



CMS

2022 CMS National Report

Deadline for submission of the National Reports: 26 April 2023

Reporting period: from February 2020 to April 2023

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

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

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

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

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

For any question, please contact Mr. Aydin Bahramlouian, Public Information Officer, aydin.bahramlouian@un.org

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

RESOURCES FOR THE CMS NATIONAL REPORT FROM OTHER RELEVANT INTERGOVERNMENTAL PROCESSES

Convention/Agreement/Process

Information source

Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)

National Reports

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

Annual trade reports, Annual illegal trade reports, Implementation reports

Convention on Wetlands of International Importance especially as Waterfowl Habitat

National Reports, Ramsar Information Sheets

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)

Country reports

United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD)

National Reports

United Nations Forum on Forests (UNFF)

National Reports

United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)

National Communications, Biennial Reports, Update Reports

Various CMS Family Agreements and Memorandums of Understanding (MOUs)

National Reports

2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Sustainable Development Goals

National Reports

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

High-level summary of key messages

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

Guidance:

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

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

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

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

- >>> 1. Adoption by the parliament of the revised Federal Act on Hunting and Conservation of Wild Mammals and Birds with important new elements: framework for large carnivore management at the population level and in accordance with international recommendations, conservation of 300 supra-regional wildlife migration corridors, new subsidies for species and habitat conservation activities.
2. The importance of biodiversity including migratory species is, in addition to existing regulations, successfully mainstreamed in Switzerland's Sustainable development Strategy 2030, the Swiss Landscape Concept (SLC), the Federal Council's health policy strategy 2020–2030, and the Tourism Strategy of the Confederation.
3. Since 2021, the Swiss Ornithological Institute has been running the coordination unit of the African-Eurasian Migratory Landbirds Action Plan AEMLAP on behalf of the Convention on Migratory Species CMS.
4. Updated Red Lists of threatened breeding birds in Switzerland and of native fish and cyclostome species are published.
5. Relocation of lynx from Switzerland to other regions in neighbouring countries to support building up and conserving a meta-population in Middle-Europe.

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 conservation of 300 supra-regional wildlife migration corridors;
- Revision of Switzerland's NBSAP in the light of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework and decisions by CMS and other biodiversity-related conventions;
- Design of the countrywide ecological infrastructure;
- Specific promotion of national priority species;
- Weighing of interests between the protection and the use of nature, for instance regarding renewable energies.

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

Name and title

>>> Sabine Herzog, Senior Policy Advisor

Full name of institution

>>> Federal Office for the Environment FOEN
Biodiversity and Landscape Division

Telephone

>>> +41 58 463 03 40

Email

>>> sabine.herzog@bafu.admin.ch

Designated CMS National Focal Point

Name and title of designated Focal Point

>>> Dr. Reinhard Schnidrig, Deputy Head of Division

Full name of institution

>>> Federal Office for the Environment FOEN
Biodiversity and Landscape Division

Mailing address

>>> Federal Office for the Environment (FOEN)
3003 Bern

Telephone

>>> +41 58 463 03 07

Email

>>> Reinhard.Schnidrig@bafu.admin.ch

Representative on the Scientific Council

Name and title

>>> Sabine Herzog, Senior Policy Advisor

Full name of institution

>>> Federal Office for the Environment FOEN
Biodiversity and Landscape Division

Mailing address

>>> Federal Office of the Environment (FOEN)
3003 Bern

Telephone

>>> +41 58 463 03 40

Email

>>> sabine.herzog@bafu.admin.ch

II. Accession/Ratification of CMS Agreements/MOUs

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

Please select only one option

Yes, the lists are correct and up to date

No, updates or corrections are required, as follows:

Updates or corrections:

>>>

Country participation in Agreements/MOUs:

Please select only one per line

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

III. Species on the Convention Appendices

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

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

Guidance:

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

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

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

Please select only one option

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

You have attached the following documents to this answer.

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

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

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

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

Please select only one option

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

You have attached the following documents to this answer.

[Section III Appendix II Switzerland rev.xlsx](#)

IV. Legal Prohibition of the Taking of Appendix I Species

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

Please select only one option

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

Please identify the legal statute(s) concerned

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

>>> 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 Regionally Extinct), the only Appendix I-listed fish species that existed in Switzerland in the past.

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

Please select only one option

- Yes
 No

You have attached the following documents to this answer.

[Section IV_exceptions_rev.xlsx](#) - Legal prohibition of the taking of Appendix I species - exceptions

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

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

GUIDANCE TIP:

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

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

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

Please consider consulting reports submitted to CITES that may be relevant when answering this question.

You have attached the following documents to this answer.

Section 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

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

>>>

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

Please select only one option

- Yes
 No

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

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

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

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

Please select only one option

- Yes
 No

Please indicate which of the following stages of development applies

Please select only one option

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

>>>

Other

>>>

Please provide further information about the circumstances

>>>

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

Please identify the legal statute(s) concerned

>>>

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

Please select only one option

- Yes
 No

Please indicate which of the following stages of development applies:

Please select only one option

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

>>>

Other

>>>

Please provide further information about the circumstances

>>>

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

Please select only one option

- Yes
- No

Please indicate which of the following stages of development applies:

Please select only one option

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

>>>

Other

>>>

Please provide further information about the circumstances

>>>

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

Please select only one option

- Yes
- No
- Unknown

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

>>>

V. Awareness

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

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

(select all that apply)

GUIDANCE TIP:

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

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

>>> Strategic Goal no. 7 of the Swiss Biodiversity Strategy (SBS) stipulates: By 2020, sufficient knowledge about biodiversity is available to society and provides the basis for the universal understanding of biodiversity as a central pillar of life, and for its consideration in relevant decision-making processes. The Action Plan for the Swiss Biodiversity Strategy was adopted on 6 September 2017. The action plan defines the measures necessary to achieve Goal no. 7. These measures are being implemented in the period of 2019 - 2023.

An outstanding initiative on awareness raising is "Mission B" - a campaign initially launched by the Swiss radio and television in 2018. "Mission B" is the answer to the steady decline in biodiversity. "Mission B" aims to create and document as many biodiverse areas as possible in partnership with civil society, business and the public sector, and to promote networked cooperation among the actors.

Whether private individuals or companies, schools, municipalities, organizations or farms: We are all called upon to become active for nature, for biodiversity, for a better quality of life. Everyone who is committed to more nature can participate in "Mission B". All actors who are committed to biodiversity and design areas close to nature are invited to participate in Mission B and to register their project here on Mission B. Mission B collects, presents and cross-links biodiversity projects that are being implemented in Switzerland. Whether it's a pot of wildflowers on a private balcony or networked projects by municipalities or companies for more nature in urban areas: every square meter counts!

Since 2021, "Mission B" is administered by the "Festival for Nature", which is supported by the Federal Office for the Environment FOEN, the cantons and various other institutions and foundations. The network is supported by the network partners BirdLife Switzerland, Forum Biodiversity, InfoFlora, Naturama, Pro Natura, Switzerland Tourism, Swiss Tourism Association STV, Swiss Hiking Trails, Swiss Alpine Club SAC and WWF, among others.

Other major awareness raising initiatives include:

Festival for Nature: NGOs, the scientific community, national and subnational authorities organise the "Festival for Nature" during which many activities related to biodiversity are proposed to a broad public. The Festival takes place annually for 10 days in May. The Festival usually includes activities specifically related to the CMS, is however intended to promote awareness on biodiversity in general.

Eurobirdwatch: As the first worldwide action, BirdLife partners in more than 100 countries started a common awareness action, the "World Birdwatch" on 9 and 10 October 1993.

In Europe some BirdLife Partners decided to additionally organize a reporting system which would create an overview of the numbers of observed birds, of events and of the participating people. This European action was initiated and organized by Johanna Winkelman (Vogelbescherming Nederland) and Fritz Hirt (BirdLife Switzerland), both members of the European Committee of BirdLife.

The main goal was to raise awareness of the need to save migratory birds, their breeding areas, the stopovers on the migration routes and the wintering places. Furthermore, the organisation with the new name should be introduced to the public.

International batnight: number of events.

International Bat Night: Nature conservation agencies and NGOs from across Europe pass on information to the public about the way bats live and their needs with presentations, exhibitions and bat walks, often offering the opportunity to listen to bat sounds with the support of ultrasound technology.

