

2019 CMS National Report

Deadline for submission of the National Reports: 17 August 2019

Reporting period: from April 2017 to August 2019

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

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

Decision 12.4 requested the Secretariat, taking account of advice from the informal advisory group, to develop a proposal to be submitted for the approval of the 48th meeting of the Standing Committee (StC48) for a revision of the format for the national reports to be submitted to the 13th meeting of the Conference of the Parties and subsequently. The new format was adopted by StC48 in October 2018 and made available as an offline version downloadable from the CMS website in December 2018. The revised format aims inter alia at collecting data and information relevant to eight indicators adopted by COP12 for the purpose of assessing implementation of the Strategic Plan for Migratory Species 2015-2023.

This online version of the format strictly follows the one adopted by StC48. In addition, as requested by StC48, it incorporates pre-filled information, notably in Sections II and III, based on data available at the Secretariat. This includes customized species lists by Party. Please note that the lists include taxa at the species level originating from the disaggregation of taxa listed on Appendix II at a level higher than species. Please review the information and update or amend it, when necessary.

The Secretariat was also requested to develop and produce a guidance document to accompany any revised National Report Format. Please note that guidance has been provided for a number of questions throughout the national report as both in-text guidance and as tool tips (displayed via the information 'i' icon).

For any question, please contact Ms. María José Ortiz, Programme Management Officer, at maria-jose.ortiz@cms.int

High-level summary of key messages

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

Guidance: This section invites you to summarise briefly 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 some very brief and simple "high level" messages for decision-makers and for wider audiences. Although keeping it brief, please try also to be specific where you can, e.g. "New wildlife legislation enacted in 2018 doubled penalties for poisoning wild birds" is more informative than "stronger laws"; "50% shortfall in match-funding for GEF project on gazelles" is more informative than "lack of funding".

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

- > 1. Adoption by the Federal Council of the Action Plan for the Swiss Biodiversity Strategy including measures for the direct promotion of biodiversity (creation of ecological infrastructure, support for species), building bridges between federal biodiversity policy and other policy areas (e.g. agriculture, spatial planning, transport, economic development) and, raising awareness among decision makers and the public on the importance of biodiversity as a central pillar of life.
2. Elaboration of the guideline "Raptor and owl conservation in Switzerland" aiming to maintain and obtain a favorable conservation status of all breeding populations and of migrating species regularly passing Switzerland. The guidelines review the current situation of 21 raptor and nine owl species regularly occurring in Switzerland. Out of these, four are CMS-Category 1 species (Bearded Vulture, Red Kite, and the scarce migrants Pallid Harrier and Red-footed Falcon) and nine CMS-Category 2 species (6 breeding species). 13 out of the 30 raptor and owl species were designated as CMS-flagship species of Switzerland.
3. The revision of biotopes of national importance (Raised Bogs and Transitional Mires, Fenlands, Amphibian Spawning Areas) is a milestone in the conservation of natural habitats and endangered species in Switzerland and increases the share of the total national area accounted for by the inventories from 1.8 to 2.2 percent.
4. The Swiss Ornithological Institute published the "Swiss Breeding Bird Atlas 2013-2016" which describes the state of Switzerland's native birdlife in detail.

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

- > 1. Pressure on habitats / land-use changes / spatial planning;
2. Conflicts / trade-offs with renewable energy policy;
3. Conflicts / trade-offs with agricultural production;
4. Conflicts / trade-offs regarding recreational activities;
5. Lack of public awareness about the state of biodiversity in general and the avoidance of disturbances in protected areas specifically.

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

- > - Maintenance and remediation of existing protected areas and release new protected areas insofar the revised Federal law on hunting and protection of wild mammals and birds can be put into force;
- Specific promotion of national priority species;
- Design of the countrywide ecological infrastructure;
- Evaluation of the impact of federal subsidies;
- Consideration of ecosystem services in spatially relevant decisions.

I. Administrative Information

Name of Contracting Party

> Switzerland

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

> 01.07.1995

Any territories which are excluded from the application of the Convention

> -

Report compiler

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II. Accession/Ratification of CMS Agreements/MOUs

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

Please select only one option

- Yes, the lists are correct and up to date
 No, updates or corrections are required, as follows:

Updates or corrections:

>

Country participation in Agreements/MOUs:

Please select only one per line

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

III. Species on the Convention Appendices

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

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

Guidance: Article I(1)(h) of the Convention defines when a country is a Range State for a species, by reference also to the definition of “range” in Article I(1)(f). The latter refers to all the areas that a migratory species inhabits, stays in temporarily, crosses or overflies at any time on its normal migration route. In adopting the current format for national reports, the Standing Committee was aware that there are occasional cases where it may be difficult to determine what is a “normal” migration route, and for example to distinguish this from aberrant or vagrant occurrences. This issue has been identified for possible examination in the future by the Sessional Committee of the CMS Scientific Council. In the meantime, if in doubt, please make the interpretation that you think will best serve the wider aims of the Convention. A note on the application of the Convention to Overseas Territories/Autonomous Regions of Parties can be found at https://www.cms.int/sites/default/files/instrument/territories_reservations%202015.pdf.

References throughout this report format to “species” should be taken to include subspecies where an Appendix to the Convention so provides, or where the context otherwise requires.

Please select only one option

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

You have attached the following documents to this answer.

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

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

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

Guidance: See the guidance note in question III.1 concerning the interpretation of “Range State”.

Please select only one option

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

You have attached the following documents to this answer.

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

IV. Legal Prohibition of the Taking of Appendix I Species

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

Please select only one option

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

Please identify the legal statute(s) concerned

> The protection of Appendix I-listed species in the Swiss law:

General comment:

Art. 20 para 1 of the Federal Act on Protection of Nature and Cultural Heritage stipulates that the Federal Council may completely or partially prohibit the picking, digging up, uprooting, removal, offering for sale, sale, purchase or destruction of rare plants. It may likewise take appropriate measures to protect animal species that are at risk or otherwise deserve to be protected. Further, the same article in para 2 specifies that the cantons may issue such prohibitions for additional species.

The list of protected animals belonging among others to Reptilia and Chiroptera is included in Annex 3 of the Ordinance on the Protection of Nature and Cultural Heritage.

Note: no species of Reptilia listed in Appendix-I occurs in Switzerland.

The protection of Aves, Carnivora, Artiodactyla (and other species of wild mammals – see article 2 of the Act) is established by the Federal Act on Hunting and Protection of Wild Mammals and Birds. Article 5 of the Act defines the species that may be hunted with all other species being protected by virtue of Article 7 para 1.

Note: the protection of wild aquatic mammals is not regulated as no such species occur in Switzerland.

