



CMS

2025 CMS National Report

Deadline for submission of the National Reports: : 30 September 2025

Reporting period: from May 2023 to February 2025

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

National Report format is available through the CMS Family Online Reporting System (ORS), which has been successfully implemented and used by CMS, AEWA, IOSEA and Sharks MOU in collaboration with UNEP-WCMC.

Through Resolution 12.5 (Rev. COP14) and Decisions 14.27, 14.25 National Reports and 14.2 Samarkand Strategic Plan for Migratory Species, the Standing Committee and the Secretariat were tasked with developing a new format for National Reports that aligns with the SPMS. However, given that the indicators of the SPMS are not yet in place, and due to the time constraints caused by the exceptionally short intersessional period before COP15, there is insufficient time to substantially amend the National Report format to fully align it with the SPMS.

The Standing Committee therefore agreed to develop a new format for the reporting period after COP15, and to use the previous National Report format for the current reporting period, with only minor adjustments. These adjustments would include a limited number of additional questions on topics that COP14 specifically requested to be reported through National Reports.

Additionally, it was agreed not to attach the full list of species in Appendices I and II for verification by Parties, as this information was collected during previous reporting cycles but could not be fully assessed and reflected in the National Reports format due to a lack of resources. Instead, the Standing Committee agreed to collect information on Range States for species listed in the Annex to Resolution 14.19 during this reporting cycle, in accordance with Decision 14.234.

A proposal of the National Reports format was circulated by the Secretariat to the Standing Committee members on 13 December and it was agreed through communication procedure, in line with Rule 5 of the Rules of Procedure.

This online version of the format strictly follows the one adopted by Standing Committee through communication procedure. In addition, as was also the case for reporting prior to COP14, it incorporates pre-filled information, notably in Sections II and III, based on data available at the Secretariat from the previous reporting cycles.

Please note that guidance is available for a number of questions throughout the national report as both in-text guidance and as tool tips (displayed via the information 'i' icon).

For any question, please contact Mr. Aydin Bahramlouian, Public Information Officer, 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 2024 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):

>>> Germany has due to its keen interest provided current and/or previous funding for CMS projects to support the implementation like the Joint CITES-CMS African Carnivores Initiative, Aquatic Wild Meat, Energy Task Force, National Legislation Program.

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

>>> Germany is a federal state and therefore implementation takes more coordination efforts than in states with a central government.

Furthermore, the compatibility of expanding renewable energy and species protection is also a challenge in Germany.

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/activities mentioned above will continue to be our priority, together with bycatch reduction, protection of cetaceans (e.g. harbor porpoise) habitat improvement, migration facilitation, and Connectivity (Global Biodiversity Framework).

I. Administrative Information

Name of the 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

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Name and title of designated Focal Point

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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:

Yes, the lists are correct and up to date

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

III.1 Please confirm that the Excel file “Res. 14.19 species per Party” linked below correctly identifies the **Appendix II** species listed in Resolution 14.19 Guidance on the treatment of species included within aggregated families listed under Appendix II for which your country is a Range State.

The list of Resolution 14.19 species per Parties is available **here**.

Notice: Before clicking on the above hyperlink, please keep pressing the **Ctrl button** on your keyboard to open the link in a new tab.

GUIDANCE TIP:

During the last two reporting cycles, information has been collected on Appendix I and Appendix II species, and the information received still needs to be analyzed. Therefore, this reporting cycle only focuses on bird species identified under Resolution 14.19. This Resolution invites Parties to consider the list of Species in its Annex when preparing National Reports. This question aims at collecting information on Range States of species listed in the Annex to Resolution 14.19. Parties are therefore invited to review the Range State data which are available in the excel spreadsheet “Res. 14.19 species per Party”. Please confirm that the list is correct, or if amendments are needed, create a line for each species for which you wish to indicate different information from that shown in the Excel spreadsheet. Where possible, please also provide supporting evidence, such as a reference to a scientific paper. A more detailed spreadsheet with Data per countries and territories is available here as background information. The data used for these spreadsheets are based on the CMS standard references for non-passerine and passerine species, as determined by Resolution 12.27(Rev.COP14) Taxonomy and Nomenclature, using its online version HBW-BirdLife Version 9.0 (October 2024)..

No, amendments are needed for the following species:

Dartford Warbler / *Curruca undata*

Select occurrence of Dartford Warbler / *Curruca undata*

Not present

Remark (optional)

>>> The species *Curruca undata* do not occur in Germany

IV. Legal Prohibition of the Taking of Appendix I Species

IV.1. Is the taking of Appendix I species prohibited by national or territorial legislation in accordance with CMS Article III(5)?

Yes for all Appendix I species

IV.2 **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?

Yes

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_GER.xlsx](#)

IV.4. Are any vessels flagged to your country engaged in the intentional taking of Appendix I species outside of your country’s national jurisdictional limits (consistent with the definition of “Range State” in Article I of the Convention)?

No

V. Awareness

V.1. 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 may also be relevant).
(select all that apply)

GUIDANCE TIP:

Awareness raising may include actions, steps, programmes, initiatives and/or activities described in various CMS documents, such as Resolution, Res. **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 Res. **13.6** (Insect Decline), Res. **14.18** (Avian Influenza), Res. **14.17** (Communities and livelihoods), Res. **14.16** (Ecological Connectivity), Res. **14.15** (Action Plan to address aquatic Wild Meat Harvests), Res. **14.14** (CMS Jaguar Initiative), Res. **14.13** (Initiative for Central Asian Flyway), Res. **14.12** (Single Species Action Plan for the Angelshark (*Squatina squatina*) in the Mediterranean Sea), Res. **14.10** (Single Species Action Plan for the Atlantic Humpback Dolphin (*Sousa teuszii*)), Res. **14.8** (Conservation and sustainable management of seagrass ecosystems), Res. **14.5** (Reducing the risk of vessel strikes for marine megafauna), Res. **14.1** (Samarkand Strategic Plan for migratory species 2024 - 2032), Res. **12.6 (Rev.COP14)** (Wildlife health and migratory species), Res. **12.11 (Rev.COP14)** (Flyways), Res. **12.17** (Conservation and Management of Whales and their Habitats in the South Atlantic Region), Res. **12.19 (Rev.COP14)** (Endorsement of the African Elephant Action Plan), Res. **12.20** (Management of Marine Debris), Res. **12.21 (Rev.COP14)** (Climate Change and Migratory Species), Res. **12.25** (Promoting Conservation of Critical Intertidal and Other Coastal Habitats for Migratory Species), Res. **11.16 (Rev.COP14)** (The Prevention of Illegal Killing, Taking and Trade of Migratory Birds), Res. **11.17 (Rev.COP14)** (Action Plan for Migratory Landbirds in the African-Eurasian Region), Res. **11.24 (Rev.COP13)** (Central Asian Mammal Initiative), Res. **11.31 (Rev.COP14)** (Illegal and unsustainable taking of wildlife), Res. **8.12 (Rev.COP12)** (Improving the Conservation Status of Raptors and Owls in the African-Eurasian Region), and Decision 14.194 (Ecological Connectivity), Decision 14.54 (Marine Wildlife Watching) and Decision 14.223 (Impacts of Plastic Pollution on Aquatic, Terrestrial and Avian Species).

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

>>> Awareness raising with conservation professionals from Central and Eastern Europe, the Caucasus and Central Asia; Bavaria: Training for experts; Rhineland-Palatinate: Teaching programmes for volunteers and interested citizens

The following answers were given by the Bundesländer:

Baden-Württemberg: Internet-based information services on species such as bats and birds by the Baden-Württemberg State Institute for the Environment (LUBW). As part of the state initiative Integrative Taxonomy, the range of training courses offered by the Baden-Württemberg Environmental Academy (UA) has been expanded. Among other things, a series of courses (online part and practical part) on bats for volunteers is offered with the aim of qualifying species conservation experts for practical work on site. Training courses on the ecology of birds and bird identification courses were also offered.

The website "Artenschutz am Haus" (including information on bat and bird conservation in settlement area) has been completely redesigned: a modern layout, new documents for download, and updated text. The website is the result of a project by the district of Tübingen, which was supported by the "Stiftung Naturschutzfonds Baden-Württemberg".

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.

Brandenburg: Brandenburg published printed and digital literature on trigger bird species, including migratory bird species, in particular "Survey and Assessment of Breeding Bird Species in Brandenburgs EU Bird Protection Areas - Results of the first and Second SPA survey - Part 1 and Part 2 (2020, 2021; 833 pages in total). The measures taken by various stakeholders in Brandenburg (nature conservation associations, Natura 2000 teams, large-scale protected areas, etc.) to implement SPA management planning in CMS species habitats are supported by public relations work. Specific awareness campaigns are also being implemented within the framework of two Memoranda of Understanding - for the Great Bustards and for the Aquatic Warbler. An EU-LIFE-Programme funded project on the reintroduction of Aquatic Warblers in Brandenburg has started in 2024, which also includes awareness actions.