Action «Oiseaux de nos jardins»: BirdLife Switzerland is calling on everyone to spend an hour counting the birds in their garden, from their balcony or in a park, and to report them afterwards. In addition, the public is invited to discover the many ways to promote nature around the house.

No actions taken

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

Festival of Nature / Fête de la nature - Born in France in 2007 at the initiative of the magazine Terre Sauvage and the International Union for Conservation of Nature. Since then, the Fête de la Nature has been a great success. In 2011, La Salamandre exports the concept to French-speaking Switzerland. At the end of 2013, La Salamandre decided to hand over to the Association de la Fête de la Nature, which brings together all the nature partners registering activities in the event's program. In 2016, for the first time, the Fête de la Nature will also take place in German-speaking Switzerland under the name Festival der Natur.

International Bat Night - Nature conservation agencies and NGOs from across Europe pass on information to the public about the way bats live and their needs with presentations, exhibitions and bat walks, often offering the opportunity to listen to bat sounds with the support of ultrasound technology.

Action «Oiseaux de nos jardins» - BirdLife Switzerland is calling on everyone to spend an hour counting the birds in their garden, from their balcony or in a park, and to report them afterwards. In addition, the public is invited to discover the many ways to promote nature around the house.

EuroBirdwatch - The main goal of EuroBirdwatch was to raise awareness of the need to save migratory birds, their breeding areas, the stopovers on the migration routes and the wintering places.

Mission B - pour plus de biodiversité! - «Mission B» est la réponse au recul et à la perte de la biodiversité. «Mission B» - en partenariat avec la société civile, l'économie et les pouvoirs publics - a pour objectif de recréer le plus grand nombre possible de surfaces de biodiversité, de les documenter et d'encourager la collaboration en réseau des divers·e·s acteurs·rices.

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

GUIDANCE TIP:

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

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

Please select only one option

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

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

>>> Biodiversity awareness, including migratory species, is monitored using the following indicators:

- Wissen über Biodiversität (Knowledge about biodiversity)
- Einstellung zu Biodiversität (attitude towards biodiversity)
- Wahrnehmung der Biodiversität in der Bevölkerung (Perception of biodiversity by the population)

In addition to national indicators, campaigns are monitoring success as follows:

- 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

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

Indicator: Einstellung zu Biodiversität (attitude towards biodiversity)

Indicator: Wissen über Biodiversität (Knowledge about biodiversity)

Indicator: Wahrnehmung der Biodiversität in der Bevölkerung (Perception of biodiversity by the population)

VI. Mainstreaming Migratory Species in Other Sectors and Processes

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

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

Please select only one option

- Yes
 No

Please provide details:

GUIDANCE TIP:

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

>>> In its 2030 Sustainable Development Strategy (2030 SDS), the Federal Council outlines the priorities it intends to set to implement the 2030 Agenda over the next ten years. The 2030 SDS and the associated 2021–2023 Action Plan were adopted by the Federal Council on 23 June 2021. Chapter 4.2.3 is dedicated to preserving, sustainably using, promoting and regenerating biodiversity with challenges identified for the fields of coordinating settlement and infrastructure development, inputs of nitrogen, heavy metals, microplastics, medicines (such as antibiotics), the use of plant protection products and the consequences of climate change with the protection, promotion and sustainable use of the soils, bodies of water, biodiversity and landscapes. It is therefore incumbent on all stakeholders in all sectors also to safeguard biodiversity and make use of synergies in a manner favourable to nature and landscape.

The Swiss Landscape Concept (SLC) is a concept in the context of Art. 13 of the Federal Law on Spatial Planning (LAT). The updated version was adopted by the Federal Council on 27.05.2020. As a planning instrument of the Swiss Confederation, the SPC defines the framework for a coherent and quality-oriented development of the Swiss landscape.

The strategic objectives and principles of spatial planning set out in the updated SLC are defined in such a way that they contribute to a coherent federal landscape policy that is binding on the authorities. 14 landscape quality objectives form the core of the SPL and support the actors involved at the federal, cantonal and municipal levels in the development of high landscape quality. The sectoral objectives give concrete expression to the landscape quality objectives for 13 policy areas (federal buildings, energy, transport, etc.). The SLC also includes a plan of measures to support the implementation of the sectoral objectives.

Objectives relevant for migratory species include

- Preservation and promotion of nocturnality;

The Federal Council has adopted the updated federal tourism strategy in 2021. Landscape is highly valued in this strategy. Another important tool is the Handbook of Sustainability in

Swiss Tourism Destinations, published by the Zurich University of Applied Sciences. The handbook provides managers of tourism destinations with specific inputs on how to contribute to biodiversity conservation.

The Action Plan for the Swiss Biodiversity Strategy aims, among others, to increase spatial connectivity.

Further, 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.

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

[2030 Sustainable Development Strategy](#) - In its 2030 Sustainable Development Strategy (2030 SDS), the Federal Council outlines the priorities it intends to set to implement the 2030 Agenda over the next ten years. The 2030 SDS and the associated 2021–2023 Action Plan were adopted by the Federal Council on 23 June 2021.

[The Federal Council's health policy strategy 2020–2030](#) - On 6 December 2019, the Health2030 Strategy was adopted by the Federal Council. Building on the foundations of Health2020, it also defines new health policy priority areas.

[Tourism Strategy of the Swiss Confederation](#) - On 10 November 2021, the Federal Council adopted the Confederation's Tourism Strategy. It provides the basis for the federal government's tourism policy and continues the strategic direction

of the previous, proven strategy. A new objective – backing sustainable development – has been added to this updated Strategy, recognising the increasing importance of sustainable development to tourism, and the many opportunities that it presents.

Développement durable dans le tourisme

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

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

GUIDANCE TIP:

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

Please select only one option

Yes

No

Please provide details:

>>> 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.

This said, migratory species are ex- and implicitly addressed in multiple National reports to MEAs, to the SDGs and to FAO, for instance including:

- Ramsar NR to COP14 (and earlier reports): questions relating to Ramsar targets 2, 3, 4, 7;
- CBD 6th NR (and earlier reports): Information on implementation of Aichi Targets 2, 11 and Switzerland's Strategic Goals 1 and 6;
- CITES Biennial Report 2013/2014;
- FAO, THE STATE OF SWITZERLAND'S BIODIVERSITY FOR FOOD AND AGRICULTURE;
- SDGs Voluntary National Review 2022; and last but not least
- the national reports to CMS Agreements and MOUs (for Switzerland: AEWA, Raptors, Eurobats).

The information on migratory species being scattered in multiple reports is not making the case for promoting the conservation of these valuable species. The adoption of an integrated modular reporting process among conventions, for instance by using a synergistic tool alike the Data Reporting Tool for MEAs - DaRT, would yield significant, coherent information supporting informed decision taking by convention governing bodies. An integrated modular reporting process would significantly reduce the resources necessary to compile the national reports by parties as well as the resources invested by secretariats to create meaningful assessments of the state of implementation of a convention, based on the information received.

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

Data Reporting Tool for MEAs - DaRT - The “Data Reporting Tool for MEAs - DaRT” provides private and secure national working spaces for Parties to effectively use synergies in the field of knowledge and information management for national reporting to biodiversity-related conventions.

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 (info fauna - CSCF): 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.

• KORA – Carnivore Ecology and Wildlife Management is an in-state foundation based in Ittigen. KORA studies the life history of carnivores (lynx, wolves, bears, wildcat and golden jackal) and monitors the development of their populations. KORA provides information to the authorities and the general public and offers an advisory function. KORA observes the effects of the large carnivores on our cultural landscape and acquires the basis for a conflict free coexistence of large carnivores with humans.

• 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”.

- The Foundation Pro Bartgeier works towards the return of the Bearded Vulture in the Alps. The Foundation Pro Bartgeier (Bearded Vulture) advocates, that the conditions for a viable Bearded Vulture population are met in the Alps, that Bearded Vultures are reintroduced in sufficient numbers and with the necessary genetic variability, that the resettlement will be carefully monitored and scientifically well-founded, to continuously assess the population dynamics and potential risks, that an optimum protection of sensitive species is ensured and that the general public is informed and a wide acceptance of this species is created.

- Swiss Parks Network: The Swiss National Park, 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.

- 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.

- WWF- Switzerland: Protection of biodiversity, alpine habitats, waters, environmental education, diverse projects

- BirdLife Switzerland is active for the conservation of biodiversity in Switzerland and, through its partnership with BirdLife International, all over the world.