The protection of Pisces is secured by the Federal Act on Fishery. Article 5 stipulates that the Federal Council defines the species and sub-species of fish that are endangered. The list of endangered fish species is established according to IUCN red list categories, taking into account the conservation status at a European level (i.e. the Bern Convention) and included in Annex 1 of the Ordinance on Fishery.

Article 2a paragraph 1 of the Ordinance further prohibits the taking of fish species that are classified as extinct in the wild, critically endangered or endangered. This applies to *Acipenser sturio* (classified extinct in the wild), the only Appendix I-listed fish species that existed in Switzerland in the past.

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

[Ordonnance relative à la loi fédérale sur la pêche](#)

[Loi fédérale sur la pêche](#)

[Loi fédérale sur la chasse et la protection des mammifères et oiseaux sauvages](#)

[Ordinance on the Protection of Nature and Cultural Heritage](#)

[Federal Act on the Protection of Nature and Cultural Heritage](#)

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

Please select only one option

- Yes
 No

You have attached the following documents to this answer.

[Section IV exceptions_final.xlsx](#)

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

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

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

You have attached the following documents to this answer.

Section IV_exceptions.xlsx

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

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

Please identify the legal statute(s) concerned

>

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

Please select only one option

- Yes
 No

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

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

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

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

Please select only one option

- Yes
 No

Please indicate which of the following stages of development applies

Please select only one option

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

>

Other

>

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

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

Please identify the legal statute(s) concerned

>

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

Please select only one option

- Yes
 No

Please indicate which of the following stages of development applies:

Please select only one option

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

>

- Other

>

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

Please select only one option

- Yes
- No

Please indicate which of the following stages of development applies:

Please select only one option

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

>

- Other

>

Are any vessels flagged to your country engaged outside national jurisdictional limits in intentionally taking Appendix I species?

Please select only one option

- Yes
- No
- Don't know

Please provide more information on the circumstances of the take, including any future plans in respect of such take.

>

V. Awareness

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

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

(Select all that apply).

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

>

- No actions taken

Impact of actions

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

> Actions promoted awareness on migratory species, especially birds and bats.

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

Tick one box

Please select only one option

- 1. Very little impact
- 2. Small impact
- 3. Good impact
- 4. Large positive impact
- Not known

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

- > - Number of activities conducted in the framework of the "Festival for Nature"
- Eurobirdwatch: number of events and participants
- International batnight: number of events
- Oiseaux de nos jardins: number of species recorded
- World Wildlife Day 2018: Symposium dedicated to the conservation of big cats

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

Oiseaux de nos jardins

Journée mondiale de la vie sauvage consacrée aux grands félins - Berne, 26.02.2018 - Le samedi 3 mars 2018, on fêtera partout dans le monde la journée mondiale de la protection des espèces. Elle sera consacrée aux grands félins, tels les lions, tigres, léopards, jaguars et lynx. Plusieurs évènements seront également organisés en Suisse.

EuroBirdwatch

22. International Bat Night

Festival for Nature

VI. Mainstreaming Migratory Species in Other Sectors and Processes

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

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

Please select only one option

- Yes
 No

Please provide a short summary:

> During the reporting period, the Action Plan for the Swiss Biodiversity Strategy was adopted that targets, among others, to increase spatial connectivity using the potential of roads and rails (see chapter XVI).

As depicted in chapter 3a of Switzerland's National Report to CMS COP-12, migratory species feature for instance in the following national strategies and/or planning processes related to development:

- Exploitation of natural resources;
- Economic development;
- Land-use planning;
- Pollution control;
- Designation and development of protected areas;
- Development of ecological networks;
- Planning of powerlines; and the
- Planning of dams.

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

Please select only one option

- Yes
 No

Please provide a short summary:

> Switzerland has a comprehensive strategic and programmatic framework ensuring that biodiversity including migratory species is integrated in national and local planning and their respective reporting processes. This can be understood as a clear recognition of the intrinsic value of biodiversity or the value in terms of ecosystem services delivered by biodiversity such as the provisioning, regulating, cultural and habitat services.

However, when addressing the value of biodiversity in monetary terms, the underlying data become scarce and are restricted to singular studies. Today, biodiversity is incorporated as a cross-cutting issue into national accounting only in terms of costs.

(Text adapted from Switzerland's 6th National Report to the CBD; Section IV on Aichi Target 2)

Describe the main involvements (if any) of non-governmental organizations and/or civil society in the conservation of migratory species in your country.

- > • Swiss Biological Records Centre / Centre Suisse de Cartographie de la Faune: Data management on the distribution and the ecology of fauna in Switzerland / coordination of eco-faunal research / rationalisation and standardisation of data acquisition methods / public information on species and habitats. The Swiss Biological Records Center maintains the Swiss node of the Global Biodiversity Information Facility GBIF.
- Swiss Ornithological Institute: The Swiss Ornithological Institute is a non-profit foundation sponsored by the public and is engaged in research and conservation projects in support of bird species occurring in Switzerland throughout the year. The primary tasks of the Swiss Ornithological Institute include the monitoring of the distribution, abundance and status of bird species occurring in Switzerland throughout the year; conducting scientific studies on the ecology and migration of species; and improving living conditions for threatened species. As a national centre of competence for the conservation of birds, it is also an information centre for the broad public, the media and the authorities.
- Swiss Coordination Centres for Bat Protection: Bat conservation activities are carried out by an Eastern and a Western coordination centre supported by the Federal Office for the Environment FOEN. Both coordination centres coordinate the activities of the cantonal collaborators in charge for bat conservation as well as the local volunteers engaged in bat protection."
- Swiss Association for the Protection of Birds SVS / BirdLife Switzerland: Protection of bird species and their habitats, public information / awareness rising.
- Nos Oiseaux: Various projects in the field of the study and protection of birds and their habitats.
- WWF- Switzerland: Protection of biodiversity, alpine habitats, waters, environmental education, diverse

projects

- Pro Natura: Engagement at the protection of species and their habitats, owns and maintains a number of protected areas of local, national or international importance for migratory species.
 - Swiss Parks Network: National parks, regional nature parks and nature discovery parks are the most original natural and cultural landscapes in Switzerland. The Swiss parks support a network aiming at exchanging experiences and supporting public relations.
 - zoosuisse - Association of Scientifically Managed Swiss Zoos: The members of zoosuisse implement the WAZA (World Association of Zoos and Aquarias) World Zoo Conservation Strategy by playing an active role in nature and species conservation inside and outside the zoos, providing space and exemplary habitat for endangered species, providing experiences with animals, creating and publishing new knowledge and helping to protect endangered species and their habitats.
- zoosuisse participates in internationally coordinated conservation breeding programmes for endangered animal forms (species and subspecies). In addition, the member institutions make an annual contribution of around CHF 1.6 million to various nature conservation projects abroad.

