



**CMS**

## **2022 CMS National Report**

**Deadline for submission of the National Reports: 26 April 2023**

**Reporting period: from February 2020 to April 2023**

Parties are encouraged to respond to all questions and are also requested to provide comprehensive answers, when required.

COP Resolution 9.4 called upon the Secretariats and Parties of CMS Agreements to collaborate in the implementation and harmonization of online reporting implementation. The CMS Family Online Reporting System (ORS) has been successfully implemented and used by CMS, AEWA, IOSEA and Sharks MOU in collaboration with UNEP-WCMC.

Decision 13.14 requested the Secretariat to develop a proposal to be submitted for the approval of the 52nd meeting of the Standing Committee (StC52) for a revision of the format for the national reports to be submitted to the 14th meeting of the Conference of the Parties and subsequently. The new format was adopted by StC52 in October 2021 and made available as an offline version downloadable from the CMS website also in October 2021. The format aims inter alia at collecting data and information relevant to eight indicators adopted by COP12 for the purpose of assessing implementation of the Strategic Plan for Migratory Species 2015-2023.

This online version of the format strictly follows the one adopted by StC52. In addition, as requested by StC52, it incorporates pre-filled information, notably in Sections II and III, based on data available at the Secretariat. This includes customized species lists by Party. Please note that the lists include taxa at the species level originating from the disaggregation of taxa listed on Appendix II at a level higher than species. Please review the information and update or amend it, when necessary.

The Secretariat was also requested to develop and produce several guidance documents to accompany any revised National Report Format. Please note that guidance has been provided for a number of questions throughout the national report as both in-text guidance and as tool tips (displayed via the information 'i' icon). As requested by different COP13 Decisions, additional guidance is also provided in separate documents on how to report on the implementation of actions to address the impact of climate change and infrastructure development on migratory species, actions to address connectivity in the conservation of migratory species, and actions concerning flyways.

For any question, please contact Mr. Aydin Bahramlouian, Public Information Officer, [aydin.bahramlouian@un.org](mailto:aydin.bahramlouian@un.org)

**NOTICE:** Before clicking on the hyperlinks in this questionnaire, please keep pressing the **Ctrl button** on your keyboard to open the link in a new tab.

### RESOURCES FOR THE CMS NATIONAL REPORT FROM OTHER RELEVANT INTERGOVERNMENTAL PROCESSES

Convention/Agreement/Process

Information source

Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)

National Reports

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

Annual trade reports, Annual illegal trade reports, Implementation reports

Convention on Wetlands of International Importance especially as Waterfowl Habitat

National Reports, Ramsar Information Sheets

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)

Country reports

United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD)

National Reports

United Nations Forum on Forests (UNFF)

National Reports

United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)

National Communications, Biennial Reports, Update Reports

Various CMS Family Agreements and Memorandums of Understanding (MOUs)

National Reports

2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Sustainable Development Goals

National Reports

Note: These reporting processes of other relevant intergovernmental frameworks are examples of information resources to be used when filling out this national report, which may assist in identification and strengthening of synergies among these processes. This list is **not** exhaustive. There are many other sources of information that may also be of relevance for migratory species, their habitats and migrations systems.

## High-level summary of key messages

### In your country, during the reporting period, what does this report reveal about:

Guidance:

This section invites you to summarise the most important positive aspects of CMS implementation in your country and the areas of greatest concern. Please limit this specifically to the current reporting period only.

Your answers should be based on the information contained in the body of the report: the intention is for this section to distil the technical information in the report into “high level” messages for decision-makers and wider audiences.

Please try also to be specific or provide specific examples where you can, e.g. “New wildlife legislation enacted in 2018 doubled penalties for poisoning wild birds” rather than “stronger laws”; “50% shortfall in match-funding for GEF project on gazelles” rather than just “lack of funding”.

The most successful aspects of implementation of the Convention? (List up to five items):

>>> -As depositary Germany has the special task to care for the accession of new parties to CMS. The Growth of the recent past -meanwhile more than 130 parties - is a successful progress.

- Germany has a keen interest in and provided current and/or previous funding for CMS projects like CAMI, MIKT, MOU Sharks implementation, Energy Task Force, Aquatic and Wild meat, African Carnivore Initiative, National Legislation Program, Light Pollution, Sahelo-Saharan Megafauna, insect decline and the African Wild Ass Action plan.

- Based on the selection on the selection of summer 2019, Germany was able to provide a new German JPO to care for issuers in Africa. This has helped to implement CMS tasks there, like the African Carnivore Initiative and other African related issues.

The greatest difficulties in implementing the Convention? (List up to five items):

>>> Germany is a federal state and therefore impenetation takes more time than in states with a central government.

The main priorities for future implementation of the Convention? (List up to five items):

>>> As far as the depositary tasks are concerned Germany strives for more than 150 parties until the 50th anniversary of CMS.

The Groups mentioned above will continue to be our priority, together with Connectivity (Global Biodiversity Framework).

## **I. Administrative Information**

Name of Contracting Party

>>> Germany

Date of entry into force of the Convention in your country (DDMMYY)

>>> 1.10.1984

Any territories which are excluded from the application of the Convention

>>> None

### **Report compiler**

Name and title

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Full name of institution

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### **Designated CMS National Focal Point**

Name and title of designated Focal Point

>>> Berit Gewert

Full name of institution

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### **Representative on the Scientific Council**

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## II. Accession/Ratification of CMS Agreements/MOUs

Please confirm the status of your country's participation in the following Agreements/MOUs, and indicate any updates or corrections required:

*Please select only one option*

Yes, the lists are correct and up to date

No, updates or corrections are required, as follows:

Updates or corrections:

>>>

Country participation in Agreements/MOUs:

*Please select only one per line*

	Range State, but not a Party/Signatory	Not applicable (= not a Range State)	Party/Signatory
Aquatic Warbler	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
ACAP	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
ACCOBAMS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
AEWA	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
ASCOBANS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Atlantic Turtles	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Birds of Prey (Raptors)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Bukhara Deer	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Dugong	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
EUROBATS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Gorilla Agreement	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
High Andean Flamingos	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
IOSEA Marine Turtles	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Middle-European Great Bustard	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Monk Seal in the Atlantic	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Pacific Islands Cetaceans	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ruddy-headed Goose	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Saiga Antelope	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sharks	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Siberian Crane	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Slender-billed Curlew	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
South Andean Huemul	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Southern South American Grassland Birds	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Wadden Sea Seals	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
West African Elephants	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Western African Aquatic Mammals	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

### III. Species on the Convention Appendices

Please confirm that the Excel file linked to below correctly identifies the Appendix I species for which your country is a Range State.

Please download the Appendix I species occurrence list for your country **here**.

Guidance:

Article I(1)(h) of the Convention defines when a country is a Range State for a species, by reference also to the definition of “range” in Article I(1)(f). The latter refers to all the areas that a migratory species inhabits, stays in temporarily, crosses or overflies at any time on its normal migration route.

There are cases where it may be difficult to determine what a “normal” migration route is, and for example to distinguish this from aberrant or vagrant occurrences. As per **Decision 13.140**, the Scientific Council has been requested to develop a practical guidance and interpretations of the terms ‘Range State’ and ‘vagrant’. In the meantime, if in doubt, please make the interpretation that you think will best serve the wider aims of the Convention. Feel free to consult the Secretariat in this regard.

A note on the application of the Convention to Overseas Territories/Autonomous Regions of Parties is found **here**. References to “species” should be taken to include subspecies where an Appendix to the Convention so provides, or where the context otherwise requires.

*Please select only one option*

- Yes, the list is correct (please upload the file as your confirmation of this, and include any comments regarding individual species)
- No, amendments are needed, and these are specified in the amended version of the Excel file provided (in the file, please select all the species that apply, including the source of information supporting the change, and upload the amended file using the attachment button):

You have attached the following documents to this answer.

[Section III Appendix I Germany.xlsx](#)

Please confirm that the Excel file linked to below correctly identifies the Appendix II species for which the country is a Range State.

Please download the Appendix II species occurrence list for your country **here**.

Guidance: Please consider the guidance tip in question III.1 concerning the interpretation of “Range State”.

*Please select only one option*

- Yes, the list is correct (please upload the file as your confirmation of this, and include any comments regarding individual species)
- No, amendments are needed and these are specified in the amended version of the Excel file provided (please upload the amended file using the attachment button below).

You have attached the following documents to this answer.

[Section III Appendix II Germany.xlsx](#)

## IV. Legal Prohibition of the Taking of Appendix I Species

Is the taking of Appendix I species prohibited by national or territorial legislation in accordance with CMS Article III(5)?

*Please select only one option*

- Yes for all Appendix I species  
 Yes for some species  
 Yes for part of the country, or a particular territory or territories  
 No

Please identify the legal statute(s) concerned

Please provide links and clearly identify the relevant statute(s) by providing the title, date, etc.

- >>> - Bundesnaturschutzgesetz (Federal Nature Conservation Act)  
- Bundesartenschutzverordnung (Regulation on Species Conservation)  
- EU Habitats Directive  
- EU Birds Directive  
- EU Council Regulation No 338/97

**Exceptions:** Where the taking of Appendix I species **is** prohibited by national legislation, have any exceptions been granted to the prohibition during the reporting period?

*Please select only one option*

- Yes  
 No

If yes, please indicate individual cases and provide details of the circumstances in the Excel file linked below, which species, which reasons (among those in CMS Article III(5) (a)-(d)) justify the exception, any temporal or spatial limitations applying to the exception, and the nature of the “extraordinary circumstances” that make the exception necessary.

Please download the list of species here, select all that apply and upload the amended file using the attachment button below.

### **GUIDANCE TIP:**

Parties are requested to provide specific information on cases wherein an exception has been granted during the reporting period. This would not include information on what exceptions might be theoretically possible or exceptions that occurred before the reporting period. According to Article III(5) of the Convention, exceptions to a legal prohibition against taking of Appendix I species can only be made for one (or more) of the reasons specified in sub-paragraphs (a)-(d) of that Article.

For any species you list in the table, you must identify (in the second column of the table in the Excel file) at least one of the reasons that justify the exception relating to that species. In any case where you identify reason (d) as applying, please explain (in the third column) the nature of the “extraordinary circumstances” involved.

According to Article III(5), exceptions granted for any of the four reasons must also be “precise as to content and limited in space and time”. Therefore, please state what the specific mandatory space and time limitations are, in each case, using the third column; and indicate the date on which each exception was notified to the Secretariat in accordance with Article III(7).

Please consider consulting reports submitted to CITES that may be relevant when answering this question. You have attached the following documents to this answer.

[Section\\_IVexceptions.xlsx](#)

Please indicate in the Excel file linked to below the species for which taking is prohibited.

Please download the list of species here, select all that apply and upload the amended file using the attachment button below.

Please identify the legal statute(s) concerned

Please provide links and clearly identify the relevant statute(s) by providing the title, date, etc.

>>>

**Exceptions:** Where the taking of Appendix I species is prohibited by national legislation, have any exceptions been granted to the prohibition?

*Please select only one option*

- Yes  
 No

If yes, please indicate in the Excel file linked to below which species, which reasons among those in CMS Article III(5) (a)-(d) justify the exception, any temporal or spatial limitations applying to the exception, and the nature of the “extraordinary circumstances” that make the exception necessary.

Please download the list of species here, select all that apply and upload the amended file using the attachment button below.

Guidance: According to Article III(5) of the Convention, exceptions to a legal prohibition against taking of Appendix I species can only be made for one (or more) of the reasons specified in sub-paragraphs (a)-(d) of that Article. For any species you list in this table, therefore, you must identify (in the second column of the table in the Excel file) at least one of the reasons that justify the exception relating to that species. In any case where you identify reason (d) as applying, please explain (in the third column) the nature of the “extraordinary circumstances” involved. According to Article III(5), exceptions granted for any of the four reasons must also be “precise as to content and limited in space and time”. Please therefore state what the specific mandatory space and time limitations are, in each case, using the third column; and indicate the date on which each exception was notified to the Secretariat in accordance with Article III(7).

Where the taking of all Appendix I species is **not** prohibited and the reasons for exceptions in Article III(5) do not apply, are steps being taken to update existing legislation or develop new legislation to prohibit the taking of all relevant species?

*Please select only one option*

- Yes  
 No

Please indicate which of the following stages of development applies

*Please select only one option*

- Legislation being considered  
 Legislation in draft  
 Legislation fully drafted and being considered for adoption in (specify year)

>>>

- Other

>>>

Please provide further information about the circumstances

>>>

Please indicate in the Excel file linked to below the species for which taking is prohibited. Please download the list of species here, select all that apply and upload the amended file using the attachment button below.

Please identify the legal statute(s) concerned

>>>

Where the taking of all Appendix I species is **not** prohibited and the reasons for exceptions in Article III(5) do not apply, are steps being taken to update existing legislation or develop new legislation to prohibit the taking of all relevant species?

*Please select only one option*

- Yes  
 No

Please indicate which of the following stages of development applies:

*Please select only one option*

- Legislation being considered  
 Legislation in draft  
 Legislation fully drafted and being considered for adoption in (specify year)

>>>

- Other

>>>

Please provide further information about the circumstances

>>>

Where the taking of all Appendix I species is **not** prohibited and the reasons for exceptions in Article III(5) do not apply, are steps being taken to update existing legislation or develop new legislation to prohibit the taking of all relevant species?

*Please select only one option*

- Yes  
 No



Please indicate which of the following stages of development applies:

*Please select only one option*

- Legislation being considered
- Legislation in draft
- Legislation fully drafted and being considered for adoption in (specify year)

>>>

Other

>>>

Please provide further information about the circumstances

>>>

Are any vessels flagged to your country engaged in the intentional taking of Appendix I species outside of your country's national jurisdictional limits?