- Nos Oiseaux: Various projects in the field of the study and protection of birds and their habitats.

- 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.

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

[zoosuisse \(in French\)](#)

[The Swiss parks](#)

[PRO NATURA](#)

[WWF Switzerland \(in French\)](#)

[BirdLife Switzerland](#)

[Nos Oiseaux](#)

[The Foundation Pro Bartgeier](#)

[KORA - CARNIVORE ECOLOGY AND WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT](#)

[Centre suisse de coordination pour la protection des chauves-souris](#)

[Schweizerische Koordinationsstelle für Fledermausschutz \(in German\)](#)

[Swiss Ornithological Institute \(Vogelwarte\)](#)

[info fauna - CSCF le centre national des données et d'information sur la faune de Suisse](#)

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.

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

GUIDANCE TIP:

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

Please select only one option

Yes

No

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

>>> On the national level, the environmental impact assessment (EIA) is anchored in the Federal Law on the Protection of the Environment (EPA) RS 814.01 and the according ordinance (RS 814.011). The EIA aims at ensuring that environmental objectives and requirements are taken into account early in the planning stage of new or the modification of existing installations and constructions.

Switzerland is considering the introduction of an environmental impact evaluation (EEE). The EEE aims at ensuring that environmental objectives and requirements are taken into account in the development and approval of plans and programmes.

To this purpose, an assessment of existing instruments has been conducted to identify the aspects of an EEE already being implemented (alike cantonal spatial plans and their approval by the federal government). A synopsis of the topic in Switzerland is presented in the publication linked below.

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

[Synopsis of the environmental impact evaluation \(EEE\) in Switzerland \(in French\)](#) - The environmental impact evaluation (EEE) aims to ensure that environmental objectives and requirements are taken into account in the development and approval of plans and programmes. The EEE has been established at international level for many years under the heading of strategic environmental evaluation (SEA). It enables the timely identification of the major environmental impacts of a plan or programme and the potential conflicts it may present. The EEE constitutes a component for the evaluation of environmental impacts, the introduction of which has been planned by the Federal Council since 2008. This publication aims to present a synopsis of the topic in Switzerland.

[Ordonnance relative à l'étude de l'impact sur l'environnement](#)
[Federal Act on the Protection of the Environment](#)

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

GUIDANCE TIP

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

>>> Switzerland has a comprehensive strategic and programmatic framework ensuring that biodiversity including migratory species is integrated in national energy and climate policy and legislation.

Please provide any examples related to such policy and legislation.

>>> See links below.

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

[Directive Protection des oiseaux - sur les installations de la ligne de contact - sur les lignes de transport installées sur des structures porteuses de la ligne de contact](#) - En septembre 2017, le Conseil fédéral a approuvé le plan d'action de la Stratégie Biodiversité (PA SBS). Pour la conservation à long terme et la promotion de la biodiversité, le PA SBS prévoit des mesures et projets-pilotes différents pour la conservation des espèces menacées ou pour la restauration, la revalorisation et l'interconnexion des habitats. Les mesures décrites dans la présente directive sont destinées à prévenir les défauts à la terre et les courts-circuits provoqués par les oiseaux dans le réseau de lignes de contact des chemins de fer et de lignes de transport installées sur des structures porteuses de lignes de contact. D'une part, cela permet d'éviter des dérangements au niveau de l'exploitation ferroviaire ou l'endommagement des installations (protection des installations). D'autre part, ces mesures contribuent de manière décisive à la préservation des espèces d'oiseaux exposés à un risque d'électrocution, qui sont protégées et menacées en Suisse.

[Birds and wind power: study and assessment of wind power projects subject to EIA \(in German\)](#) - The guide provides an overview of potential avoidance, mitigation, and recovery measures and their effectiveness. Based on scientific evidence, the most effective measures are appropriate siting and maintaining minimum distances from important breeding and activity areas of wind-sensitive birds. Based on current data on the distribution of breeding birds, criteria are proposed that can help to protect more widespread wind-sensitive breeding bird species (e.g. red kite) when wind energy is expanded. Technical measures for conflict mitigation are discussed. In order to check the effects of implemented measures or to determine the impact of wind turbines on birds, different research methods are presented.

[Adaptation to climate change - Pilot programme phase II](#) - The climate is changing and Switzerland needs to adapt to the impacts. The Swiss Confederation has drawn up a corresponding strategy. It aims to minimise risks and seize opportunities. The adaptation strategy also encompasses an extensive pilot programme. Innovative projects specifically help cantons, regions and municipalities to adapt to climate change.

[Aires protégées et changements climatiques](#) - Le projet pilote visait à développer une nouvelle démarche semi-quantitative afin de chiffrer l'ampleur dans laquelle les changements climatiques affectent la biodiversité des aires protégées. Dans le canton des Grisons, un test réalisé dans onze aires protégées de Pro Natura a permis d'identifier des risques parfois considérables, notamment pour les organismes vivant dans et à proximité des eaux et des milieux

naturels humides.

VII. Governance, Policy and Legislative Coherence

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

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

GUIDANCE TIP:

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

Please select only one option

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

Please provide details:

>>> 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), linking federal biodiversity policy with 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.

- The implementation of the Action Plan for the Swiss Biodiversity Strategy has progressed during the reporting period. An overall assessment of the impacts of the implementation of the action plan on biodiversity is currently being conducted and will be published in 2023.

- Major progress on mainstreaming biodiversity into sectoral policies is depicted under chapter VI of the present report, including the adoption of the revised Swiss Landscape Concept (SLC), the Tourism Strategy, the health policy strategy.

The implementation of the guideline "Raptor and owl conservation in Switzerland - strategic guidelines and management priorities" has started.

- The revision of the Federal Act on the trade in animals and plants protected species entered into force in March 2020. The penalty regulations are tightened, with organized crime activities in the field of international trade in endangered animals and plants being classified as crimes if they are committed by gangs or on a commercial basis. Stricter penalties for wildlife-related offenses may also affect migratory species (especially birds of prey) and prevent or at least reduce their illegal trade.

- Federal Council sets up coordination group against environmental crime (2018) - Nationally and internationally, environmental crimes can only be effectively combated if all the agencies concerned work together closely and in a coordinated manner. To ensure this, the Federal Council to create a coordination group against environmental crime. All agencies concerned with the topic at the federal level are represented in this group. In addition, representatives of the cantonal police corps, public prosecutors' offices and environmental agencies are invited to participate.

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

Please select only one option

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

Please describe how this assessment was made

>>> The assessment is based, among others, on the report "Environment Switzerland 2022".

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

Environment Switzerland 2022 - The Environment Switzerland report is published every four years by the Federal Council in fulfilment of its statutory mandate to provide information under the Environmental Protection Act (Art. 10f). This latest report, Environment Switzerland 2022, presents an overview of the current state and trends of the environment in Switzerland and of Switzerland's environmental impact. It assesses the measures taken by the federal government to improve the quality of the environment and identifies areas in which further action is required.

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

GUIDANCE TIP:

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

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

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

Please select only one option

Yes

No

Please provide details:

>>> Two different bodies are established to this purpose, the "Process meetings Biodiversity International" and the "Interdepartmental Biodiversity Advisory Group", which encompasses all National Focal Points of biodiversity-related conventions.

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

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

Please select only one option

Yes

No

Please provide details:

>>> There is a close and regular collaboration among national focal points of biodiversity relevant agreements. The collaboration encompasses, inter alia, the following: information exchange; consultations on relevant national strategic and programmatic issues; consultations and involvement in preparation for relevant milestones of the negotiations for the Kunming-Montreal GBF; inclusion of the CMS Focal Point in the Swiss Delegation for CBD COP-15, coordination for a synergetic implementation of the K-M GBF by all biodiversity-related conventions, as applicable.

On an international level and in preparation for the adoption of the K-M GBF at CBD COP-15, Switzerland has launched the "Bern Process" by supporting the conferences Bern I and Bern II, which brought together the secretariats and parties of the biodiversity-related conventions. Through this process, the biodiversity-related conventions were able to give input to the negotiation process for the K-M GBF. As decided by COP-15, the Bern process is to be continued as a process facilitated by UNEP for cooperation and coordination between the conventions with the aim of contributing to the effective and efficient implementation of the K-M GBF.