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

- > - Sponsoring of NGO's and diverse general actions for the promotion of biodiversity, and / or species or habitat protection.
- In the context of corporates sustainability strategies: Support / sponsoring of NGO's and of various local projects and initiatives to underscore the corporates responsibility towards people, society and the environment.
- According to the Swiss Biodiversity Strategy, the different sectors should take the importance of biodiversity into account in their actions and decisions. In order for biodiversity to be given greater consideration in business decisions and for the negative impact of economic activities on biodiversity to be reduced, Switzerland shall increase its focus on market-based instruments and incentives, environmental product information, internationally recognised sustainability standards and the integration of environmental and sustainability factors into financial market processes.

VII. Governance, Policy and Legislative Coherence

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

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

Please select only one option

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

Please provide a short summary:

> Adoption by the Federal Council of the Action Plan for the Swiss Biodiversity Strategy including measures for the direct promotion of biodiversity (creation of ecological infrastructure, support for species), building bridges between federal biodiversity policy and other policy areas (e.g. agriculture, spatial planning, transport, economic development) and, raising awareness among decision makers and the public on the importance of biodiversity as a central pillar of life.

Elaboration of the guideline "Raptor and owl conservation in Switzerland - strategic guidelines and management priorities" aiming to maintain and obtain a favourable conservation status of all breeding populations and of migrating species regularly passing Switzerland. The guidelines review the current situation of 21 raptor and nine owl species regularly occurring in Switzerland. Out of these, four are CMS-Category 1 species (Bearded Vulture, Red Kite, and the scarce migrants Pallid Harrier and Red-footed Falcon) and nine CMS-Category 2 species (6 breeding species). 13 out of the 30 raptor and owl species were designated as CMS-flagship species of Switzerland.

The revision of biotopes of national importance (Raised Bogs and Transitional Mires, Fenlands, Amphibian Spawning Areas) is a milestone in the conservation of natural habitats and endangered species in Switzerland and increases the share of the total national area accounted for by the inventories from 1.8 to 2.2 percent.

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

Conservation de la biodiversité : les inventaires fédéraux des biotopes révisés - Berne, 29.09.2017 - Le Conseil fédéral veut conserver et promouvoir la biodiversité en Suisse. Lors de sa séance du 29 septembre 2017, il a approuvé la révision des inventaires des biotopes et des sites marécageux protégés au niveau fédéral. Cette révision représente une nouvelle étape importante pour la protection des milieux naturels et des espèces menacées. La surface totale des zones inscrites dans les inventaires passe de 1,8 à 2,2% du territoire national.

Le Conseil fédéral adopte le plan d'action pour la biodiversité - Berne, 07.09.2017 - Lors de sa séance du 6 septembre 2017, le Conseil fédéral a adopté le plan d'action relatif à la Stratégie Biodiversité Suisse. Celui-ci comprend un catalogue de mesures et de projets pilotes destinés au maintien et au développement des espèces et de leurs milieux naturels. Durant la première phase, de 2017 à 2023, la Confédération participera jusqu'à hauteur de 80 millions de francs par an à la mise en œuvre du plan d'action. La biodiversité contribue de façon importante aux besoins fondamentaux de l'économie et de la société, mais elle ne cesse de s'appauvrir.

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

Please select only one option

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

Please describe briefly how this assessment was made

> Action Plan for the Swiss Biodiversity Strategy, the guideline "Raptor and owl conservation in Switzerland" as well as the revision of biotopes of national importance were elaborated/implemented based on a participatory process.

The Action Plan and the guidelines lay down new concrete activities for implementing the Swiss biodiversity strategy and contribute to increasing policy coherence as well as the accountability by all stakeholders.

With the revision of biotopes of national importance is a significant evolution of the arrangement governing the protection of biotopes of national importance.

Has any committee or other arrangement for liaison between different sectors or groups been established at national or other territorial level in your country that addresses CMS implementation issues?

Guidance: 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 (https://www.cms.int/sites/default/files/basic_page_documents/Internet_english_09012014.pdf) may be helpful in giving further context for this.

Please select only one option

- Yes
 No

Please provide a short summary:

>

Does collaboration between the focal points of CMS and other relevant Conventions take place in your country to develop the coordinated and synergistic approaches described in paragraphs 23-25 of CMS COP Resolution 11.10 (Rev. COP12) (Synergies and partnerships)?

Please select only one option

- Yes
 No

Please provide a short summary:

> There is a close collaboration among national focal points of biodiversity relevant agreements. The collaboration encompasses information exchange and, more formal, the consultation on national strategic and programmatic issues.

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

Please select only one option

- Yes
 No

Please identify the legislation, policies or action plans concerned:

> Environmental protection organisations' collective right of appeal - a success story of Switzerland's environmental policy - is established as an instrument promoting the implementation of environmental legislation. Art. 12 of the Federal Act on the Protection of Nature and Cultural Heritage (NCHA) grants the right to appeal to non-profit organisations, active throughout Switzerland since at least ten years and concerned with nature protection, cultural heritage protection, monument preservation or related objectives. Similar provisions exist for putting into circulation genetically modified organisms (art 28 GTG) and the planning, construction or modification of installations for which an environmental impact assessment is required (art 55, USG). This right of appeal is applicable only in clearly defined areas, and only to projects subject to an environmental impact assessment (EIA) and to federal projects. Thus, the right to appeal is denied in the case of a significant proportion of projects that could have adverse environmental impacts. Environmental protection organisations' collective right of appeal is usually applied by organisations to examine an administration decision. Only after such an appeal is made, can a court verify if a decision concerning a project which affects nature conservation is in accordance with the law or not.

A review of environmental protection organisations' right of appeal concluded that: Environmental organisations make use of the instrument in a cautious and successful way. The right of appeal is there with a cost-effective measure strengthening the implementation of environmental legislation. The right to appeal has a preventative effect on projects as environmental aspects are anticipated to avoid lengthy objection procedures. From an environmental point of view, the right to appeal improves the quality of projects. The right to appeal promotes consensus by facilitating dialogue between stakeholders. The right to appeal is an important instrument promoting public participation and awareness. Indeed, the right to appeal requires a high degree of involvement and volunteer work among the members of the environmental protection organisations.