Hamburg: Guided tours, learning materials and other information services are provided that clearly convey

the importance of migratory birds for the Wadden Sea and the central role of the Wadden Sea for migratory birds. In addition, ornithological excursions with expert guides are offered especially for school classes. Establishment of an academy for species knowledge with special courses on birds (Loki Schmidt Stiftung | Fauna)

Lower Saxony: Organization of a large number of scientific and informational events (conferences, specialist meetings, meetings and excursions for volunteers and the public) for the transfer of knowledge. For example: The German "See- und Küstenvogelkolloquium" (sea- and shorebirds) take place every two years. Annual Migratory Bird Days at the Wadden Sea coast, annual meetings for bird-counting volunteers (waterfowl, cranes etc.), excursions and talks for the public on topics of bird migrations (cranes, geese, sea- and shorebirds etc.). Public relations work as part of the LIFE-projects LIFE IP GrassBirdHabitats (GrassBirdHabitats: Home) & LIFE Godwit Flyway (LIFE Godwit Flyway: Home). Different actions to increase people's awareness of the values of bats: e.g. BatNights and educational programs for volunteers and professionals. Internet-based provision of up-to-date information on bat-related topics, including nationwide distribution and threat status; update of the Red List of mammals in Lower Saxony (publication expected in August 2025).

Mecklenburg West-Pomerania: There are regular workshops with stakeholders and experts as part of the large funding projects Chance Natur "Schreiadler in der Vorpommerschen Waldlandschaft" and LIFE "LIMICODRA - Protection of meadow birds in coastal areas of Vorpommern (Germany)".

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 Climate (LANUK) 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. In cooperation with LANUK, the North Rhine-Westphalian Academy for Conservation and Environmental Protection (NUA) is offering the BANU Silver Certificate in Field Ornithological Methods for the first time in 2025. This certificate demonstrates in-depth knowledge and application skills of selected field ornithological methods for participation in monitoring programs, as well as the fundamentals of professional practice.

Rhineland-Palatinate:

State Environmental Agency Rhineland-Palatinate (LfU):

- Organised an information booth on the topic of birds and bats (including migratory species) at the Rhineland-Palatinate Day 2023 (16.-18.06.2023).

North and South Structure and Authorisation Directorates (SGD):

- Meadow bird breeding project in the Westerwald (supporting populations of whinchats and meadow pipits through targeted maintenance of wet and marshy meadows) e.g., additional payment for farmers implementing measures to protect the species mentioned above
- Information boards in nature reserves and SPAs and SACs, especially regarding migratory bird species
- Telephone information, especially for private individuals
- Funding projects
- Press and media coverage, e.g. an annual report containing articles about the northern lapwing (*Vanellus vanellus*), the meadow bird project described above and about common crane migration, as well as press events for funding projects

Foundation for nature and environment Rhineland-Palatinate (SNU):

- Runs the collaborative observation platform "ArtenFinder", has published a data paper containing data information on many migratory species, including birds and bats. It also offers excursions (batnight), excursions focussing on species surveys (including CMS species) or survey days.
- Reports on common redstarts and black redstarts in 2025 via the ArtenFinder platform.

Ministry of Climate Protection, Environment, Energy, and Mobility of Rhineland-Palatinate (MKUEM):

- "Aktion Grün" is a funding scheme of the Ministry of Climate Protection, Environment, Energy, and Mobility of Rhineland-Palatinate (MKUEM) and represents both an action programme and an action alliance with the goal to stop the extinction of animal and plant species and protect natural areas, such as meadows, forests and bodies of water in Rhineland-Palatinate region. Partners from nature conservation and agriculture, society and local authorities are applicable to these funding.

- "Aktion Grün" includes funding to projects that aim to protect migratory species, e.g.,

- o the GNOR project "Northern Lapwing Project in Rhineland-Palatinate". This includes, e.g., securing the remnant breeding sites and nature restoration.

- o the GNOR project "Coordination of volunteer bird monitoring (DDA bird monitoring) in Rhineland-Palatinate 2023-2025". This includes, e.g., the monitoring of migrating water birds

- o The 'Coordination Centre Bat Protection Rhineland-Palatinate' which was newly created in 2023 and funded by the Ministry for Climate Protection, Environment, Energy and Mobility as part of the 'Aktion Grün' programme, is primarily intended to act as a mediating body for citizens, authorities, volunteers and all other stakeholders. In addition to networking and communication between the various parties, the coordination centre therefore provides information events as well as training and further education opportunities. The coordination centre especially offers programmes to train existing volunteers and recruit new volunteers. The programmes include:

- 'Found animal care (theory and practice)'

- 'Training to become a bat consultant: potential conflicts and solutions for issues relating to roosts on buildings (online)'

- 'Training to become a species recogniser: species identification in winter roosts (theory and practice)'

- Bioacoustics workshop: basics, methods, sources of error in bioacoustics (online)

In addition, the coordination center offers educational programs to involve certain interest groups:

- 'Bats in churches' lecture with Umweltnetzwerk Kirche Rhein-Mosel e.V.
- 'Bats on and in buildings' Lecture especially for employees of nature conservation authorities

The coordination center also performs other public relations tasks, such as press and media coverage, publishing its own newsletter in collaboration with the volunteers and organizing the 'Batnight' or excursions.

Special measures for the European eel:

- The BUND (an NGO) provides educational support for the Mosellum, a visitor and information centre located at the Koblenz barrage, on behalf of the state. The Mosellum provides teaching materials and offers guided tours about migratory fish species, such as the European eel. Workshops and activities are also offered on open days such as 'World Fish Migration Day' and 'River Day'. Press releases and social media posts are published on special occasions.
- Press release from the SGD Nord on the state's stocking measures (European eel) in the Rhine, Moselle and Saar with glass eels from the French Atlantic coast since 2023 (approx. 950,000 glass eels were stocked in 2025)
- Press release from the SGD Nord on 'Catch and Carry' (European eel) protection measures with professional fishermen on the Saar and Moselle: the state of Rhineland-Palatinate has been taking measures to protect the endangered migratory fish together with its cooperation partners from the fishing and energy industries for three decades. For example, eels that are ready to migrate are fished out of the Moselle and transported overland past the hydropower plants so that they can continue their journey safely in the Rhine (approx. 8 tonnes of eel per year).

Saarland: The established academy for species knowledge (SAKA – Saarländische Akademie für Artenkenntnis) was promoted successfully with most seminars being booked out during the past years. Funding is ending in 2025 and it's not yet clear if the program can be continued.

In addition to the already implemented "Fledermaus freundliches Saarland" project conducted by the NGO NABU Saar (including a bat hotline), another project to promote awareness for swifts and swallows and to establish new nesting possibilities on buildings was started ("Schwalben willkommen"). In 2024, guidelines for the protection and promotion of species nesting in buildings, especially bats and birds, were published ("Bau Schlau – Tiere an Gebäuden und in Siedlungen").

Saxony: With the support of the Free State of Saxony, NABU Saxony launched the 'Roosting sponsors wanted' campaign for bats. In this context, further training and seminars were organized.

NABU Saxony is also organizing the 'Bats come into your home' campaign. This campaign also includes migratory bat species.

Saxony-Anhalt: Publication about important resting areas of migratory birds in the federal state.

Comprehensive public relations work through "Förderverein Großtrappenschutz" as part of the reintroduction of the Great Bustard to an abandoned breeding area.

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 Migratory Birding Day (e.g. at the water reservoirs in Dachwig or Strausfurt), during the reporting period.

Impact of actions

V.2. Please provide details for the actions selected in the previous question and indicate any specific elements of CMS COP Resolutions which have been particularly taken forward by these actions.

>>> On federal level, at the International Academy for Nature Conservation of the BfN, capacity building took place for participants of the Klaus Toepfer Fellowship Program. They were introduced to the CMS and its programmes, especially the Central Asian Mammals Initiative, during a meeting with the CMS Secretariat in Bonn. Academy courses on international nature Conservation introduced the CMS to students from German universities. The academy also held technical meetings engaging specific stakeholder groups, including Asiatic Wild Ass and transboundary cooperation specialists.

The following activities were carried out by the Bundesländer:

Baden-Württemberg: Since 2020 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.

Different actions of the "Regierungspräsidien" to increase people's awareness of the values of bats (e.g. "Dunkelkorridore im Siedlungsbereich"). Together with numerous municipalities and in various events, the population and the administration were sensitized to light pollution. Citizens can also do something. For example, facade lighting can be dispensed with to protect nocturnal mammals and insects.

Bavaria: LfU conducts activities such as excursions and presentations to improve the knowledge on migrating birds and bats in public 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.

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.

Involvement of NGO's (e.g. Sielmann-Stiftung, Nabu-Stiftung, Nabu) 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, nature parks), with the aim to inform and raise awareness about migratory birds (e.g. excursions to roosting places of cranes in the Lower Lusatia, Whooper Swan Days in the Lower Oder Valley, Birdwatch Day in early October). There are many more examples of local campaigns, excursions and exhibitions.

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>). NABU also operates a bat information hotline for the public, which is particularly busy during the summer months. In case of emergency, NABU provides contact details for bat care facilities. Hesse published literature on threatened, protected and sensitive species including migratory species, especially: "Rote Liste der Säugetiere" (10/2023), "Hilfsprogramm für windenergiesensible Arten" (06/2023). Press release about "eel-taxi" (transport of downstream migrating eels from upper part of the regulated river Lahn to the river Rhine and about eel-stocking actions in the Lahn, information poster about "Fish of the year 2024" (European eel) in Fish information centre Lahn, reports about eel-monitoring and stocking actions in the Rhine (2023/2024) 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 program 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).

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>).