*Please select only one option*

- Yes
- No
- Unknown

Please provide information on the circumstances of the taking(s), including where possible any future plans in respect of such taking(s)

>>>

## V. Awareness

(SPMS Target 1: People are aware of the multiple values of migratory species and their habitats and migration systems, and the steps they can take to conserve them and ensure the sustainability of any use.)

Please indicate the actions that have been taken by your country during the reporting period to increase people's awareness of the values of migratory species, their habitats and migration systems (note that answers given in section XVIII on SPMS Target 15 may also be relevant).

(select all that apply)

### GUIDANCE TIP:

Awareness raising that demonstrates work towards achieving Target 1 may include actions, steps, programmes, initiatives and/or activities described in various CMS documents, such as Resolutions **11.8 (Rev.COP12)** (Communication, information and outreach plan), **11.9 (Rev.COP13)** (World Migratory Bird Day), as well as a number of other resolutions and decisions which include specific provisions about awareness raising, including Resolutions **13.6** (Insect Decline), **12.6** (Wildlife Disease and Migratory Species), **12.11 (Rev.COP13)** (Flyways), **12.17** (Conservation and Management of Whales and their Habitats in the South Atlantic Region), **12.19** (Endorsement of the African Elephant Action Plan), **12.20** (Management of Marine Debris), **12.21** (Climate Change and Migratory Species), **12.25** (Promoting Conservation of Critical Intertidal and Other Coastal Habitats for Migratory Species), **11.16 (Rev.COP13)** (The Prevention of Illegal Killing, Taking and Trade of Migratory Birds), **11.17 (Rev.COP13)** (Action Plan for Migratory Landbirds in the African-Eurasian Region), **11.24 (Rev.COP13)** (Central Asian Mammal Initiative), **11.31** (Fighting Wildlife Crime and Offences within and beyond Borders), **8.12 (Rev.COP12)** (Improving the Conservation Status of Raptors and Owls in the African-Eurasian Region), Decisions **13.95** (Conservation and Management of the Cheetah and African Wild Dog) and Decision **13.113** (Improving Ways of Addressing Connectivity in the Conservation of Migratory Species).

- Campaigns on specific topics
- Teaching programmes in schools or colleges
- Press and media publicity, including social media
- Community-based celebrations, exhibitions and other events
- Engagement of specific stakeholder groups
- Special publications
- Interpretation at nature reserves and other sites
- Other (please specify)

>>> The following answers were given by the Bundesländer:

Bavaria: Internet-based information services on species such as bats and migratory birds by the Bavarian Environment Agency (LfU). Special training for experts in monitoring of birds by the State Ornithological Station and the Bavarian Academy for Nature Conservation and Landscape Management (ANL). ANL trains "bat aids", local volunteers that consult homeowners or tenants whose homes are used by bats as roosts and to mitigate in case of conflicts. The LfU is running the campaign "bats welcome" to raise awareness for the values of bats (including migratory species) by rewarding homeowners that have bat roosts on their properties with a plaque and a certificate.

North Rhine-Westphalia: Internet-based information services on species such as bats and migratory birds by the North Rhine-Westphalian (Bundesland) State Agency for Nature, Environment and Consumer Protection Public awareness efforts in the framework of LIFE projects on wet meadow birds (e.g. LIFE Wiesenvögel NRW, LIFE Grünland für Wiesenvögel): talks, exhibitions, field walks, work with schools and other events.

Saarland: Establishment of an academy (DELATTINIA - Saarländische Akademie für Artenkenntnis) with special seminars for bats and birds, in which both species knowledge and their habitat requirements are taught.

Schleswig-Holstein: We offer varied education units and learning materials about migratory birds and also guided birdwatching tours particular for schools in Schleswig-Holstein. Pupils recognize the importance of the Wadden Sea as an avian hot spot. Other: Special training for bird-watching guides

Thuringia: Thuringia conducts specialist conferences on migratory bird and bat species.

Thuringia published printed and digital literature on threatened, protected and sensitive species including migratory species, especially: "Rote Liste der Brutvögel (Aves) / der Fledermäuse (Chiroptera) Thüringens" (2021), "Atlas der Brutvögel Thüringens" (2022), "Geschützte und gefährdete Arten in Thüringen" (2022).

Measures carried out by various actors in Thuringia (conservation associations, Natura 2000 stations, municipalities, ...) to implement the bat species support program or the FFH and SPA management planning in habitats of CMS species are accompanied by public relations measures.

Besides, nature conservation associations such as NABU undertook several campaigns as part of World Birding Day (e.g. at the water reservoirs in Dachwig or Straussfurt), during the reporting period.

No actions taken

### Impact of actions

Please indicate any specific elements of CMS COP Resolutions 11.8 (Rev. COP12) (Communication, Information and Outreach Plan) and 11.9 (World Migratory Bird Day) which have been particularly taken

forward by these actions.

>>> On federal level, funding of the WMBD.

The following activities were carried out by the Bundesländer:

Baden-Württemberg: In 2020-2023, 25 expert-led field trips were conducted to the transboundary Ramsar site "Oberrhein-Rhin Supérieur", including a focus on migrating and wintering waterbirds and the importance of wetlands for the species group.

Brandenburg: Specific awareness campaigns have been launched only in the framework of two Memoranda of Understanding – for the Great Bustards and for the Aquatic Warbler.

Bavaria: In cooperation with the NGO Landesbund für Vogelschutz (LBV) and the species-specialist-group Arbeitsgemeinschaft Fledermausschutz in Bavaria as well as forestry and nature conservation authorities etc. to improve the knowledge on migrating birds and bats in public.

Hesse: The Federal State of Hesse works in cooperation with the NGO NABU Hessen and the species-specialist-group Arbeitsgemeinschaft Fledermausschutz in Hessen (AGFH) to improve the knowledge about migrating bats in public (f.e. <https://www.fledermaus-hessen.de/flederm%C3%A4use-sch%C3%BCtzen>). Eel-stocking action of the Federal State of Hesse in the Rhine on World Fish Migration Day with Press publicity (newspaper/Radio), report on eel-monitoring in the Rhine (2020/2021) available on the Homepage of the fishery department

Lower Saxony: Annual Migratory Bird Days – nine days in autumn dedicated to migratory birds and bird migration – are held along the German coast from the Dutch border to the Elbe River and on its seven inhabited islands from Borkum to Wangerooge. The programme offers a variety of more than 200 public events, which are entertaining, playful, thoughtful, artistic or delicious – and therefore appeal to everyone in one way or the other! For example, you could take part in a field trip to the best birding spots by foot, bike or boat, go to a concert or theatre play or learn more about feathers during a workshop

([https://www.facebook.com/zugvogeltage/?locale=de\\_DE](https://www.facebook.com/zugvogeltage/?locale=de_DE)).

JadeWale e.V. and harbor porpoise days engage the public and enhance awareness of the endangered harbor porpoise, information signboards are put up, Swimways Initiative works on enhancing migratory routes for fish and finished reconstructing historical fish assemblages (SHIRE), Swimways Initiative also provides the app FishExplorer.

The trilateral Common Wadden Sea Secretariat (CWSS) published the new Quality Status Reports e.g. on Species (<https://qsr.waddensea-worldheritage.org/species>).

Different actions to increase people's awareness of the values of bats: e.g. BatNight, educational programs for volunteers and professionals; public relations work like information kiosks, exhibitions (e.g.

"FledermausReich" Nationalparkhaus Harz St. Andreasberg), print of promotion and information materials, social media and further activities of associations/ NGOs (e.g. NABU, BUND, NUVD) as well as forestry and nature conservation authorities etc. Further activities of Lower Saxony can be found in the current EUROBATS national report.

Holding a Fish Migration Day by NGOs. Operating a website on actual topics related to eel:

<https://www.laves.niedersachsen.de/startseite/tiere/binnenfischerei/aktuell/aktuelles-zum-aal-93554.html>

Mecklenburg-West Pomerania: Involvement of NGO's (e.g. NABU, Stiftung Umwelt und Naturschutz) and conservation authorities in programs to raise public awareness of the values of migratory species, such as excursions and presentations for the general public in conservation areas (i.e. National parks, biosphere reserves), with the aim to inform and raise awareness about migratory birds (e.g. excursions to mass congregations of cranes in the Bodden landscape Rügen), marine mammals (e.g. ship trips to the sand banks Lieps and Großer Stubber), and bats (e.g. international bat night in the nature park Nossentiner/Schwinzer Heide). There are many more examples of local campaigns, excursions and exhibitions.

Saarland: Different actions of the NGO „NABU“ to increase people's awareness of the values of bats ("Fledermaus freundliches Saarland")

Saxony-Anhalt:

Establishment of a crane information center and implementation of crane tours for autumn migration in the SPA "Helmestausee Berga-Kelbra" (part of the CMS resolution 11.8 underlining)

Publication "Important resting bird areas in Saxony-Anhalt" / Schulze, M., Michalak, I. & S. Fischer (2022):

Bedeutende Rastvogelgebiete in Sachsen-Anhalt. Berichte des Landesamtes für Umweltschutz Sachsen-Anhalt, Heft 1, 67-100 (part of the CMS resolution 11.8 underlining)

Vollmer, A. & Trost, M. (2021): Arbeitskarten zur Verbreitung der Fledermäuse in Sachsen-Anhalt. Stand Mai 2021. - [https://www.tierartenmonitoring-sachsen-anhalt.de/wp-content/uploads/2022/03/Arbeitskarten-zur-Verbreitung-der-Fledermaeuse-in-Sachsen-Anhalt\\_Stand\\_Mai\\_2021.pdf](https://www.tierartenmonitoring-sachsen-anhalt.de/wp-content/uploads/2022/03/Arbeitskarten-zur-Verbreitung-der-Fledermaeuse-in-Sachsen-Anhalt_Stand_Mai_2021.pdf)

Schnitter, P. (Bearb.) (2020): Rote Listen Sachsen-Anhalt. – Berichte des Landesamtes für Umweltschutz Sachsen-Anhalt (Halle), Heft 1.

BatNight (yearly)

Camps NGO "Arbeitskreis Fledermäuse Sachsen-Anhalt e.V." ([www.fledermaus-aksa.de](http://www.fledermaus-aksa.de)) (yearly)

Performing local and regional events, especially in the context of events from the NGO "Arbeitskreis Fledermäuse Sachsen-Anhalt e.V."

Thuringia: In Thuringia specifically the provisioning of information, the rising of public awareness of migratory species and enhancement of knowledge about their threats and steps for conservation benefitted from these actions mentioned in V1.

Overall, how successful have these awareness actions been in achieving their objectives?

Tick one box

**GUIDANCE TIP:**

If the impact of awareness actions has been assessed by (for example) project evaluation studies or follow-up audience attitude surveys during the reporting period, those provide a basis for answering this question. If the assessment has involved any type of quantitative measure of the impact, please specify. It is recognized that such assessment studies may not always be available, in which case it is acceptable to base your answer on an informed subjective judgement. Alternatively, if there is genuinely no basis for forming such a judgement, please select "Unknown".

Question V.4 gives you the opportunity to explain the basis on which you have answered question V.3.

*Please select only one option*

- 1. Very little impact
- 2. Small impact
- 3. Good impact
- 4. Large positive impact
- Unknown

Please identify the main form(s) of evidence that has/have been used to make this assessment.

>>> Impact is measured for capacity development workshops at the International Academy for Nature Conservation of the BfN through evaluation. For the Klaus Toepfer Fellowship Programms, inter alia, self-assessments with fellows at the beginning and end of the programme cycle measure progress in their skills and knowledge.

The following answers were given by the Bundesländer:

Schleswig-Holstein: socio-economic monitoring /visitors' survey: Sozioökonomisches Monitoring - Nationalpark Wattenmeer ([nationalpark-wattenmeer.de](http://nationalpark-wattenmeer.de)).

Saxony-Anhalt: The crane information center and tours have been extremely well received by visitors and the publication has been sent to over 400 ornithologists in the country.

## VI. Mainstreaming Migratory Species in Other Sectors and Processes

(SPMS Target 2: Multiple values of migratory species and their habitats have been integrated into international, national and local development and poverty reduction strategies and planning processes, including on livelihoods, and are being incorporated into national accounting, as appropriate, and reporting systems.)

Does the conservation of migratory species currently feature in any national or local strategies and/or planning processes in your country relating to development, poverty reduction and/or livelihoods?

*Please select only one option*

- Yes  
 No

Please provide details:

### **GUIDANCE TIP:**

Note that these strategies/planning processes may be relevant for objectives, actions, steps, programmes, initiatives and/or activities described in various CMS documents, such as Decisions **13.95** (Conservation and Management of the Cheetah and African Wild Dog), and **13.116** (Transfrontier Conservation Areas for Migratory Species). Please make reference to any relevant CMS documents in your response as appropriate.

>>> The following answers were given by the Bundesländer:

Mecklenburg-West Pomerania: Several development plans for protected areas specifically address migratory species and measures that need to be considered to protect them, e.g., noise reduction in marine protection areas benefitting porpoises and grey seals; exclusion of wind parks in and near bird protection areas.

Management plans for important habitats of Natura 2000 species have been published in recent years, and their implementation will improve habitat conditions for migratory species. An expert contribution (Fachbeitrag) for bats in the Natura 2000 management plans has been compiled (unpublished).

Development of infrastructure has to meet species conservation regulations in order to be approved (Bundesnaturschutzgesetz), and as many migratory species are protected by these regulations, they benefit indirectly, e.g. before demolition of old buildings, an impact assessment has to be done to make sure no protected species, like bats, are affected. Similarly, land developing and construction plans require an ecological impact assessment beforehand. In case protected species are affected by the construction plans, the plans need to be adapted, and any impacted species are entitled to compensation habitats.

