

[5] Croxall et al. Bird Conservation International (2012) 22:1–34. © BirdLife International, 2012 doi:10.1017/S0959270912000020.

Family	Common name	Scientific name	Red List category	Population trend	Migratory Species (CMS)	Pelagic or Coastal	CMS listing (* denotes only a subpopulation or sub species are listed - see comment)	Species eligible for listing (Resolution 14.20)	Listed under CMS Agreement	Comments
Anatidae	Common Goldeneye	*Bucephala clangula*	LC	Stable	Y	Coastal	Appendix II		AEWA	
Anatidae	Barrow's Goldeneye	*Bucephala islandica*	LC	Stable	Y	Coastal	Appendix II			
Anatidae	Goosander	*Mergus merganser*	LC	Unknown	Y	Coastal	Appendix II		AEWA	
Anatidae	Red-breasted Merganser	*Mergus serrator*	LC	Stable	Y	Coastal	Appendix II		AEWA	
Anatidae	Harlequin Duck	*Histrionicus histrionicus*	LC	Increasing	Y	Coastal	Appendix II			
Anatidae	Greater Scaup	*Aythya marila*	LC	Decreasing	Y	Coastal	Appendix II		AEWA	
Anatidae	Flying Steamerduck	*Tachyeres patachonicus*	LC	Decreasing	N	Coastal	Appendix II			
Anatidae	White-headed Steamerduck	*Tachyeres leucocephalus*	VU	Decreasing	N	Coastal	Appendix II			
Anatidae	Magellanic Steamerduck	*Tachyeres pteneres*	LC	Stable	N	Coastal	Appendix II			
Anatidae	Falkland Steamerduck	*Tachyeres brachypterus*	LC	Stable	N	Coastal	Appendix II			
Podicipedidae	Red-necked Grebe	*Podiceps grisegena*	LC	Decreasing	Y	Coastal	*Appendix II		AEWA	only *Podiceps grisegena grisegena*
Podicipedidae	Great Crested Grebe	*Podiceps cristatus*	LC	Unknown	Y	Coastal			AEWA	
Podicipedidae	Horned Grebe	*Podiceps auritus*	VU	Decreasing	Y	Coastal	*Appendix II		AEWA	only Western Palearctic populations
Podicipedidae	Black-necked Grebe	*Podiceps nigricollis*	LC	Unknown	Y	Coastal			AEWA	
Phaethontidae	Red-billed Tropicbird	*Phaethon aethereus*	LC	Decreasing	Y	Pelagic			AEWA	
Phaethontidae	Red-tailed Tropicbird	*Phaethon rubricauda*	LC	Decreasing	Y	Pelagic			AEWA	

Family	Common name	Scientific name	Red List category	Population trend	Migratory Species (CMS)	Pelagic or Coastal	CMS listing (* denotes only a subpopulation or sub species are listed - see comment)	Species eligible for listing (Resolution 14.20)	Listed under CMS Agreement	Comments
Phaethontidae	White-tailed Tropicbird	*Phaethon lepturus*	LC	Decreasing	Y	Pelagic			AEWA	
Gaviidae	Red-throated Loon	*Gavia stellata*	LC	Decreasing	Y	Coastal	*Appendix II		AEWA	only Western Palearctic populations
Gaviidae	Arctic Loon	*Gavia arctica*	LC	Decreasing	Y	Coastal	*Appendix II			only *Gavia arctica arctica* (including *Gavia arctica suschkini*)
Gaviidae	Pacific Loon	*Gavia pacifica*	LC	Increasing	Y	Coastal				
Gaviidae	Common Loon	*Gavia immer*	LC	Stable	Y	Coastal	*Appendix II		AEWA	only Northwest European population (formerly listed as *Gavia immer immer*)
Gaviidae	Yellow-billed Loon	*Gavia adamsii*	NT	Decreasing	Y	Coastal	*Appendix II		AEWA	only Western Palearctic population
Spheniscidae	King Penguin	*Aptenodytes patagonicus*	LC	Increasing	Y	Pelagic				
Spheniscidae	Emperor Penguin	*Aptenodytes forsteri*	NT	Decreasing	Y	Pelagic		Res 14.20		
Spheniscidae	Gentoo Penguin	*Pygoscelis papua*	LC	Stable	Y	Pelagic				
Spheniscidae	Adelie Penguin	*Pygoscelis adeliae*	LC	Increasing	Y	Pelagic				
Spheniscidae	Chinstrap Penguin	*Pygoscelis antarcticus*	LC	Decreasing	Y	Pelagic				
Spheniscidae	Royal Penguin	*Eudyptes schlegeli*	LC	Unknown	N	Pelagic				
Spheniscidae	Macaroni Penguin	*Eudyptes chrysolophus*	VU	Decreasing	Y	Pelagic		Res 14.20		
Spheniscidae	Northern Rockhopper Penguin	*Eudyptes moseleyi*	EN	Decreasing	Y	Pelagic		Res 14.20		
Spheniscidae	Southern Rockhopper Penguin	*Eudyptes chrysocome*	VU	Decreasing	Y	Pelagic		Res 14.20		
Spheniscidae	Erect-crested Penguin	*Eudyptes sclateri*	EN	Decreasing	N	Pelagic				

Family	Common name	Scientific name	Red List category	Population trend	Migratory Species (CMS)	Pelagic or Coastal	CMS listing (* denotes only a subpopulation or sub species are listed - see comment)	Species eligible for listing (Resolution 14.20)	Listed under CMS Agreement	Comments
Spheniscidae	Fiordland Penguin	*Eudyptes pachyrhynchus*	NT	Decreasing	N	Pelagic		Res.14.20		
Spheniscidae	Snares Penguin	*Eudyptes robustus*	VU	Stable	N	Pelagic				
Spheniscidae	Yellow-eyed Penguin	*Megadyptes antipodes*	EN	Decreasing	N	Pelagic				
Spheniscidae	Little Penguin	*Eudyptula minor*	LC	Stable	N	Pelagic				
Spheniscidae	African Penguin	*Spheniscus demersus*	CR	Decreasing	Y	Pelagic	Appendix II		AEWA	
Spheniscidae	Magellanic Penguin	*Spheniscus magellanicus*	LC	Decreasing	Y	Pelagic				
Spheniscidae	Humboldt Penguin	*Spheniscus humboldti*	VU	Decreasing	Y	Pelagic	Appendix I			
Spheniscidae	Galapagos Penguin	*Spheniscus mendiculus*	EN	Decreasing	N	Pelagic				
Oceanitidae	Wilson's Storm-petrel	*Oceanites oceanicus*	LC	Stable	Y	Pelagic				
Oceanitidae	White-vented Storm-petrel	*Oceanites gracilis*	DD	Unknown	Y	Pelagic		Res 14.20		
Oceanitidae	Pincoya Storm-petrel	*Oceanites pincoyae*	DD	Unknown	N	Pelagic				
Oceanitidae	Grey-backed Storm-petrel	*Garrodia nereis*	LC	Decreasing	Y	Pelagic				
Oceanitidae	White-faced Storm-petrel	*Pelagodroma marina*	LC	Decreasing	Y	Pelagic				
Oceanitidae	White-bellied Storm-petrel	*Fregetta grallaria*	LC	Decreasing	Y	Pelagic				
Oceanitidae	Black-bellied Storm-petrel	*Fregetta tropica*	LC	Decreasing	Y	Pelagic				
Oceanitidae	New Zealand Storm-petrel	*Fregetta maoriana*	CR	Unknown	Y	Pelagic		Res 14.20		
Oceanitidae	New Caledonian Storm-petrel	*Fregetta lineata*	DD	Unknown				Res.14.20		Recently split species. Potentially meets criteria for listing, but awaiting update to Res.14.20.