VIII. Incentives

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

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

Please select only one option

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

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

> Financial incentives are provided and regularly reviewed according to the Federal Act on Financial Aid and Compensations (1990, SR 616.1). The last review of compliance (2008) listed a total of 230 financial aids and compensations. Each year since 2014, one or two departments are reviewing their financial incentives. The result is a six-year review cycle. The report on the results of the review is included in the State account. Another study was conducted during the elaboration of the Biodiversity Action plan (Ecoplan 2013). Even though further analysis is needed, there is a common understanding that some of them impact biodiversity. For instance, the Federal Council acknowledges that the current tax and incentive system may affect climate, air and noise as well as soil and biodiversity. The Federal Council highlights that measures have been decided or are planned, e.g. regarding federal taxes, value added tax, mineral oil tax, international air transport, agricultural policy. Further, the Federal Council takes the view that a sectorial approach to incentives having negative impacts is more effective than an overarching framework.

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

>

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

Please select only one option

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

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

>

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

> Agricultural Policy:

Switzerland also provides significant direct payments to farms (all subject to environmental cross-compliance). Since 1993 the promotion of ecological aspects, especially the enhancement of faunistic and floristic diversity, has become a main aim of the Swiss agricultural policy. These efforts include regulations concerning the application of pesticides, the balance of the nutrient budget, the crop rotation, livestock husbandry and the maintenance of area reserved for promoting biodiversity. Direct payments are a crucial element in the new agriculture policy as a compensation for reduced prices for agricultural products and special ecological services. Since 1999 the farmers only have access to subsidy payments if the above-mentioned conditions are fulfilled. One of these conditions is to set aside 7% of the farmland as area reserved for promoting biodiversity, including different types of extensively managed grassland, hedgerows and bushes, plurennial wildflower strips or other elements.

Another example is the new system of financial equalization and division of tasks between the Confederation and the cantons (NFA). The new system of financial equalization and division of tasks between the Confederation and the cantons (NFA) has brought about a change in the policy underpinning environmental subsidies. From 2008 on, the Confederation and cantons will prepare programme agreements together, defining which environmental targets they intend to reach and the amount of federal subsidies available for this.

FOEN, in collaboration with the cantons, laid down the basis for the new subsidy policy, which is organised according to eight focal areas: Nature and landscape conservation; UNESCO World Heritage; Parks of national importance; protection against noise, protection against natural hazards (protective structures, protective forest), forest biodiversity, forestry, game and water bird reserves. Each focal area includes quantitative and qualitative goals and targets as well as indicators. This framework defines the basis for negotiation of a multiyear programme agreement between cantonal

authorities and FOEN. Thereby, FOEN supports the cantons in achieving a commonly agreed outcome instead of subsidising activities according to their costs.

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

[Office fédéral de l'environnement OFEV: Conventions-programmes conclus dans le domaine de l'environnement](#)

[Agroscope: Ecological compensation](#)

[Office fédéral de l'agriculture OFAG: Paiements directs](#)

IX. Sustainable Production and Consumption

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

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

Please select only one option

- Yes
 In development / planned
 No

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

> Sustainability is a fundamental principle anchored in the Federal Constitution (art. 73, SR 101, 1999) and guiding Switzerland's actions. Therefore, sustainability is reflected in Switzerland's legal framework as well as in the programmes and strategies.

Measures being implemented and contributing to the achievement of the results defined in SPMS Target 5 are listed in section IV of Switzerland's national report to CMS COP-12.

Since then, the Federal Council adopted the Action Plan for the Swiss Biodiversity Strategy on 6 September 2017.

The measures contained in the Biodiversity Action Plan that contributing to achieve SPMS Target 5 include for instance:

- promote biodiversity directly (creation of ecological infrastructure, support for species);
- build bridges between federal biodiversity policy and other policy areas (e.g. agriculture, spatial planning, transport, economic development);
- raise awareness among decision makers and the public about the importance of biodiversity as a central pillar of life.

Further plans adopted include for instance:

- Road map for fish migration routes;
- Wood Resource Policy;
- Swiss strategy on invasive alien species;
- Hydropeaking: remediation measures - A module of the implementation guide on «revitalization of water courses»;
- Forest Protection Enforcement Aid - Guidelines on management of harmful organisms for the protection of forests; and an
- Enforcement aid describing recognised scientific methods for capturing, immobilising, marking and taking samples from free-living wild animals, based on current knowledge.

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

> During the reporting period, the following reports on the state of the environment were published:

- Biodiversity in Switzerland: Status and Trends;
- A changing landscape - Results of the Swiss landscape observation programme (LABES); and
- Environment Switzerland 2018.

The OECD Environmental Performance Reviews: Switzerland 2017 concludes that Switzerland has taken steps to improve the environmental performance of its agricultural, energy and transport sectors. Switzerland is a top OECD performer in terms of greenhouse gas emissions intensity and it should be commended for its innovative approach towards rehabilitation of its river system. Yet unsustainable consumption patterns and high levels of municipal waste generation, as well as high percentages of threatened species, are areas of concern.

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

[OECD Environmental Performance Reviews: Switzerland 2017](#) - Switzerland has taken steps to improve the environmental performance of its agricultural, energy and transport sectors. The country is a top OECD performer in terms of greenhouse gas emissions intensity and it should be commended for its innovative approach towards rehabilitation of its river system. Yet unsustainable consumption patterns and high levels of municipal waste generation, as well as high percentages of threatened species, are areas of concern. As a major financial centre, Switzerland has a key role to play in promoting green finance. This is the third Environmental Performance Review of Switzerland. It evaluates progress towards sustainable development and green growth, with special features on: water management and biodiversity conservation and sustainable use.

[FOEN: Environment Switzerland 2018](#) - The «Environment Switzerland 2018» report provides an overview of the current state and development of the environment in our country. It assesses the measures implemented by the

federal authorities to improve the quality of the environment and identifies areas in which further action is required.

OFEV: Mutation du paysage - Résultats du programme de monitoring Observation du paysage suisse (OPS) - Le programme « Observation du paysage suisse » (OPS) recense et évalue l'état et l'évolution du paysage en Suisse à l'aide de différents indicateurs. Outil innovant, l'OPS relève non seulement les caractéristiques physiques du paysage mais fournit également des informations sur la façon dont celui-ci est perçu par la population. Le présent rapport étudie l'évolution du paysage au cours des dernières décennies. Concernant le développement des qualités paysagères, il reste encore du chemin à parcourir dans de nombreux domaines.

FOEN: Biodiversity in Switzerland: Status and Trends - Results of the biodiversity monitoring system in 2016 Biodiversity describes the diversity of habitats, species and genes as well as their interactions. It is absolutely necessary for life on Earth. This report analyses the state of biodiversity in Switzerland. It is based on scientific studies and selected indicators resulting from the surveys of the federal biodiversity monitoring programmes. The data not only make it possible to determine the current state of biodiversity for species, habitats and genes, but also to identify trends.