BatNight, educational programs for volunteers and professionals (<https://niedersachsen.nabu.de/tiere-und-pflanzen/aktionen-und-projekte/batnight/index.html>); public relations work like information kiosks, exhibitions (e.g. permanent exhibition "FledermausReich" Nationalparkhaus Harz St. Andreasberg), print of promotion and information materials, social media and further activities of associations/ NGOs as well as forestry and nature conservation authorities etc.

Annual event of the recurring conferences for the regional bat coordinators of Lower Saxony and the State Bat Conservation Working Group within NABU Lower Saxony.

(for example <https://www.nna.niedersachsen.de/startseite/veranstaltungen/treffen-der-niedersaechsischen-fledermaus-regionalbetreuerinnen-und-betreuer-236215.html>)

Seminars on bat species identification and monitoring for volunteer bat workers in September 2023, June 2024, August 2025 (NLWKN, NNA, KNAK, for example:

<https://artenkenntnis-niedersachsen.de/events/artenkenntnis-seminar-fledermaeuse/>)

Provision of up-to-date information on bat-related topics (for example at:

<https://www.nlwkn.niedersachsen.de/fledermaus;>

https://www.nlwkn.niedersachsen.de/startseite/aktuelles/presse_und_offentlichkeitsarbeit/pressemitteilungen/fur-den-schutz-der-fledermause-234886.html)

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. Additionally there were expert talks and national and international excursions focusing on the conservation of ground breeding birds (LIFE LIMICODRA) and lesser spotted eagle (Chance Natur). A third large funding project in the "Bundesprogramm Biologische Vielfalt" Hotspot 28 "Hotspot – Klima – Vielfalt" just started.

Saxony: Several events were organized each year as part of the campaign for bats 'Roost sponsors wanted' (https://fledermausschutz-sachsen.de/index.php?article_id=42#termin236).

The Free State supported the management of NATURA 2000 sites with resting migratory bird species and die

Vorkommensbetreuung gefährdeter wandernder Arten (Vögel und Fledermäuse).

Saxony-Anhalt: Specific awareness campaigns have been launched in the framework of the Memorandum of Understanding for the Great Bustard mainly by "Förderverein Großtrappenschutz". Involvement of NGO's (e.g. NABU) and nature conservation authorities in programs to raise public awareness of the value of migratory species, such as excursions and presentations for the general public in conservation areas (i.g. biosphere reserves, aggregations of resting birds as Cranes), with the aim of informing about and raising awareness of migratory birds.

Schulze, M., I. Michalak & S. Fischer (2022): Bedeutende Rastvogelgebiete in Sachsen-Anhalt. Berichte des Landesamtes für Umweltschutz Sachsen-Anhalt, Heft 1, 67-100.

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

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

BatNight (yearly)

Camps of NGO "Arbeitskreis Fledermäuse Sachsen-Anhalt e.V." (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.", i.e.: Participation in "Long Night of Science" of Helmholtz Environmental Research Center Halle (yearly); Bat Nights (yearly)

Local Events and Public awareness campaigns of "Kompetenzstelle Fledermausschutz" at Biosphere Reserve Karstlandschaft Südharz

Schleswig-Holstein: We offer varied education units and learning materials about migratory birds and also guided birdwatching tours for locals, tourists and particularly for schools in Schleswig-Holstein. Students recognize the importance of the Wadden Sea as an avian hot spot.

Annually from mid April to mid May the campaign "Brent Goose Days" celebrates the Brent Geese as flagship species for spring migration and migratory bird species along the Wadden Sea coast and within the Halligen biosphere reserve. The campaign raises awareness of migratory connectivity beyond borders. Several different institutions offer a variety of public events like guided birdwatching tours, information evenings and lectures, with also cultural, culinary and musical approaches culinary approach (<https://ringelganstage.de/>).

The campaign "Westküsten-Vogelkiek" (West-Coast-Birdwatching), one week during autumn migration, is a similar event dedicated to migratory bird species and bird migration with a variety of public events (<https://www.nationalpark-wattenmeer.de/wissensbeitrag/westkuesten-vogelkiek/>).

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.

V.3. 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.

Unknown

V.4. 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).

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

VI.1. 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?

Yes

Please provide details:

GUIDANCE TIP:

Please describe how CMS objectives are incorporated in other sectoral strategies such as transport, construction, agriculture, tourism, education, spatial planning, Sustainable Development Goals and other strategies.

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

Hamburg: Migratory bird and mammal species are taken into account in all planning and conservation processes, especially in the Hamburg Wadden Sea National Park. The national park has special protection areas for resting and migrating birds and marine mammals. Corresponding protective measures are also enshrined in the Ordinance on Navigating the Federal Waterways in the North Sea National Parks.

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. The "Strategic Conservation Plan for Wet-Grassland Breeding Birds in Germany" was drawn up as a part of the LIFE-IP project.

LIFE Project Godwit Flyway: The project „Conservation of the Black-tailed Godwit along the flyway“ aims at creating optimized habitats for the Black-tailed Godwit (*Limosa limosa limosa*) along its East Atlantic Flyway. This includes measures in the most important breeding sites in Lower Saxony, in the central staging site in Portugal, and in significant wintering sites in The Gambia, West Africa.

The federal state Lower Saxony has set up a meadow bird protection plan for targeted planning and successful implementation of protective measures in the breeding sites of the migratory meadow birds. Developed management plans for bird sanctuaries in Lower Saxony - including those with a focus on the protection of migratory bird species.

Management plans for key habitats of Natura 2000 species have been published in recent years. Their implementation is expected to enhance habitat conditions for migratory species (<https://www.nlwkn.niedersachsen.de/ffh-gebiete/die-einzelnen-ffh-gebiete-niedersachsens-nummer-1-50-144421.html>).

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.

North Rhine-Westphalia: Management plans for important habitats of Natura 2000 bird species have been published in recent years, and their implementation will improve habitat conditions for migratory species (<https://www.lanuk.nrw.de/themen/natur/schutzgebiete>).

Rhineland-Palatinate:

Birds:

- State Environmental Agency Rhineland-Palatinate (LfU) has published a special report on species protection for the planning of wind energy areas in Rhineland-Palatinate. In addition to the SPAs, the report identified important state-wide resting areas for the species white-fronted goose, golden plover, lapwing and tundra goose, which should be taken into account in planning processes as part of regional planning. Such areas were also identified for the planning of ground-mounted photovoltaic systems.

Bats:

- The LfU has published a special report on species protection for the planning of wind energy areas in the state of Rhineland-Palatinate. SACs in which wind-energy-sensitive bat species occur were selected, as well as FFH habitat types associated with such species. These areas should also be considered in regional planning processes.

- Since 2011, individual biotope trees, groups of biotope trees and small areas in the Rhineland-Palatinate

forest have continuously been removed from management and designated as forest refuges, in accordance with the State Forestry Department's BAT concept (a strategy for managing biotope trees, old trees and deadwood).

- Species protection for the new construction of the BAB 48 Wiedtalbrücke with a hibernation site for the common noctule (*Nyctalus noctula*) (planning authority: Autobahn GmbH des Bundes (Structure and Authorisation Directorate North (SGD Nord))).

European eel:

- Eel migration forecast and shutdown of hydropower plants on nights with high migration probability since 2022 (SGD Nord).

- Fish protection and downstream migration systems at three hydropower plants in Nahe, Ruwer and Kyll (retrofitted as part of authorisation procedures). Currently: Preparation of fish protection and downstream migration systems at hydropower plant sites on the Lahn with hydropower plant operators and the Water and Shipping Authority (SGD Nord).

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"). Main migratory flyways are taken into account in planning processes regarding building up renewable energies.

VI.2. Does your country integrate the 'values of migratory species and their habitats' 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.

No

VI.3. Provide some examples of significant 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:

Brandenburg: The majority of conservation work for Great Bustard is being implemented by the NGO "Förderverein Großtrappenschutz e.V.", albeit with financial support from the Land of Brandenburg. The recently started international EU-LIFE-Project that includes the re-introduction of Aquatic Warblers to sites in Mecklenburg-Vorpommern and Brandenburg is mainly being implemented by NGOs.

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")).

VI.4. Provide some examples of significant 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. honoring 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) 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.

Landesbund für Vogel- und Naturschutz (NGO) and Gregor Louisoder Stiftung (foundation) are documenting and trying to stop illegal persecution of endangered species like Wolf or predators like red kite. Intensive work of public relations is carried out.

Brandenburg: 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 and in the National Park. Key species as Great Bustard, White tailed Eagle, Crane or Whooper Swan is also used as a marketing instrument. Some financial support from the private sector in activities of NGO`s for migratory species, e.g. through the foundation 'HIT Stiftung' in the area Linum ponds (one of the most important crane roosting places in Middle Europe).

Private citizens report their records 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 "Schwalbenfreundliches Haus" (swallow friendly house) and make their estates available as nesting sites for swallows or swifts. Respecting the needs of species conservation in planning and intervention measures.

Hamburg: Jordsand, the nature conservation association responsible for the national park, offers a varied program of information and events on the subject of migratory birds. These include guided tours, exhibitions, lectures and printed materials that provide information on the ecology, occurrence, migration behavior, threats and conservation measures of migratory birds in the Wadden Sea.

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 organize eel-stocking actions, Transport of downstream migrating eels from upper part of the regulated River Lahn to the Rhine by fishing club and volunteers.