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Oceanitidae	Polynesian Storm-petrel	*Nesofregetta fuliginosa*	EN	Decreasing	Y	Pelagic		Res 14.20		
Hydrobatidae	European Storm-petrel	*Hydrobates pelagicus*	LC	Unknown	Y	Pelagic				
Hydrobatidae	Cape Verde Storm-petrel	*Hydrobates jabejabe*	LC	Decreasing	Y	Pelagic				
Hydrobatidae	Band-rumped Storm-petrel	*Hydrobates castro*	LC	Decreasing	Y	Pelagic				
Hydrobatidae	Monteiro's Storm-petrel	*Hydrobates monteiroi*	VU	Stable	N	Pelagic				
Hydrobatidae	Matsudaira's Storm-petrel	*Hydrobates matsudairae*	VU	Unknown	Y	Pelagic		Res 14.20		
Hydrobatidae	Black Storm-petrel	*Hydrobates melania*	LC	Decreasing	Y	Pelagic				
Hydrobatidae	Ashy Storm-petrel	*Hydrobates homochroa*	EN	Decreasing	N	Pelagic		Res.14.20		
Hydrobatidae	Least Storm-petrel	*Hydrobates microsoma*	LC	Stable	Y	Pelagic				
Hydrobatidae	Wedge-rumped Storm-petrel	*Hydrobates tethys*	LC	Decreasing	Y	Pelagic				
Hydrobatidae	Townsend's Storm-petrel	*Hydrobates socorroensis*	EN	Decreasing	Y	Pelagic		Res 14.20		
Hydrobatidae	Ainley's Storm-petrel	*Hydrobates cheimomnestes*	VU	Stable	Y	Pelagic		Res 14.20		
Hydrobatidae	Leach's Storm-petrel	*Hydrobates leucorhous*	VU	Decreasing	Y	Pelagic		Res 14.20		
Hydrobatidae	Swinhoe's Storm-petrel	*Hydrobates monorhis*	NT	Stable	Y	Pelagic		Res 14.20		
Hydrobatidae	Guadalupe Storm-petrel	*Hydrobates macrodactylus*	CR	Unknown	Y	Pelagic		Res 14.20		
Hydrobatidae	Tristram's Storm-petrel	*Hydrobates tristrami*	LC	Stable	Y	Pelagic				
Hydrobatidae	Markham's Storm-petrel	*Hydrobates markhami*	NT	Decreasing	Y	Pelagic		Res 14.20		
Hydrobatidae	Fork-tailed Storm-petrel	*Hydrobates furcatus*	LC	Increasing	Y	Pelagic				
Hydrobatidae	Ringed Storm-petrel	*Hydrobates hornbyi*	NT	Decreasing	Y	Pelagic		Res 14.20		

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Diomedeidae	Northern Royal Albatross	*Diomedea sanfordi*	EN	Decreasing	Y	Pelagic	Appendix II		ACAP	
Diomedeidae	Southern Royal Albatross	*Diomedea epomophora*	VU	Stable	Y	Pelagic	Appendix II		ACAP	
Diomedeidae	Snowy Albatross	*Diomedea exulans*	VU	Decreasing	Y	Pelagic	Appendix II		ACAP	
Diomedeidae	Antipodean Albatross	*Diomedea antipodensis*	EN	Decreasing	Y	Pelagic	Appendix I&II		ACAP	
Diomedeidae	Amsterdam Albatross	*Diomedea amsterdamensis*	EN	Increasing	Y	Pelagic	Appendix I		ACAP	
Diomedeidae	Tristan Albatross	*Diomedea dabbenena*	CR	Decreasing	Y	Pelagic	Appendix II		ACAP	
Diomedeidae	Sooty Albatross	*Phoebetria fusca*	EN	Decreasing	Y	Pelagic	Appendix II		ACAP	
Diomedeidae	Light-mantled Albatross	*Phoebetria palpebrata*	NT	Decreasing	Y	Pelagic	Appendix II		ACAP	
Diomedeidae	Waved Albatross	*Phoebastria irrorata*	CR	Decreasing	Y	Pelagic	Appendix II		ACAP	
Diomedeidae	Black-footed Albatross	*Phoebastria nigripes*	NT	Increasing	Y	Pelagic	Appendix II		ACAP	
Diomedeidae	Laysan Albatross	*Phoebastria immutabilis*	NT	Stable	Y	Pelagic	Appendix II		ACAP	
Diomedeidae	Short-tailed Albatross	*Phoebastria albatrus*	VU	Increasing	Y	Pelagic	Appendix I		ACAP	
Diomedeidae	Atlantic Yellow-nosed Albatross	*Thalassarche chlororhynchos*	EN	Decreasing	Y	Pelagic	Appendix II		ACAP	
Diomedeidae	Indian Yellow-nosed Albatross	*Thalassarche carteri*	EN	Decreasing	Y	Pelagic	Appendix II		ACAP	
Diomedeidae	Grey-headed Albatross	*Thalassarche chrysostoma*	EN	Decreasing	Y	Pelagic	Appendix II		ACAP	
Diomedeidae	Black-browed Albatross	*Thalassarche melanophris*	LC	Increasing	Y	Pelagic	Appendix II		ACAP	
Diomedeidae	Campbell Albatross	*Thalassarche impavida*	VU	Increasing	Y	Pelagic	Appendix II		ACAP	

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Diomedeidae	Buller's Albatross	*Thalassarche bulleri*	NT	Stable	Y	Pelagic	Appendix II		ACAP	
Diomedeidae	Shy Albatross	*Thalassarche cauta*	NT	Stable	Y	Pelagic	Appendix II		ACAP	
Diomedeidae	White-capped Albatross	*Thalassarche steadi*	NT	Decreasing	Y	Pelagic	Appendix II		ACAP	
Diomedeidae	Chatham Albatross	*Thalassarche eremita*	VU	Stable	Y	Pelagic	Appendix II		ACAP	
Diomedeidae	Salvin's Albatross	*Thalassarche salvini*	VU	Unknown	Y	Pelagic	Appendix II		ACAP	
Procellariidae	Northern Giant Petrel	*Macronectes halli*	LC	Increasing	Y	Pelagic	Appendix II		ACAP	
Procellariidae	Southern Giant Petrel	*Macronectes giganteus*	LC	Increasing	Y	Pelagic	Appendix II		ACAP	
Procellariidae	Northern Fulmar	*Fulmarus glacialis*	LC	Increasing	Y	Pelagic				
Procellariidae	Southern Fulmar	*Fulmarus glacialoides*	LC	Stable	Y	Pelagic				
Procellariidae	Antarctic Petrel	*Thalassoica antarctica*	LC	Stable	Y	Pelagic				
Procellariidae	Cape Petrel	*Daption capense*	LC	Stable	Y	Pelagic				
Procellariidae	Snow Petrel	*Pagodroma nivea*	LC	Stable	Y	Pelagic				
Procellariidae	Blue Petrel	*Halobaena caerulea*	LC	Decreasing	Y	Pelagic				
Procellariidae	Broad-billed Prion	*Pachyptila vittata*	LC	Decreasing	Y	Pelagic				
Procellariidae	Salvin's Prion	*Pachyptila salvini*	LC	Stable	Y	Pelagic				
Procellariidae	MacGillivray's Prion	*Pachyptila macgillivrayi*	CR	Decreasing	Y	Pelagic		Res 14.20		
Procellariidae	Antarctic Prion	*Pachyptila desolata*	LC	Decreasing	Y	Pelagic				
Procellariidae	Slender-billed Prion	*Pachyptila belcheri*	LC	Stable	Y	Pelagic				
Procellariidae	Fairy Prion	*Pachyptila turtur*	LC	Stable	Y	Pelagic				
Procellariidae	Fulmar Prion	*Pachyptila crassirostris*	LC	Stable	N	Pelagic				
Procellariidae	Kerguelen Petrel	*Aphrodroma brevirostris*	LC	Decreasing	Y	Pelagic				