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

>

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

>

What is preventing progress?

>

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

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

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

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

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

Direct killing and taking

	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
Illegal hunting		3
Legal hunting		3
Other harvesting and take		3
Illegal trade	Anguilla anguilla (Appendix II)	3
Deliberate poisoning	Falco peregrinus	2

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

Office fédéral de la sécurité alimentaire et des affaires vétérinaires: Trafic illégal d'anguilles - Les anguilles font l'objet d'une pêche intensive à tous les stades de leur vie. Elles sont particulièrement sensibles à la surpêche en raison de leurs longues routes migratoires, de leur maturité sexuelle tardive et parce qu'elles ne se reproduisent qu'une fois dans leur vie. Depuis quelques années, un commerce illégal très lucratif et bien organisé est apparu de l'Europe vers l'Asie. La plupart des larves sont capturées en Espagne, au Portugal et en France puis sont acheminées par avion vers les pays asiatiques, où elles sont engraisées pendant quelque temps encore, puis dégustées comme un mets coûteux de choix. La vente d'une valise de civelles peut rapporter plus de 100 000 CHF par transaction. Au cours de la saison 2018/2019 (semestre d'hiver), quelque 250'000 civelles ont été confisquées dans les aéroports suisses. Les anguilles provenaient toutes de la zone Espagne/Portugal et étaient destinées au marché asiatique. Après consultation de l'OFEV et mise au jour de possibles maladies, les poissons ont été relâchés dans les cours d'eau suisses. Une étroite coopération internationale avec les autorités espagnoles, allemandes et françaises a permis de procéder à de nouvelles arrestations en Allemagne sur la base des informations fournies par la Suisse. Au total, cinq personnes qui voulaient exporter les animaux hors du pays, ainsi que deux commanditaires ont pu être arrêtés en Suisse. La procédure judiciaire est en cours.

Dezember 2018: A summary of intentional poisoning of Peregrine Falcons in Switzerland during the last decade - Published in: Ornis Hungarica 2018. 26(2): 164-170.

Bycatch

	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
Bycatch	Waterbirds	3

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
Electrocution	Raptors and other species of birds	2
Wind turbines	Raptors, bats and other species of birds, bats	2
Other collisions		unknown

Other mortality

	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
Predation		3
Disease		3
Accidental/indirect poisoning	Overall impact on migratory species: low to medium. However, impact can be severe for single species, e.g. Lead poisoning may be the most significant threat to Bearded Vultures in Europe	2-1
Unexplained stranding events		n.a.

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

[Office fédéral de la sécurité alimentaire et des affaires vétérinaires \(OSAV\): Surveillance de la santé du gibier](#) - a santé des animaux sauvages est surveillée en Suisse au moyen d'un programme de surveillance très large. Il appartient aux chasseurs et aux gardes-faune d'observer l'état de santé du gibier et d'annoncer à un vétérinaire officiel le gibier présentant des anomalies.

[Office fédéral de la sécurité alimentaire et des affaires vétérinaires \(OSAV\): Grippe aviaire chez l'animal](#) - La grippe aviaire, appelée aussi influenza aviaire ou peste aviaire, est présente dans de nombreuses régions partout dans le monde. Les détenteurs de volaille doivent donc rester vigilants et se montrer attentifs aux symptômes suspects.

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	Species of birds affected by <i>Tadorna ferruginea</i> and <i>Alopochen aegyptiaca</i>	3

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	all species/species groups	1-3
Light pollution	all species/species groups	2
Underwater noise	all species/species groups	unknown

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
Habitat loss/destruction (including deforestation)	all species groups	2
Habitat degradation	all species groups	2
Mineral exploration/extraction		3
Unsustainable land/resource use	all species groups	1
Urbanization		2
Marine debris (including plastics)		n.a.
Other pollution	pesticides	2
Too much/too little water		2
Fire		unknown
Physical barriers	Fish species	1-2

Climate change

	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
Climate change	Birds, fish	2

Levels of knowledge, awareness, legislation, management etc.

	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
Lack of knowledge		3
Inadequate legislation		3
Inadequate enforcement of legislation		2
Inadequate transboundary management		2

Other (please specify)

	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

What are the most significant advances that have been made since the previous report in countering any

of the pressures identified above? (Identify the pressures concerned).

> -

What are the most significant negative trends since the previous report concerning the pressures identified above? (Identify the pressures concerned).

> Pressure on natural resources continues to mount in Switzerland. One of the biggest challenges is land use due to expanding settlement and transport areas, over-fertilisation of ecosystems with nitrogen compounds, the introduction of plant protection products into the soil and bodies of water, and climate change.

Depending on the geographical area concerned, other challenges may be more of a priority: In the Central Plateau, the loss of landscape quality and unsealed land has greater priority because settlements and infrastructures continue to spread over more and more territory. In the Jura, the priority issue is the increasing drought related to climate change in addition to the loss of ecologically valuable small structures and their associated habitats. In the Alps, pressure is mounting due to agricultural intensification in the valleys as well as an increased use for recreational activities. Further, natural events may have increasingly greater effects as the climate changes. In the Southern Alps, air and landscape quality and the growing risk of forest fires are the main challenges. In urban areas, natural resources are generally under a great deal of pressure, but due to the concentration of human activities, there are also opportunities for an efficient supply of infrastructures and services. The required inward development of settlements may simultaneously improve the urban quality of urban agglomeration belts, shape recreational spaces and thus positively influence the quality of life, the appearance of the landscape, biodiversity and urban climate.

Switzerland is increasingly integrated in global economic cycles. A growing share of the goods consumed here is either imported or produced from raw materials and semi-finished goods that do not come from Switzerland. Thus, the domestic environmental impact is increasingly relocated abroad. The biodiversity footprint takes into account the influence of land use on global species diversity. Biodiversity losses are especially high in naturally species-rich countries whose soil is subjected to intensive agricultural use. The pressure exerted by Switzerland on global biodiversity increased by around 9% per capita in the period of study – mainly due to the consumption of imported goods.

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

FOEN: Environmental report 2018 - The «Environment Switzerland 2018» report provides an overview of the current state and development of the environment in our country. It assesses the measures implemented by the federal authorities to improve the quality of the environment and identifies areas in which further action is required.

Have you adopted new legislation or other domestic measures in the reporting period in response to CMS Article III(4) (b) (“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”)?