Lower Saxony: The LIFE IP GrassBirdHabitats is not restricted to European areas but also include the Senegal as wintering area. This project has a socio-economic impact on a variety of aspects as there are sustainable agriculture and jobs, sustainably produced food, higher value-added farmland products (rice, milk, meat), technically added values (waterlogging, traditional rice-farming and grassland management without pesticides), reduced carbon-impact due to traditional farming and elevated water levels on peat soils and rice fields; increased carbon fixation, recreation and living in a traditionally cultivated but also healthy environment, education and income opportunities due to green tourism supported in Senegal and in Europe.

Schleswig Holstein: Migratory species are taken into consideration in all planning processes within the Schleswig-Holstein Wadden Sea National Park and its bordering areas. The National Park includes special protection zones for migratory birds and mammals breeding and on passage. The "Hallig Programme" includes habitat management for Brent Geese. The protection of migratory bird and mammal species feature in the ordinance on shipping in the federal waterways in national parks in the North Sea (Verordnung über das Befahren der Bundeswasserstraßen in Nationalparks im Bereich der Nordsee), which is presently under review. A voluntary agreement exists on reducing disturbance during the moult of Shelduck in the main moulting area in the southern part of the Schleswig-Holstein national Park.

Does your country integrate the 'values of migratory species and their habitats' referred to in SPMS Target 2 in any other national reporting processes?

E.g. Agenda 2030, reporting for International Whaling Commission, CBD, EU Nature Directives, etc.

### **GUIDANCE TIP:**

Responses to this question should be focused on the reporting processes of the country rather than on plans and regulations within the country. This question intends to understand if the values of migratory species and habitats are featured in other national reporting that your country participates in, such as reporting to other biodiversity MEAs, the International Whaling Commission, European Commission etc.

*Please select only one option*

- Yes  
 No

Please provide details:

>>>

Describe the main involvements (if any) of non-governmental organizations and/or civil society in the

conservation of migratory species in your country.

>>> Many NGOs carry out data collection on a partially voluntary basis or manage protected areas. Involvement also includes technical advice and, in individual cases, implementation of projects through work and services contracts.

The following answers were given by the Bundesländer:

Schleswig-Holstein: The Schleswig-Holstein Wadden Sea National Park has a wardening system, in which a number of NGOs are actively involved and partly financed by the state government and a seal management network (e.g. seal rehabilitation center and seal wardens (called "seal hunters").

Describe the main involvements (if any) of the private sector in the conservation of migratory species in your country.

>>> In Germany the intra-national conservation of migratory species is in principle a task of the 16 German Federal States ("Bundesländer"). Their policy involving the private sector is differing. In general the following assessment might be given as a brief summary: Voluntary workers are compiling data on occurrences or distribution of species and protect bat roosts and bird nests, the private sector is actively involved in monitoring and species conservation projects and public relations (e.g. honouring private initiatives with awards or other financial contributions).

The following answers were given by the Bundesländer:

Baden-Württemberg: Public relations work and implementation of practical species protection measures for migrating building-breeding bird and bat species (e.g. award as "swallow-friendly house"). Education and training of volunteers as white stork caretakers (ringing, nest care, monitoring, public relations). Organization of excursions, events and press work for Birdwatch-Day (beginning of October) in the framework of the BirdLife International network. In addition to Birdwatch-Day, organizing an event for young people up to 27 years of age who are bird enthusiasts at Lake Constance. Management of internationally important protected areas for migratory and resting bird species (e.g. Ramsar site Wollmatinger Ried and Mindelsee, Federsee) on behalf of the nature conservation administration

Bavaria: A private company has developed an algorithm ([www.ProBat.org](http://www.ProBat.org)) that uses automated recordings of acoustic bat activity at the nacelle of wind energy plants for mortality assessment of bats (probability of collisions) and curtailment decisions. For newly built wind energy plants, it is compulsory to make use of ProBat in order to mitigate the mortality risk of wind-energy-sensitive species of bats including several migratory species.

Hesse: Private homeowners and church parishes cooperate with the NABU/AGFH action plan

"Fledermausfreundliches Haus" (batfriendly home) and make their estates available as nursery roosts for bats. Hessian Fishing clubs and fishing guilds organize and finance eel-stocking actions, Transportation of downstream migrating eels from upper parts of the regulated River Lahn to the Rhine by volunteers/honorary work.

Mecklenburg-West Pomerania: The slogan "Intact nature" featuring key species like common crane, lesser spotted eagle, or grey seal is often used as a marketing instrument, e.g. by the tourism association Rostock (<https://www.auf-nach-mv.de/natur>). Sustainable tourism is sought after increasingly, thus at least part of the tourism sector has a strong incentive for nature conservation, particularly in the biosphere reserves.

The private sector is also involved in monitoring of marine mammals, e.g. organized trips for the general public to resting banks of grey seals by ship with professionals, with data collection and report to the authorities. For example, with the ship MS Seebär to the sandbank Lieps in the bay of Wismar. In addition, multiple NGO's are strongly involved in projects from which migratory species are profiting, such as EU-LIFE LIMICODRA by Stiftung Umwelt- und Naturschutz MV, addressing salt meadow-breeding.

Lower Saxony: Non governmental organisations for nature conservation perform a variety of citizen science projects (mainly monitoring tasks). Migratory birds music school was financially supported as well as a project to enhance the habitat of the avocet. Financial support also was given for bird guide courses. The list of supporters can be found here:

<https://www.umwelt.niedersachsen.de/startseite/service/sponsoringleistungen/sponsoringleistungen-168188.html?year=2022#sponsor>.

North Rhine-Westphalia: Some financial support from the private sector in activities of NGOs and Biological Stations for migratory species, e.g. through the foundation 'HIT Stiftung'.

Saarland: Private homeowners and church parishes cooperate with the NGO "NABU" action plan "Fledermaus freundliches Saarland" and make their estates available as nursery roosts for bats.

Saxony: Create bat roosts, especially regarding building restorations.

Schleswig-Holstein: Nature NGO's and entrepreneurs/organisations, which are National Park Partners, offer a large variety of guided tours, exhibitions, presentations and printed material to inform about ecology, occurrence, distribution as well as threats to and conservation of migratory bird species.

Saxony-Anhalt: Respecting the needs of species conservation in planning and intervention measures; Contractual agreements on the protection of bat roosts in the Natura 2000 conservation areas. Securing of underground cave systems in the mountain Harz.

Financing and support of private sector for conservation measures and research of NGOs ("Artenfortprogramm", "IAS")

Thuringia: Private citizens report their observations via e-mail, phone or internet portals to coordinators and technical authorities;

Private homeowners and church parishes cooperate with NGO`s within action plans like "Aktion Fledermausfreundlich" (batfriendly home) or "Schwalben willkommen!" (swallows welcome) and make their estates available as nursery roosts for bats or nesting sites for swallows or swifts

Are legislation and regulations in your country concerning Environmental Impact Assessments (EIA) and Strategic Environmental Assessments (SEA) considering the possible impediments to migration, transboundary effects on migratory species, and of impacts on migratory patterns and migratory ranges?

**GUIDANCE TIP:**

Please refer to Resolution **7.2 (Rev.COP12)** (Impact Assessment and Migratory Species) and Decision **13.130** (Infrastructure Development and Migratory Species) for more information on Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA).

*Please select only one option*

Yes

No

Please describe any hindrances and challenges to the application of EIA and SEAs with respect to migratory species, lessons learned, and needs for further capacity development.

>>> The availability of data on that high planning level

To what extent have biodiversity and migratory species considerations been specifically integrated into national energy and climate policy and legislation?

**GUIDANCE TIP**

Please refer to Resolutions **12.21** (Climate Change and Migratory Species), **11.27 (Rev.COP13)** (Renewable Energy and Migratory Species), **10.11 (Rev.COP13)** (Power Lines and Migratory Birds), and Decision **13.108** (Support to the Energy Taskforce) for more information.

>>> Especially bats and birds are integrated

Please provide any examples related to such policy and legislation.

>>> See e.g. the new regulations in the national nature conservation law.

## VII. Governance, Policy and Legislative Coherence

(SPMS Target 3: National, regional and international governance arrangements and agreements affecting migratory species and their migration systems have improved significantly, making relevant policy, legislative and implementation processes more coherent, accountable, transparent, participatory, equitable and inclusive.)

Have any governance arrangements affecting migratory species and their migration systems in your country, or in which your country participates, improved during the reporting period?

### GUIDANCE TIP:

This question is intended to understand improvements in governance arrangements in your country, which may potentially include improvements in policy, legislation, governance processes, plans etc. Please also consider the guidance below in VII.2.

*Please select only one option*

- Yes
- No, but there is scope to do so
- No, because existing arrangements already satisfy all the points in Target 3

Please provide details:

>>>

To what extent have these improvements helped to achieve Target 3 of the Strategic Plan for Migratory Species (see text above)? Tick one box.

*Please select only one option*

- 1. Minimal contribution
- 2. Partial contribution
- 3. Good contribution
- 4. Major contribution
- Not known

Please describe how this assessment was made

>>>

Has any committee or other arrangement for liaison between different government agencies/ministries, sectors or groups been established at a national and/or subnational level in your country that addresses CMS implementation issues?

### GUIDANCE TIP:

There is no fixed model for what these arrangements may involve, and it is for each Contracting Party to decide what best suits its own circumstances. Examples could include a steering group that includes representatives of territorial administration authorities, a coordination committee that involves the lead government department (e.g. environment) working with other departments (e.g. agriculture, industry); a forum that brings together government and NGOs; a liaison group that links with business and private sector interests; a stakeholder forum involving representatives of indigenous and local communities; a coordination team that brings together the National Focal Points for each of the biodiversity-related MEAs to which the country is a Party (see also question VII.3); or any other appropriate mechanism.

These mechanisms may be specifically focused on migratory species issues, or they may address CMS implementation in conjunction with related processes such as NBSAP coordination, a National Ramsar Committee, etc.

**The Manual for National Focal Points for CMS and its Instruments** may be helpful in giving further context.

*Please select only one option*

- Yes
- No

Please provide details:

>>>

Does collaboration between the focal points of CMS and other relevant global or regional Conventions take place in your country to develop the coordinated and synergistic approaches described in paragraphs 25-27 of **Resolution 11.10 (Rev. COP13)** (Synergies and partnerships)?

Relevant Conventions may include other global agreements such as biodiversity-related Conventions and Agreements, UNFCCC, UNCCD, as well as regional agreements, including CMS Agreements. Such collaboration may also be relevant to aligning efforts related to the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the United Nations Decade on Ecosystem Restoration 2021-2030, and NBSAPs as described in **Resolution 13.1**(Gandhinagar Declaration on CMS and the post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework) and **Resolution 8.18 (Rev.COP12)**(Integration of



Migratory Species into NBSAPs and into On-going and Future Programmes of Work under CBD).

*Please select only one option*

Yes

No

Please provide details:

>>> In cases where coordinations with other MEA are needed this coordination takes place, so e.g. concerning Berne Convention, CITES, CBD etc. - Once a month in the ministry a Meeting on "internationale nature protections issues" takes place.

Within the Federal Agency for Nature Conservation (BfN), the responsible units for the different biodiversity-related conventions are in close contact in their day-to-day work. In addition, twice per year these units conduct an exchange on different topics related to the convention ("so-called "jour fixe").

Has your country or any jurisdictional subdivision within your country adopted legislation, policies, initiatives or action plans during the reporting period that promote community involvement in conservation of CMS-listed species?

*Please select only one option*

Yes

No

Please identify the legislation, policies, initiatives, or action plans concerned:

>>> On federal Level: National Action Plan on the protection and recovery of the European sturgeon *A. sturio*. In general, nature conservation is a task of the Bundesländer.

The following answers were given by the Bundesländer:

Baden-Württemberg: In July 2020, the law amending the Nature Conservation Act and the Agriculture and Land Culture Act was passed and continuously implemented during the reporting period. The measures contribute directly and indirectly to the protection of migratory species.

The main points of the amendments are:

- Expansion of the share of organic farming to 30 to 40 percent by 2030
- Reduction of synthetic chemical pesticides by 40 to 50 percent by 2030
- Implementation of the ban on pesticides in designated nature conservation areas and compliance with the state-specific requirements of integrated pest management in the remaining conservation areas.
- Establishment of a state-wide biotope network on 15 percent of the state's territory by 2030.
- Preservation of orchards ("Streuobst")
- Prohibition of gravel gardens on private land
- Minimisation of light pollution
- Creation of refugial areas on ten percent of agricultural land

Mecklenburg-West Pomerania: Initiatives that have been adopted in the past are still active, e.g. the voluntary agreement on nature conservation, water sport and fishing in the bays of Wismar and Stralsund, or the implementation and monitoring of protection zones around nests of endangered bird species (e.g., black stork, osprey, lesser spotted eagle) by volunteers.

Lower Saxony: A statewide agreement "The Lower Saxony Way" has been adopted by the state government, the Landvolk, the Chamber of Agriculture, and nature and environmental associations: In the joint agreement, all parties involved commit to great efforts in nature and species conservation, biodiversity and the management of landscape resources. Among other things, this results in area cooperatives („round tables“) of local nature conservation authorities with relevant local stakeholders and serve as an exchange and discussion platform. Another result is the establishment of ecological stations by environmental associations cooperating with local authorities.

Schleswig-Holstein: Indirectly: Action Plan for the implementation of the Strategy for Sustainable Tourism in the Wadden Sea World Heritage Destination by the Trilateral Cooperation for the Protection of the Wadden Sea (TWSC). The Hallig Programme (HP), an agri-environmental and climate measure aimed at Hallig agriculture and Hallig ecology especially feeding areas for Arctic goose species. Trilateral Breeding bird action plan (TWSC): involvement in bird counts, predator management

Wadden Sea Seal Management Plan (current version 2023-27) for both Harbour Seal and Grey Seal (since 2018). The SMP is the joint management plan for the Wadden Sea Seal Agreement under the auspices of CMS: joint actions for awareness raising, citizen science,

Single Integrated Management Plan for One Wadden Sea: awareness raising, stakeholder participation in design and implementation of activities.