Lower Saxony: Non-governmental organizations for nature conservation regularly perform a variety of citizen science projects (mainly monitoring tasks and/or building breeder protection). Financial support also was given for bird guide courses. The list of supporters can be found here: [Sponsoringleistungen | Nds. Ministerium für Umwelt, Energie und Klimaschutz](https://www.nabuniedersachsen.de/leistungen).

The federal state lies within the project area of the national conservation programme targeting Leisler's bat (*Nyctalus leisleri*). The implementation of activities under this programme has been entrusted to private-sector ecological consultancies (<https://www.bfn.de/projektsteckbriefe/ein-aktionsplan-fuer-den-kleinabendsegler>).

Furthermore, the state participated in the BPBV project on the barbastelle (*Barbastella barbastellus*) by hosting a sub-project and contributing co-financing. Implementation was carried out by a combination of private ecological consultancies and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) (<https://www.mopsfledermaus.de/verbundprojekt/nabu-niedersachsen>).

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. The new funding project Hotspot 28 "Hotspot - Klima - Vielfalt" will focus on the improvement and protection of shallow water areas and windwatt in the Bay of Wismar as important areas for roosting and wintering seabirds, as well as harbor seal and grey seal.

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'.

Rhineland-Palatinate:

NGOs (NABU, BUND, GNOR, POLLICHIA etc.) carry out the following important work together with their volunteers:

- Nature restoration projects and maintenance of areas in nature reserves, SPAs and outside of protected areas that benefits migratory species (especially birds and bats)
- Bird and bat excursions (including migratory species)
- Public relations work, e.g., information stands on migratory species (bird, bats, and European eel).
- Involvement of NGOs and volunteers in planning and intervention procedures, e.g., through statements, proposals for conservation and mitigation measures
- Rearing and reintroduction of injured animals found in the wild
- The Ministry of Climate Protection, Environment, Energy, and Mobility of Rhineland-Palatinate (MKUEM) is currently funding the GNOR project "Coordination of volunteer bird monitoring (DDA bird monitoring) in Rhineland-Palatinate 2023-2025" as part of the "Aktion Grün" initiative. This includes, e.g., the monitoring of migrating water birds.

'Coordination Centre for Bat Protection Rhineland-Palatinate' (based at NABU and funded by the Ministry of the Environment) and volunteers:

- Organizes the 'Bats Welcome!' campaign. Building owners who create or maintain bat roosts are honoured with a plaque
- Press and media coverage, publications:
 - o Press releases
 - 'New coordination centre for bat conservation in Rhineland-Palatinate'
 - 'Batnight - Night of the bats in Mayen'
 - 'Bats in hibernation - NABU asks for consideration'
 - 'Bonfire in the Kinnsfelstunnel destroys a well-known bat roost'
 - o Interviews
 - 'Batnight / Bats weakened by heat'
 - "Interview with bat expert: Why the sailors of the night are so important"
 - o Film clips
 - 'The bat experts in the Eifel underworld' (SWR Landesschau RLP)
 - 'Magdalena does the bat check!' (ZDF LOGO!)
 - 'Too few insects - bats are starving' (SWR Landesschau RLP/ Wetter)
 - 'Why bats are important for our ecosystem' (SWR Landesschau RLP)
 - 'Bats - the secret roommates' (ZDF PUR+)
 - o Publication
 - Semi-annual publication of the Fledermauspost: reports, articles, announcements, dates relating to bat conservation in Rhineland-Palatinate by and for volunteers and all interested parties.
- Festivals, exhibitions, events in the community
 - o Batnight in the Mayen pit field
 - o Annual state conference on bat conservation in Rhineland-Palatinate
 - o Several bat rounds (external lectures for volunteers) and bat get-togethers (exchange opportunities for volunteers) every year
- Caring for found bats
- Advice for citizens on bats in buildings
- Roost care and protection, Securing and maintaining winter and summer roosts
- Recording and provision of data as part of FFH monitoring
- Projects with and by volunteers:
 - o Project for the grey long-eared bat (*Plecotus austriacus*): Inspection of roosts with evidence of old roosts and monitoring of nursery roosts to improve the data situation of this species threatened with extinction
 - o Creation of a bat hibernation area on the former shooting range
- NABU:
 - Carrying out the project 'Development and testing of species support and CEF measures for bats in the context of energy-efficient building refurbishment'
 - Calls for reports of migrating crane sightings via the online portal naturgucker.de
 - Monitoring of the state-wide white stork population in collaboration with "Aktion Pfalzstorch e. V."
 - Monitoring of the state-wide red kite population via the online portal naturgucker.de
 - Working group for peregrine falcon protection in the Palatinate Forest: Volunteers look after peregrine falcon nests.
- POLLICHIA:
 - Offers the "ArtenKennerSeminare" to provide interested participants with specialist background information and the identification of species groups in basic and in-depth courses (including bird and bat courses). The courses also serve as preparation for the BANU certifications.
 - Realisation of the BANU tests in cooperation with the Rhineland-Palatinate Nature and Environment Foundation (SNU).
- Eel protection initiative:
 - Eels that are ready to migrate are fished out with partners along the Moselle and transported overland past the hydropower plants, allowing them to continue their journey along the Rhine safely (approximately eight tons of eel per year).
- ArtenFinder:
 - Collection of data from volunteers via the ArtenFinder platform. Approx. 70,000 - 90,000 individual data points per year for all species registered in the portal, including many CMS species.
 - Since most of the data are collected by untrained volunteers and the main purpose of the collected data is to provide information for federal nature conservation purposes, quality control is a high priority in the ArtenFinder project. A group of more than 50 taxonomic experts are involved in data validation based on photographs and other media as well as on the plausibility of records.
- Saarland: The largest NGO for ornithology in Saarland ("Ornithologischer Beobachterring Saar") has developed a program to detect migration patterns of the common crane and weather conditions (before the current report period). Under specific circumstances, operators of wind parks receive automated e-mails to shut down affected turbines. This shut-down is required in most wind park permits which was recently approved by a court.
- Saxony: Create bat roosts, especially regarding building restorations.
- The care and protection of bat roosts is mainly carried out by NABU Saxony. A three-year breeding bird mapping in whole Saxony was carried out with the participation of ornithological volunteers and associations.

Around 400 people took part.

Saxony-Anhalt: Some financial support from the private sector in activities of NGOs for migratory species, e.g. through the foundation 'HIT Stiftung' for protection measures for the Great Bustard.

Financing and support of private sector for conservation measures and research of NGOs ("Sofortförderprogramm NaturWasserMensch", ELER)

Contractual agreements on the protection of bat roosts in the Natura 2000 conservation areas. Securing of underground cave systems in the mountain Harz.

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

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

VI.5. 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.COP14)** (Impact Assessment and Migratory Species).

Yes

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.

Different assessment methods in different countries hinder cross-border cooperation

VI.6. 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 (Rev.COP14)** (Climate Change and Migratory Species), Res. **11.27 (Rev.COP13)** (Renewable Energy and Migratory Species), Res. **10.11 (Rev.COP13)** (Power Lines and Migratory Birds), and Decision **14.207** (Renewable Energy and Migratory Species) 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.)

VII.1. Have any governance arrangements and agreements affecting migratory species and their migration systems in your country, or in which your country participates, resulted in improvements 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.

No, because existing arrangements are considered to be sufficient

VII.2. 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.

Yes

Please provide details:

>>> We have a Federal/State Working Group on Nature Conservation, Landscape Management, and Recreation

VII.3. 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 29, 30 and 32 of **Res. 11.10 (Rev.COP14)** (Synergies and partnerships) and in paragraph 7 of **Res. 14.3** (Engagement in CBD processes including the Global Biodiversity Framework) ?

GUIDANCE TIP:

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 Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the United Nations Decade on Ecosystem Restoration 2021-2030, and NBSAPs as described in **Dec. 14.6**(CMS Engagement in CBD Processes Including Global Biodiversity Framework) and **Res.8.18 (Rev.COP12)** (Integration of Migratory Species into NBSAPs and into On-going and Future Programmes of Work under CBD).

Guidance documents for integrating considerations relevant to Migratory Species in NBSAPs are available at CMS website.

Yes

Please provide details:

>>> In cases where coordination 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 "international 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, once a year, an exchange on different international topics including relevant matters for biodiversity-related conventions ("jour fixe international matters") takes place.

VII.4. 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?

Yes

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

>>> 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
- Minimization of light pollution
- Creation of refugial areas on ten percent of agricultural land

The "Artenschutzoffensive" (ASO) is a program of the state of Baden-Württemberg with the aim of implementing species-specific conservation measures for endangered vertebrate species, in particular birds, bats and amphibians.

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.

Bird (CMS-listed included) counts by volunteers and knowledge transfer on conservation requirements.

Agreements on the protection of species with regard to water sport, fishing, closures to minimize disturbance.

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.

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. Single Integrated Management Plan for One Wadden Sea: awareness raising, stakeholder

Thuringia: During the reporting period, the habitat connectivity concept was published. The plan is to implement it by 2030, covering at least 15 percent of the land area. 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. The foundation of the Thüringer Ornithologists' Association supports species conservation programs for rare bird species.

VIII. Incentives

VIII.1. 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?

No, but there is scope to do so

VIII.2. Has there been development and/or application of positive incentives in your country during the reporting period, resulting in benefits for migratory species?