Please select only one option

Yes

No

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

> Action Plan for the Swiss Biodiversity Strategy (6 September 2017)

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

Swiss Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan - The Federal Council adopted the Action Plan for the Swiss Biodiversity Strategy on 6 September 2017. The measures contained in the Biodiversity Action Plan promote biodiversity directly (creation of ecological infrastructure, support for species) build bridges between federal biodiversity policy and other policy areas (e.g. agriculture, spatial planning, transport, economic development) raise awareness among decision makers and the public about the importance of biodiversity as a central pillar of life

Please add any further comments on the implementation of specific provisions in relevant CMS COP Resolutions, including for example:

Resolution 12.22 on by-catch.

Resolution 12.14 on underwater noise.

Resolution 12.20 on marine debris.

Resolution 7.3 (Rev. COP12) on oil pollution

Resolution 11.22 (Rev. COP12) on live captures of cetaceans (and Decision 12.48).

Resolutions 7.5 (Rev. COP12) and 11.27 (Rev. COP12) on renewable energy.

Resolutions 7.4 and 10.11 on power lines and migratory birds.

Resolution 11.15 (Rev. COP12) on poisoning of migratory birds.

Resolution 11.16 (Rev. COP12) on illegal killing, taking and trade of migratory birds (and Decision 12.26).

Resolution 11.31 on wildlife crime.

Resolution 12.21 on climate change (and Decision 12.72).

Resolution 11.28 on invasive alien species.

Resolution 12.6 on wildlife disease.

Resolution 12.25 on conservation of intertidal and coastal habitats.

Resolution 10.2 on conservation emergencies

Resolution 7.2 (Rev. COP12) on impact assessment.

>

XI. Conservation Status of Migratory Species

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

What (if any) major changes in the conservation status of migratory species included in the CMS Appendices (for example national Red List category changes) have been recorded in your country in the current reporting period?

If more rows are required, please upload an Excel file (using the attachment button below) detailing a longer list of species.

Guidance: “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).

The emphasis of this question is on “major changes” in the current reporting period. Information is therefore expected 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 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)

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

Aquatic mammals

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

Bats

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

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

[FOEN \(2014\): Red List Chiroptera \(bats\) - Summary](#) - There are 30 species of bats in Switzerland. Of the 26 species evaluated, 58 % (15 species) are included on the Swiss Red List according to the criteria proposed by the IUCN and 27 % (7 species) are near threatened (NT). Species roosting in attics and hunting in very structured landscapes are the most threatened. Many threats are associated with the renovation of buildings and the alteration of natural habitats.

Birds

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

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

FOEN (2010): Red list Breeding Birds (Summary) - The Red List of threatened breeding birds was revised after ten years, following the guidelines of the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN). It replaces the list of threatened breeding birds in Switzerland published in 2001 by Keller et al., which was also established on the basis of the IUCN criteria. Of the 199 species assessed, the percentage considered threatened has remained stable at about 40 %. Almost a quarter of the species were reclassified.

Reptiles

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

Fish

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

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

OFEV (2007): Liste rouge des espèces menacées en Suisse: Poisson et cyclostomes - Une analyse de menace a été réalisée sur 55 espèces de poissons autochtones en analysant plus de 17 000 occurrences de plus de 5000 emplacements, suivant en cela les critères retenus par l’UICN. Huit espèces sont éteintes, six sont en danger critique d’extinction, cinq sont en danger et treize sont menacées. C’est ainsi que plus de 58 % des espèces de poissons suisses ont été inscrites sur la liste rouge, 14 % sont éteintes en Suisse et 44 % font partie des espèces menacées et répertoriées dans les catégories CR (1) à VU (3).

Insects

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

XII. Cooperating to Conserve Migration Systems

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

In the current 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 (following the advice in COP Resolution 12.8)?

Please select only one option

- Yes
 No

Please provide a short summary:

> Switzerland provided financial support to the development of CMS Agreements, e.g. to the Central Asian Mammals Initiative, the Multi-species Action Plan to Conserve African-Eurasian Vultures, the African-Eurasian Migratory Landbirds Action Plan as well as the development of a set of guidelines aiming at fostering the conservation of bat species.

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

Please select only one option

- Yes
 No

Please specify which countries have been approached:

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

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

In the current reporting period, has your country participated in the implementation of concerted actions under CMS (as detailed in COP Resolution 12.28) to address the needs of relevant migratory species? (See the species list in Annex 3 to Resolution 12.28 www.cms.int/en/document/concerted-actions-1)

Please select only one option

- Yes
- No

Please describe the results of these actions achieved so far:

> Switzerland provided financial support to the the Central Asian Mammals Initiative, the Multi-species Action Plan to Conserve African-Eurasian Vultures, the African-Eurasian Migratory Landbirds Action Plan, to Eurobats and provided unearmarked support for travel.

Based on CMS Decision 12.60 on Joint CMS-CITES African Carnivores Initiative and the CITES-CMS Joint Work Programme for 2015-2020, requesting the Secretariats to cooperate on big cats, capacity-building, outreach, and fundraising amongst others, the Secretariats of CMS and CITES called for the First Meeting of Range States for the Joint CITES-CMS African Carnivores Initiative (ACI1). The meeting was made possible through the financial support from the Governments of Belgium (both the Federal Government and the Flemish Government), Germany and Switzerland.

Thirty-one Range States participated in the meeting, represented by either CMS or CITES national contacts. The following Parties were represented at the meeting: Angola, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Côte d'Ivoire, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, Kenya, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Senegal, Somalia, South Africa, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

The meeting was conducted in an informal manner, allowing Range States to freely express their opinions in the plenary and working group sessions. The meeting was closed to observers and NGOs. Expert opinions were given by the IUCN Cat Specialist Group.

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

[Outcomes 2 of the First Meeting of Range States for the Joint CITES-CMS African Carnivores Initiative](#)

Have any other steps been taken which have contributed to the achievement of the results defined in Target 9 of the Strategic Plan for Migratory Species (all relevant States engaging in cooperation on the conservation of migratory species in ways that fully reflect a migration systems approach), including for example (but not limited to) measures to implement Resolution 12.11 (and Decision 12.34) on flyways and Resolution 12.17 (and Decision 12.54) on South Atlantic whales?

Please select only one option

- Yes

No

Please provide details:

> Support to side events and delegates from eligible countries directly involved in Central Asian Mammals Initiative and the African-Eurasian Migratory Landbirds Action Plan;
Support to the CMS National Legislation Programme.