Thuringia: In the reporting period, the process of revising the Thuringian Biodiversity Strategy (Thüringer Strategie zur Erhaltung der Biologischen Vielfalt 2013) started in coordination with various land user groups and stakeholders. The strategy will again contain goals and actions for land user groups, which should promote the protection of CMS species.

The private law foundation "Stiftung Fledermaus" on behalf of the Thuringian ministry of environment carries out the campaign "Aktion Fledermausmausfreundlich", in which private house-owners are awarded for the preservation of bat roosts.

The network of Thuringian "Natura 2000 stations" with the specialized stations "Auen und Feuchtgebiete

/Floodplains and wetlands" and "Fledermausschutz / Bat protection" give advice on relevant projects throughout Thuringia and carry out their own projects targeting also CMS species  
The thuringian public law foundation "Stiftung Naturschutz" implements various projects to protect forest, water, moorland habitats and wetlands with an impact on CMS species.

## VIII. Incentives

(SPMS Target 4: Incentives, including subsidies, harmful to migratory species, and/or their habitats are eliminated, phased out or reformed in order to minimize or avoid negative impacts, and positive incentives for the conservation of migratory species and their habitats are developed and applied, consistent with engagements under the CMS and other relevant international and regional obligations and commitments.)

Has there been any elimination, phasing out or reforming of harmful incentives in your country during the reporting period resulting in benefits for migratory species?

*Please select only one option*

- Yes
- Partly / in some areas
- No, but there is scope to do so
- No, because no such incentives have existed

Please indicate what measures were implemented and the time-periods concerned.

>>>

Please indicate what measures were implemented and the time-periods concerned.

>>>

Please indicate what measures were implemented and the time periods concerned:

>>>

Has there been development and/or application of positive incentives in your country during the reporting period, resulting in benefits for migratory species?

*Please select only one option*

- Yes
- Partly / in some areas
- No, but there is scope to do so
- No, because there is no scope to do so

Please indicate what measures were implemented and the time-periods concerned.

>>>

Please indicate what measures were implemented and the time-periods concerned.

>>>

## IX. Sustainable Production and Consumption

(SPMS Target 5: Governments, key sectors and stakeholders at all levels have taken steps to achieve or have implemented plans for sustainable production and consumption, keeping the impacts of use of natural resources, including habitats, on migratory species well within safe ecological limits to promote the favourable conservation status of migratory species and maintain the quality, integrity, resilience, and ecological connectivity of their habitats and migration routes.)

During the reporting period, has your country implemented plans or taken other steps concerning sustainable production and consumption which are contributing to the achievement of the results defined in SPMS Target 5?

*Please select only one option*

- Yes  
 In development / planned  
 No

Please describe the measures that have been planned, developed or implemented

>>> Jointly with the CMS Secretariat, a study (not published yet) has been commissioned by BfN INA on the "Potential for Community-based Wildlife Management of CAMI Species", which deals with possibilities for sustainable consumptive and non-consumptive use of the species Saiga antelope (*Saiga tatarica*), snow leopard (*Panthera uncia*), Argali sheep (*Ovis ammon*) and Bukhara deer (*Cervus hanglu bactrianus*) in Central Asia. This contributes to the implementation of the Central Asian Mammals Initiative POW (2020-2026) activities 5.11, 5.14 and 5.15.

The following answers were given by the Bundesländer:

Schleswig-Holstein: Continuous implementation: Framework agreement on Blue Mussel fisheries and culture. MSC-Certification of the shrimp and Blue Mussel fisheries on the North Sea coast of Germany, The Netherlands and Denmark. Aim to reduce the area directly affected by resource extraction  
Sustainability strategy for the Halligen in the Biosphere Reserve "Wadden Sea and Hallig islands of Schleswig-Holstein." Measures to adapt to SLR, support the function for breeding and migratory birds (Arctic geese)

Please describe what evidence exists to show that the intended results of these measures are being achieved.

>>> The achievements are rather fresh, thus an assessment is not yet possible.

Please describe the measures that have been planned, developed or implemented

>>>

Please describe what evidence exists to show that the intended results of these measures are being achieved.

>>>

What is preventing progress?

>>>

## X. Threats and Pressures Affecting Migratory Species; Including Obstacles to Migration

(SPMS Targets 6+7: Fisheries and hunting have no significant direct or indirect adverse impacts on migratory species, their habitats or their migration routes, and impacts of fisheries and hunting are within safe ecological limits; Multiple anthropogenic pressures have been reduced to levels that are not detrimental to the conservation of migratory species or to the functioning, integrity, ecological connectivity and resilience of their habitats.)

### Which of the following pressures on migratory species or their habitats are having an adverse impact in your country on migratory species included in the CMS Appendices?

Guidance: This question asks you to identify the important pressures that are reliably known to be having an actual adverse impact on CMS-listed migratory species at present. Please avoid including speculative information about pressures that may be of some potential concern but whose impacts have not yet been demonstrated.

Please note that, consistent with the terms of the Convention, “in your country” may in certain circumstances include areas outside national jurisdictional limits where the activities of any vessels flagged to your country are involved.

### Intentional Taking

#### GUIDANCE TIP:

Please note that as per Article 1(i) of the Convention, “Taking” means taking, hunting, fishing, capturing, harassing, deliberate killing, or attempting to engage in such conduct.

	Species/species groups affected (please provide names and indicate whether Appendix I and/or Appendix II); and any other details	Overall relative severity of impact 1 = severe 2 = moderate 3 = low
Deliberate poisoning	Birds (cf. reporting under the birds directive & AEWA), North Rhine-Westphalia: poisoning of raptors such as Red Kite (App. II) continues on a small scale	North-Rhine-Westphalia: 3
Illegal trade		
Other harvesting and take		
Illegal hunting	Birds (cf. reporting under the birds directive & AEWA), including illegal taking off specimens from the nests	
Legal hunting	Birds (cf. reporting under the birds directive & AEWA)	

What are the most significant advances that have been made since the previous report in addressing intentional taking?

>>> Cf. reporting under the birds directive & AEWA

What are the most significant negative trends since the previous report concerning intentional taking?

#### GUIDANCE TIP:

Significant advances may include efforts, actions, steps, programmes, initiatives and/or activities described in CMS documentation, such as Resolutions **13.3** (Chondrichthyan Species), **13.4** (African Carnivore initiative), **12.10** (Conservation of African-Eurasian Vultures), **12.11 (Rev.COP13)** (Flyways), **12.12 (Rev.COP13)** (Action Plans for Birds), **12.15** (Aquatic Wild Meat), **12.17** (Conservation and Management of Whales and their Habitats in the South Atlantic Region), **12.19** (Endorsement of the African Elephant Action Plan), **11.15 (Rev.COP13)** (Preventing Poisoning of Migratory Birds), **11.16 (Rev.COP13)** (The prevention of Illegal Killing, Taking and Trade of Migratory Birds), **11.17 (Rev.COP13)** (Action Plan for Migratory Landbirds in the African-Eurasian Region), **11.18 (Rev.COP12)** (Saker Falcon Global Action Plan), **11.21** (Single Species Action Plan for the Loggerhead Turtle in the South Pacific Ocean), **11.22 (Rev.COP12)** (Live Capture of Cetaceans from the Wild for Commercial Purposes), **11.24 (Rev.COP13)** (Central Asian Mammal Initiative), **11.31** (Fighting Wildlife Crime and Offenses within and beyond Borders), and Decisions **13.50** (Conservation of African-Eurasian Vultures), **13.27-28** (Task Force on Illegal Killing, Taking and Trade of Migratory Birds in the Mediterranean), **13.74** (Live Capture of Cetaceans from the Wild for Commercial Purposes) and **13.94** (Conservation and Management of the Cheetah and African Wild Dog).

>>> Cf. reporting under the birds directive & AEWA

### Unintentional Taking

	<b>Overall relative severity of impact</b> 1 = severe 2 = moderate 3 = low	<b>Species/species groups affected (please provide names and indicate whether Appendix I and/or Appendix II); and any other details</b>
Other forms of unintentional taking		
Catch in Abandoned, Lost or otherwise Discarded Fishing Gear (ALDFG)	2	Harbour Porpoise (Appendix II)
Bycatch	Both 1	Harbour Porpoise (Appendix II) bycatch in gillnets; Acipenser oxyrinchus (Appendix I) bycatch in gillnets

What are the most significant advances that have been made since the previous report in addressing bycatch or catch in ALDFG?

**GUIDANCE TIP:**

Significant advances may include efforts, actions, steps, programmes, initiatives and/or activities described in CMS documentation, such as Resolutions **12.22**(Bycatch), **12.20** (Management of Marine Debris), **11.21** (Single Species Action Plan for the Loggerhead Turtle in the South Pacific Ocean), **10.15 (Rev.COP12)** (Global Programme of Work for the Cetaceans) and **13.3** (Chondrichthyan species).

>>> Enacting of COMMISSION DELEGATED REGULATION (EU) 2022/303

amending Regulation (EU) 2019/1241 as regards measures to reduce incidental catches of the resident population of the Baltic Proper harbour porpoise (*Phocoena phocoena*) in the Baltic Sea.

Within the framework of the research project (STELLA II), conducted by the Thuenen Institute for Baltic Sea Fisheries and funded by the Federal Agency for Nature Conservation (BfN), the development of alternative fishing gear and techniques is investigated in order to minimizing conflicts in gill net fisheries and conservation objectives and subjects of protection in the EEZ of the Baltic Sea.

Within the framework of the research project PAL-CE (funded by the Federal Agency for Nature Conservation (BfN)) the effectiveness of Porpoise Alerting Systems (PAL) devices as a bycatch mitigation tool is investigated

What are the most significant negative trends since the previous report concerning bycatch?

**GUIDANCE TIP:**

Please provide information on any significant trend in bycatch of CMS-listed species, notably those listed on App. I. Related to the guidance given on the overarching part of Question X.1, this is a key example where you are encouraged to think about activities outside national jurisdictional limits of any vessels flagged to your country (in addition to any other circumstances in which bycatch is a noteworthy pressure on relevant species).

>>>

**Collisions and electrocution**

	<b>Species/species groups affected (please provide names and indicate whether Appendix I and/or Appendix II); and any other details</b>	<b>Overall relative severity of impact</b> 1 = severe 2 = moderate 3 = low
Electrocution	Birds (cf. reporting under the birds directive & AEWA) Migratory and local birds (the birds directive & AEWA), Acipenser sturio/oxyrinchus (App 1+2) Electro narcosis on improper repelling devices at power stations and water abstraction facilities	Migratory and local birds: 2
Other collisions	Birds (cf. reporting under the birds directive & AEWA), Bats (cf. reporting under the habitats directive), Collisions on buildings, especially on large panes of glass Collision in road traffic Train collisions	Collisions: 2
Wind turbines	Birds (cf. reporting under the birds directive & AEWA), Bats (cf. reporting under the habitats directive) Migratory and local birds and bats Lower Saxony: Nyctalus noctule, Nyctalus leisleri, Pipistrellus nathusii North Rhine-Westphalia: in particular Red Kite (App. II), White Stork (App. II)	Migratory and local birds and bats: 2 Lower Saxony: N. noctule, N. leisleri, P. nathusii: 1 North-Rhine-Westphalia: 3

What are the most significant advances that have been made since the previous report in addressing collisions and electrocution?

>>> - More rigorous assessment of the impact of offshore wind turbine construction within bird migration corridors

- Further development of cameras and radar devices for bird detection including automatic shutdown of wind

turbines if necessary

- Research on the possibility of detecting bird migration using weather radar.
- Further development of the ProBat software calculates site-specific shut-down algorithms for wind turbines to protect bats
- A new standard regarding the species-specific mitigation effects of powerline bird diverters (Liesenjohann et al. 2019)

What are the most significant negative trends since the previous report concerning collisions and electrocution?

**GUIDANCE TIP:**

Significant advances may include efforts, actions, steps, programmes, initiatives and/or activities described in CMS documentation, such as Resolution **7.4** (Electrocution of Migratory Birds), **7.5 (Rev.COP12)**(Wind Turbines and Migratory Species, **10.11 (Rev. COP13)** (Power Lines and Migratory Birds, **11.17 (Rev.COP13)** (Action Plan for Migratory Landbirds in the African Eurasian Region), **11.27 (Rev.COP13)** (Renewable Energy and Migratory Species), **12.10**(Conservation of African Eurasian Vultures).

>>> Electrocution is probably decreasing because of national nature conservation law (§ 41).

Collision is probably increasing because there are massive building efforts regarding the national grid infrastructure.

The following answers were given by the Bundesländer:

Lower Saxony: For the Europe-wide migrating bat species *N. noctule*, *N. leisleri* and *P. nathusii* there are currently no effective species conservation measures known which would allow to minimize the cumulative risk of colliding to the level of an individual or to compensate these risks on the level of the population. These species migrate also outside of the EU so that even an EU-internal guidance would fall too short. In fact, the opposite is the case: After the changing of the Federal Nature Conservation Law for a fastened expansion of renewable energy, there is a draft for an EU- regulation which should give preference to the expansion of renewable energy over the species protection regulations from the birds- and habitats directive due to an overwhelming public interest: <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/TXT/HTML/?uri=CELEX:52022PC0591>. Moreover, all European bat species reproduce with one till a maximum of two juveniles per year. This low potential of reproduction makes those species and their populations especially vulnerable. This has to be taken into account at the urgently needed species conservation measures.