No, but there is scope to do so

IX. Sustainable Production and Consumption

IX.1. During the reporting period, has your country implemented plans or taken other steps concerning sustainable production and consumption which are relevant for conservation of migratory species?

Yes

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

>>> 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.

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

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
Legal hunting	Birds (cf. reporting under the bird’s directive & AEWA)	
Illegal hunting		
Other harvesting and take		
Illegal trade	Birds (cf. reporting under the bird’s directive & AEWA), including illegal taking off specimens from the nests	
Deliberate poisoning	Birds (cf. reporting under the bird’s directive & AEWA)	

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

>>> Cf. reporting under the bird’s 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 **14.9** (Conservation Priorities for Cetaceans), Res. **14.15** (Action Plan to Address Aquatic Wild Meat Harvests in West Africa), Res. **13.3** (Chondrichthyan Species), Res. **13.4** (African Carnivore initiative), Res. **12.10 (Rev.COP14)** (Conservation of African-Eurasian Vultures), Res. **12.11 (Rev.COP14)** (Flyways), Res. **12.12 (Rev.COP14)** (Action Plans for Birds), Res. **12.15** (Aquatic Wild Meat), Res. **12.17** (Conservation and Management of Whales and their Habitats in the South Atlantic Region), Res. **12.19 (Rev.COP14)** (Endorsement of the African Elephant Action Plan), Res. **11.15 (Rev.COP14)** (Preventing Poisoning of Migratory Birds), Res. **11.16 (Rev.COP14)** (The prevention of Illegal Killing, Taking and Trade of Migratory Birds), Res. **11.17 (Rev.COP14)** (Action Plan for Migratory Landbirds in the African-Eurasian Region), Res. **11.18 (Rev.COP14)** (Saker Falcon Global Action Plan), Res. **11.21** (Single Species Action Plan for the Loggerhead Turtle in the South Pacific Ocean), Res. **11.22 (Rev.COP12)** (Live Capture of Cetaceans from the Wild for Commercial Purposes), Res. **11.24 (Rev.COP13)** (Central Asian Mammal Initiative), Res. **11.31 (Rev.COP14)** (Illegal and unsustainable taking of wildlife), and Decisions 14.148-14.150 (Conservation of African-Eurasian Vultures), 14.119-14.121 (Task Force on Illegal Killing, Taking and Trade of Migratory Birds in the Mediterranean), 14.125 (Asia Pacific Illegal Taking of Migratory Birds Intergovernmental Task Force), Decision 14.126 (South-West Asia Illegal Taking of Migratory Birds Intergovernmental Task Force).

>>> Cf. reporting under the bird’s directive & AEWA

Unintentional Taking

	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
Bycatch	1	Harbour Porpoise (Appendix I and II) bycatch in gillnets; Acipenser oxyrinchus (Appendix I) bycatch in gillnets, Grey seal (<i>Halichoerus grypus</i>) (Appendix II) in gillnets and fish traps
Catch in Abandoned, Lost or otherwise Discarded Fishing Gear (ALDFG)	2	Harbour porpoise (Appendix I and II)
Other forms of unintentional taking	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), Res. **12.20** (Management of Marine Debris), Res. **11.21** (Single Species Action Plan for the Loggerhead Turtle in the South Pacific Ocean), Res. **14.9** (Conservation Priorities for Cetaceans), and Res. **13.3** (Chondrichthyan species) and Dec. 14.31 b) and c). Parties are encouraged to report on the implementation of the recommendation included in Drynan and Baker 2023 “Technical mitigation techniques to reduce bycatch of sharks” provided in Annex 1 to UNEP/CMS/COP14/Doc.27.1.1/Rev.1.

>>> 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.

Within the framework of the research project HaffStör (funded by the Federal Agency for Nature Conservation (BfN)) the magnitude of bycatch of *Acipenser oxyrinchus* is investigated and risk maps are produced in order to research mitigation options.

An ad-hoc regulation regarding the entrances of large fish traps has been put into place that should prevent the entering and drowning of grey seals in the fishing gear.

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).

>>> 44 dead Grey seals have been found in the year 2024 in a very short period of time at the Baltic Sea coast, with the suspicion that the animals drowned, possibly in a fish trap.

Collisions and electrocution

	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
Wind turbines	Birds (cf. reporting under the birds directive & AEWA), Bats (cf. reporting under the habitats directive) Migratory and local birds and bats	Migratory and local birds and bats: 2
Other collisions	Birds (cf. reporting under the bird’s directive & AEWA), Bats (cf. reporting under the habitats directive), Collisions on buildings, especially on large panes of glass Collision in road traffic Train collisions <i>Acipenser sturio/oxyrinchus</i> (App 1+2) Electro narcosis on improper repelling devices at power stations and water abstraction facilities	Collisions: 2

Electrocution	Birds (cf. reporting under the birds directive & AEWA) Migratory and local birds Acipenser sturio/oxyrinchus (App 1+2) Electro narcosis on improper repelling devices at power stations and water abstraction facilities	Migratory and local birds: 2
Vessel strikes	Harbour Porpoise (App. II) Common Minke Whale	Harbour Porpoise: 3 Common Minke whale: 2-3

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, development of collision sensors for the detection of bat and bird collisions (offshore) development of a system to monitor and predict offshore bird migration with the aim to realize bird migration triggered turbine shutdown if necessary
 - Further development of the ProBat software calculates site-specific shut-down algorithms for wind turbines to protect bats
 - Research to improve the detection of bats at wind turbines
 - A new standard regarding the species-specific mitigation effects of powerline bird diverters (Liesenjohann et al. 2019)
 - A new standard regarding the species-specific risk of collision and electrocution and other project related assessments of mortality (Bernotat & Dierschke 2021)
- The first General Administration Regulation pertaining the Federal Nature Conservation Act for bird protection at electrification of rail infrastructure, which standardizes mitigation measures to avoid electrocution and collision, has entered into force on July 10, 2025.
- A first collision monitoring (including radar and cameras) at an offshore wind farm at the Baltic Sea has been implemented
 - Further development of the ProBat software calculates site-specific shut-down algorithms for wind turbines to protect bats
 - Bat migration over north and baltic sea and first evaluation of threat by off-shore wind parks (Bach et al. 2022; Seebens-Hoyer et al. 2022, F+E projects "Batmove" und "Batmobil")

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.COP14)** (Action Plan for Migratory Landbirds in the African Eurasian Region), **11.27 (Rev.COP13)** (Renewable Energy and Migratory Species), **12.10 (Rev.COP14)** (Conservation of African Eurasian Vultures), Res. **14.5** (Reducing the risk of vessel strikes for marine megafauna), Res. **14.9** (Conservation Priorities for Cetaceans) and Decision 14.48.

>>> 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.

Collisions with wind turbines and associated infrastructure are probably increasing because there will be a significant increase of on- and offshore wind turbines as well as associated grid infrastructure.

Other mortality

	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
Disease, including highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI)	2 for all listed seabird species	Especially colony breeding seabirds such as: Sandwich Tern (Thalasseus sandvicensis, Appendix 2), Common tern (Sterna hirundo, Appendix 2), Arctic tern (Sterna paradisaea, Appendix 2) Schleswig-Holstein: Gull-billed Tern through red fox
Unexplained stranding events		Birds (cf. reporting under the bird's directive & AEWA), Bats (cf. reporting under the habitats directive)
Accidental/indirect poisoning		Schleswig-Holstein: Sperm Whale

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

>>> 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 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.COP14)** (Preventing Poisoning of of Migratory Species), Res. **12.6** (Rev.COP14) (Wildlife health and migratory species), Res. **13.4** (African Carnivore initiative), Res. **13.6** (Insect Decline), Res. **14.9** (Conservation Priorities for Cetaceans), Res. 14.18 Avian influenza and Decisions 14.148-14.150 (Conservation of African-Eurasian Vultures).

>>> 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?

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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).

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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 bird's directive & AEWA), Bats (cf. reporting under the habitats directive), Red-throated diver (Gavia stellata, Appendix 2) Black-throated diver (Gavia arctica, Appendix 2) due to Offshore wind farms 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	2 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 **14.9** (Conservation Priorities for Cetaceans), Res. **12.16** (Rev.COP14) (Recreational In-Water Interaction with Aquatic Mammals), Res. **11.29 (Rev.COP12)** (Sustainable Boat-based Wildlife Watching), Res. **13.4** (African Carnivore initiative) and measures to mitigate threats to Important Shark and Ray Ares under Decision **14.61**.

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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
Marine debris (including plastics)	Birds (cf. reporting under the bird's directive & AEWA)	
Light pollution	Birds (cf. reporting under the bird's directive & AEWA), Bats (cf. reporting under the habitats directive)	2
Underwater noise	Harbour Porpoise Mink whale	Both 1
Other pollution		
Fish aggregating devices (FADs)		

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

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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 **14.9** (Conservation Priorities for Cetaceans), Res. **13.5 (Rev.COP14)** (CMS international light pollution guidelines for migratory species), Res. **12.14** (Adverse Impacts of Anthropogenic Noise on Cetaceans and Other Migratory species), Res. **12.17** (Action Plan for the Protection and Conservation of south Atlantic Whales), Res. **12.20** (Management of Marine Debris), Res. **7.3 (Rev.COP12)** (Oil Pollution and Migratory species), and Decision **14.223** (Impacts of Plastic Pollution on Aquatic, Terrestrial and Avian Species).