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Procellariidae	White-winged Petrel	*Pterodroma leucoptera*	VU	Decreasing	Y	Pelagic		Res 14.20		
Procellariidae	Collared Petrel	*Pterodroma brevipes*	VU	Decreasing	Y	Pelagic		Res 14.20		
Procellariidae	Masatierra Petrel	*Pterodroma defilippiana*	VU	Stable	Y	Pelagic		Res 14.20		
Procellariidae	Stejneger's Petrel	*Pterodroma longirostris*	VU	Decreasing	Y	Pelagic		Res 14.20		
Procellariidae	Cook's Petrel	*Pterodroma cookii*	VU	Increasing	Y	Pelagic		Res 14.20		
Procellariidae	Pycroft's Petrel	*Pterodroma pycrofti*	VU	Increasing	Y	Pelagic		Res 14.20		
Procellariidae	Bonin Petrel	*Pterodroma hypoleuca*	LC	Decreasing	Y	Pelagic				
Procellariidae	Black-winged Petrel	*Pterodroma nigripennis*	LC	Decreasing	Y	Pelagic				
Procellariidae	Chatham Islands Petrel	*Pterodroma axillaris*	VU	Increasing	Y	Pelagic		Res 14.20		
Procellariidae	Murphy's Petrel	*Pterodroma ultima*	LC	Unknown	Y	Pelagic				
Procellariidae	Providence Petrel	*Pterodroma solandri*	LC	Stable	Y	Pelagic				
Procellariidae	Kermadec Petrel	*Pterodroma neglecta*	LC	Decreasing	Y	Pelagic				
Procellariidae	Trindade Petrel	*Pterodroma arminjoniana*	VU	Stable	Y	Pelagic		Res 14.20		
Procellariidae	Herald Petrel	*Pterodroma heraldica*	LC	Decreasing	Y	Pelagic				
Procellariidae	Henderson Petrel	*Pterodroma atrata*	EN	Decreasing	Y	Pelagic	Appendix I			
Procellariidae	Phoenix Petrel	*Pterodroma alba*	VU	Decreasing	Y	Pelagic		Res 14.20		
Procellariidae	Barau's Petrel	*Pterodroma baraui*	EN	Decreasing	Y	Pelagic		Res 14.20		
Procellariidae	Mottled Petrel	*Pterodroma inexpectata*	NT	Decreasing	Y	Pelagic		Res 14.20		
Procellariidae	Hawaiian Petrel	*Pterodroma sandwichensis*	EN	Decreasing	Y	Pelagic	Appendix I			

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Procellariidae	Galapagos Petrel	*Pterodroma phaeopygia*	CR	Decreasing	Y	Pelagic	Appendix I			
Procellariidae	White-necked Petrel	*Pterodroma cervicalis*	VU	Increasing	Y	Pelagic		Res 14.20		
Procellariidae	Juan Fernandez Petrel	*Pterodroma externa*	VU	Stable	Y	Pelagic		Res 14.20		
Procellariidae	Soft-plumaged Petrel	*Pterodroma mollis*	LC	Stable	Y	Pelagic				
Procellariidae	Bermuda Petrel	*Pterodroma cahow*	EN	Increasing	Y	Pelagic	Appendix I			
Procellariidae	Black-capped Petrel	*Pterodroma hasitata*	EN	Decreasing	Y	Pelagic		Res 14.20		
Procellariidae	Jamaican Petrel	*Pterodroma caribbaea*	CR	Unknown	Y	Pelagic		Res 14.20		
Procellariidae	Cape Verde Petrel	*Pterodroma feae*	NT	Unknown	Y	Pelagic		Res 14.20		
Procellariidae	Desertas Petrel	*Pterodroma deserta*	VU	Stable	Y	Pelagic		Res 14.20		
Procellariidae	Zino's Petrel	*Pterodroma madeira*	EN	Stable	Y	Pelagic		Res 14.20		
Procellariidae	Magenta Petrel	*Pterodroma magentae*	CR	Increasing	Y	Pelagic		Res 14.20		
Procellariidae	Atlantic Petrel	*Pterodroma incerta*	EN	Decreasing	Y	Pelagic		Res 14.20		
Procellariidae	White-headed Petrel	*Pterodroma lessonii*	LC	Decreasing	Y	Pelagic				
Procellariidae	Great-winged Petrel	*Pterodroma macroptera*	LC	Decreasing	Y	Pelagic				
Procellariidae	Grey-faced Petrel	*Pterodroma gouldi*	LC	Decreasing	Y	Pelagic				
Procellariidae	Grey Petrel	*Procellaria cinerea*	NT	Decreasing	Y	Pelagic	Appendix II		ACAP	
Procellariidae	White-chinned Petrel	*Procellaria aequinoctialis*	VU	Decreasing	Y	Pelagic	Appendix II		ACAP	
Procellariidae	Spectacled Petrel	*Procellaria conspicillata*	VU	Increasing	Y	Pelagic	Appendix II		ACAP	

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Procellariidae	Westland Petrel	*Procellaria westlandica*	EN	Unknown	Y	Pelagic	Appendix II		ACAP	
Procellariidae	Black Petrel	*Procellaria parkinsoni*	VU	Stable	Y	Pelagic	Appendix II		ACAP	
Procellariidae	Wedge-tailed Shearwater	*Ardenna pacifica*	LC	Decreasing	Y	Pelagic				
Procellariidae	Buller's Shearwater	*Ardenna bulleri*	VU	Stable	Y	Pelagic		Res 14.20		
Procellariidae	Short-tailed Shearwater	*Ardenna tenuirostris*	LC	Decreasing	Y	Pelagic				
Procellariidae	Sooty Shearwater	*Ardenna grisea*	NT	Decreasing	Y	Pelagic		Res 14.20		
Procellariidae	Great Shearwater	*Ardenna gravis*	LC	Stable	Y	Pelagic				
Procellariidae	Flesh-footed Shearwater	*Ardenna carneipes*	NT	Decreasing	Y	Pelagic		Res 14.20		
Procellariidae	Pink-footed Shearwater	*Ardenna creatopus*	VU	Unknown	Y	Pelagic	Appendix I		ACAP	
Procellariidae	Streaked Shearwater	*Calonectris leucomelas*	NT	Decreasing	Y	Pelagic		Res 14.20		
Procellariidae	Scopoli's Shearwater	*Calonectris diomedea*	LC	Decreasing	Y	Pelagic				
Procellariidae	Cory's Shearwater	*Calonectris borealis*	LC	Unknown	Y	Pelagic				
Procellariidae	Cape Verde Shearwater	*Calonectris edwardsii*	NT	Decreasing	Y	Pelagic		Res 14.20		
Procellariidae	Christmas Shearwater	*Puffinus nativitatis*	LC	Stable	Y	Pelagic				
Procellariidae	Galapagos Shearwater	*Puffinus subalaris*	LC	Decreasing	Y	Pelagic				
Procellariidae	Fluttering Shearwater	*Puffinus gavia*	LC	Decreasing	Y	Pelagic				
Procellariidae	Hutton's Shearwater	*Puffinus huttoni*	EN	Stable	Y	Pelagic		Res 14.20		
Procellariidae	Black-vented Shearwater	*Puffinus opisthomelas*	NT	Stable	Y	Pelagic		Res 14.20		
Procellariidae	Bryan's Shearwater	*Puffinus bryani*	CR	Decreasing	Y	Pelagic		Res 14.20		
Procellariidae	Rapa Shearwater	*Puffinus myrtae*	CR	Decreasing	Y	Pelagic				