**Other mortality**

	<b>Overall relative severity of impact</b> 1 = severe 2 = moderate 3 = low	<b>Species/species groups affected (please provide names and indicate whether Appendix I and/or Appendix II); and any other details</b>
Disease	Phocoena phocoena 2	Birds (cf. reporting under the birds directive), Bats (cf. reporting under the habitats directive), Phocoena phocoena (App 2) (infections)
Accidental/indirect poisoning		Birds (cf. reporting under the birds directive & AEWA), Bats (cf. reporting under the habitats directive)
Unexplained stranding events	3 Schleswig-Holstein: Sperm Whale	Harbour Porpoise (Appendix II) Schleswig-Holstein: Sperm Whale
Predation	North-Rhine-Westphalia: 1	Birds (cf. reporting under the birds directive & AEWA), Bats (cf. reporting under the habitats directive) North Rhine-Westphalia: Predation by mammalian carnivores, in particular Red Fox and Raccoon, has increasingly been recognized as a significant contribution to the decline of wet meadow birds such as Lapwing, Curlew, Black-tailed Godwit, Redshank (all App. II) Schleswig-Holstein: Gull-billed Tern through red fox

What are the most significant advances that have been made since the previous report in countering other mortality?

>>> Bund: No substantial changes.

The following answers were given by the Bundesländer:

North Rhine-Westphalia: A new LIFE project Wiesenvögel NRW started in 2020 (until 2027) in eight Special Protection Areas in wet meadows, which addresses predation by mammalian carnivores.

Schleswig-Holstein: Project supported by the National Park Authority to protect the population of the Gull-billed Tern in the salt-marsh on in the Elbe estuary from predation and disturbance in order to increase breeding success. Divers measures initiated to prevent predators accessing the Hallig islands Oland und Nordstrandischmoor.

What are the most significant negative trends since the previous report concerning other mortality?

**GUIDANCE TIP:**

Significant advances may include efforts, actions, steps, programmes, initiatives and/or activities described in CMS documentation, such as Resolutions **11.15 (Rev.COP13)** (Preventing Poisoning of Migratory Species), **12.6** (Wildlife Disease and Migratory Species), **13.4** (African Carnivore initiative), **13.6** (Insect Decline), and Decisions **13.50** (Conservation of African-Eurasian Vultures) and **13.94** (Conservation and Management of the Cheetah and African Wild Dog).

>>> Bund: No substantial changes.

The following answers were given by the Bundesländer:

Schleswig-Holstein: Loss of especially colony-breeding birds (terns and gulls, Spoonbills) on some Hallig islands (Oland und Nordstrandischmoor) in the Schleswig-Holstein Wadden Sea caused by mammalian predation.

Reduction in the breeding numbers of a number of species e.g. Oystercatcher, Pied Avocet and Sandwich Tern in the Schleswig-Holstein Wadden Sea.

Reduction in the numbers of duck and wader species on passage in the Schleswig-Holstein Wadden Sea.

### Alien and/or invasive species

	Species/species groups affected (please provide names and indicate whether Appendix I and/or Appendix II); and any other details	Overall relative severity of impact 1 = severe 2 = moderate 3 = low
Alien and/or invasive species	Bats (cf. reporting under the habitats directive) Schleswig-Holstein: Laridae und Haematopodidae on some Hallig Islands, and Gull-billed Tern through red fox, as an unnatural predator on the islands, as well as invasive mammalian species	Schleswig-Holstein: 1

What are the most significant advances that have been made since the previous report in addressing alien and/or invasive species?

>>>

What are the most significant negative trends since the previous report concerning alien and/or invasive species?

#### GUIDANCE TIP:

Significant advances may include efforts, actions, steps, programmes, initiatives and/or activities described in CMS documentation, such as Resolution **11.28** (Future CMS Activities related to Invasive Alien Species).

>>>

### Disturbance and disruption

	Species/species groups affected (please provide names and indicate whether Appendix I and/or Appendix II); and any other details	Overall relative severity of impact 1 = severe 2 = moderate 3 = low
Disturbance	Birds (cf. reporting under the birds directive & AEWA), Bats (cf. reporting under the habitats directive) Schleswig-Holstein: Disturbances by ship traffic in S-Dithmarschen for moulting Shelduck. Disturbances from tourism for beach breeders and high tide roosting sites for birds	Schleswig-Holstein: 2 Schleswig-Holstein: 3

What are the most significant advances that have been made since the previous report in addressing disturbance & disruption?

>>> The following answers were given by the Bundesländer:

Schleswig-Holstein: Project supported by the National Park Authority to protect the population of the Gull-billed Tern in the salt-marsh on in the Elbe estuary from predation and disturbance in order to increase breeding success. Divers measures initiated to prevent predators accessing the Hallig islands Oland und Nordstrandischmoor.

What are the most significant negative trends since the previous report concerning disturbance and disruption?

#### GUIDANCE TIP:

Significant advances may include efforts, actions, steps, programmes, initiatives and/or activities described in CMS documentation, such as Resolutions **12.16** (Recreational In-Water Interaction with Aquatic Mammals), **11.29 (Rev.COP12)** (Sustainable Boat-based Wildlife Watching), **13.4** (African Carnivore initiative) and Decision **13.66** (Marine Wildlife Watching).

>>>



## Pollution

	Species/species groups affected (provide names and indicate whether Appendix I and/or Appendix II); and any other details	Overall relative severity of impact 1 = severe 2 = moderate 3 = low
Other pollution	Birds (cf. reporting under the birds directive & AEWA), Phocoena phocoena (Appendix II) PCB and other POPs	Phocoena phocoena 2
Underwater noise	Harbour Porpoise (Appendix II)	1
Light pollution	Birds (cf. reporting under the birds directive & AEWA), Bats (cf. reporting under the habitats directive)	
Marine debris (including plastics)	Harbour Porpoise (Appendix II)	2

What are the most significant advances that have been made since the previous report in addressing pollution?

>>>

What are the most significant negative trends since the previous report concerning pollution?

### **GUIDANCE TIP:**

Significant advances may include efforts, actions, steps, programmes, initiatives and/or activities described in CMS documentation, such as Resolutions **13.5** (Light Pollution Guidelines for Wildlife), **12.14** (Adverse Impacts of Anthropogenic Noise on Cetaceans and Other Migratory species), **12.17** (Action Plan for the Protection and Conservation of south Atlantic Whales), **12.20** (Management of Marine Debris), **7.3 (Rev.COP12)** (Oil Pollution and Migratory species), and Decision **13.122** (Impacts of Plastic Pollution on Aquatic, Terrestrial and Avian Species).

>>>

## Habitat destruction/degradation

	Species/species groups affected (please provide names and indicate whether Appendix I and/or Appendix II); and any other details	Overall relative severity of impact 1 = severe 2 = moderate 3 = low
Physical barriers		
Fire		
Too much/too little water	North Rhine-Westphalia: Habitats of wet meadow birds (Lapwing, Curlew, Black-tailed Godwit, Redshank - all App. II - and others) have suffered from weather-induced and climate-related drying out.	2
Urbanization	Birds (cf. reporting under the birds directive & AEWA)	
Unsustainable land/resource use	Birds (cf. reporting under the birds directive & AEWA)	
Mineral exploration/extraction	Birds (cf. reporting under the birds directive & AEWA), Schleswig-Holstein: Sand extraction impact on Common Scoter	Schleswig-Holstein: 3
Habitat degradation	Birds (cf. reporting under the birds directive & AEWA), bats (cf. reporting under the habitats directive), Phocoena phocoena (Appendix 2) Schleswig-Holstein: River engineering measures Elbe (maintenance dredging, dumping, turbidity, impairment of stint/fish populations as bird food)	Phocoena phocoena: 2 Schleswig-Holstein: 2
Habitat loss/destruction (including deforestation)	Birds (cf. reporting under the bird directive & AEWA), bats (cf. reporting under the habitats directive), Phocoena phocoena (Appendix 2)	Phocoena phocoena: 2

What are the most significant advances that have been made since the previous report in addressing habitat destruction/degradation?

>>>

What are the most significant negative trends since the previous report concerning habitat destruction/degradation?

### **GUIDANCE TIP:**

Significant advances may include efforts, actions, steps, programmes, initiatives and/or activities described in CMS

documentation, such as Resolutions **13.3** (Chondrichthyan species), **13.6** (Insect Decline), **12.7 (Rev.COP13)**(The Role of Ecological Networks in the Conservation of Migratory Species), **12.11 (Rev.COP13)** (Flyways), **12.12 (Rev.COP13)**(Action Plans for Birds), **12.13** (Important Marine Mammal Areas), **12.17** (Conservation and Management of Whales and their Habitats in the South Atlantic Region), **12.19** (Endorsement of the African Elephant Action Plan), **12.24**(Promoting Marine Protected Areas Networks in the ASEAN Regions), **12.25** (Promoting Conservation of Critical Intertidal and Other Habitats for Migratory species), **12.26 (Rev.COP13)** (Improving Ways of Addressing Connectivity in the Conservation of Migratory Species), **11.17 (Rev.COP13)** (Action Plan for Migratory Landbirds in the African-Eurasian Region), **11.18 (Rev.COP12)** (Saker Falcon Global Action Plan), **11.21** (Single Species Action Plan for the Loggerhead Turtle in the South Pacific Ocean), **11.24 (Rev.COP13)** (Central Asian Mammal Initiative), and Decisions **13.50** (Conservation of African-Eurasian Vultures), **13.94** (Conservation and Management of the Cheetah and African Wild Dog).

>>>

## Climate change

	Overall relative severity of impact 1 = severe 2 = moderate 3 = low	Species/species groups affected (please provide names and indicate whether Appendix I and/or Appendix II); and any other details
Climate change	Schleswig-Holstein: 1	Birds (cf. reporting under the birds directive & AEWA) Schleswig-Holstein: Anatidae, Haematopodidae, Recurvirostridae, Charadriidae & Scolopacidae Long-term decreases in 18 species; Mainly due to mismatch of food availability and breeding in Terns and increased flooding of breeding sites in other species

What are the most significant advances that have been made since the previous report concerning climate change?

>>>

What are the most significant negative trends since the previous report concerning climate change?

### **GUIDANCE TIP:**

Significant advances may include efforts, actions, steps, programmes, initiatives and/or activities described in CMS documentation, such as Decision **13.126** (Climate change and Migratory Species).

>>>

## Levels of knowledge, awareness, legislation, management etc.

	Overall relative severity of impact 1 = severe 2 = moderate 3 = low	Species/species groups affected (please provide names and indicate whether Appendix I and/or Appendix II); and any other details
Inadequate enforcement of legislation	Phocoena phocoena: 1	Birds (cf. reporting under the birds directive & AEWA), Phocoena phocoena (Appendix 2)
Lack of knowledge		
Inadequate legislation		
Inadequate transboundary management		

What are the most significant advances that have been made since the previous report in levels of knowledge, awareness, legislation, management etc?

>>> Enacting of COMMISSION DELEGATED REGULATION (EU) 2022/303

amending Regulation (EU) 2019/1241 as regards measures to reduce incidental catches of the resident population of the Baltic Proper harbour porpoise (Phocoena phocoena) in the Baltic Sea

What are the most significant negative trends since the previous report concerning levels of knowledge, awareness, legislation, management etc.?

>>>

### **Other (please specify)**

	Overall relative severity of impact 1 = severe 2 = moderate 3 = low	Species/species groups affected (please provide names and indicate whether Appendix I and/or Appendix II); and any other details
	1	Modification or loss of habitat, water pollution: Acipenser oxyrinchus (Appendix I)

What are the most significant advances that have been made since the previous report in other pressures?  
>>>

What are the most significant negative trends since the previous report concerning other pressures?  
>>>

During the reporting period, has your country adopted new legislation or other domestic measures in response to CMS Article III(4) (b) specifically addressing obstacles to migration?  
CMS Article III(4)(b) states 'Parties that are Range States of a migratory species listed in Appendix I shall endeavor...to prevent, remove, compensate for or minimize, as appropriate, the adverse effects of activities or obstacles that seriously impede or prevent the migration of the species.'

**GUIDANCE TIP:**

This question is intended to specifically report on any new legislation or domestic measures **addressing obstacles to migration**. Relevant information would not include general conservation measures.

Please select only one option

Yes

No

Please give the title or other reference (and date) for the measure concerned:

>>> The following answers were given by the Bundesländer:

Baden-Württemberg: Since 2014, the measures from the management plans for the FFH area 8220-341 "Bodanrück and West Lake Constance" and the bird sanctuaries 8220-402 "Bodanrück" and 8220-403 "Mindelsee", as well as parts of the bird sanctuaries 8220-401 "Untersee" and 8220-404 "Überlinger See" with the Ferruginous Duck (*Aythya nyroca*) are consistently implemented.

The designation of the new nature reserve "Markelfinger Winkel und westlicher Gnadensee" on the territory of the town of Radolfzell, as well as on the territory of the municipalities of Allensbach and Reichenau in the district of Constance is currently in the formal interpretation and participation procedure. The planned protected area serves in particular to protect water birds such as the Ferruginous Duck (important wintering and moulting area for this species). The ordinance is expected to come into force in the course of 2023.

Hesse: establishment of eel protection regulations for some hydroelectric power plants, monitoring of downstream migrating eels in the regulated River Lahn

Lower Saxony: Agri-environment-climate measures (AECMs) for the protection of migrant birds from nordic regions. Extensive farming is financially supported to allow for undisturbed areas during migration.