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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
Landscape fragmentation/loss of ecological connectivity, physical barriers	Birds (cf. reporting under the bird directive & AEWA) , bats (cf. reporting under the habitats directive)	
Habitat degradation	Red-throated diver (Gavia stellata, Appendix 2) Black-throated diver (Gavia arctica, Appendix 2) due to offshore wind farms	2

Mineral exploration/extraction		
Unsustainable land/resource use	Birds (cf. reporting under the bird's directive & AEWA)	
Urbanization	Birds (cf. reporting under the bird's directive & AEWA)	
Mineral exploration/extraction, incl. deep-seabed mineral exploitation	Birds (cf. reporting under the bird's directive & AEWA) Schleswig-Holstein: Sand extraction impact on Common Scoter	
Fire	Birds (cf. reporting under the bird's directive & AEWA), bats (cf. reporting under the habitats directive) Schleswig-Holstein: River engineering measures Elbe (maintenance dredging, dumping, turbidity, impairment of stint/fish populations as bird food)	Schleswig-Holstein: 2
Physical barriers	see above "Landscape fragmentation/loss of ecological connectivity, physical barriers"	

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

>>> - proving genetical isolation of Western barbastelle (*Barbastella barbastellus*) probably due to poor habitat connectivity ("Schutz und Förderung der Mopsfledermaus in Deutschland" BUBI-Project, funded by BfN, Dietz et al. 2024)

- publication of measurements to improve habitats for Western barbastelle bats ("Schutz und Förderung der Mopsfledermaus in Deutschland" BUBI-Project funded by BfN,, Dietz et al. 2024)

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 **14.6** (Deep-seabed mineral exploitation activities and migratory species) **14.9** (Conservation Priorities for Cetaceans), Res. **13.3** (Chondrichthyan species), Res. **13.6** (Insect Decline), Res. **12.11 (Rev.COP14)** (Flyways), Res. **12.12 (Rev.COP14)**(Action Plans for Birds), Res. **12.13** (Important Marine Mammal Areas), Res. **12.17** (Conservation and Management of Whales and their Habitats in the South Atlantic Region), Res. **12.19 (Rev.COP14)** (Endorsement of the African Elephant Action Plan), Res. **12.24**(Promoting Marine Protected Areas Networks in the ASEAN Regions), Res. **12.25** (Promoting Conservation of Critical Intertidal and Other Habitats for Migratory species), Res. **11.17 (Rev.COP14)** (Action Plan for Migratory Landbirds in the African-Eurasian Region), Res. **11.18 (Rev.COP14)** (Saker Falcon Global Action Plan), Res. **11.21** (Single Species Action Plan for the Loggerhead Turtle in the South Pacific Ocean), Res. **11.24 (Rev.COP13)** (Central Asian Mammal Initiative), Res. **14.16** (Ecological Connectivity), and Decisions **14.148-14.150** (Conservation of African-Eurasian Vultures).

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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 bird's 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?

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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 **14.211** (Climate change and Migratory Species).

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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 transboundary management	Gavia stellata and Gavia arctica: 1 Phocoena phocoena: 1	Migratory birds (cf. reporting under the bird's directive & AEWA) & bats (cf. reporting under the habitats directive, Appendix 2), Red-throated diver (Gavia stellata, Appendix 2) Black-throated diver (Gavia arctica, Appendix 2) Phocoena phocoena (Appendix 1 and 2) (cf. reporting under the habitats directive, Appendix 2)
Inadequate legislation		
Lack of knowledge		
Inadequate enforcement of legislation		

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

A new research article on threats to Baltic Proper Harbour has been published, partly funded by the German Federal Agency for Nature Conservation. (Koschinski, S., Owen, K., Lehnert, K., Kamińska, K.,

Current species protection does not serve its porpoise—Knowledge gaps on the impact of pressures on the Critically Endangered Baltic Proper harbour porpoise population, and future recommendations for its protection, Ecology and Evolution, Volume14, Issue9, September 2024, <https://doi.org/10.1002/ece3.70156> .)

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
	2	Since this is missing above: Habitat loss/destruction (including deforestation): Red-throated diver (Gavia stellata, Appendix 2) Black-throated diver (Gavia arctica, Appendix 2) due to offshore wind farms Western barabstelle (Barbastella barbastellus) due to intensive sylviculture ("Schutz und Förderung der Mopsfledermaus in Deutschland" BUBI-project, funded by BfN, Dietz et al. 2024)
	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.

Yes

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 has come into force on 30.09.2023. The protected area serves in particular to protect water birds such as the Ferruginous Duck (important wintering and moulting area for this species).

Brandenburg: Further support of the Great Bustard in the SPA "Havelländisches Luch" and "Belziger Landschaftswiesen" (under the Great Bustard MoU); consideration of flight corridors between the different wind turbines sensible species with regard to the guidelines on species protection at wind turbines (AGW-Erlass / MLEUV)

Hesse: monitoring of downstream migrating eels in the regulated River Lahn and development of an "early-warning system" about eel-migration for hydroelectric power plants to enable a harmless downstream eel migration (EU LIFE- programme LiLa Living Lahn).

Lower Saxony: Agri-environment-climate measures (AECMs; 2023-2027) for the protection of migrant birds from nordic regions. Extensive farming is financially supported to allow for undisturbed areas during migration (AUKM-NG GL "Naturschutzgerechte Bewirtschaftung auf Dauergrünland" | Nds. Ministerium für Umwelt, Energie und Klimaschutz).

North Rhine-Westphalia: New designation of the SPA DE-4517-401 "Diemel- und Hoppecketal mit angrenzenden Wäldern", expansion of the SPA DE-4603-401 "Schwalm-Nette-Platte mit Grenzwald u. Meinweg" and the SPA DE-5304-402 "Nationalpark Eifel".

Rhineland-Palatinate: European eel:

- Stocking measures for European eels in the Rhine, Moselle and Saar rivers using glass eels from the French Atlantic coast, with approximately 950,000 glass eels stocked in 2025 (North Structure and Authorisation Directorates (SGD)).

- 'Catch and carry' protection measures with professional fishermen on the Saar and Moselle:

The state of Rhineland-Palatinate has been working with its partners in the fishing and energy industries for three decades to protect endangered migratory fish. For instance, eels ready to migrate are fished out of the Moselle and transported overland around the hydropower plants, enabling them to continue their journey along the Rhine safely. Approximately 8 tonnes of eel are transported in this way each year.

Saxony-Anhalt: Further promotion of the Great Bustard in the "Fiener Bruch" SPA, reintroduction of the Great Bustard in the "Zerbster Land" SPA (as part of the Great Bustard MoU), consideration of flight corridors between the various populations and removal of dangerous power lines;

The introduction of a new operational plan at the Berga-Kelbra reservoir (SPA "Helmestausee Berga-Kelbra") improved the resting conditions for cranes and waders.

XI. Conservation Status of Migratory Species

XI.1. 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)

Aquatic mammals

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

Bats

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

Birds

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

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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)
				see table

You have attached the following documents to this answer.

[Anlage 2 Changes Red List Status CMS-fishes final.xlsx](#)

Insects

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

XII. Cooperating to Conserve Migration Systems

XII.1 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**.

No

XII.2. During the reporting period, have actions been taken by your country to encourage non-Parties to join CMS and its related Agreements?

Yes

XII.3. During the reporting period, has your country participated in the implementation of Concerted Actions under CMS (as detailed in Resolution **12.28 (Rev.COP14)**) to address the needs of relevant migratory species?

Yes

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*) was held 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.

XII.4. Have any other steps been taken which have contributed to enhancing cooperation on the conservation of migratory species in ways that fully reflect a migration systems approach?

E.g. steps implementing Resolutions **12.11 (Rev.COP14)** (Flyways) and Res. **12.17** (South Atlantic Whales), and Decisions 14.130 (Action Plan for Migratory Landbirds), 14.137 (Flyways), and 14.207 (Renewable Energy and Migratory Species).

Yes

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)

XII.5. Has your country mobilized resources and/or taken steps to promote and address ecological connectivity and its functionality in relevant international processes?

E.g., Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, United Nations Decade on Ecosystem Restoration 2021-2030, etc.

GUIDANCE TIP:

Please describe initiatives aimed at implementing Decision 14.194.

Yes

Please provide details:

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

XIII. Area-Based Conservation Measures

XIII.1. 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 Resolution **Res. 14.16** (Ecological Connectivity) and in “**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. For sharks and rays please refer to <https://sharkrayareas.org>. For marine mammals, please refer to <https://www.marinemammalhabitat.org/imma-eatlas/>.

Partially - to a large extent

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

>>> The relevant departments in nature conservation authorities and protected area administrations (especially for species recording, monitoring, and biotope mapping) must be provided with significantly more staff and financial resources.

XIII.2. Has any assessment been made of the contribution made by the country’s protected areas network specifically to migratory species conservation?

Partly / for some areas

Please provide details:

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 conservation of migratory species.

The “contribution” may relate to the use of the identified **Important Marine Mammal Areas (IMMAs)** (www.marinemammalhabitat.org) and support to identification of new **Important Shark and Ray areas (ISRAs)** (<https://sharkrayareas.org>).

Regarding Birds of Prey, the “contribution” may relate to the Internationally Important Raptors Sites (relevant to the range of the Raptors MOU, as sites listed in table 3 of Annex 3 of the Raptors MOU).