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

Please select only one option

Yes

No

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

>>> 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.

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

[Droit de recours des organisations](#) - Le droit de recours des organisations de protection de l'environnement (droit de recours des organisations) habilite toute les organisations suisses de protection de l'environnement à former opposition ou recours contre certains projets.

VIII. Incentives

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

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

Please select only one option

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

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

>>> The Federal Council's Swiss Biodiversity Strategy aims to identify the negative effects of such measures and to abolish, gradually dismantle or redesign subsidies with unintended negative effects on biodiversity. A study carried out by the Swiss Federal Research Institute WSL and the Swiss Biodiversity Forum (SCNAT) identified a broad range of instruments they classify subsidies in a broad sense, and which they consider harmful to biodiversity and makes recommendations on how they can be abolished or reconfigured. Individual subsidies damage biodiversity to varying degrees: in 55% of cases, the level of damage is low, in 23% medium and in 10% high. In 10% of cases, the effects are not clear. Often it is a low level of damage caused by many individual subsidies which in aggregate produces a strong overall impact. In 28% of the subsidies identified, there is an internal conflict between ecological goals: the goal of the subsidy is to protect the environment or nature, but at the same time the activity supported has side-effects which are harmful to biodiversity.

Taking this study as a starting point, the Swiss government as assessed those instruments that are subsidies in the strict sense and are federal competence and decided to evaluate in depth 8 subsidies. These evaluations are currently underway. Further subsidies have been assessed in a report related to transport. In addition, all existing subsidies are subject to a subsidy review every six years. The Federal Finance Administration supplemented the corresponding questionnaire at the beginning of 2022 with guiding questions on conflicting public interests as well as market distortions and negative externalities.

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

[Swiss Federal Research Institute WSL: Over 160 subsidies harm biodiversity in Switzerland](#)
[Swiss academy of science factsheet: Biodiversity damaging subsidies in Switzerland](#)

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

>>>

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

>>>

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

Please select only one option

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

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

>>>

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

>>> Revision of the Federal Act on Hunting and Conservation of Wild Mammals and Birds:
The revision of the Act enshrined new incentive measures for species and habitat conservation measures.
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 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. Since 2008, the Confederation and cantons 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.

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.

In general terms, this includes regulating fisheries and harvesting of other species, promotion of sustainable agriculture, a national strategy for sustainable development, promotion of renewable energy/energy efficiency, circular economy approaches, EIA, sustainable tourism, greening of public procurement and eco-labelling.

2030 Sustainable Development Strategy (2030 SDS):

More specifically, in its 2030 Sustainable Development Strategy (2030 SDS), the Federal Council outlines the priorities it intends to set to implement the 2030 Agenda over the next ten years. The 2030 SDS and the associated 2021–2023 Action Plan were adopted by the Federal Council on 23 June 2021.

The 2030 SDS is first and foremost an instrument to coordinate between policy areas, and works in particular to make sustainable development a core component of the numerous federal sectoral activities.

The strategy sets out the priorities of the Federal Council's sustainability policy in the policy areas where there is a particular need for action and coordination in order to implement the 2030 Agenda at federal level. The Federal Council has thus defined three priority themes: sustainable consumption and production; climate, energy and biodiversity; and equal opportunities and social cohesion.

Fighting food waste: the Federal Council launches an action plan:

Nearly one third of the food produced for Swiss consumption is wasted or thrown away unnecessarily, that is about 330 kg of waste per capita per year. On April 6, 2022, the Federal Council adopted an action plan with the aim of reducing food waste by half by 2030 compared to 2017. To achieve this, the Confederation will conclude an agreement with companies and organizations in the food sector.

Ecological scarcity method:

The ecological scarcity method (see below) makes it possible to assess the impact of emissions, the use of resources and waste as part of a life cycle assessment. The key metrics of this method are eco-factors, which measure the environmental damage in eco-points (UBP) per unit of quantity. This publication describes how Switzerland's eco-factors are derived on the basis of current emissions in relation to the targets set out in legislation.

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

[Plan d'action contre le gaspillage alimentaire](#) - Nearly one third of the food produced for Swiss consumption is wasted or thrown away unnecessarily, that is about 330 kg of waste per capita per year. On April 6, 2022, the Federal Council adopted an action plan with the aim of reducing food waste by half by 2030 compared to 2017. To achieve this, the Confederation will conclude an agreement with companies and organizations in the food sector. This agreement sets clear reduction targets. In 2025, the Federal Council will assess whether the measures implemented are sufficient and will take additional decisions if necessary.

[2030 Sustainable Development Strategy](#) - In its 2030 Sustainable Development Strategy (2030 SDS), the Federal Council outlines the priorities it intends to set to implement the 2030 Agenda over the next ten years. The 2030 SDS and the associated 2021–2023 Action Plan were adopted by the Federal Council

[Ecofacteurs suisses 2021 selon la méthode de la saturation écologique](#) - The ecological scarcity method makes it possible to assess the impact of emissions, the use of resources and waste as part of a life cycle assessment. The key metrics of this method are eco-factors, which measure the environmental damage in eco-points (UBP) per unit of quantity. This publication describes how Switzerland's eco-factors are derived on the basis of current emissions in relation to the targets set out in legislation. This fifth edition adds eco-factors for the use of marine fish resources to the set of existing eco-factors. The assessments of water use and biodiversity loss through land use are now based on internationally recommended approaches. The method itself remains unchanged.

[Consommation durable](#) - La consommation et la production de biens et services absorbent une grande quantité de ressources. Pour ramener cette utilisation à un niveau supportable, il faut agir dans différents domaines et prendre en compte la totalité du cycle de vie des produits.

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

>>> The MONET 2030 indicator system gives an overview of sustainable development in Switzerland, providing a picture of the progress made towards the 17 sustainable development goals (SDG) of the United Nations 2030 Agenda as well as in relation to the Federal Council's sustainable development strategy 2030 and to certain topics specific to Switzerland.

The MONET indicator system includes a set of indicators related to sustainable consumption and sustainable production (see link).

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

MONET 2030 indicator system: Sustainable consumption and sustainable production - The MONET 2030 indicator system gives an overview of sustainable development in Switzerland, providing a picture of the progress made towards the 17 sustainable development goals (SDG) of the United Nations 2030 Agenda as well as in relation to the Federal Council's sustainable development strategy 2030 and to certain topics specific to Switzerland.

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

>>>

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

>>>

What is preventing progress?

>>>

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

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

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

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

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

Intentional Taking

GUIDANCE TIP:

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

	Species/species groups affected (please provide names and indicate whether Appendix I and/or Appendix II); and any other details	Overall relative severity of impact 1 = severe 2 = moderate 3 = low
Deliberate poisoning	Falco peregrinus	2
Illegal trade	Anguilla anguilla (Appendix II)	3
Other harvesting and take		3
Illegal hunting		3
Legal hunting		3

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

>>> Pressures from intentional taking are low with existing regulations being enforced.

Regarding Falco peregrinus, a working group combating the deliberate poisoning has been established.

Further, a pigeon fancier has received a conditional prison sentence of 15 months for attempting to poison birds of prey such as the rare peregrine falcon in March 2016. The man had been sentenced for this earlier - the Federal Court has now confirmed the prison sentence.

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

GUIDANCE TIP:

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

>>> Intentional taking is regulated and monitored in Switzerland. No negative trends can be associated with legal hunting.

Unintentional Taking

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

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

GUIDANCE TIP:

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

>>> Bycatch seems to have a low impact on populations when compared to other pressures and does not impact migratory species.

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

GUIDANCE TIP:

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

>>> No significant negative trends identified.

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
Other collisions	Collisions with glass (all migratory birds)	2
Wind turbines	Raptors, bats and other species of birds, bats	2

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

>>> In September 2017, the Federal Council adopted the Action Plan for the Swiss Biodiversity Strategy (AP SBS). was adopted. For the long-term conservation and promotion of biodiversity, the AP SBS provides for various measures and pilot projects for the promotion of endangered species or for the restoration, enhancement and networking of habitats. The Federal Office of Transport (FOT) adopted a directive intended to prevent earth faults and short circuits caused by birds in the railroad catenary system and on transmission lines installed on catenary support structures. On the one hand, this prevents disruptions to railroad operations or damage to installations (installation protection). On the other hand, these measures make a decisive contribution to the conservation and promotion of bird species at risk of electrocution, which are protected and endangered in Switzerland.