[https://www.umwelt.niedersachsen.de/startseite/themen/natur\\_amp\\_landschaft/fordermöglichkeiten/agrarumweltmassnahmen\\_des\\_naturschutzes\\_pfeil/teilbereich\\_nordische\\_gastvogel\\_ng1\\_ng4/agrarumweltmassnahme\\_n-naturschutz-forderschwerpunkt-nordische-gastvoegel-9150.html](https://www.umwelt.niedersachsen.de/startseite/themen/natur_amp_landschaft/fordermöglichkeiten/agrarumweltmassnahmen_des_naturschutzes_pfeil/teilbereich_nordische_gastvogel_ng1_ng4/agrarumweltmassnahme_n-naturschutz-forderschwerpunkt-nordische-gastvoegel-9150.html)

Saxony-Anhalt: Further support of the Great Bustard in the SPA "Fiener Bruch", reintroduction of the Great Bustard in the SPA "Zerster Land" (under the Great Bustard MoU), consideration of flight corridors between the different strands of the species with regard to the guidelines on species protection at wind turbines; As part of the development of a new operating plan, the storage regime at the reservoir SPA "Helmestausee Berga-Kelbra" was optimized with regard to flood protection and resting places for cranes and waders

Thuringia: Optimization of the storage regime and extension of the flood retention basin "Straußfurt" (SPA Nr. 15 4831-401) which serves as a major resting area for migrating shorebirds and waterbirds (among them: ferruginous duck (*Aythya nyroca*)).

## XI. Conservation Status of Migratory Species

(SPMS Target 8: The conservation status of all migratory species, especially threatened species, has considerably improved throughout their range.)

**What (if any) major changes in the conservation status of migratory species included in the CMS Appendices (e.g. national Red List category changes) have been recorded in your country during the reporting period?**

**“Conservation status” of migratory species is defined in Article I(1)(b) of the Convention as “the sum of the influences acting on the migratory species that may affect its long-term distribution and abundance”; and four conditions for conservation status to be taken as “favourable” are set out in Article I(1)(c).**

**If more rows are required, please upload an Excel file detailing a longer list of species.**

### **GUIDANCE TIP:**

The emphasis of this question is on “major changes” during the reporting period. Information is expected to be provided here only where particularly notable shifts in status have occurred, such as those that might be represented by a re-categorisation of national Red List threat status for a given species (or subspecies, where relevant). Please record if any CMS listed species has become extinct or extirpated from your country - or reintroduced/re-established/established - during the reporting period (or before if not previously reported to CMS).

Please note also that you are only being asked about the situation in your country. Information about global trends, and global Red List reclassifications etc, will be communicated to the CMS via other channels outside the national reporting process.

Terrestrial mammals (not including bats)

	Change in status (including time period concerned)	Comments	Source reference	Species/subspecies (indicate CMS Appendix where applicable)
				---

You have attached the following documents to this answer.

[National report Germany 2023 Chapter XI.xlsx](#)

Aquatic mammals

	Change in status (including time period concerned)	Comments	Source reference	Species/subspecies (indicate CMS Appendix where applicable)
				---

You have attached the following documents to this answer.

[National report Germany 2023 Chapter XI.xlsx](#)

Bats

	Change in status (including time period concerned)	Comments	Source reference	Species/subspecies (indicate CMS Appendix where applicable)
				---

You have attached the following documents to this answer.

[National report Germany 2023 Chapter XI.xlsx](#)

Birds

	Change in status (including time period concerned)	Comments	Source reference	Species/subspecies (indicate CMS Appendix where applicable)
				---

You have attached the following documents to this answer.

[National\\_report\\_Germany\\_2023\\_Chapter\\_XI.xlsx](#)

Reptiles

	Change in status (including time period concerned)	Comments	Source reference	Species/subspecies (indicate CMS Appendix where applicable)
				---

Fish

	Change in status (including time period concerned)	Comments	Source reference	Species/subspecies (indicate CMS Appendix where applicable)
				---

Insects

	Change in status (including time period concerned)	Comments	Source reference	Species/subspecies (indicate CMS Appendix where applicable)
				---

## XII. Cooperating to Conserve Migration Systems

(SPMS Target 9: International and regional action and cooperation between States for the conservation and effective management of migratory species fully reflects a migration systems approach, in which all States sharing responsibility for the species concerned engage in such actions in a concerted way.)

During the reporting period, has your country initiated or participated in the development of any proposals for new CMS Agreements, including Memoranda of Understanding, to address the needs of Appendix II species?

E.g. Developments following the advice in Resolutions **12.8** and **13.7**.

*Please select only one option*

- Yes
- No

Please provide details:

>>>

During the reporting period, have actions been taken by your country to encourage non-Parties to join CMS and its related Agreements?

*Please select only one option*

- Yes
- No

Please specify which countries have been approached:

- Azerbaijan
- Bahamas
- Bahrain
- Barbados
- Belize
- Bhutan
- Botswana
- Brunei Darussalam
- Cambodia
- Canada
- Central African Republic
- China
- Colombia
- Comoros
- Democratic People's Republic of Korea
- Dominica
- El Salvador
- Grenada
- Guatemala
- Guyana
- Haiti
- Iceland
- Indonesia
- Jamaica
- Japan
- Kiribati
- Kuwait
- Lao People's Democratic Republic
- Andorra
- Lebanon
- Lesotho
- Malawi
- Malaysia
- Maldives
- Marshall Islands
- Mexico
- Micronesia
- Myanmar
- Namibia
- Nauru
- Nepal
- Nicaragua

- Niue
- Oman
- Papua New Guinea
- Qatar
- Republic of Korea
- Russian Federation
- Saint Kitts and Nevis
- Saint Lucia
- Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
- San Marino
- Sierra Leone
- Singapore
- Solomon Islands
- South Sudan
- Sudan
- Suriname
- Thailand
- Timor-Leste
- Tonga
- Turkey
- Turkmenistan
- Tuvalu
- United States of America
- Vanuatu
- Vatican City State
- Venezuela
- Viet Nam
- Zambia

During the reporting period, has your country participated in the implementation of Concerted Actions under CMS (as detailed in Resolutions **12.28 (Rev.COP13)** to address the needs of relevant migratory species?

*Please select only one option*

- Yes
- No

Please describe the results of these actions achieved so far:

**GUIDANCE TIP:**

If any progress report on implementation of Concerted Actions has been submitted to the COP and/or the Scientific Council in the period under consideration, Parties can refer to that report rather than restating the same information in replying to this question (please indicate the document number)

>>> In cooperation between the CMS Secretariat and BfN, a workshop to develop a Single Species Action Plan (SSAP) for the Asiatic Wild Ass (*Equus hemionus*) is planned for 26 June-1 July, 2023. The Asiatic Wild Ass is listed on the CMS Appendix II and is recommended for cooperative action (rapid measures to assist the conservation of species listed under Appendix II) by Resolution 11.13 of the CMS COP11.

Have any other steps been taken which have contributed to the achievement of the results defined in Target 9 of the Strategic Plan for Migratory Species (all relevant States engaging in cooperation on the conservation of migratory species in ways that fully reflect a migration systems approach)?

E.g., steps implementing Resolutions **12.11 (Rev.COP13)** (Flyways) and **12.17** (South Atlantic Whales), and Decisions **13.36** (Action Plan for Migratory Landbirds), **13.41** (Flyways), **13.95** (Conservation and Management of the Cheetah and African Wild Dog) and **13.108** (Support to the Energy Task Force).

*Please select only one option*

- Yes
- No

Please provide details:

>>> In cooperation between BfN and the CMS Secretariat, workshops and preparatory studies were used to contribute to the implementation of the Programme of Work for the CMS Central Asian Mammals Initiative 2014-2020 and 2021-2026 (CAMI POW)

The following answers were given by the Bundesländer:

Schleswig-Holstein: Within the Trilateral cooperation on the protection of the Wadden Sea (Wadden Sea Flyway initiative, Seal Management Plan (updated 2022), Single Integrated Management Plan)

Has your country mobilized resources and/or taken steps to promote and address ecological connectivity and its functionality in relevant international processes?

E.g., Post-2020 framework, 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, United Nations Decade on Ecosystem Restoration 2021-2030, etc.

**GUIDANCE TIP:**

Please describe initiatives aimed at implementing Decision **13.113 a)**

*Please select only one option*

Yes

No

Please provide details:

>>> Germany supported the promotion/inclusion of Connectivity in Global Biodiversity Framework.



### XIII. Area-Based Conservation Measures

(SPMS Target 10: All critical habitats and sites for migratory species are identified and included in area-based conservation measures so as to maintain their quality, integrity, resilience and functioning in accordance with the implementation of Aichi Target 11, supported where necessary by environmentally sensitive land-use planning and landscape management on a wider scale.)

Have critical habitats and sites for migratory species been identified (e.g. by an inventory) in your country?

**GUIDANCE TIP:**

The CMS does not have a formal definition of what constitutes a “critical” site or habitat for migratory species. It is left to report compilers to work with any interpretations which may be in existing use at national level, or to use informed expert judgement.

Helpful reflections on the issue can be found in the “**Strategic Review of Aspects of Ecological Networks relating to Migratory Species**” presented to COP11 and the “**Critical Site Network Tool**” developed under the auspices of AEWA and the Ramsar Convention.

*Please select only one option*

- Yes, fully
- Partially - to a large extent
- Partially - to a small or moderate extent
- No

What are the main gaps and priorities to address, if any, in order to achieve full identification of relevant critical habitats and sites as required to achieve SPMS target 10?

>>> Lack of money and personal staff for the establishment or conveyance of management plans

Has any assessment been made of the contribution made by the country’s protected areas network specifically to migratory species conservation?

**GUIDANCE TIP:**

The “contribution” may relate to habitat types, and/or geographical coverage/distribution factors, and/or coverage of particular priority species or species groups, and/or factors concerning functional connectivity, and/or any other factor considered relevant to the achievement of SPMS Target 10.

(If you have information on assessments of management effectiveness, please do not include that here, but provide it instead in your response to question XIII.4).

*Please select only one option*

- Yes
- Partly / for some areas
- In development
- No

Please provide details:

>>>

Please provide details:

>>> There exists some literature about several PA, focusing at their role for protecting migratory species

Has your country adopted any new legislation or other domestic measures in the reporting period in response to CMS Article III(4) (a) (“Parties that are Range States of a migratory species listed in Appendix I shall endeavor ... to conserve and, where feasible and appropriate, restore those habitats of the species which are of importance in removing the species from danger of extinction”)?

*Please select only one option*

- Yes
- No

Please give the title or other reference (and date) for the measure concerned:

>>>

In respect of protected areas in your country that are important for migratory species, have any assessments of management effectiveness been undertaken in the reporting period?

*Please select only one option*

- Yes
- Partly / for some areas
- In development
- No

Please provide a reference and details on what is covered:

>>>

Beyond Protected Areas, are other effective area-based conservation measures implemented in your country in ways which benefit migratory species?

*Please select only one option*

Yes

No

Please provide details:

>>> Area based conservation measures are in the responsibility in the Länder under the framework of the Federal Nature Conservation Act (BNatSChG) and the respective EU-Regulations (habitat and birds directive). The Bund is responsible for the marine "exclusive economic area" (Ausschließliche Wirtschaftsszone - AWZ) and for measures according the Federal Nature Conservation Act and the respective EU Regulations.

Please add any particular information about key steps taken to implement specific provisions in relevant CMS COP Resolutions and Decisions, including for example:

**Resolution 12.7 (Rev.COP13)** on Ecological Networks.

**Resolution 12.13** on Important Marine Mammal Areas.

**Resolution 12.24** on Marine Protected Area networks in the ASEAN region.

**Resolution 12.25** on Intertidal and Other Coastal Habitats.

**Resolution 13.3** on Chondrichthyan Species

**Decision 13.116** on Transfrontier Conservation Areas for Migratory Species

>>>

## XIV. Ecosystem Services

(SPMS Target 11: Migratory species and their habitats which provide important ecosystem services are maintained at or restored to favourable conservation status, taking into account the needs of women, indigenous and local communities and the poor and vulnerable.)

Has any assessment of ecosystem services associated with migratory species (contributing to the achievement of SPMS Target 11) been undertaken in your country since the adoption of the SPMS in 2014?

### **GUIDANCE TIP:**

The phrase “associated with” migratory species allows you to report on any assessments that cover ecosystem services of systems, habitats or species assemblages that include migratory species. The question is therefore not expecting you to limit this to assessments focused solely on one or more migratory species.

For a broader biodiversity assessment to be relevant here, the migratory species involved must be making some identifiable contribution to the ecosystem services concerned.

Note also the particular aspects to be taken into account that are specified in the wording of the SPMS target. For the CMS definition of “favourable conservation status”, see Article I(1)(c) of the Convention text.

*Please select only one option*

- Yes
- Partly / in progress
- No

Please provide details (including source references where applicable):

>>>

Please provide details (including source references where applicable):

>>>

## XV. Safeguarding Genetic Diversity

(SPMS Target 12: The genetic diversity of wild populations of migratory species is safeguarded, and strategies have been developed and implemented for minimizing genetic erosion.)

Are strategies of relevance to migratory species being developed or implemented to minimize genetic erosion of biodiversity in your country?

### **GUIDANCE TIP:**

Strategies to be considered under this section do not necessarily have to specifically address migratory species but be of sufficient relevance in relation to the objective of safeguarding the genetic diversity of wild populations.

*Please select only one option*

Yes

No

Please select the relevant strategies (select all that apply):

Captive breeding

Captive breeding and release

Gene typing research

Reproductive material archives/repositories

Other

>>>

Please describe the Captive breeding strategy:

>>>

Please describe the captive breeding & release strategy:

>>>

Please describe the gene typing research strategy:

>>>

Please describe the reproductive material archives/repositories strategy:

>>>

## XVI. National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans

(SPMS Target 13: Priorities for effective conservation and management of migratory species, their habitats and migration systems have been included in the development and implementation of national biodiversity strategies and action plans, with reference where relevant to CMS agreements and action plans and their implementation bodies.)

Does your country's National Biodiversity Strategy or Action Plan (NBSAP), or other relevant plans or strategies used in your country, explicitly address obligations under CMS, priorities for the conservation and management of migratory species, their habitats and migration systems, and ecological connectivity?