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Procellariidae	Newell's Shearwater	*Puffinus newelli*	CR	Decreasing	Y	Pelagic		Res 14.20		
Procellariidae	Townsend's Shearwater	*Puffinus auricularis*	CR	Decreasing	Y	Pelagic		Res 14.20		
Procellariidae	Tropical Shearwater	*Puffinus bailloni*	LC	Stable	Y	Pelagic				
Procellariidae	Persian Shearwater	*Puffinus persicus*	LC	Decreasing	Y	Pelagic				
Procellariidae	Bannerman's Shearwater	*Puffinus bannermani*	EN	Decreasing	Y	Pelagic				
Procellariidae	Manx Shearwater	*Puffinus puffinus*	LC	Unknown	Y	Pelagic				
Procellariidae	Yelkouan Shearwater	*Puffinus yelkouan*	VU	Decreasing	Y	Pelagic		Res 14.20		
Procellariidae	Balearic Shearwater	*Puffinus mauretanicus*	CR	Decreasing	Y	Pelagic	Appendix I		ACAP	
Procellariidae	Subantarctic Shearwater	*Puffinus elegans*	LC	Decreasing	Y	Pelagic				
Procellariidae	Little Shearwater	*Puffinus assimilis*	LC	Decreasing	Y	Pelagic				
Procellariidae	Audubon's Shearwater	*Puffinus lherminieri*	LC	Decreasing	Y	Pelagic				
Procellariidae	Heinroth's Shearwater	*Puffinus heinrothi*	VU	Stable	Y	Pelagic		Res 14.20		
Procellariidae	Fiji Petrel	*Pseudobulweria macgillivrayi*	CR	Decreasing	Y	Pelagic		Res 14.20		
Procellariidae	Mascarene Petrel	*Pseudobulweria aterrima*	CR	Decreasing	N	Pelagic		Res.14.20		
Procellariidae	Beck's Petrel	*Pseudobulweria becki*	CR	Decreasing	Y	Pelagic		Res 14.20		
Procellariidae	Tahiti Petrel	*Pseudobulweria rostrata*	NT	Decreasing	Y	Pelagic		Res 14.20		
Procellariidae	Bulwer's Petrel	*Bulweria bulwerii*	LC	Stable	Y	Pelagic				
Procellariidae	Jouanin's Petrel	*Bulweria fallax*	NT	Unknown	Y	Pelagic		Res 14.20		
Procellariidae	Whenua Hou Diving-petrel	*Pelecanoides whenuahouensis*	CR	Increasing	Y	Pelagic		Res 14.20		
Procellariidae	Peruvian Diving-petrel	*Pelecanoides garnotii*	NT	Increasing	Y	Pelagic	Appendix I			

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Procellariidae	Magellanic Diving-petrel	*Pelecanoides magellani*	LC	Decreasing	N	Pelagic				
Procellariidae	South Georgia Diving-petrel	*Pelecanoides georgicus*	LC	Decreasing	N	Pelagic				
Procellariidae	Common Diving-petrel	*Pelecanoides urinatrix*	LC	Decreasing	Y	Pelagic				
Pelecanidae	Great White Pelican	*Pelecanus onocrotalus*	LC	Unknown	Y	Coastal	*Appendix I&II		AEWA	only Palearctic populations, listed as White Pelican on Appendix I, Great White Pelican on Appendix II
Pelecanidae	Brown Pelican	*Pelecanus occidentalis*	LC	Increasing	Y	Coastal				
Pelecanidae	Peruvian Pelican	*Pelecanus thagus*	NT	Increasing	N	Pelagic	Appendix I&II			
Fregatidae	Lesser Frigatebird	*Fregata ariel*	LC	Decreasing	Y	Pelagic			AEWA	
Fregatidae	Great Frigatebird	*Fregata minor*	LC	Decreasing	Y	Pelagic			AEWA	
Fregatidae	Christmas Island Frigatebird	*Fregata andrewsi*	VU	Decreasing	Y	Pelagic	Appendix I			
Fregatidae	Magnificent Frigatebird	*Fregata magnificens*	LC	Decreasing	Y	Pelagic				
Fregatidae	Ascension Frigatebird	*Fregata aquila*	VU	Stable	N	Pelagic				
Sulidae	Abbott's Booby	*Papasula abbotti*	EN	Stable	Y	Pelagic		Res 14.20		
Sulidae	Northern Gannet	*Morus bassanus*	LC	Increasing	Y	Pelagic			AEWA	
Sulidae	Cape Gannet	*Morus capensis*	EN	Decreasing	Y	Pelagic		Res 14.20	AEWA	
Sulidae	Australasian Gannet	*Morus serrator*	LC	Increasing	Y	Pelagic				
Sulidae	Red-footed Booby	*Sula sula*	LC	Decreasing	Y	Pelagic				
Sulidae	Brown Booby	*Sula leucogaster*	LC	Decreasing	Y	Pelagic				
Sulidae	Blue-footed Booby	*Sula nebouxii*	LC	Decreasing	Y	Pelagic				

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Sulidae	Peruvian Booby	*Sula variegata*	LC	Stable	Y	Pelagic				
Sulidae	Masked Booby	*Sula dactylatra*	LC	Decreasing	Y	Pelagic			AEWA	
Sulidae	Nazca Booby	*Sula granti*	LC	Decreasing	Y	Pelagic				
Phalacrocoracidae	Crowned Cormorant	*Microcarbo coronatus*	LC	Stable	Y	Coastal			AEWA	
Phalacrocoracidae	Little Pied Cormorant	*Microcarbo melanoleucos*	LC	Unknown	N	Coastal				
Phalacrocoracidae	Red-legged Cormorant	*Poikilocarbo gaimardi*	NT	Decreasing	N	Coastal				
Phalacrocoracidae	Rock Shag	*Leucocarbo magellanicus*	LC	Unknown	Y	Coastal				
Phalacrocoracidae	Guanay Cormorant	*Leucocarbo bougainvilliorum*	NT	Decreasing	Y	Coastal		Res 14.20		
Phalacrocoracidae	Imperial Shag	*Leucocarbo atriceps*	LC	Unknown	Y	Coastal				
Phalacrocoracidae	Kerguelen Islands Shag	*Leucocarbo verrucosus*	LC	Unknown	N	Coastal				
Phalacrocoracidae	Rough-faced Shag	*Leucocarbo carunculatus*	VU	Stable	N	Coastal				
Phalacrocoracidae	Stewart Island Shag	*Leucocarbo chalconotus*	VU	Decreasing	N	Coastal				
Phalacrocoracidae	Chatham Islands Shag	*Leucocarbo onslowi*	CR	Decreasing	N	Coastal				
Phalacrocoracidae	Campbell Island Shag	*Leucocarbo campbelli*	VU	Stable	N	Coastal				
Phalacrocoracidae	Bounty Islands Shag	*Leucocarbo ranfurlyi*	VU	Stable	N	Coastal				
Phalacrocoracidae	Auckland Islands Shag	*Leucocarbo colensoi*	VU	Stable	N	Coastal				
Phalacrocoracidae	Double-crested Cormorant	*Nannopterum auritum*	LC	Increasing	Y	Coastal				
Phalacrocoracidae	Neotropical Cormorant	*Nannopterum brasilianum*	LC	Increasing	Y	Coastal				