The objective of the directive is as follows: The death of birds on overhead catenary systems and on transmission lines installed on catenary support structures caused by electric shock is reduced on a risk based approach by appropriate protective measures. Special protection is given to birds with large wingspans. The Swiss rail network is noteworthy for its density, with 5'200 kilometers network length - the directive will achieve a substantial impact on preventing electrocutions.

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

[Directive Protection des oiseaux](#) - La présente directive fixe les exigences relatives aux mesures de protection des

oiseaux et des espèces et à la sécurité des installations électriques fixes des chemins de fer.

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

GUIDANCE TIP:

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

>>> No additional negative trends identified.

Other mortality

	Overall relative severity of impact 1 = severe 2 = moderate 3 = low	Species/species groups affected (please provide names and indicate whether Appendix I and/or Appendix II); and any other details
Disease	3	
Accidental/indirect poisoning	2	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
Unexplained stranding events	NA	
Predation	3	

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

>>> Implementation of regulations: E.g., a pigeon breeder has received a conditional prison sentence of 15 months for attempting to poison birds of prey such as the rare peregrine falcon in March 2016. The man had been sentenced for this earlier - the Federal Court has now confirmed the prison sentence.

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

GUIDANCE TIP:

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

>>> No additional negative trends identified.

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>Alopochen aegyptiaca</i>	3

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

>>> The inventory of the alien species that have become established in the environment in Switzerland, including those which may be detrimental to the environment (i.e. invasive alien species) has been updated. In addition to outlining the regions of origin and introduction pathways, the inventory shows how their numbers have evolved over time. A total of some 1,300 established alien species are known, of which 197 species are considered invasive. Selected species groups are discussed in more detail below. Example species are used to show the pathways through which they are introduced and the harm that can be caused by invasive alien species of the respective group. Nile goose populations have increased since establishment.

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

[Invasive alien species in Switzerland](#) - This publication provides an inventory of the alien species that have become established in the environment in Switzerland, including those which may be detrimental to the environment (i.e. invasive alien species). In addition to outlining the regions of origin and introduction pathways, it shows how their numbers have evolved over time. A total of some 1300 established alien species are known, of which 197 species are considered invasive. Selected species groups are discussed in more detail below. Example species are used to show the pathways through which they are introduced and the harm that can be caused by invasive alien species of the respective group.

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

GUIDANCE TIP:

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

>>> No additional negative trends identified.

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	2

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

>>>

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

GUIDANCE TIP:

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

>>> Disturbance by recreational activities remains a concern.

Pollution

	Species/species groups affected (provide names and indicate whether Appendix I and/or Appendix II); and any other details	Overall relative severity of impact 1 = severe 2 = moderate 3 = low
Other pollution		multiple
Underwater noise		unknown
Light pollution	Migratory birds, bats	2
Marine debris (including plastics)		NA

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

>>> Existing regulations are being implemented, e.g.:

Plastics:

In September 2022, the Federal Council released the Plastics in the Environment report, which provides an overview of the subject (as of summer 2022). The first part of the report describes the plastics life cycle from manufacture to disposal. It then goes on to present the most common sources of plastics and how they enter the environment, plastic sinks, and the effects on the environment and health. The second part of the report highlights ongoing and previously implemented measures, as well as potential for improvements.

The FOEN has summarised current knowledge and core messages for the general public in ten factsheets on the main topics of the Plastics in the Environment report (as of spring 2020).

Pesticides

On September 6, 2017, the Federal Council adopted the Action Plan for Risk Reduction and Sustainable Use of Plant Protection Products. The risks are to be halved and alternatives to chemical crop protection promoted. With the action plan, the Federal Council sets clear targets. The Federal Council will adopt a first interim report on the action plan at the end of 2023. This report will describe the status of implementation of the measures, contain an initial evaluation of the indicators and, if necessary, also identify proposals for adjustments to the action plan.

In 2021, the Parliament adopted the objective of reducing the risk to groundwater, surface water and near-natural habitats from the use of plant protection products by 50% by 2027 (Art. 6b of the Federal Act on Agriculture). Indicators have been developed and set by the Federal Council to calculate the evolution of the risk (Ordinance on the Assessment of the Sustainability of Agriculture, Art. 10c).

Light pollution:

A campaign to raise awareness on the consequences of light pollution was conducted.

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

Plan d'action Produits phytosanitaires - Le 6 septembre 2017, le Conseil fédéral a adopté le plan d'action visant à la réduction des risques et à l'utilisation durable des produits phytosanitaires. Les risques devront être divisés par deux et les alternatives à la protection phytosanitaire chimique seront encouragées. Le Conseil fédéral fixe des objectifs clairs dans ce plan d'action.

Plastics in the environment - Plastics have no place in the environment. Nevertheless, around 14,000 tonnes of plastics end up in Switzerland's soil and waters every year – primarily due to the abrasion and decomposition of plastic products and improper disposal of plastic waste. Plastics then accumulate in the environment because they only degrade very slowly, which is why the amount released into the environment must be reduced to the absolute minimum in order to avoid damage as far as possible.

Magazine «l'environnement» 3/2022 - Retrouver la nuit - Les éclairages artificiels ne cessent d'augmenter, au détriment de la biodiversité et de la santé humaine. Présentation d'un fléau méconnu et des solutions.

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

GUIDANCE TIP:

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

>>> No additional negative trends identified.

Habitat destruction/degradation

	Species/species groups affected (please provide names and indicate whether Appendix I and/or Appendix II); and any other details	Overall relative severity of impact 1 = severe 2 = moderate 3 = low
Physical barriers	Fish species	3
Fire		3
Too much/too little water	Fish Species	3
Urbanization		3
Unsustainable land/resource use		3
Mineral exploration/extraction		NA
Habitat degradation		3
Habitat loss/destruction (including deforestation)		3

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

>>> Habitat destruction/degradation is a major concern to biodiversity in Switzerland. Significant advances include sustainable use of managed habitats, regulations aiming at restricting habitat losses and last but not least habitat restoration measures.

Rehabilitation projects are a central component of the revised Federal Act on the Protection of Waters. The aim is to restore near-natural streams, rivers and lakes as well as their characteristic animal and plant life.

Local recreation and flood protection benefit as well as biodiversity. The largest rehabilitation project is the "3rd Rhone correction" of the cantons of Valais and Vaud. The project covers a length of 162 kilometres of the river Rhone between the Ramsar site "Rhonegletschervorfeld" in the east and the site "Les Grangettes" on the shore of Lake Geneva in the west. y, the project will also bring more nature to the Rhone by implementing river widening

measures in support of biodiversity. The project started in 2009, is a project for generations and will take several decades to complete. The Federal Council approved a total credit of CHF 1022 million for the second stage of the Rhone correction during the years 2020 to 2039.

Nationally, total of 160 km of obstructed watercourses (rivers and lakeshores) were revitalized and 577 transverse structures removed between 2011-2019. The majority of watercourse revitalization projects are carried out on the Central Plateau, where the degree of impoundment is also highest. The impact monitoring, which started in 2020, will evaluate the effect of implemented rehabilitations on flora and fauna and habitat diversity.

Construction outside the building zone

The separation of buildable and non-buildable land is one of the fundamental principles of land use planning in Switzerland. It has the effect of keeping arable land affordable, which helps agriculture to produce by covering its costs. Of course, this separation also contributes greatly to the preservation of a very attractive landscape with a high recreational potential.

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

Construction hors zone à bâtir - La séparation entre territoire constructible et territoire non-constructible est l'un des principes fondamentaux de l'aménagement du territoire en Suisse. Elle a notamment pour effet de maintenir les terres cultivables à des prix abordables, ce qui aide l'agriculture à produire en couvrant ses coûts. Cette séparation contribue bien sûr aussi largement à la préservation d'un paysage très attractif et à fort potentiel récréatif.

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

GUIDANCE TIP:

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

>>> Habitat loss and degradation through unsustainable land-use practices (construction, habitat fragmentation) as well as through pollution alike nitrogen input are a concern.

Climate change

	Overall relative severity of impact 1 = severe 2 = moderate 3 = low	Species/species groups affected (please provide names and indicate whether Appendix I and/or Appendix II); and any other details
Climate change	2	Birds, fish

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

>>> On 19 August 2020, the Federal Council adopted an action plan on the implementation of the adaptation strategy in the period 2020–25. This builds on the first action plan for the period 2014–19 and implements many of the measures contained in it.