XIII. Area-Based Conservation Measures

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

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

Guidance: The CMS does not have a formal definition of what constitutes a “critical” site or habitat for migratory species, and in this context it is left to report compilers to work to any interpretations which may be in existing use at national level, or to use informed expert judgement. The Scientific Council Sessional Committee is likely to give this issue further consideration at a future date. In the meantime some helpful reflections on the issue can be found in the “Strategic Review of Aspects of Ecological Networks relating to Migratory Species” presented to COP11 (<https://www.cms.int/en/document/strategic-review-aspects-ecological-networks-relating-migratory-species>) and the “Critical Site Network Tool” developed under the auspices of AEWA and the Ramsar Convention (<http://wow.wetlands.org/informationflyway/criticalsiteneetworktool/tabid/1349/language/en-US/Default.aspx>).

Please select only one option

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

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

> Critical habitats and sites for migratory species are identified, and most of them benefit from area-based conservation measures.

By 2040, Switzerland must have a functioning ecological infrastructure in both rural and urban areas, on the Plateau, in the Jura and in the Alps. The Swiss Biodiversity Strategy Action Plan describes some of the measures and timetable needed to this end, firstly to fill certain gaps in the system of protected areas and to enhance their value. On the other hand, networking areas must be completed and made permanent throughout the territory

For additional information see Section IV and V of Switzerland's national report to CMS COP-12, as well as chapter 4.2 of Switzerland's national report to AEWA MoP-7.

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

Please select only one option

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

Please provide a short summary:

>

Please provide a short summary:

> Monitoring wintering waterbirds

Since 1967 waterbirds are counted throughout Europe and in adjacent regions. This international waterbird census is coordinated by Wetlands International. The waterbird census is an important tool to estimate population size and trends of birds and to identify important wintering sites. The waterbird counts are systematically evaluated by the Swiss Ornithological Institute with the results published according to the inventories of waterbird sites of international and national importance.

In general, the Swiss Information-centre for Species is collecting data on species and their distribution. The spatial data are a base for assessing the contribution made by the country's protected areas network to migratory species conservation.

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

[Le Centre suisse d'information sur les espèces](#) - Le but d'InfoSpecies est de promouvoir la collaboration entre les Centres de données et d'informations et les Centres de coordination pour la conservation des espèces. L'association apporte son soutien à l'Etat, aux cantons et à d'autres acteurs publics ou privés pour la mise en oeuvre des mesures de conservation formulées dans le Plan d'action de la Stratégie Biodiversité Suisse, ainsi que pour l'accès aux données sur les espèces et leur interprétation.

[Swiss Ornithological Institute: Monitoring wintering waterbirds](#)

Has your country adopted any new legislation or other domestic measures in the reporting period in

response to CMS Article III(4) (a) (“Parties that are Range States of a migratory species listed in Appendix I shall endeavor ... to conserve and, where feasible and appropriate, restore those habitats of the species which are of importance in removing the species from danger of extinction”)?

Please select only one option

- Yes
 No

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

> Review of biotopes of national importance

Biotopes of national importance throughout Switzerland were revised between 2012 and 2017 as a result of collaboration between the Confederation and the cantons. The Federal Council approved the revision of the inventories at its meeting on 29 September 2017. The revision came into effect on November 1, 2017. This is another important step in the protection of natural environments and threatened species. The total area of the areas included in the inventories has increased from 1.8 to 2.2% of the national territory.

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

Please select only one option

- Yes
 Partly / for some areas
 In development
 No

Please provide a reference and/or summarise what is covered:

> Management activities benefiting from financial support from the Confederation are subjected to a controlling by federal and cantonal authorities. For the sites managed by an association/foundation (see question 5.7) an activity / progress report is published annually according to the needs of the association/foundation.

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

Please select only one option

- Yes
 No

Please describe:

> Ecological compensation

Ecological compensation is a generic term for measures to maintain and restore the function of natural environments and to network them, mainly in regions where land use is intensive or densely populated.

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

[OFEV: Compensation écologique](#)

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

Resolution 12.7 on ecological networks.

Resolution 12.13 on Important Marine Mammal Areas.

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

Resolution 12.25 on intertidal and other coastal habitats.

> Action Plan for the Swiss Biodiversity Strategy

By 2040, Switzerland must have a functional ecological infrastructure in both rural and urban areas, on the Plateau, in the Jura and in the Alps. The Swiss Biodiversity Strategy Action Plan describes the measures and timetable necessary to this end. On the one hand, it is a question of filling certain gaps in the protected areas system and enhancing their value. On the other hand, the networking areas must be completed and made permanent throughout the territory. All sectors will have to contribute to the construction of green infrastructure.

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

[OFEV: Infrastructure écologique](#)

XIV. Ecosystem Services

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

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

Please select only one option

- Yes
- Partly / in progress
- No

Please provide a short summary (including source references where applicable):

>

Please provide a short summary (including source references where applicable):

>

XV. Safeguarding Genetic Diversity

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

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

Please select only one option

- Yes
 No

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

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

> The Action Plan for the Swiss Biodiversity Strategy addresses the elaboration and further development of sector-specific instruments and programmes for the avoidance of genetic impoverishment (measure 5.2). Measures to counteract genetic impoverishment will be defined and implemented for different sectors, e.g. agriculture and forestry, horticulture and fisheries. They will focus on the use of native species and genetically adapted, local ecotypes and on the conservation and promotion of near natural habitats. The uses shall also take species-specific characteristics into account (e.g. growth, spawning season, spawning location for fish).

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

[FOEN: Swiss Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan](#)

XVI. National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans

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

Are priorities for the conservation and management of migratory species, their habitats and migration systems explicitly addressed by your country's national biodiversity strategy or action plan?

Please select only one option

Yes

No

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

> Link provided below

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

[Action Plan Swiss Biodiversity Strategy](#)

[Swiss Biodiversity Strategy](#)

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

> Relevant information about the Swiss Biodiversity Strategy are included in Switzerland's National Report to CMS COP-12 (chapters IV. National and Regional Priorities, and VIII. Global and National Importance of CMS).

The following information therefore focuses on the Action Plan for the Swiss Biodiversity Strategy:

Design of the countrywide ecological infrastructure:

In cooperation with the cantons, the Confederation will develop a holistic system of targets for the ecological infrastructure incorporating substantive and spatial principles and objectives for the safeguarding of space for the long-term conservation of biodiversity (quantitatively, qualitatively and regionally distributed). Existing elements of ecological infrastructure in the regions shall be conserved or promoted through the establishment and development of the countrywide ecological infrastructure.