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Phalacrocoracidae	Flightless Cormorant	*Nannopterum harrisi*	VU	Stable	N	Coastal				
Phalacrocoracidae	Brandt's Cormorant	*Urile penicillatus*	LC	Decreasing	Y	Coastal				
Phalacrocoracidae	Pelagic Cormorant	*Urile pelagicus*	LC	Decreasing	Y	Coastal				
Phalacrocoracidae	Red-faced Cormorant	*Urile urile*	LC	Decreasing	N	Coastal				
Phalacrocoracidae	European Shag	*Gulosus aristotelis*	LC	Decreasing	Y	Coastal			AEWA	
Phalacrocoracidae	Great Cormorant	*Phalacrocorax carbo*	LC	Increasing	Y	Coastal			AEWA	
Phalacrocoracidae	Japanese Cormorant	*Phalacrocorax capillatus*	LC	Unknown	Y	Coastal				
Phalacrocoracidae	Cape Cormorant	*Phalacrocorax capensis*	EN	Decreasing	Y	Coastal		Res 14.20	AEWA	
Phalacrocoracidae	Socotra Cormorant	*Phalacrocorax nigrogularis*	VU	Decreasing	Y	Coastal	Appendix II		AEWA	
Phalacrocoracidae	Bank Cormorant	*Phalacrocorax neglectus*	EN	Decreasing	Y	Coastal		Res 14.20	AEWA	
Phalacrocoracidae	Indian Cormorant	*Phalacrocorax fuscicollis*	LC	Unknown	N	Coastal				
Phalacrocoracidae	Black-faced Cormorant	*Phalacrocorax fuscescens*	LC	Unknown	N	Coastal				
Phalacrocoracidae	Great Pied Cormorant	*Phalacrocorax varius*	LC	Unknown	N	Coastal				
Phalacrocoracidae	Spotted Shag	*Phalacrocorax punctatus*	LC	Unknown	N	Coastal				
Phalacrocoracidae	Pitt Island Shag	*Phalacrocorax featherstoni*	EN	Decreasing	N	Coastal				
Scolopacidae	Red-necked Phalarope	*Phalaropus lobatus*	LC	Decreasing	Y	Coastal	Appendix II		AEWA	
Scolopacidae	Red Phalarope	*Phalaropus fulicarius*	LC	Unknown	Y	Coastal	Appendix II		AEWA	
Laridae	Brown Noddy	*Anous stolidus*	LC	Stable	Y	Coastal			AEWA	
Laridae	Lesser Noddy	*Anous tenuirostris*	LC	Stable	Y	Coastal			AEWA	
Laridae	Black Noddy	*Anous minutus*	LC	Decreasing	Y	Coastal	*Appendix II			only *Anous minutus worcesteri*
Laridae	Blue Noddy	*Anous ceruleus*	LC	Stable	N	Coastal				
Laridae	Grey Noddy	*Anous albivittus*	LC	Stable	Y	Coastal				

Family	Common name	Scientific name	Red List category	Population trend	Migratory Species (CMS)	Pelagic or Coastal	CMS listing (* denotes only a subpopulation or sub species are listed - see comment)	Species eligible for listing (Resolution 14.20)	Listed under CMS Agreement	Comments
Laridae	Atlantic White Tern	*Gygis alba*	LC	Stable	Y	Coastal				Recently split species: *G. alba* and *G. candida* were divided into separate species following Pratt (2020).
Laridae	Common White Tern	*Gygis candida*	LC	Increasing		Coastal				Recently split species: *G. alba* and *G. candida* were divided into separate species following Pratt (2020).
Laridae	Little White Tern	*Gygis microrhyncha*	LC	Stable	N	Coastal				
Laridae	Saunders's Gull	*Saundersilarus saundersi*	VU	Decreasing	Y	Coastal	Appendix I			
Laridae	Little Gull	*Hydrocoloeus minutus*	LC	Increasing	Y	Coastal			AEWA	
Laridae	Ross's Gull	*Rhodostethia rosea*	LC	Unknown	Y	Coastal				
Laridae	Swallow-tailed Gull	*Creagrus furcatus*	LC	Unknown	Y	Coastal				
Laridae	Sabine's Gull	*Xema sabini*	LC	Stable	Y	Coastal			AEWA	
Laridae	Ivory Gull	*Pagophila eburnea*	NT	Decreasing	Y	Coastal		Res 14.20		
Laridae	Red-legged Kittiwake	*Rissa brevirostris*	VU	Decreasing	Y	Coastal		Res 14.20		
Laridae	Black-legged Kittiwake	*Rissa tridactyla*	VU	Decreasing	Y	Coastal		Res 14.20	AEWA	
Laridae	Bonaparte's Gull	*Larus philadelphia*	LC	Increasing	Y	Coastal				
Laridae	Slender-billed Gull	*Larus genei*	LC	Unknown	Y	Coastal	Appendix II		AEWA	
Laridae	Brown-headed Gull	*Larus brunnicephalus*	LC	Stable	Y	Coastal				
Laridae	Black-headed Gull	*Larus ridibundus*	LC	Unknown	Y	Coastal			AEWA	
Laridae	Brown-hooded Gull	*Larus maculipennis*	LC	Increasing	Y	Coastal				

Family	Common name	Scientific name	Red List category	Population trend	Migratory Species (CMS)	Pelagic or Coastal	CMS listing (* denotes only a subpopulation or sub species are listed - see comment)	Species eligible for listing (Resolution 14.20)	Listed under CMS Agreement	Comments
Laridae	Hartlaub's Gull	*Larus hartlaubii*	LC	Increasing	N	Coastal			AEWA	
Laridae	Grey-headed Gull	*Larus cirrocephalus*	LC	Stable	Y	Coastal			AEWA	
Laridae	Silver Gull	*Larus novaehollandiae*	LC	Increasing	N	Coastal				
Laridae	Grey Gull	*Larus modestus*	LC	Decreasing	Y	Coastal				
Laridae	Dolphin Gull	*Larus scoresbii*	LC	Stable	Y	Coastal				
Laridae	Franklin's Gull	*Larus pipixcan*	LC	Increasing	Y	Coastal				
Laridae	Laughing Gull	*Larus atricilla*	LC	Increasing	Y	Coastal				
Laridae	Lava Gull	*Larus fuliginosus*	VU	Stable	N	Coastal				
Laridae	Pallas's Gull	*Larus ichthyaetus*	LC	Increasing	Y	Coastal	*Appendix II		AEWA	only West Eurasian and African population
Laridae	Mediterranean Gull	*Larus melanocephalus*	LC	Decreasing	Y	Coastal	Appendix II		AEWA	
Laridae	Sooty Gull	*Larus hemprichii*	LC	Decreasing	Y	Coastal	Appendix II		AEWA	
Laridae	White-eyed Gull	*Larus leucophthalmus*	LC	Stable	Y	Coastal	Appendix I&II		AEWA	
Laridae	Audouin's Gull	*Larus audouinii*	VU	Decreasing	Y	Coastal	Appendix I&II		AEWA	
Laridae	Heermann's Gull	*Larus heermanni*	NT	Unknown	Y	Coastal		Res 14.20		
Laridae	Pacific Gull	*Larus pacificus*	LC	Stable	N	Coastal				
Laridae	Black-tailed Gull	*Larus crassirostris*	LC	Stable	Y	Coastal				
Laridae	Belcher's Gull	*Larus belcheri*	LC	Increasing	Y	Coastal				
Laridae	Olrog's Gull	*Larus atlanticus*	NT	Stable	Y	Coastal	Appendix I			
Laridae	Ring-billed Gull	*Larus delawarensis*	LC	Increasing	Y	Coastal				
Laridae	Mew Gull	*Larus canus*	LC	Unknown	Y	Coastal			AEWA	
Laridae	Yellow-footed Gull	*Larus livens*	LC	Unknown	Y	Coastal				
Laridae	Western Gull	*Larus occidentalis*	LC	Increasing	Y	Coastal				
Laridae	California Gull	*Larus californicus*	LC	Decreasing	Y	Coastal				