The 2020–25 action plan contains 75 measures at federal level. 63 of the measures concern activities in the water management, management of natural hazards, soil protection, agriculture, forestry, energy, tourism, biodiversity management, health (human and animal), housing and spatial development sectors. Most of these measures aim to improve the framework for adapting to climate change, to improve the knowledge base through monitoring and research, to review and, where necessary, amend standards, to develop new management strategies and to integrate adaptation into existing processes and forms of cooperation. The Swiss Ornithological Institute publishes the Swiss Bird Index SBI, a general index of all regular Swiss breeding birds as well as several sub-indices. One of these sub-indices is the the SBI® Climate Change

focusing on species that are predicted to increase or decline with climate change. All SBI indices are updated annually.

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

Swiss Bird Index SBI® - The Swiss Bird Index SBI® is calculated based on single species indices of regular breeding birds. Data on population trends of individual species are mathematically condensed to form a set of combined indices (species groups), the Swiss Bird Index SBI®.

Federal Council strategy for adaptation to climate change in Switzerland - Climate change is having an effect on the environment, the economy and industry in Switzerland as it is elsewhere. Actions to adapt to these effects are already needed now and will become more and more important in the future. The Federal Council's strategy sets out the framework for a coordinated approach by the Federal Offices in adapting to climate change.

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

GUIDANCE TIP:

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

>>> Negative trends include increased heatwaves, increase in heavy rainfalls, decrease in frost days. decrease in snow days, the zero degree line has risen by 300 - 400 meters, the vegetation period increased by 2-4 weeks (starts earlier - ends later).

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

CH2018 Climate Change Scenarios - The CH2018 Climate Change Scenarios show where and how climate change affects Switzerland and what global climate change mitigation efforts can do about it. The expected consequences of unchecked climate change for Switzerland include more hot days, dry summers, heavy precipitation and winters with little snow. However, global efforts to mitigate climate change could curb future climate change.

Observed climate change in Switzerland - All regions in Switzerland are considerably warmer than they used to be. The near-surface air temperature has risen over the last 150 years by about 2 °C - a considerably greater increase than the worldwide average. Nine out of the ten warmest years since records began have been in the 21st century. Heavy precipitation events have also become more intense and more frequent.

Levels of knowledge, awareness, legislation, management etc.

	Overall relative severity of impact 1 = severe 2 = moderate 3 = low	Species/species groups affected (please provide names and indicate whether Appendix I and/or Appendix II); and any other details
Inadequate enforcement of legislation	2	
Lack of knowledge	3	
Inadequate legislation	3	
Inadequate transboundary management	3	

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

>>> Indicator: attitude towards biodiversity:

In 2015, 80% of those surveyed believed that the loss of biodiversity is dangerous or very dangerous for people and the environment. This means that the decline in biodiversity is considered to be just as dangerous as climate change.

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

Indicator: Einstellung zu Biodiversität / Attitude towards biodiversity

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

>>>

Other (please specify)

	Overall relative severity of impact 1 = severe 2 = moderate 3 = low	Species/species groups affected (please provide names and indicate whether Appendix I and/or Appendix II); and any other details

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

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

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

GUIDANCE TIP:

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

Please select only one option

- Yes
- No

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

>>> Adoption by the parliament of the revised Federal Act on Hunting and Conservation of Wild Mammals and Birds with important new elements alike the conservation of 300 supra-regional wildlife migration corridors.

XI. Conservation Status of Migratory Species

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

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

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

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

GUIDANCE TIP:

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

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

Terrestrial mammals (not including bats)

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

Aquatic mammals

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

Bats

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

Birds

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

You have attached the following documents to this answer.

UV-2124-DFI_NR_CMS.xlsx - Please find enclosed the updated red list of breeding birds. Changes in red list status are marked as follows red: increased risks, green: decreased risks, blue: no change when compared to the red list published in 2011.

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

Liste rouge des oiseaux nicheurs - Conformément aux directives de l'UICN (Union internationale pour la conservation de la nature), la Station ornithologique suisse de Sempach a procédé, après dix ans, à la révision de la liste rouge des oiseaux nicheurs. Cette nouvelle liste des oiseaux nicheurs menacés de Suisse remplace donc celle publiée en 2010. Six nouvelles espèces ont été étudiées, portant à 205 le total des espèces ayant fait l'objet d'une évaluation. Le nombre des espèces en danger (EN) est passé à 25 suite au classement de quatre nouvelles espèces dans cette catégorie. La part des espèces figurant sur la liste rouge est d'environ 40 %, comme en 2010. Cependant, un tiers d'entre elles ont toujours été rares en Suisse. Le classement d'un cinquième des espèces a été modifié. Dans l'ensemble, la situation des oiseaux nicheurs n'a pas changé par rapport à 2010.

Reptiles

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

Fish

	Change in status (including time period concerned)	Comments	Source reference	Species/subspecies (indicate CMS Appendix where applicable)
	CR (2007 - 2022)	Severe decrease in catches. Obstacles to migration. Numerous European populations infested by the parasite <i>Anguillicola crassus</i> . Threatened with extinction throughout Europe.	OFEV / CSCF (éd.) 2022 : Liste rouge des poissons et des cyclostomes. Espèces menacées en Suisse. Office fédéral de l'environnement (OFEV) ; info fauna (CSCF). Édition actualisée 2022. L'environnement pratique n° 2217 : 39 p.	<i>Anguilla anguilla</i> (Appendix II)
	RE (2007 - 2022)	The fish caught sporadically in the Swiss basins of Lake Maggiore and Lake Lugano probably originate from fish farms or private ponds in Italy. No reliable identification of the species has been made.	OFEV / CSCF (éd.) 2022 : Liste rouge des poissons et des cyclostomes. Espèces menacées en Suisse. Office fédéral de l'environnement (OFEV) ; info fauna (CSCF). Édition actualisée 2022. L'environnement pratique n° 2217 : 39 p.	<i>Acipenser sturio</i> (Appendix II)

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

Liste rouge des espèces menacées en Suisse: Poisson et cyclostomes - Le degré de menace de 71 poissons et cyclostomes autochtones a été déterminé selon les critères de l'Union internationale pour la conservation de la nature (UICN). Hormis 5 espèces pour lesquelles les connaissances restent insuffisantes, 43 espèces, dont 9 éteintes, figurent dans la liste rouge. En outre, 9 espèces sont potentiellement menacées et 14 espèces sont considérées comme non menacées. L'évaluation se base sur près de 70 000 occurrences, dont 87 % proviennent d'inventaires dans des cours d'eau et 13 % dans des plans d'eau. Cette liste rouge révisée remplace l'édition précédente de 2007.

Insects

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

XII. Cooperating to Conserve Migration Systems

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

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

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

Please select only one option

- Yes
 No

Please provide details:

>>>

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

Please select only one option

- Yes
 No

Please specify which countries have been approached:

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

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

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

Please select only one option

- Yes
- No

Please describe the results of these actions achieved so far:

GUIDANCE TIP:

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

>>> 2019:

- Support CMS contribution to the development of the post-2020 Global Biodiversity framework including the organization of a workshop on connectivity CHF 35'200 (contributing to SPMS target(s): ALL)
- Analysis of national reports including input and support for the development of the DaRT by InforMEA EUR 25'000 (contributing to SPMS target(s): ALL)
- Review "State of the World's Migratory Species" EUR 20'000 (contributing to SPMS target(s): 15)
- Participate of cost for the organization of a technical meeting of AEMLAP (landbirds) EUR 15'000 (contributing to SPMS target(s): 1-3, 7-11, 14-16)

2020:

- CMS engagement in development of the post2020 global biodiversity framework EUR 20'000 (contributing to SPMS target(s): ALL)
- Application of Article III regarding international train in appendix I-listed species EUR 30'000 (contributing to SPMS target(s): ALL)
- Conservation of Action Plan for Migratory Landbirds: support of establishment of coordination arrangements for the AEMLAP EUR 75'000 (contributing to SPMS target(s): 1-3, 5, 7-11, 14-16)

2021:

- Support the development of the State of Work's Migratory Species Report EUR 45'000 (contributing to SPMS target(s): 15)
- Addressing Ecological Connectivity in the conservation of migratory Species with various tasks EUR 20'000 (contributing to SPMS target(s): 9 - 10 & ALL (as part of post-2020))
- Support the revision of the National Reporting Format EUR 10'000 (contributing to SPMS target(s): ALL)