Re-establishing habitat connectivity and habitat promotion along the national highway and railway network:

Habitat fragmentation by transport infrastructure is one of the main reasons for species decline today. In accordance with the Swiss Biodiversity Strategy, this negative effect of transport should be reduced. The pilot project of the Action Plan for the Swiss Biodiversity Strategy has two main aims which make a synergetic contribution to the establishment and development of the countrywide ecological infrastructure: 1. Improving and supplementing efforts for the remediation of wildlife corridors; and 2. Strengthening the potential of green spaces beside transport infrastructure to provide habitats.

Maintenance and remediation of existing protected areas:

The aim of programme agreements between the Confederation and Cantons is to ensure that the biotopes of national importance, including sufficient buffer zones, are upgraded or remediated and that these areas are maintained.

Creation and maintenance of forest reserves:

The programme agreements between the Confederation and cantons in the area of forest biodiversity will be further developed and impact analyses will be carried out to ensure the consistent implementation of the objectives for natural forest development defined in the Forest Policy 2020

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

> Action Plan for the Swiss Biodiversity Strategy:

Two implementation phases are currently planned. Implementation Phase I covers the years 2017-2023 and Implementation Phase II the years 2024-2027. The end of Implementation Phase I and all of Implementation Phase II are deliberately aligned with the periods set out in the programme agreements between the Confederation and cantons in the area of the environment. The programme agreements are a federal subvention instrument for joint tasks in the area of the environment. This enables the more efficient and effective use of existing resources for the benefit of biodiversity. At the same time, in the context of the programme agreements the Confederation can define priorities for the promotion of biodiversity, and the cooperation between the Confederation and cantons in the implementation of corresponding measures can be intensified.

Implementation Phase I: 2017-2023. Implementation Phase I involves the implementation of measures for the urgent reinforcement of policy execution (immediate measures), synergy measures and, from 2019, pilot projects.

Impact Analysis 2022 and Financial Decision 2023. All measures and pilot projects included in Implementation Phase I will be evaluated in 2022 in relation to their ecological and economic impact on the conservation and promotion of biodiversity. This impact analysis will form the basis for the substantive and financial decisions in relation to Implementation Phase II. Applications for the continuation of measures or projects or the inclusion of additional measures in the Biodiversity Action Plan will be presented

to the Federal Council in 2023 at the latest.

Implementation Phase II: 2024-2027. Measures from Implementation Phase I will be continued, adapted or supplemented by additional measures during Implementation Phase II. From today's perspective, the continuation of the immediate measures for the urgently required reinforcement of policy execution for the benefit of biodiversity will be essential. The existing deficits are so extensive that they cannot be completely eliminated by the end of 2023. In addition, it is planned to carry out measures in Implementation Phase II that could not be included in Implementation Phase I due to a lack of resources. These include, for example, measures in the areas of research, education and further training, and data management.

Overall Evaluation 2026 and continuation of the Biodiversity Action Plan after 2027. Implementation Phase II includes an overall evaluation for the assessment of the Swiss Biodiversity Strategy and its implementation. The results of the remediation efforts made by the cantons up to then and the remaining deficits will also be demonstrated. The Overall Evaluation of 2026 will also act as a decision basis for the continuation of the Biodiversity Action Plan after 2027. The conservation and promotion of biodiversity will continue to be a vital task to be carried out in the interest of the population after 2027.

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

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

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

Please select only one option

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

Have actions been taken in your country to foster effective participation of indigenous and local communities in the conservation and sustainable use of migratory species, their habitats and migration systems?

Please select only one option

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

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

(select all that apply)

- Research & documentation
- Engagement initiatives
- Formal recognition of rights
- Inclusion in governance mechanisms
- Management strategies & programmes that integrate traditional and indigenous interests
- Other

>

Please add comments on the implementation of the actions concerned.

> Switzerland has no indigenous and local communities as understood by the CMS.

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

Please select one option:

Please select only one option

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

Please add comments on the progress made (where applicable).

>

XVIII. Knowledge, Data and Capacity-Building

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

In the current reporting period, which steps taken in your country have contributed to the achievement of the results defined in Target 15 of the Strategic Plan for Migratory Species? (see text above, and the answers given in Section V concerning SPMS Target 1 on awareness)

(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
- Other (please specify):

>

- No steps have been taken

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

Education campaigns in schools

>

Public awareness campaigns

> -

Capacity building

> Capacity building activities for e.g. rangers or protected area managers are an important opportunity to raise awareness on migratory species.

Knowledge and data-sharing initiatives

>

Capacity assessments/gap analyses

>

Agreements at policy level on research priorities

> Environment Research Master Plan for the years 2017-2020

Environmental research is essential to ensure the effectiveness and efficiency of environmental and resource policy. It helps to identify environmental problems at an early stage, as well as to develop innovative technologies to preserve the environment and resources. The FOEN focuses its work on practical research whose results can be directly used by politicians and the administration to carry out their tasks. The Environmental Research Master Plan 2017-2020 sets out the FOEN's four priority axes and 21 research areas, indicating the specific needs for each area.

The priority axes are:

- I. Actions for the preservation and development of a sound environment
- II. Protection against pollutants and nuisances
- III. Protection and sustainable use of resources and of ecosystems
- IV. Climate change control and prevention of the dangers

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

[Plan directeur de recherche Environnement pour les années 2017-2020](#)

Other

>

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

(select all that apply)

- Funding support
- Technical assistance

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

> none

XIX. Resource Mobilization

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

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

- Yes, made available for activities within the country
 Yes, made available for activities in one or more other countries
 No

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

(SPMS, including targets: www.cms.int/en/document/strategic-plan-migratory-species-2015-2023-4)

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

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.

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

Target 6: Fisheries and hunting have no significant direct or indirect adverse impacts on migratory species, their habitats or their migration routes, and impacts of fisheries and hunting are within safe ecological limits.

Target 7: Multiple anthropogenic pressures have been reduced to levels that are not detrimental to the conservation of migratory species or to the functioning, integrity, ecological connectivity and resilience of their habitats

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

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

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

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

Target 12: Not applicable - No migratory species is managed under human care for re-introduction into the wild and other purposes in Switzerland.

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

Target 14: Not applicable - Switzerland has no indigenous and local communities as understood by the Convention.

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

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

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

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

Please select only one option

- Increased
 The same
 Decreased
 Not known

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

Please select only one option

- Yes
- No

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

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

>

Other

>

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

(SPMS, including targets: www.cms.int/en/document/strategic-plan-migratory-species-2015-2023-4)

>

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

>

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

Please select only one option

- Increased
- The same
- Decreased
- Not known

Which are the most important CMS implementation priorities requiring future support in your country? (Name up to three specific types of activity).

>

Please add any further comments you may wish on the implementation of specific provisions in COP Resolution 10.25 (Rev. COP12) on Enhancing Engagement with the Global Environment Facility.

>