Family	Common name	Scientific name	Red List category	Population trend	Migratory Species (CMS)	Pelagic or Coastal	CMS listing (* denotes only a subpopulation or sub species are listed - see comment)	Species eligible for listing (Resolution 14.20)	Listed under CMS Agreement	Comments
Laridae	Kelp Gull	*Larus dominicanus*	LC	Increasing	N	Coastal			AEWA	
Laridae	Lesser Black-backed Gull	*Larus fuscus*	LC	Increasing	Y	Coastal			AEWA	
Laridae	European Herring Gull	*Larus argentatus*	LC	Decreasing	Y	Coastal			AEWA	
Laridae	Yellow-legged Gull	*Larus michahellis*	LC	Increasing	Y	Coastal			AEWA	
Laridae	Caspian Gull	*Larus cachinnans*	LC	Increasing	Y	Coastal			AEWA	
Laridae	Arctic Herring Gull	*Larus smithsonianus*	LC	Decreasing	Y	Coastal				
Laridae	Iceland Gull	*Larus glaucoides*	LC	Stable	Y	Coastal			AEWA	
Laridae	Slaty-backed Gull	*Larus schistisagus*	LC	Unknown	Y	Coastal				
Laridae	Glaucous-winged Gull	*Larus glaucescens*	LC	Increasing	Y	Coastal				
Laridae	Glaucous Gull	*Larus hyperboreus*	LC	Stable	Y	Coastal			AEWA	
Laridae	Great Black-backed Gull	*Larus marinus*	LC	Unknown	Y	Coastal			AEWA	
Laridae	Aleutian Tern	*Onychoprion aleuticus*	VU	Decreasing	Y	Coastal		Res 14.20		
Laridae	Sooty Tern	*Onychoprion fuscatus*	LC	Unknown	Y	Coastal			AEWA	
Laridae	Bridled Tern	*Onychoprion anaethetus*	LC	Unknown	Y	Coastal			AEWA	
Laridae	Grey-backed Tern	*Onychoprion lunatus*	LC	Decreasing	Y	Coastal				
Laridae	Little Tern	*Sternula albifrons*	LC	Decreasing	Y	Coastal	Appendix II		AEWA	
Laridae	Saunders's Tern	*Sternula saundersi*	LC	Decreasing	Y	Coastal	Appendix II		AEWA	
Laridae	Least Tern	*Sternula antillarum*	LC	Decreasing	Y	Coastal				
Laridae	Peruvian Tern	*Sternula lorata*	EN	Decreasing	Y	Coastal	Appendix I			
Laridae	Fairy Tern	*Sternula nereis*	VU	Decreasing	N	Coastal				
Laridae	Damara Tern	*Sternula balaenarum*	LC	Decreasing	Y	Coastal	Appendix II		AEWA	
Laridae	Common Gull-billed Tern	*Gelochelidon nilotica*	LC	Decreasing	Y	Coastal	*Appendix II		AEWA	only *Gelochelidon nilotica nilotica* (West Eurasian

Family	Common name	Scientific name	Red List category	Population trend	Migratory Species (CMS)	Pelagic or Coastal	CMS listing (* denotes only a subpopulation or sub species are listed - see comment)	Species eligible for listing (Resolution 14.20)	Listed under CMS Agreement	Comments
										and African populations)
Laridae	Australian Gull-billed Tern	*Gelochelidon macrotarsa*	LC	Unknown	Y	Coastal				
Laridae	Caspian Tern	*Hydroprogne caspia*	LC	Increasing	Y	Coastal	*Appendix II		AEWA	only West Eurasian and African populations
Laridae	Inca Tern	*Larosterna inca*	NT	Decreasing	N	Coastal				
Laridae	Black-fronted Tern	*Chlidonias albostriatus*	EN	Decreasing	N	Coastal				
Laridae	Black Tern	*Chlidonias niger*	LC	Decreasing	Y	Coastal	*Appendix II		AEWA	only *Chlidonias niger niger*
Laridae	Roseate Tern	*Sterna dougallii*	LC	Unknown	Y	Coastal	*Appendix II		AEWA	only Atlantic populations
Laridae	White-fronted Tern	*Sterna striata*	NT	Decreasing	Y	Coastal		Res 14.20		
Laridae	Black-naped Tern	*Sterna sumatrana*	LC	Unknown	N	Coastal				
Laridae	South American Tern	*Sterna hirundinacea*	LC	Decreasing	Y	Coastal				
Laridae	Common Tern	*Sterna hirundo*	LC	Unknown	Y	Coastal	*Appendix II		AEWA	only *Sterna hirundo hirundo* populations breeding in the Western Palearctic
Laridae	White-cheeked Tern	*Sterna repressa*	LC	Decreasing	Y	Coastal	Appendix II		AEWA	
Laridae	Arctic Tern	*Sterna paradisaea*	LC	Decreasing	Y	Coastal	*Appendix II		AEWA	only Atlantic populations
Laridae	Antarctic Tern	*Sterna vittata*	LC	Unknown	Y	Coastal			AEWA	
Laridae	Kerguelen Tern	*Sterna virgata*	NT	Stable	N	Coastal				
Laridae	Forster's Tern	*Sterna forsteri*	LC	Increasing	Y	Coastal				