2022:

- Support the development of the State of Work's Migratory Species Report EUR 40'000 (contributing to SPMS target(s): 15)
- Support of an analysis on the direct and indirect impacts of wild meat taking EUR 25'000 (contributing to

SPMS target(s): 6, 7)

- Support of the implementation of the Programme of Work of the Joint CITES-CMS African Carnivores Initiative (ACI) EUR 25'000 (contributing to SPMS target(s): 1, 3, 8, 9)
- Support of the implementation of the post-2020 GBF through enhancing cooperation amongst parties EUR 50'000 (contributing to SPMS target(s): ALL)

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

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

Please select only one option

- Yes
 No

Please provide details:

>>> 2019:

- Support CMS contribution to the development of the post-2020 Global Biodiversity framework including the organization of a workshop on connectivity CHF 35'200

2020:

- CMS engagement in development of the post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework EUR 20'000

2022:

- Support of the implementation of the post-2020 GBF through enhancing cooperation amongst parties EUR 50'000
- Support of efficient and effective implementation of the post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework through enhanced cooperation among parties to the various biodiversity-related conventions EUR 50'000

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

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

GUIDANCE TIP:

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

Please select only one option

- Yes
 No

Please provide details:

>>> 2019:

- Support CMS contribution to the development of the post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework including the organization of a workshop on connectivity CHF 35'200

2020:

- CMS engagement in development of the post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework EUR 20'000

2021:

- Addressing Ecological Connectivity in the conservation of migratory Species with various tasks EUR 20'000

2022:

- Support of the implementation of the post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework through enhancing cooperation among parties to the various biodiversity-related conventions EUR 50'000

XIII. Area-Based Conservation Measures

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

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

GUIDANCE TIP:

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

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

Please select only one option

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

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

>>> 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.

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

GUIDANCE TIP:

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

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

Please select only one option

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

Please provide details:

>>>

Please provide details:

>>> 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.

[InfoSpecies, le Centre suisse d'informations sur les espèces](#) - InfoSpecies is the umbrella organization of the national data and information centers and species promotion coordination offices.

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:

>>> Adoption by the parliament of the revised Federal Act on Hunting and Conservation of Wild Mammals and Birds with important new elements: framework for large carnivore management at the population level and in accordance with international recommendations, conservation of 300 supra-regional wildlife migration corridors

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

Please select only one option

- Yes
 Partly / for some areas
 In development
 No

Please provide a reference and details on what is covered:

>>> Monitoring the Effectiveness of Habitat Conservation in Switzerland WBS

Main menu

To protect precious habitats and the biodiversity, Switzerland designated about 7000 sites of national importance. These sites are legally protected and include fens and raised bogs, dry grasslands, and flood plain habitats as well as amphibian breeding sites. In 2011, the Federal Office for the Environment (FOEN) and the WSL Swiss Federal Research Institute launched the joint project "Monitoring the effectiveness of habitat conservation in Switzerland WBS" to observe developments and changes in these sites.

The sites of national importance are a crucial element of the network of protected sites in Switzerland. The WBS is using remote sensing as well as extensive floristic and faunistic field surveys to evaluate whether these sites are developing in line with their conservation targets and whether the area and quality of habitats is being maintained. These indicators permit the identification of negative changes at both national and regional level, such that appropriate measures can be initiated. The WBS is operated as a long-term program. The first survey period was finished in 2017, the second period will be terminated in 2023.

First results show that raised bogs and fens become drier. Dry grasslands are experiencing shrub encroachment and higher nutrient values. Each national amphibian breeding site has lost an average of one amphibian species. However, there were also positive developments; for example, in the raised bogs of the Swiss lowlands, woody cover decreased. Populations of rare amphibian species have also stabilized in some cases.

These positive findings demonstrate that conservation measures are effective and should therefore be continued or even enhanced.

IUCN Green List of Protected and Conserved Areas:

The Swiss National Park is included in the IUCN Green List of Protected and Conserved Areas.

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

[IUCN Green List of Protected and Conserved Areas](#)

[Monitoring the Effectiveness of Habitat Conservation in Switzerland WBS](#) - To protect precious habitats and the biodiversity, Switzerland designated about 7000 sites of national importance. These sites are legally protected and include fens and raised bogs, dry grasslands, and flood plain habitats as well as amphibian breeding sites. In 2011, the Federal Office for the Environment (FOEN) and the WSL Swiss Federal Research Institute launched the joint project "Monitoring the effectiveness of habitat conservation in Switzerland WBS" to observe developments and changes in these sites.

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

Please select only one option

- Yes
 No

Please provide details:

>>> Connectivity:

Adoption by the parliament of the revised Federal Act on Hunting and Conservation of Wild Mammals and Birds with important new elements: framework for large carnivore management at the population level and in accordance with international recommendations, conservation of 300 supra-regional wildlife migration corridors, new subsidies for species and habitat conservation activities.

Ecological compensation in agriculture:

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. The restoration of built-up watercourses and lake-shores, the definition and management of watercourses and the ecological rehabilitation of hydropower are important building blocks for the promotion of biodiversity in Switzerland.

The definition of the water spaces (prohibition of pesticides, fertilizers, soil conversion and construction of new facilities) is currently underway and is expected to be completed by 2030.

In addition to the definition of watercourse areas, revitalization is also an important measure for making Swiss watercourses more natural again. The aim is to revitalize around 4,000 km of the 14,000 km of built-up watercourses by 2090. The implementation has started. However, the target of 50 km of restored water courses per year has not yet been reached.

Revitalized and connected water bodies are also important measures for the continued existence of native fish fauna, which have come under severe pressure. In order to protect particularly endangered species, additional activities are currently underway - for example, to promote migratory fish.

The forest is extremely important for the conservation of biodiversity in Switzerland.

However, deficits exist in this regard, for example the shortage of diverse structures, the lack of old wood and deadwood, the high number of endangered species, and the currently insufficient designation of forest reserves. The Federal Council set out the strategic direction to be taken in eliminating these deficits in the Forest Policy 2020 (2013) and Swiss Biodiversity Strategy (2012). The enforcement guidelines substantiate the Federal Council's requirements. Action objectives to be attained by 2030 are defined in six areas of activity. The regional action requirement is identified and priorities for implementation are set on the basis of potential and deficit analyses. Information is provided about the organisational and financial provisions for the implementation of measures.

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

Resolution 12.7 (Rev.COP13) on Ecological Networks.

Resolution 12.13 on Important Marine Mammal Areas.

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

Resolution 12.25 on Intertidal and Other Coastal Habitats.

Resolution 13.3 on Chondrichthyan Species

Decision 13.116 on Transfrontier Conservation Areas for Migratory Species

>>> 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.

Today, the concept of an ecological infrastructure is widely accepted. For example, in the 2021 consultation on the Federal Council's indirect counter-proposal to the bio-diversity initiative, an overwhelming majority of cantons, supported by the cantonal conferences, political parties and organizations from the environment, culture, agriculture/forestry, hunting/fishing, science and others, called for the concept of ecological infrastructure to be enshrined in law.

Furthermore, the cantons plan the ecological infrastructure on their territory in the program agreement period 2020-2024.

XIV. Ecosystem Services

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

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

GUIDANCE TIP:

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

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

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

Please select only one option

- Yes
- Partly / in progress
- No

Please provide details (including source references where applicable):

>>>

Please provide details (including source references where applicable):

>>>

XV. Safeguarding Genetic Diversity

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

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

GUIDANCE TIP:

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

Please select only one option

- Yes
 No

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

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

>>> 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). Relocation of lynx from Switzerland to other regions in neighbouring countries to support building up and conserving a meta-population in Middle-Europe.

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

[Lynx translocations](#) - KORA participates regularly in translocations and reintroduction projects for the lynx in Europe. This can be for the support of existing populations or for the creation of new ones. Reintroductions do not only serve the reestablishment of the original biodiversity, but potentially also as “stepping stones” to improve the connectivity between existing lynx occurrence.

[REINTRODUCTION The bearded vulture returns](#) - The Bearded Vulture was long discredited as a dangerous predator and was intensively pursued until, at the beginning of the 20th century, it had entirely disappeared from the Alps. Today this false image has been corrected, and the impressive Alpine inhabitant has returned. This is thanks to a reintroduction project, which began in 1986 in Austria. Although the project has now made great progress, the reintroduction is not yet complete.