(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).

>>> In Germany, the federal states (Länder) and their subordinate specialist authorities and protected area administrations are responsible for monitoring and evaluating conservation measures in protected areas that are also important for migratory species (in particular large protected areas such as national parks, biosphere reserves, and some nature parks, as well as large nature reserves and wilderness areas). At the federal level, the national FFH report and the bird protection report are produced every six years, containing information on the species listed in the Bonn Convention that are also listed in Annex II of the Habitats Directive or in Annex I or Article 4(2) of the Birds Directive.

XIII.3. 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”)?

Yes

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

>>> Regulation (EU) on nature restoration <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/eli/reg/2024/1991/oj?eliuri=eli%3Areg%3A2024%3A1991%3Aoj&locale=en>

XIII.4. 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?

Yes

Please provide a reference and details on what is covered:

>>> ONLY PARTLY/FOR SOME AREAS:

In Germany, the federal states (Länder) and their subordinate specialist authorities and protected area administrations are responsible for protected areas. The effectiveness of the management of large protected

areas of national importance is reviewed as part of regular evaluations of, for example, national parks and biosphere reserves, with the participation of the federal government. Migratory species subject to the Bonn Convention are only recorded in relation to their occurrence in the individual protected areas. Reference is also made to the reports within the framework of AEWA and RAMSAR.

XIII.5. Beyond Protected Areas, are other effective area-based conservation measures implemented in your country in ways which benefit migratory species?

Yes

Please provide details:

>>> Area based conservation measures are in the responsibility the federal states under the framework of the Federal Nature Conservation Act (BNatSchG) and the respective EU-Regulations (habitat and birds' directive). The Federal government 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. The national reports on the Habitats Directive and the Birds Directive contain information on species whose habitats (or parts thereof) are also located (often even largely) outside protected areas. At the federal level, nature conservation institutions are constantly working to expand the cross-state biotope network (even outside a coherent system of protected areas to be established in accordance with the Habitats Directive) and to coordinate the biotope network concepts of the federal states. Specific species conservation measures (e.g., for selected migratory bird or bat species, and in some cases also for migratory fish) are designed and implemented at the state and municipal levels, including within the framework of state (Länder) and federal support programs. Within the framework of the Federal Biological Diversity Programme, for example, separate projects have been/are being carried out on the CMS species red kite (*Milvus milvus*), tundra swan (*Cygnus columbianus*), Barbastelle (*Barbastella barbastellus*), and Bechstein's bat (*Myotis bechsteinii*) have been/are being funded by the Federal Agency for Nature Conservation with funds from the Federal Ministry for the Environment, Climate Protection, Nature Conservation, and Nuclear Safety.

XIV. Ecosystem Services

XIV.1. Has any assessment of ecosystem services associated with migratory species been undertaken in your country since the last reporting?

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.

No

XV. Safeguarding Genetic Diversity

XV.1. 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.

Yes

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

- Captive breeding
- Captive breeding and release
- Gene typing research
- Reproductive material archives/repositories

XVI. National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans

XVI.1. 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?

Yes

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

>>> <https://www.bundesumweltministerium.de/themen/naturschutz/allgemeines-und-strategien/nationale-strategie>

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.

>>> See goals in chapter "D" of the national biodiversity strategy.

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

>>> ---

XVI.2. 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 following answers were given by the Bundesländer:

Schleswig-Holstein: 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.

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

Schleswig-Holstein: 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

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

XVII.1. 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?

Not applicable

XVII.2. 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?

Partly / in some areas

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)

Engagement initiatives (e.g. as part of development projects)

Management strategies, programmes and action plans that integrate traditional & indigenous interests

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 Resolution **14.9** (Conservation Priorities for Cetaceans).

>>> 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).

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

>>> Not applicable

XVIII. Knowledge, Data and Capacity-Building

XVIII.1 During the reporting period, which steps taken in your country have contributed to the achievement of the results defined in the area of knowledge, data and capacity building? (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

XVIII.2 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 **14.9** (Conservation Priorities for Cetaceans), Res. **13.3** (Chondrichthyan Species), Res. **13.4** (African Carnivore initiative), Res. **13.5 (Rev.COP14)** (CMS international light pollution guidelines for migratory species), Res. **13.6** (Insect Decline), and Decisions 14.130/14.131 (AEMLAP), 14.134 (Preventing Poisoning of Migratory Birds), 14.148-14.151 (Conservation of African-Eurasian Vultures), Decisions 14.207-14.208 (Renewable Energy and Migratory Species), and 14.182 (Illegal and Unsustainable Taking of Wildlife).

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". The number of Ecomobiles has been increased (in total 8 Ecomobiles from 2026).

Lower Saxony: Biosphere schools offer environmental education.

Training of certified nature conservation guides (Zertifizierte Natur- und Landschaftsführer) in different regions (e.g. the Nature Parc Dümmer (Diepholzer Moorniederung), at the river Elbe etc.); the protection and importance of migratory species (concerning several bird sanctuaries) is also communicated.

Mecklenburg-West Pomerania: In cooperation with the Fachhochschule Neubrandenburg: Annual organization of the "Ernst-Böll-Naturschutztag" with the help of many students

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 Wiesenvogel NRW at various wet meadow sites in Special Protection Areas.

Rhineland-Palatinate: Participation of the Nature and Environment Foundation Rhineland-Palatinate (SNU) in further training for teachers through the Mint strategy: Biodiversity in schools in 2023 and 2024 at the educational institute in Speyer on various species, including CMS species

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

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 centers in nature conservation and environmental protection)

As part of the state initiative Integrative Taxonomy, the range of training courses offered by the Baden-Württemberg Environmental Academy (UA) has been expanded. Among other things, a series of courses (online part and practical part) on bats for volunteers is offered with the aim of qualifying species conservation experts for practical work on site.

The website "Artenschutz am Haus" (including information on bat and bird conservation in settlement area)

has been completely redesigned: a modern layout, new documents for download, and updated text. The website is the result of a project by the district of Tübingen, which was supported by the "Stiftung Naturschutzfonds Baden-Württemberg".

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

Brandenburg: Analogously to point V) – Involvement of NGOs (e.g. Sielmann-Stiftung, NABU-Stiftung, NABU) 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, nature parks), with the aim to inform and raise awareness about migratory birds (e.g. excursions to roosting places of cranes in the Lower Lusatia, Whooper Swan Days in the Lower Oder Valley, Birdwatch Day in early October). There are many more examples of local campaigns, excursions and exhibitions.

Hamburg; Annual "Goose Days" in the Wadden Sea Nationalpark. Special events carried out by the nature conservation association Verein Jordsand.

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 1401 houses that have been awarded with the sign "bat friendly home"

<https://hessen.nabu.de/tiereundpflanzen/aktionenundprojekte/fledermausfreundlicheshaus/17833.html>). NABU also operates a bat information hotline for the public, which is particularly busy during the summer months. In case of emergency, NABU provides contact details for bat care facilities.

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.

Public relations work as part of the LIFE projects (GrassBirdHabitats, Godwit Flyway): knowledge transfer on migration routes, resting sites, dangers and protection measures, reports on gps-transmitted meadow birds and their fate etc.

A variety of events on crane and geese resting and migration: excursions, talks, press releases offered by NGO`s and Ökologischen Stationen.

Planning and organization of the course "Artenkenntnis und Erfassung von Fledermäusen im Ehrenamt" in cooperation with the NNA on a biennial basis. First held in September 2023.

BatNight, educational programs for volunteers and professionals (<https://niedersachsen.nabu.de/tiere-und-pflanzen/aktionen-und-projekte/batnight/index.html>); public outreach activities such as information kiosks, exhibitions (e.g. the permanent exhibition "FledermausReich" at the Nationalparkhaus Harz in St.

Andreasberg), production of promotional and informational materials, social media engagement, and additional initiatives by associations/NGOs, as well as forestry and nature conservation authorities.

Recurring annual conferences for regional bat coordinators in Lower Saxony and the State Bat Conservation Working Group within NABU Lower Saxony

(e.g. <https://www.nna.niedersachsen.de/startseite/veranstaltungen/treffen-der-niedersaechsischen-fledermaus-regionalbetreuerinnen-und-betreuer-236215.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).

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.

Rhineland-Palatinate:

- Information boards, information booth, funding projects, BANU Qualification course in field ornithology, press and media coverage (state)

- Workshops, training and further education, lectures, biannual newsletter, Batnight, 'Bats welcome!', information booth (NABU, Coordination centre for bat protection and volunteers).

- NABU (NGO): One-hour winter bird count on bird tables in private gardens, one hour garden bird count in private gardens, Award for homeowners who tolerate swallow colonies. They receive a plaque from the "Swallow-friendly house" project.

- "ArtenKennerSeminare" to provide interested participants with specialist background information and the identification of species groups in basic and in-depth courses, including bird and bat courses (POLLICHIA and volunteers).

- The BUND (an NGO) provides educational support for the Mosellum, a visitor and information centre located

at the Koblenz barrage, on behalf of the state. The Mosellum provides teaching materials and offers guided tours about migratory fish species, such as the European eel. Workshops and activities are also offered on open days such as 'World Fish Migration Day' and 'River Day'. Press releases and social media posts are published on special occasions.