Family	Common name	Scientific name	Red List category	Population trend	Migratory Species (CMS)	Pelagic or Coastal	CMS listing (* denotes only a subpopulation or sub species are listed - see comment)	Species eligible for listing (Resolution 14.20)	Listed under CMS Agreement	Comments
Laridae	Snowy-crowned Tern	*Sterna trudeaui*	LC	Stable	Y	Coastal				
Laridae	Lesser Crested Tern	*Thalasseus bengalensis*	LC	Stable	Y	Coastal	*Appendix II		AEWA	only African and Southwest populations
Laridae	Chinese Crested Tern	*Thalasseus bernsteini*	CR	Decreasing	Y	Coastal	Appendix I			
Laridae	Elegant Tern	*Thalasseus elegans*	NT	Stable	Y	Coastal		Res 14.20		
Laridae	Sandwich Tern	*Thalasseus sandvicensis*	LC	Stable	Y	Coastal	*Appendix II		AEWA	only *Thalasseus sandvicensis sandvicensis*
Laridae	Royal Tern	*Thalasseus maximus*	LC	Stable	Y	Coastal	*Appendix II		AEWA	only *Thalasseus maximus albididorsalis*
Laridae	Greater Crested Tern	*Thalasseus bergii*	LC	Stable	Y	Coastal	*Appendix II		AEWA	only African and Southwest Asian populations
Stercorariidae	Long-tailed Jaeger	*Stercorarius longicaudus*	LC	Stable	Y	Pelagic			AEWA	
Stercorariidae	Arctic Jaeger	*Stercorarius parasiticus*	LC	Stable	Y	Pelagic				
Stercorariidae	Pomarine Jaeger	*Stercorarius pomarinus*	LC	Stable	Y	Pelagic				
Stercorariidae	Great Skua	*Catharacta skua*	LC	Stable	Y	Pelagic			AEWA	
Stercorariidae	South Polar Skua	*Catharacta maccormicki*	LC	Stable	Y	Pelagic				
Stercorariidae	Brown Skua	*Catharacta antarctica*	LC	Decreasing	Y	Pelagic				
Stercorariidae	Chilean Skua	*Catharacta chilensis*	LC	Stable	Y	Pelagic				
Alcidae	Rhinoceros Auklet	*Cerorhinca monocerata*	LC	Decreasing	Y	Pelagic				
Alcidae	Tufted Puffin	*Fratercula cirrhata*	LC	Stable	Y	Pelagic				
Alcidae	Atlantic Puffin	*Fratercula arctica*	VU	Decreasing	Y	Pelagic		Res 14.20	AEWA	
Alcidae	Horned Puffin	*Fratercula corniculata*	LC	Decreasing	Y	Pelagic				
Alcidae	Cassin's Auklet	*Ptychoramphus aleuticus*	NT	Decreasing	Y	Pelagic		Res 14.20		

Family	Common name	Scientific name	Red List category	Population trend	Migratory Species (CMS)	Pelagic or Coastal	CMS listing (* denotes only a subpopulation or sub species are listed - see comment)	Species eligible for listing (Resolution 14.20)	Listed under CMS Agreement	Comments
Alcidae	Parakeet Auklet	*Aethia psittacula*	LC	Decreasing	Y	Pelagic				
Alcidae	Least Auklet	*Aethia pusilla*	LC	Decreasing	Y	Pelagic				
Alcidae	Whiskered Auklet	*Aethia pygmaea*	LC	Decreasing	Y	Pelagic				
Alcidae	Crested Auklet	*Aethia cristatella*	LC	Decreasing	Y	Pelagic				
Alcidae	Long-billed Murrelet	*Brachyramphus perdix*	NT	Decreasing	Y	Pelagic		Res 14.20		
Alcidae	Marbled Murrelet	*Brachyramphus marmoratus*	EN	Decreasing	Y	Pelagic		Res 14.20		
Alcidae	Kittlitz's Murrelet	*Brachyramphus brevirostris*	NT	Decreasing	Y	Pelagic		Res 14.20		
Alcidae	Black Guillemot	*Cepphus grylle*	LC	Unknown	Y	Pelagic			AEWA	
Alcidae	Pigeon Guillemot	*Cepphus columba*	LC	Stable	Y	Pelagic				
Alcidae	Spectacled Guillemot	*Cepphus carbo*	LC	Decreasing	Y	Pelagic				
Alcidae	Ancient Murrelet	*Synthliboramphus antiquus*	LC	Decreasing	Y	Pelagic				
Alcidae	Japanese Murrelet	*Synthliboramphus wumizusume*	VU	Decreasing	Y	Pelagic	Appendix I			
Alcidae	Scripps's Murrelet	*Synthliboramphus scrippsi*	VU	Decreasing	Y	Pelagic		Res 14.20		
Alcidae	Guadalupe Murrelet	*Synthliboramphus hypoleucus*	EN	Decreasing	Y	Pelagic		Res 14.20		
Alcidae	Craveri's Murrelet	*Synthliboramphus craveri*	VU	Decreasing	Y	Pelagic		Res 14.20		
Alcidae	Razorbill	*Alca torda*	LC	Increasing	Y	Pelagic			AEWA	
Alcidae	Little Auk	*Alle alle*	LC	Decreasing	Y	Pelagic			AEWA	
Alcidae	Thick-billed Murre	*Uria lomvia*	LC	Increasing	Y	Pelagic			AEWA	
Alcidae	Common Murre	*Uria aalge*	LC	Increasing	Y	Pelagic			AEWA	

ANNEX 2

POLICY GAP ANALYSIS ON MARINE FLYWAYS: EXECUTIVE SUMMARY AND HIGH-LEVEL RECOMMENDATIONS

(*The full analysis can be found in UNEP/CMS/COP15/Inf.26.3.2*)

Executive summary

Oceans have thus far been missing on the global map of flyways. The newly identified six marine flyways close this gap and provide a potential framework to coordinate conservation action for seabirds, the most threatened group of birds. As a first step, in order to advance conservation policy for the marine flyways during the next triennium, it is critical to assess where there are opportunities and gaps for CMS and within other relevant governance frameworks.

The policy gap analysis on marine flyways summarized here was developed by the Seabirds Thematic Sub-group of the CMS Working Group on Flyways and makes 16 high-level recommendations. It provides CMS Parties, Range States and other stakeholders with an overview of seabird threats and species status, the six marine flyways and their geographies, as well as Party coverage across these and other relevant policy instruments, frameworks and bodies (IFBs). On this basis, CMS Parties can set priorities at COP15 for urgently needed conservation action across the marine flyways for this most threatened group of birds. This analysis does not replace a full situation analysis for marine flyways but summarizes the status quo and makes high-level recommendations to Parties to immediately kick-start action without delay.

The analysis illustrates the urgent need for action in order to turn around the ongoing trend of ever more seabird species in decline (currently > 50% of the 366 seabirds with known population trends). It highlights the current political momentum for ocean conservation, the sound understanding of effective conservation action for seabirds and the potential strength of applying the established flyways policy tool under CMS to the marine flyways.

With maps and tables, the analysis illustrates how the six marine flyways covering a total of 151 pelagic and migratory seabirds are primarily spread across the High Seas and overlap with 38% of national Exclusive Economic Zones (EEZ) across 54 countries, including 35 CMS Parties. A further five Parties and one non-Party contribute via important colonies.

All the EEZs within two of the six marine flyways belong to the territories of] CMS: the Southern Ocean Flyway and the East Indian Ocean Flyway. Except for one country, the North Indian Ocean Flyway is well-covered by CMS Parties across the EEZs. The coastal parts of the Atlantic Ocean Flyway are also relatively well-covered by CMS Parties. In contrast, there are prominent gaps in CMS Party coverage for the EEZs of the marine flyways across South-East Asia, the west coast of Africa and North America, which need to be filled in order to strengthen marine flyways implementation in these regions.

In its final section, the policy gap analysis provides an overview of those IFBs that are directly relevant to marine flyways policy under CMS and illustrates how these could potentially contribute to seabird conservation. A Venn diagram highlights which of the 54 countries overlapping with the marine flyways (+ 6 countries with important colonies) engage in which of the relevant biodiversity-related multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs). Sections on the new BBNJ Agreement, Regional Fisheries Management Organizations, the UN Fish Stocks Agreement, the Regional Seas Conventions and the International Maritime

Organization further complement the discussion.

Overall, this analysis highlights key policy gaps in instruments and action for seabird conservation and the exceptional opportunities to fill these by building a framework for marine flyway action under CMS, in close dialogue and synergy with other IFBs such as the new BBNJ Agreement.