*Please select only one option*

Yes

No

a. Please provide a link to or attachment of the strategy/action plan

>>> <https://www.bmuv.de/themen/naturschutz-artenvielfalt/naturschutz-biologische-vielfalt/allgemeines/-strategien/nationale-strategie-zur-biologischen-vielfalt#:~:text=Die%20Nationale%20Strategie%20zur%20biologischen,Schutz%20der%20Biodiversit%C3%A4t%20in%20Deutschland.https://biologischevielfalt.bfn.de/nationale-strategie/naturschutz-offensive-2020.html>

b. Please identify the elements in the plan/strategy that are particularly relevant to migratory species, and highlight any specific references to the CMS/CMS instruments

### **GUIDANCE TIP:**

Specify page numbers, section/paragraph numbers etc., where possible.

>>> 1) Conservation, sustainable use and/or restoration of migratory species and their habitats (including protected areas)

- please see the answers in chapters B and C of the national biodiversity strategy

2) Actions to prevent, reduce or control factors that are endangering or are likely to further endanger migratory species (e.g. alien invasive species or bycatch)

- please see chapter C of the national biodiversity strategy

3) Minimizing or eliminating barriers or obstacles to migration

- please see chapters B and C of the national biodiversity strategy, cf. chapters II, VI and VIII of the Nature Conservation Action Programme 2020 ("Naturschutzoffensive 2020")

4) Research and Monitoring of migratory species

- please see chapters C15 and H1 of the National biodiversity strategy

c. Please add comments on the implementation of the strategy or action plan concerned.

>>> -----

Please provide information on the progress of implementation of other relevant action plans (single species, species group, etc.), initiatives, task forces, and programmes of work in your country that have not been addressed in previous questions.

E.g. AEMLAP, Great Green Wall, Bonn Challenge, Action Plans for Birds, Action Plan for the Protection and Conservation of South Atlantic Whales, Energy Task Force, Programme of Work on Climate Change and Migratory Species, etc.

>>> The European Commission adopted a Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/303 aimed at reducing incidental catches of the resident population of the Baltic Proper harbour porpoise (*Phocoena phocoena*) in the Baltic Sea with new measures to improve their conservation.

Please describe the monitoring and efficacy of measures taken in regard to these relevant action plans, initiatives, task forces, and programmes of work and their integration into delivery against other relevant international agreements.

### **GUIDANCE TIP:**

In answering this question, compilers can provide link to relevant reports under other agreements.

>>> Efforts for the reintroduction of the Bald Ibis (*Geronticus eremita*) in Germany will be reported under AEWA.

## XVII. Traditional Knowledge, Innovations and Practices of Indigenous and Local Communities

(SPMS Target 14: The traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of migratory species, their habitats and migration systems, and their customary sustainable use of biological resources, are respected, subject to national legislation and relevant international obligations, with the full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities, thereby contributing to the favourable conservation status of migratory species and the ecological connectivity and resilience of their habitats.)

Note that progress in achieving Target 13 of the Strategic Plan considers indigenous and local communities.

In the absence of a national definition of 'indigenous and local communities', please refer to the Convention of Biodiversity document **Compilation of Views Received on Use of the Term "Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities"** for helpful guidance on these terms.

During the reporting period, have actions been taken in your country to foster consideration for the traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities that are relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of migratory species, their habitats and migration systems?

*Please select only one option*

- Yes
- Partly / in some areas
- No
- Not applicable

During the reporting period, have actions been taken in your country to promote and foster effective participation and involvement of indigenous and local communities in the conservation and sustainable use of migratory species, their habitats and migration systems?

*Please select only one option*

- Yes
- Partly / in some areas
- No
- Not applicable

If 'yes' or 'partly/in some areas' to either of the preceding two questions, please select which actions have been taken:

(select all that apply)

- Research & documentation
- Engagement initiatives (e.g. as part of development projects)
- Formal recognition of rights
- Inclusion in governance mechanisms (legislation, policies, etc.)
- Management strategies, programmes and action plans that integrate traditional & indigenous interests
- Other

>>>

Please provide details on the implementation of the actions concerned.

### **GUIDANCE TIP**

Responses to these questions may involve actions, steps, programmes, initiatives and/or activities described in CMS documentation, such as those described in Decisions **13.95** (Conservation and Management of the Cheetah and African Wild Dog), and **13.116** (Transfrontier Conservation Areas for Migratory Species).

>>> The above mentioned actions have been taken by Schleswig-Holstein:

Schleswig-Holstein: Hallig Programme: Preservation of the islands themselves as breeding, feeding and roosting habitat for breeding birds and birds on passage. Habitat management for the Brent Goose (feeding), waders, gulls and terns (breeding).

How would you rank progress since the previous report in your country to achieving Target 14 of the Strategic Plan for Migratory Species (see text above)?

*Please select only one option*

- 1. Little or no progress
- 2. Some progress but more work is needed
- 3. Positive advances have been made
- 4. Target substantially achieved (traditional knowledge is fully respected and there is effective participation from communities)

Please provide details on the progress made (where applicable).

>>>

## XVIII. Knowledge, Data and Capacity-Building

(SPMS Target 15: The science base, information, training, awareness, understanding and technologies relating to migratory species, their habitats and migration systems, their value, functioning, status and trends, and the consequences of their loss, are improved, widely shared and transferred, and effectively applied.)

During the reporting period, which steps taken in your country have contributed to the achievement of the results defined in Target 15 of the Strategic Plan for Migratory Species? (Answers given in Section V may be relevant)

(select all that apply)

- Education campaigns in schools
- Public awareness campaigns
- Capacity building
- Knowledge and data-sharing initiatives
- Capacity assessments/gap analyses
- Agreements at policy level on research priorities
- Research by academia, research organizations and other relevant stakeholders
- Other (please specify):

>>>

- No steps have been taken

**Please describe the contribution these steps have made towards achieving the results defined in Target 15:**

### GUIDANCE TIP

Steps taken may include actions, programmes, initiatives and/or activities described in CMS documentation, such as Resolutions **13.3** (Chondrichthyan Species), **13.4** (African Carnivore initiative), **13.35** (Light Pollution), **13.6** (Insect Decline), and Decisions **13.37** (AEMLAP), **13.39** (Preventing Poisoning of Migratory Birds), **13.50** (Conservation of African-Eurasian Vultures), **13.90** (Conservation and Management of the African Lion), **13.95** (Conservation and Management of the Cheetah and African Wild Dog), **13.106** (Support to the Energy Task Force), **13.110** (Addressing Unsustainable Use of Terrestrial and Avian Wild Meat), and **13.113** (Improving Ways of Addressing Connectivity in the Conservation of Migratory Species).

### Education campaigns in schools

>>> The following answers were given by the Bundesländer:

Baden-Württemberg: The educational plan in the school subject Biology, Natural Phenomena and Technology (BNT) (grammar school grade 5/6) includes the topic complex "Using energy cleverly". Here, the topic "Animals in winter" with the different wintering strategies and bird migration can be dealt with. In the topic complex "Vertebrates", the aspects of stationary and migratory birds can be dealt with under the topic "Birds". Within the framework of nature conservation education with the Ecomobils, the topic of birds and bird migration is also offered. Ecomobiles are a "rolling nature conservation laboratory" that has been on the road throughout Baden-Württemberg since 1987 under the motto "Experience nature, get to know it, protect it".

Lower Saxony: Biosphere schools offer environmental education.

North Rhine-Westphalia: Education is done by NGOs and Biological Stations, e.g. by NABU-Naturschutzstation Niederrhein, which builds the capacity of local school children at the Ramsar Site and Special Protection Area 'Unterer Niederrhein' to be aware of the needs of migratory waders and geese. Since 2021, this has taken place in the framework of the LIFE project Wiesenvögel NRW at various wet meadow sites in Special Protection Areas.

Saarland: Offers of environmental education for school classes at the NABU bird ringing station "Mittleres Saartal".

Thuringia: Offers on environmental education at the "Vogelschutzwarte Seebach"

### Public awareness campaigns

>>> The following answers were given by the Bundesländer:

Baden-Württemberg: Promoting species knowledge including migratory species: BANU Qualification course in field ornithology for multipliers, students and employees in official and voluntary nature conservation as well as planning offices. (BANU = Nationwide working group of state-supported environmental education centres in nature conservation and environmental protection)

Bavaria: Continuing with public science projects by NGOs, newsletters by regional coordinators and state authorities about protected areas, courses in monitoring and recognizing migrating birds

Hesse: The public perception of bats turned evidently in the past years. People are aware, that this group of species has special needs (f.e. nursery roosts in buildings) and the action plan "Fledermausfreundliches Haus" (batfriendly home) had a great echo in media and public and there have been 1204 houses that have been awarded with the sign "bat friendly home" 8



<https://hessen.nabu.de/tiereundpflanzen/aktionenundprojekte/fledermausfreundlicheshaus/17833.html>)  
Mecklenburg-West Pomerania: Analogously to point V) – Excursions and presentations for the general public in conservation areas (i.e. National parks, biosphere reserves), with the aim to inform and raise awareness about migratory birds (e.g. excursions to mass congregations of cranes in the Bodden landscape Rügen), marine mammals (e.g. ship trips to the sand banks Lieps and Großer Stubber) and bats (e.g. international bat night in the nature park Nossentiner/Schwinzer Heide).

Lower Saxony: Annual Migratory Bird Days – nine days in autumn dedicated to migratory birds and bird migration – are held along the German coast from the Dutch border to the Elbe River and on its seven inhabited islands from Borkum to Wangerooge. The programme offers a variety of more than 200 public events, which are entertaining, playful, thoughtful, artistic or delicious – and therefore appeal to everyone in one way or the other! For example, you could take part in a field trip to the best birding spots by foot, bike or boat, go to a concert or theatre play or learn more about feathers during a workshop.

BatNight (<https://www.nabu.de/tiere-und-pflanzen/aktionen-und-projekte/batnight/termine.html>),  
“Fledermausregionalbetreuer” of Lower Saxony (<http://www.nlwkn.niedersachsen.de/naturschutz/fledermaus-regionalbetreuer-in-niedersachsen-44215.html>),

Annual Conference for Networking and information transfer for “Fledermausregionalbetreuer” and other volunteers in bat conservation

(<https://www.nna.niedersachsen.de/startseite/veranstaltungen/fledermausregionalbetreuerIn-158111.html>)

Setting up information boards as part of conservation projects (e.g. BPBV-Project “Mopsfledermaus”:

<https://niedersachsen.nabu.de/tiere-und-pflanzen/aktionen-und-projekte/mopsfledermausprojekt/index.html>)

Training course „Fledermausbotschafter“ (NABU) (<https://niedersachsen.nabu.de/tiere-und-pflanzen/aktionen-und-projekte/fledermause-in-niedersachsen/24047.html>),

activities of other associations/NGOs (e.g. [www.bund-niedersachsen.de/themen/tiere-pflanzen/fledermause/](http://www.bund-niedersachsen.de/themen/tiere-pflanzen/fledermause/))

For more detailed information on the activities of Lower Saxony see the EUROBATS report of Lower Saxony.

North Rhine-Westphalia: Public outings, presentations and other events for local people by NGOs and Biological Stations, building their capacity to understand and get involved in the conservation needs of migratory birds and bats. State wide, the North Rhine-Westphalian Academy for Conservation and Environmental Protection (NUA) works in this field, through a multitude of seminars and workshops for a wide variety of stakeholders. Public awareness efforts in the framework of LIFE projects on wet meadow birds (e.g. LIFE Wiesenvögel NRW, LIFE Grünland für Wiesenvögel): talks, exhibitions, field walks, work with schools and other events.

Saarland: Action plan (“Fledermaus freundliches Saarland”, “batfriendly Saarland”) of the NGO „NABU” to increase people’s awareness of the values of bats and more events (e.g. excursions) for local people by NGOs to provide information on the environmental needs of bats and migratory birds.

Schleswig-Holstein: Annual event “Brent goose days” on the Halligen

Special campaigns at social media (e.g. year of bird migration in 2022)

Saxony-Anhalt: Bat Nights, Camps, Information Events NGO (<http://www.fledermaus-aksa.de/termine/>)

Thuringia: The Thuringian Bat Foundation “Stiftung Fledermaus” and thuringian nature conservation organizations promoted events like the “International batnight” by EUROBATS or action within the bat-friendly campaign “Aktion Fledermausfreundlich”

Thuringian Natura 2000 stations regularly carry out project-related publicity measures

## **Capacity building**

>>> The following answers were given by the Bundesländer:

Hesse: More staff at the Hessian Agency for Nature Conservation, Environment and Geology, also with a focus on bat conservation.

Lower Saxony: Establishment of regional ecological stations. New staff for joint EU-LIFE IP Project “GrassBirdHabitats”

Saarland: Establishment of a bird competence center (“Vogelkompetenzzentrum Saarland”) with additional staff within the Environmental Enforcement Authority (Landesamt für Umwelt- und Arbeitsschutz).

Schleswig-Holstein: Special seminar for employees and volunteers of NGOs

Saxony-Anhalt: More staff in the State Ornithological Institute of Saxony-Anhalt with a focus on monitoring in wetlands

Thuringia: More staff at the nature conservation authorities (especially for bird monitoring)

The Ornithological Station in Seebach (Vogelschutzwarte Seebach) and NGOs offer further training for volunteer nature conservationists as part of their cooperatively supervised monitoring projects (e.g. water bird counts).

In the reporting period, in cooperation with relevant user groups/stakeholders the work started to revise and update the existing guidelines for considering birds and bats when erecting wind turbines in Thuringia. They will help to keep protection of CMS species on a sophisticated level in conflictous planning procedures.