Saarland: The publication of the "Bau Schlau" guidelines to protect and promote species nesting in buildings, excursions and public meetings offered by the NGO "Ornithologischer Beobachterring Saar".

Saxony: Bat Nights, Camps, Information Events NGO (https://fledermausschutz-sachsen.de/index.php?article_id=42#termin236)

Saxony-Anhalt: Excursions and presentations for the general public in conservation areas (i.e. biosphere reserves) and by NGO's, with the aim to inform and raise awareness about migratory birds

Public events and awareness campaigns of NGO "Arbeitskreis Fledermäuse Sachsen-Anhalt", i.e. Bat Nights, Camps etc. (<http://www.fledermaus-aksa.de/termine/>)

Information of distribution of bats on website www.tierartenmonitoring-sachsen-anhalt.de by Environmental Protection Agency Saxony-Anhalt

Public events and awareness campaigns of "Kompetenzstelle Fledermausschutz" at Biosphere Reserve Karstlandschaft Südharz.

Schleswig-Holstein: Annual event "brent Gose Days" and "Westküsten-Vogelkiek" (West-Coast-Birdwatching) see V.1

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

>>> On federal level, at the International Academy for Nature Conservation of the BfN, capacity building took place for participants of the Klaus Toepfer Fellowship Program. They were introduced to the CMS and its programmes, especially the Central Asian Mammals Initiative, during trainings and a meeting with the CMS Secretariat in Bonn. Academy courses on international nature Conservation introduced the CMS to students from German universities.

The following answers were given by the Bundesländer:

Baden-Württemberg: More staff as part of the "Artenschutzoffensive" (including a focus on birds, amphibians and bats) at all levels of state government (Ministry of the Environment, Baden-Württemberg State Institute for the Environment, regional councils and selected district offices)

Lower Saxony: Establishment of regional ecological stations. New staff for joint EU-LIFE IP Project "GrassBirdHabitats". Capacity building in the context of the Lower Saxony Way with different stakeholders. Establishment of positions for bird and bat conservation in the context of renewable energies.

Rhineland-Palatinate:

- A new full-time position dealing with the topic of 'Mammals including bats' at State Environmental Agency Rhineland-Palatinate (LfU)

- For a limited period from 2023 to 2027, three full-time positions were created for the development and establishment of the Coordination Centre for Bat Protection (NABU).

- In order to recruit new volunteers for bat conservation, the Coordination Centre for Bat Conservation offers training and further education for volunteers in the areas of found animal care, bioacoustics, advice on bats on and in buildings, species identification and bat conservation (NABU).

Saxony-Anhalt: Training of volunteers and supporting of NGOs with the aim of improving bird monitoring. Establishment and staffing of Kompetenzstelle Fledermausschutz at Biosphere Reserve Karstlandschaft Südharz.

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

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

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).

Internet-based information services on species such as bats and birds by the Baden-Württemberg State Institute for the Environment (LUBW).

In 2024 the LUBW started the “Landesweite Fledermaus-Monitoring Baden-Württemberg” for bat species in the forest.

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).

Development of indices like Farmland and Woodland Bird Index out of monitoring data sampled in Bavaria and contributing them to national and European authorities.

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)

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/>).

Brandenburg:

- Yearly reports about the monitoring of waterfowl and their census in Brandenburg (NABU-ABBO, unpublished)

- Increased number of persons involved dealing with the internet portal www.ornitho.de, work with a module to record resting waterbirds.

- Expansion of the faunistic database on birds at the Environment Agency Brandenburg (Multibase CS)

Hamburg: The conclusion of a cooperation agreement with the nature observation portal Observation.org provides new data from citizen scientists, including migratory species.

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, acoustic-telemetry monitoring of downstream migrating eels of the river Lahn and development of an “early-warning system” about eel-migration for hydroelectric power plants to enable a harmless downstream eel migration (EU LIFE-programme LiLa Living Lahn)

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

Funding and participation in the cooperative project (“Species Information Platform”) for the standardization, integration, and provision of data (including “BatMap”).

Commissioning of various expert reports on maternity roosts of several bat species, in particular the Greater Mouse-eared bat and the Serotine bat, and provision of these reports to volunteer bat conservationists and nature conservation authorities. Establishment of informational web pages, including a protected download area for accessing bat-related data and reports for various stakeholders (for example:

<https://www.nlwkn.niedersachsen.de/infos-fledermaus-regionalbetreuer/infos-fur-regionalbetreuer-184143.html>).

Different Reports: Mitschke, A. et al. (2024) „Verbreitung und Bestandsentwicklung von Brutvogelarten der niedersächsischen Nordseeküste“ 1991-2018. Regular reports on the resting population of cranes in the Lower Saxony.

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. Annual reports:

- of monitoring of resting waterbirds.

- of monitoring of breeding seabirds

- monitoring of breeding and wintering cormorants

- monitoring of roosting and breeding cranes

Cooperation and contribution (e.g. data exchange) to the working groups for marine mammals of HELCOM and ASCOBANS.

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

Rhineland-Palatinate:

- Development and establishment of a coordination centre for bat protection (training and further training of volunteers, data collection by volunteers), annual state conference on bat protection, cooperation with other state associations and bat conservationists from other federal states (NABU).

- Monitoring fisheries as part of the eel management plan of the federal states bordering the Rhine (North Structure and Authorisation Directorates (SGD))

- ArtenFinder (Foundation for nature and environment Rhineland-Palatinate (SNU)):

data collection from volunteers and the development of exchange structures with other reporting platforms such as iNaturalist.

- “ArtenKennerSeminare” to provide interested participants with specialist background information and the identification of species groups in basic and in-depth courses, including bird and bat courses (POLLICHIA and volunteers).

Saarland: Due to new national legislations regarding wind park planning, a contract was made to receive important data from the ornithological NGO "Ornithologischer Beobachterring Saar" to consider habitats of affected bird species in newly planned wind energy areas.

Monitoring efforts for the second German and Saarland nesting bird atlas are ongoing with an increasing amount of people joining as volunteers.

Saxony: The Environment Agency Saxony LfULG organizes and coordinates bat marking in north-eastern Germany including migratory bat species. Increased number of persons involved dealing with the internet portal www.ornitho.de, work with a module to record resting waterbirds

Expansion of the faunistic database on bats at the Environment Agency Saxony LfULG.

Saxony-Anhalt: Starting of the second breeding bird atlas ADEBAR2 in Germany-wide collaboration. Improving participation on the national internet portal for collecting bird and monitoring data www.ornitho.de. Annual reports on bird monitoring, including reports on waterbird counts. Collaboration on BATLAS – digital Atlas of Bats and BatTrend (Federal Agency for Nature Conservation, University Greifswald). Collaboration on National Action Plan for *Nyctalus leisleri* of Federal Agency for Nature Conservation.

Information of distribution of bats on website www.tierartenmonitoring-sachsen-anhalt.de by Environmental Protection Agency Saxony-Anhalt.

Central Species Database of Environmental Protection Agency Saxony-Anhalt.

Schleswig-Holstein: Research projects

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, 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. Among other things, these data can be used to create and regularly update bird migration corridors.

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 bird's 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. In 2024 the LUBW started the "Landesweite Fledermaus-Monitoring Baden-Württemberg" for bat species in the forest.

Lower Saxony: Agreement of the Ministry of Environment on a joint EU-LIFE project "Godwit Flyway".

Mecklenburg-West Pomerania: Expert report for the modelling of density of bird migration" to model the main migratory channels as basis for areas that must be kept free of wind turbines

Rhineland-Palatinate:

- Launch of the pilot project "SPA-monitoring" by the State Bird Protection Agency to fulfil reporting obligations under Article 9 of the EU Birds Directive.

- Realisation of the 'Survey of wind energy-sensitive bat species in Rhineland-Palatinate' for the consideration of priority areas for forest-dwelling bat species in the context of wind energy planning.

Schleswig-Holstein: Trilateral research priorities (Wadden Sea)

Research by academia, research organizations and other relevant stakeholders

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

Bavaria: Research on an automatic camera guided anti-collision system is carried out since 2023 to protect red and black kite and honey buzzard against collisions on wind turbines by the university of Weihenstephan-Triendorf.

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 initializes 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).

Lower Saxony: Research as part of LIFE "GrassBirdHabitats" and "Godwit Flyway". Institute of Avian Research: Projects – Institute for Bird Research and bird ringing station on Heligoland and a research focus on migratory

animals at the University of Oldenburg (Excellence Cluster). Research initiated by the Lower Saxony Wadden Sea National Park Administration.

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 initializes and participates in data analysis and publication. Bird Observatory at University of Greifswald: several projects and theses on bird migration (ex. Tracking of common terns on the eastern and western African flyway). 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).

Saxony-Anhalt: Voluntary Marking of birds, voluntary Marking of Bats (Funding by Environmental Protection Agency Saxony-Anhalt)

XVIII.3 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
- Exchange of information & know-how
- Research & innovation
- Mobilizing volunteer effort (e.g. citizen science)
- Other (please specify):

>>> Rhineland-Palatinate: Human resources, Visitor guidance concepts, soft tourism/local recreation

XIX. Resource Mobilization

XIX.1 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.

- Yes, made available for activities within the country
- Yes, made available for activities in one or more other countries

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

- Increased

XIX.2. During the reporting period, has your country received financial or other resources for conservation activities specifically benefiting migratory species?

- No

XIX.3. 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.