High-level recommendations

A. **Establish collaborative framework for the marine flyways:** develop an initiative to optimize synergies among international frameworks (formal and informal), including the BBNJ Agreement, Regional Fisheries Management Organizations (RFMOs), and key stakeholders from governments, academia and non-profit as well as for-profit sectors with a strong commitment to ocean conservation.

B. **Develop multi-species action plans:** consider the development of multi-species action plans for the marine flyways under CMS by COP16, building on a planned assessment by the Flyways Working Group that outline a series of priority actions.

C. **Conduct situation analysis for marine flyways:** conduct individual or a full situation analysis for the marine flyways for COP16 that aim(s) to cover the status of migratory seabirds and priority needs across all six marine flyways, following the format used for the Central Asian Flyway.[6]

D. **Close gaps in CMS Parties across the marine flyways:** encourage non-Parties with national waters overlapping the marine flyways to accede to CMS and relevant Agreements, notably in South-East Asia, the west coast of Africa and North America.

E. **Close gaps in species listings:** in line with Resolution 14.20 *Potential Avian Taxa for Listing* and Annex B of the COP15 Resolution *Seabirds and the Marine Flyways*, submitted to COP15, consider listing additional qualifying seabird species on the Appendices of the Convention.

F. **Identify and safeguard important sites:** recognizing that seabird data are a valuable and established tool to identify areas suitable for protection, including in the High Seas, identify a coherent network of sites (i.e. Key Biodiversity Areas) for seabird species found to be using all or part of the marine flyways, across their full life cycle (e.g. breeding, foraging, non-breeding) within each of the marine flyways by 2030 to support the conservation of at least 30% of the ocean, in line with Target 3 of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework.

G. **Strengthen the ecological connectivity of the Marine Protected Areas network:** to improve the conservation of migratory species and the resilience of seabird populations to climate change, promote an ecologically coherent network of safeguarded critical sites across land and sea.

H. **Address causes of direct mortality:** eradicate invasive and non-native species at seabird colonies and ensure appropriate biosecurity with ongoing biomonitoring, reduce or eliminate seabird bycatch, regulate unsustainable take, and ~~prevent~~ minimise disease outbreaks.

I. **Reduce indirect mortality:** Protect key foraging areas and restore fish populations that seabirds depend upon for food ('forage fish'); mitigate impacts of problematic native species (i.e. competition for space or food); reduce disturbance to seabirds at colonies or at sea; manage light pollution at sea (e.g. vessels) and on land near vulnerable seabird colonies; reduce ocean pollution; improve resilience of seabird populations to better withstand impacts of climate change.

[6] Central Asian Flyway Situation Analysis 2023: The status of migratory birds and their habitats and recommendations for their conservation (UNEP/CMS/COP14/Inf.28.4.2) https://www.cms.int/cami/sites/default/files/document/cms_cop14_inf.28.4.2_central-asian-flyway-situation-analysis-2023_e.pdf

J. **Plan for emerging pressures:** monitor and prevent habitat loss, collisions and disturbance due to maritime infrastructure (e.g. offshore wind farms) and associated vessel traffic, as well as negative impacts of new fisheries, plastic pollution and other emerging threats.

K. **Research gaps:** address knowledge gaps (identified in C and J) in order to effectively safeguard seabird populations, which may include improved understanding of poorly studied species or life-history stages (e.g. juveniles), spatial and temporal understanding of major pressures (e.g. bycatch), identification of mitigation measures for known threats (e.g. fixed nets), and improved understanding of poorly known threats (e.g. light pollution at sea).

L. **Provide education and information:** improve national awareness, support and understanding of the ecosystem services provided by seabirds and the marine flyways, the threats they face and the actions needed to conserve them.

M. **Secure financing:** increase the funding for the conservation of seabirds across the marine flyways by considering voluntary contributions, as well as philanthropic funding and innovative funding options such as blue finance.

N. **Strengthen capacity:** build and strengthen local and national capabilities to implement seabird conservation measures across the 35 CMS Parties overlapping the marine flyways and the additional five CMS Parties with important colonies.

O. **Exploit synergies across ocean governance instruments:** encourage all Parties and stakeholders to make use of the synergies across governance instruments identified in this policy gap analysis to strengthen policy for marine flyways across relevant treaties and organizations. Ensure that the experience and best practice regulation from instruments such as ACAP are applied, as appropriate, across the marine flyways for all seabirds, including within the relevant Regional Fisheries Management Organizations (RFMOs). Given that bycatch and prey depletion are primary threats to seabirds, close dialogue between the CMS Family instruments and the RFMOs, also in the context of the BBNJ Agreement, should be encouraged.

ANNEX 3

DRAFT DECISIONS

SEABIRDS AND MARINE FLYWAYS

Directed to Parties

15.AA Parties:

a) are urged to support meetings of the Flyways Working Group and the appointment of a marine flyways coordinator for the triennium 2026–2029;

b) are encouraged to undertake, based on Annex B of Resolution 15.XX *Seabirds and Marine Flyways*, all necessary consultations with Range States, and to submit proposals for Concerted Actions for the consideration of the 16th meeting of the Conference of the Parties;

c) are encouraged to engage in the processes of the Agreement under the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea on the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Marine Biological Diversity of Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction (BBNJ Agreement), as relevant, to support the development and implementation of area-based management tools that benefit seabirds across the marine flyways; and

~~c)~~d) are urged to report progress in implementing Resolution 15.XX *Seabirds and Marine Flyways* in their National Reports, including monitoring the efficacy of measures taken, to the 16th meeting of the Conference of the Parties (COP16).

Directed to intergovernmental organizations, non-governmental organizations and others

15.BB Non-Parties, organizations, the private sector, donors and other stakeholders are invited to collaborate and engage in partnerships to support the work of the Flyways Working Group, including through technical contributions, and to cooperate in the implementation of its priorities on marine flyways.

Directed to the Scientific Council

15.CC The Scientific Council, through its Flyways Working Group, is requested, subject to the availability of external resources, to:

a) facilitate a discussion among Parties, non-Party Range States, relevant regional instruments and stakeholders to explore options for a preferred collaborative framework for the marine flyways under CMS, as outlined in the high-level recommendations (UNEP/CMS/COP15/Doc.26.3.2/Annex 2 - *Policy Gap Analysis on Marine Flyways*);

b) review relevant scientific and technical issues, international initiatives and processes linked to migratory seabirds, their habitats within marine flyways, the threats associated with them and evidence for effective solutions, and make recommendations on priority actions and gaps in information to be addressed;

c) develop situation analyses for individual marine flyways in order to advance targeted conservation action with the relevant stakeholder groups;

d) identify critical networks of sites within the six flyways that represent key areas associated with important life-history stages of migratory seabirds, including breeding, foraging, stop-over and wintering, noting that the sites may encompass both national and international waters, for consideration for protection, management and restoration by the 10th meeting of the Sessional Committee of the Scientific Council and subsequently the 16th Conference of the Parties; and

e) facilitate the development of an implementation plan for each marine flyway that identifies roles and responsibilities and priorities for implementation.

Directed to the Secretariat

15.DD The Secretariat is requested, subject to the availability of external resources, to:

a) organize sub-regional meetings aimed at sharing best practices and lessons learned on marine flyway-scale conservation, awareness-raising of marine flyways and migratory seabirds, and on the development of adequate institutional frameworks to protect them;

b) facilitate dialogue between the BBNJ Agreement and the relevant CMS processes on seabirds to ensure relevant area-based management tools can benefit migratory seabirds; and

c) encourage a focus on marine flyways and migratory seabirds as a theme for World Migratory Bird Day.