[Relocating Lynx from Switzerland and Slovakia to Germany](#) - More info: eurolargecarnivores.eu/en

Please describe the Captive breeding strategy:

>>> Lynx translocations:

KORA participates regularly in translocations and reintroduction projects for the lynx in Europe. This can be for the support of existing populations or for the creation of new ones. Reintroductions do not only serve the reestablishment of the original biodiversity, but potentially also as “stepping stones” to improve the connectivity between existing lynx occurrence. Removing animals from an established population is permissible if the population is big enough and in a good status. KORA mainly leads the projects in terms of captures and transport of suitable lynx, but in close cooperation with the Swiss Federation, the respective cantons, and the FIWI (Centre for Fish and Wildlife Health). The good data set in Switzerland and our long-standing experience guarantees the successful implementation of such projects.

Bearded Vulture:

The Bearded Vulture was long discredited as a dangerous predator and was intensively pursued until, at the beginning of the 20th century, it had entirely disappeared from the Alps. Today this false image has been corrected, and the impressive Alpine inhabitant has returned. This is thanks to a reintroduction project, which began in 1986 in Austria. Although the project has now made great progress, the reintroduction is not yet complete.

Please describe the captive breeding & release strategy:

>>>

Please describe the gene typing research strategy:

>>>

Please describe the reproductive material archives/repositories strategy:

>>>

XVI. National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans

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

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

Please select only one option

Yes

No

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

>>> Link provided below

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

[Action Plan for the 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

GUIDANCE TIP:

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

>>> 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.

Avoiding the electrocution of birds:

A considerable number of medium voltage power poles still exist in Switzerland that can be fatal to birds and thus require remediation. Death by electrocution is relevant because the affected birds are generally from protected and/or rare species, e.g., White Stork (*Ciconia ciconia*) or Eurasian eagle-owl (*Bubo bubo*). In many cases the species involved are among those, whose conservation is a matter of international responsibility for Switzerland (national priority species). Two pilot projects implemented as part of the Swiss biodiversity action plan pursue the goal to remediate medium voltage poles in order to enable the protection of birds.

Maintenance and remediation of existing protected areas:

The aim of programme agreements in the area of the environment 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 were provided by the Federal Council. Implementation Phase I covers the years 2017-2023 and Implementation Phase II the years 2024-2027. The Swiss biodiversity action plan focuses its work specifically on the objectives of 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 2017-2024) and, from 2019, synergy measures as well as pilot projects.

Impact Analysis 2022 and Financial Decision 2023. All measures and pilot projects included in Implementation Phase I were 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. The existing deficits of biodiversity in Switzerland are so extensive that they cannot be completely eliminated by the end of 2023. In addition, an evaluation of those measures that could not be included in Implementation Phase I due to a lack of resources will show their necessity to be carried out in Implementation Phase II. 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.

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

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

>>> Coordination of the African-Eurasian Migratory Landbirds Action Plan (AEMLAP):

Successful implementation of actions depends upon international coordination, including to catalyze and facilitate implementation of priority national actions. At the heart of a strong network of stakeholders, the AEML Working Group is responsible for the implementation of the AEMLAP. It facilitates agreements on national and international implementations through the adoption of a Programme of Work and supports the establishment of regional groups supporting those priorities.

Since 2021, the AEMLAP Coordination Unit is localized at the Swiss Ornithological Institute at Sempach/Switzerland.

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

Coordination of the African-Eurasian Migratory Landbirds Action Plan (AEMLAP) - In 2011, the African-Eurasian Migratory Landbirds Action Plan (AEMLAP) was initiated by the Convention of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS). This Action plan is a flyway wide approach for the conservation of mainly long-distance migrants and proposes actions directed to approx. 500 species, including those that are already globally threatened with extinction. Since 2021, the AEMLAP Coordination Unit is localized at the Swiss Ornithological Institute at Sempach/Switzerland.

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

GUIDANCE TIP:

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

>>>

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

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

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

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

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

Please select only one option

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

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

Please select only one option

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

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

(select all that apply)

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

>>>

Please provide details on the implementation of the actions concerned.

GUIDANCE TIP

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

>>> 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 only one option

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

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

>>>

XVIII. Knowledge, Data and Capacity-Building

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

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

(select all that apply)

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

>>>

- No steps have been taken

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

GUIDANCE TIP

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

Education campaigns in schools

>>>

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

>>> The new « Research Master Plan Environment 2021-2024 » (available in German and French) explicitly describes the scientific expertise necessary to fulfill the tasks of the FOEN, and the implementation of environmental policies in 18 research areas under the FOEN's authority, in the near- and future-term. Furthermore, a specific chapter is dedicated to a series of multidisciplinary themes that aim to strengthen research at the interfaces between the environment and other overarching topics, and to trigger collaboration between research stakeholders in various sectors. The document also presents the existing connections between environmental research and the other institutions and federal agencies it supports in their mission. Species Knowledge Strategy: In biodiversity science, nature conservation or landscape planning, a clear assignment of species is necessary, but the number of experts on native species is no longer sufficient to meet the demand. In December 2021, several institutions adopted the Education Species Knowledge Strategy to address the loss of expertise. Education and training in taxonomy, systematics, as well as ecology of the taxonomic groups occurring in Switzerland should be ensured and the existing knowledge should be made more accessible. The core of the strategy is therefore the networking of the central actors and the coordinated implementation of measures.

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

Formation à la connaissance des espèces - La stratégie Formation à la connaissances des espèces est soutenue par l'Office fédéral de l'environnement (OFEV) et placée sous le parrainage de la Plateforme Biologie de l'Académie suisse des sciences naturelles (SCNAT).

Stratégie Formation en connaissance des espèces - La Stratégie Formation en connaissance des espèces entend rendre la connaissance des espèces en Suisse disponible à long terme. Il convient ainsi d'assurer l'éducation et la formation en taxonomie, en systématique ainsi qu'en écologie des groupes taxonomiques présents en Suisse. La stratégie identifie et réunit les acteurs centraux. Elle décrit la coopération des partenaires concernés et précise la procédure pour atteindre les objectifs fixés dans la stratégie.

Research Master Plan ENVIRONMENT - The new « Research Master Plan Environment 2021-2024 » (available in German and French) explicitly describes the scientific expertise necessary to fulfill the tasks of the FOEN, and the implementation of environmental policies in 18 research areas under the FOEN's authority, in the near- and future-term.

Other

>>>

Research by academia, research organizations and other relevant stakeholders

>>>

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

(select all that apply)

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

>>>

- No assistance required

XIX. Resource Mobilization

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

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

GUIDANCE TIP:

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

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

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

Yes, made available for activities within the country

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

No

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

>>> The resources made available for cooperation to conserve migratory species are listed under chapter XII, including a detailed listing of the SPSM targets the resources contribute to.

The listing of the targets below is supplemented with indicative information about the resources provided to implement the SPMS as indicated in chapter XII and throughout this report.

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 (e.g., contribution to the State of the World’s Migratory Species).

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 (e.g., through the support of efficient and effective implementation of the post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework through enhanced cooperation among Parties to the various biodiversity-related conventions).

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 (e.g. through the support of the African Carnivore Initiative ACI and the African-Eurasian Migratory Landbirds Action Plan (AEMLAP).

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 (e.g., see chapter VIII).

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 (e.g., through supporting the international training in appendix I-listed species).

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 (e.g., through supporting an analysis on the direct and indirect impacts of wild meat taking).

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 (e.g., through supporting the development of the State of Work's Migratory Species Report).

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 (e.g. through the support of the African Carnivore Initiative ACI and the African-Eurasian Migratory Landbirds Action Plan (AEMLAP)).

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 (e.g., see chapter XIII).

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 (e.g., see chapters XI, XIII, XIV).

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 (e.g., see chapter XVI).

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 (e.g., see chapter XViii).

Target 16: The mobilization of adequate resources from all sources to implement the Strategic Plan for Migratory Species effectively has increased substantially (e.g., see chapter XII).

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

Please select only one option

- Increased
- The same
- Decreased
- Unknown

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

Please select only one option

- Yes
- No

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

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

>>>

- Other

>>>

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

>>>

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
- Unknown

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

GUIDANCE TIP:

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

>>>