## **Knowledge and data-sharing initiatives**

>>> The following answers were given by the Bundesländer:

Baden-Württemberg: For information concerning the monitoring of waterfowl in context of the International Waterbird Census (IWC) see: <https://www.ogbw.de/programme/monitoring-rastender-wasservoegel> ; [www.ornitho.de](http://www.ornitho.de)

To improve the knowledge about bats in Baden-Württemberg the State Agency for Environment Baden-Württemberg (LUBW) cooperates with the NGO Arbeitsgemeinschaft Fledermausschutz Baden-Württemberg e. V (AGF).

Bavaria: Development of a novel online database that facilitates data collection, curation, and sharing among federal entities, the private sector, volunteering conservationists, and scientists (KARLA as a replacement of Bayerische Artenschutzkartierung).

Reports about the Monitoring of waterfowl and their census in Bavaria

[https://www.lfu.bayern.de/natur/monitoring\\_vogelbestand/rastende\\_wasservogel/index.htm](https://www.lfu.bayern.de/natur/monitoring_vogelbestand/rastende_wasservogel/index.htm)

newsletters by regional coordinators and state authorities about protected areas, courses in monitoring and recognizing migrating birds. Bi-annual reports on the status and population trend of all native bat species by the coordination centers of bat conservation in Northern- and Southern-Bavaria

([https://www.lfu.bayern.de/natur/artenhilfsprogramme\\_zoologie/fledermaeuse/koordinationsstellen/index.htm](https://www.lfu.bayern.de/natur/artenhilfsprogramme_zoologie/fledermaeuse/koordinationsstellen/index.htm))

Data contribution to the project "bat migration routes" by the team of LfU and the coordination centers of bat conservation (<https://bat-migration-europe.netlify.app/project/>).

Hesse: To improve the knowledge about bats in the Federal State of Hesse the Hessian Agency for Nature Conservation, Environment and Geology (HLNUG) cooperates with the hessian NGO Naturschutzbund Hessen (NABU e.V.) and the species-specialist group Arbeitsgemeinschaft Fledermausschutz in Hesse (AGFH). The data collected by volunteers are checked for quality and integrated into the central hessian biodiversity-database.

Scientific monitoring and steering of eel-stocking measures in the Hessian Rhine river, participation in an international study concerning eel migration in the Rhine towards the North Sea

Mecklenburg-West Pomerania: Hiddensee bird ringing station and observatory Hiddensee: regular exchange and scientific output with other bird observatories regarding migratory species and populations, recent trends and developments, e.g. collaboration on the Eurasian African Bird Migration Atlas project. Cooperation and contribution (e.g. data exchange) to the working groups for marine mammals of HELCOM and ASCOBANS.

Lower Saxony: Systematic review for historical reconstruction of the Wadden Sea fish assemblage – Swimway historical reference (SHIRE)

Development and launch of the Mammal module as part of the NIWAP-Portal an online tool for reporting species observations for volunteers and professionals (<https://services-nlwkn.hannit.de/NIWAP/Anmelden.aspx?ReturnUrl=%2fNIWAP%2f>)

The webGIS based information system about the occurrence and distribution of all bat species in Lower Saxony and Bremen is fully operational now. Citizen Science Project: [www.batmap.de/web/start/start](http://www.batmap.de/web/start/start) (Data acquisition, collection, quality management, spatial analysis, data sharing)

North Rhine-Westphalia: The North Rhine-Westphalian State Agency for Nature, Environment and Consumer Protection runs and updates an internet-based information system with a wide range of species, including migratory birds and bats: <http://artenschutz.naturschutzinformationen.nrw.de>.

Saarland: Establishment of an academy (DELATTINIA – Saarländische Akademie für Artenkenntnis) with special events for bats and birds, in which both species knowledge and their habitat requirements are taught.

Increased number of persons involved dealing with the internet portal [www.ornitho.de](http://www.ornitho.de)

Saxony: Special programme for migratory bat species (especially marking bats: *Pipistrellus nathusii*, *Nyctalus leisleri*, *Vespertilio murinus*) by the bat marking centre Dresden.

Schleswig-Holstein: Research projects.

Saxony-Anhalt:

- Reports about the Monitoring of waterfowl and their census in Saxony-Anhalt / Schulze, M. (2020, 2021): Die Wasservogelzählung in Sachsen-Anhalt 2016/17 und 2017/18; 2018/2019 und 2019/2020. Berichte des Landesamtes für Umweltschutz Sachsen-Anhalt 2020 Heft 3, 77-86, 2021 Heft 1, 63-78

- Increased number of persons involved dealing with the internet portal [www.ornitho.de](http://www.ornitho.de), work with a module to record resting waterbirds

- Expansion of the faunistic database on bats at the Environment Agency Saxony-Anhalt

Thuringia: Implement reporting networks, coordinators, internet platforms, data bases and testing systems; especially Increased number of persons involved dealing with the internet portal [www.ornitho.de](http://www.ornitho.de), introduction of a module to record resting waterbirds.

Science base improvement through data collection and evaluation of spatial movement, habitat use and factors affecting survival rates of Red Kites (*Milvus milvus*) and contribution to the international Eurokite+-Project.

There is close cooperation and a regular exchange of data between the NGO bat database and the official information system FIS Naturschutz and also between the NGO bird database "ornitho" and the thuringian FIS Naturschutz

## **Capacity assessments/gap analyses**

>>> Lower Saxony: CWSS provides gap analysis in their Quality Status reports (QSR)

## **Agreements at policy level on research priorities**

>>> The following answers were given by the Bundesländer:

Baden-Württemberg: In 2013, the strategy on nature conservation was established which includes the field of action "nature monitoring". A main focus is the introduction of meaningful bird monitorings, including

migratory bird species of the EU birds directive to get data on the trends in Baden-Württemberg. At the moment, this is implemented through the monitoring of common breeding birds and, since 2020, the monitoring of scarce breeding birds is implemented.

Lower Saxony: Agreement of the Ministry of Environment on a joint EU-LIFE IP project "GrassBirdHabitats". An agreement "The Lower Saxony Way" has been adopted by the state government, the Landvolk, the Chamber of Agriculture, and nature and environmental associations: In the joint agreement, all parties involved commit to great efforts in nature and species conservation, biodiversity and the management of landscape resources.

Schleswig-Holstein: Trilateral research priorities, updated trilateral Seal Management Plan.

## Other

>>>

Research by academia, research organizations and other relevant stakeholders

>>> The following answers were given by the Bundesländer:

Mecklenburg-West Pomerania: Hiddensee bird ringing scheme, affiliated to the Agency for Environment, Nature Conservation and Geology Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania (LUNG M-V) as a joint institution of the federal states Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania, Brandenburg, Saxony-Anhalt, Thuringia and Saxony, is a member of EURING, makes its data available for scientific research within the framework of the joint EURING database, and initialises and participates in data analysis and publication. Bird Observatory at University of Greifswald: several projects and theses on bird migration (e.g. master thesis by Piro 2021: Identification of migration routes of common terns using geo-loggers). Collaboration in regional and supraregional projects, e.g. research on the impact of offshore windparks on migratory bats (Project "Batmobil", project holder NABU Mecklenburg-Vorpommern, funded by BfN).

What assistance (if any) does your country require in order to build sufficient capacity to implement its obligations under the CMS and relevant Resolutions of the COP?

(select all that apply)

- Funding support
- Technical assistance
- Education/training/mentoring
- Other skills development
- Provision of equipment or materials
- Exchange of information & know-how
- Research & innovation
- Mobilizing volunteer effort (e.g. citizen science)
- Other (please specify):

>>>

- No assistance required

## XIX. Resource Mobilization

(SPMS Target 16: The mobilization of adequate resources from all sources to implement the Strategic Plan for Migratory Species effectively has increased substantially.)

During the reporting period, has your country made financial or other resources available for conservation activities specifically benefiting migratory species?

### GUIDANCE TIP:

The “resources” that are relevant here can be financial, human or technical. In addition to funding, “in-kind” forms of support such as staff time or administrative infrastructure could be relevant, as could the loan of equipment, provision of data processing facilities, technology transfer, training or mentoring schemes and other initiatives for capacity building.

Further comments on resource mobilization issues in the CMS context can be found in the **Strategic Plan for Migratory Species**, Chapter 4.

Further examples could include providing resources to actions, steps, programmes, initiatives and/or activities described in CMS documentation, such as Resolution **13.4** (Joint CMS-CITES African Carnivore Initiative, and Decisions **13.23** (Review Mechanism and National Legislation Programme, **13.25** (Conservation Status of Migratory Species, **13.32** (Illegal Hunting, Taking and Trade of Migratory Birds in the EAAF), **13.36** and **13.37** (AEMLAP), **13.39** (Preventing Poisoning of Migratory Birds), **13.41** (Flyways), **13.50** (Conservation of African-Eurasian Vultures), **13.69** (Marine Turtles), **13.76** (European Eel), **13.80** (Global Programme of Work for Cetaceans), **13.90** (Conservation and Management of the African Lion), **13.95** (Conservation and Management of the Cheetah and African Wild Dog), **13.102** (Conservation Implications of Animal Culture and Social Complexity), **13.106** (Support to the Energy Task Force), **13.113** (Improving Ways of Addressing Connectivity in the Conservation of Migratory Species), **13.120** (Community Participation and Livelihoods), **13.122** (Impacts of Plastic Pollution), and **13.134** (Infrastructure Development).

Yes, made available for activities within the country

Yes, made available for activities in one or more other countries

No

To which particular targets in the **Strategic Plan for Migratory Species**, and which initiatives, plans and programmes has this made a contribution? (Identify all those that apply).

>>> The following answers were given by the Bundesländer:

Berlin: Target 8

Baden-Württemberg: Targets 1,4,5,8,10,13,15

Bavaria: Targets 1,3,10,13,15

Hesse: Target 10, 13 & 15: The Hessian Ministry of Environment has drawn up an action plan for wind energy conflict species, which includes the improvement of data on bats, the protection of nursery roosts and habitat through adapted forest management in Hessian state forest. Financial input of the Federal State of Hesse in eel stocking measures, scientific monitoring in the Hessian Rhine (Target 15).

Mecklenburg-West Pomerania: Several staff positions for improving the conservation status of endangered (migratory) species were newly established in the state's nature conservation authorities, mainly related to Natura 2000 and/or the sustainable development of renewable energy. This enhances species monitoring and stakeholder collaboration, and the professional supervision, implementation and enforcement of protective measures to improve habitat conditions. This will make a contribution to the targets 8, 10, 11 and 13.

Lower Saxony: Extensive farming is financially supported to allow for undisturbed areas during migration of nordic geese and swans.

Funding of stocking with juvenile eel according to COUNCIL REGULATION (EC) No1100/2007 of 18 September 2007 establishing measures for the recovery of the stock of European eel.

Assisted migration of silver eel by catch and carry to reduce hydropower induced mortality (Aaltaxi Weser):

<https://www.laves.niedersachsen.de/startseite/tiere/binnenfischerei/aktuell/ein-taxi-fur-den-weseraal-201258.html>.

North Rhine-Westphalia: Targets 1 (activities for communication and outreach), 3 (biodiversity strategy of North Rhine-Westphalia), 8 (conservation programmes for e.g. migratory waders and geese), 10 (e.g. through funding for maintaining Natura 2000 sites)

Saarland: Targets 1, 3, 10 and 15.

Schleswig-Holstein: Targets 1,5,14,15

Saxony-Anhalt:

- Target 1, 6, 7, 15, 16

- Support of conservation- and resettlement projects for great bustards in the SPA "Fiener Bruch" and "Zerbster Land"

- Funding of the Red Kite center and the White Stork center

- Promotion of the conservation of harriers and curlews

- Bats: Securing of an underground cave system to protect against raccoons (Galgenberg bei Freyburg);

Securing of underground cave systems in the mountain Harz; Securing and creating of many summer and winter roosts (e.g. Heynsburg near Zeitz); protecting programs for bats in forests (e.g. Foundation SUNK)

- Artensfortprogramm, IAS-Mittel

Thuringia: Targets 1 (activities for communication and outreach), 10 (funding for conservation of Natura 2000-sites and staff of Natura 2000-stations), 15 (improvement of data basis on status and trends of migratory species by monitoring schemes and research projects)

Please indicate whether the overall levels of resourcing concerned are the same or different from those in the previous reporting period:

*Please select only one option*

- Increased
- The same
- Decreased
- Unknown

During the reporting period, has your country received financial or other resources for conservation activities specifically benefiting migratory species?

*Please select only one option*

- Yes
- No

Please select the source(s) concerned (select all that apply):

- Multilateral investment bank
- The Global Environment Facility (GEF)
- Other intergovernmental programme
- Private sector
- Non-governmental organization(s)
- Individual country governments/government agencies (please specify)

>>>

Other

>>> North-Rhine-Westphalia: EU Commission

To which particular targets in the **Strategic Plan for Migratory Species**, and which initiatives, plans and programmes has this made a contribution? (Identify all those that apply).

>>> The following answers were given by the Bundesländer:

North Rhine-Westphalia: Targets 1 (activities for communication and outreach, 8 (conservation programmes for e.g. migratory waders and geese), 10 (e.g. through funding for maintaining Natura 2000 sites)

Which migratory species have benefited as a result of this support?

>>> The following answers were given by the Bundesländer:

North Rhine-Westphalia: Lapwing, Curlew, Black-tailed Godwit, Redshank and other wet meadow birds.

Please indicate whether the overall levels of resourcing concerned are the same or different from those in the previous reporting period:

*Please select only one option*

- Increased
- The same
- Decreased
- Unknown

Which are the most important CMS implementation priorities requiring resources and support in your country during future reporting periods?

**GUIDANCE TIP:**

Please consider answers provided in HLS.3 when answering this question where appropriate, as they may be of relevance.

>>> Mitigation of impacts on migratory species due to renewable energy use, bycatch reduction, protection of cetaceans (e.g. harbor porpoise) habitat improvement, migration facilitation, improvement of Connectivity.