



National Report Form for the Memorandum of Understanding on the Conservation of Migratory Birds of Prey in Africa and Eurasia (Raptors MOU).

Fields marked with * are mandatory.

Introduction

Introductory remarks

This is the National Report form for the Memorandum of Understanding on the Conservation of Migratory Birds of Prey in Africa and Eurasia ([Raptors MOU](#)).

The purpose of the National Report is to provide information on your country's implementation of the Raptors MOU including the Action Plan (Annex 3). The format provided here has been designed to generate information that can be synthesised in a comparable way for each future Meeting of Signatories, to give a meaningful picture of progress and reflect the achievements of Signatories and other stakeholders, but also to be as streamlined as possible to keep the work involved in reporting to a necessary minimum.

The format was tested ahead of the third Meeting of Signatories (MOS3) and formally was approved by MOS3 in 2023. The Coordinating Unit of the Raptors MOU will compile and analyze the National Reports and present a summary on the implementation of the Raptors MOU Action Plan to MOS4.

Reporting period

To enable proper analysis, it is important that all respondents relate their answers (throughout this form) to the same reporting period. On this occasion we are asking you to report on the period between November 2021 and April 2026.

The previous implementation survey covered the period July 2019 - October 2021, the results of which can be found in the Synthesis of national reports submitted by [Signatories and Cooperating Partners on their implementation of the MOU](#).

Instructions

Please answer all questions as fully and as accurately as you can. Wherever possible, please indicate the source of information used to answer the question, particularly if a published reference or report is available. For each relevant question there are icons that can be used to attach a document and/or provide a web link.

When working on the online version of the report, save your information by clicking on the “Save all” button inside each section. An auto-save feature also saves any changed responses every 30 seconds, and whenever you move between sections.

Guidance notes are provided throughout the format to assist you in answering the questions.

Deadline for submission: 30 June 2026

I. ADMINISTRATIVE INFORMATION

* Name of Signatory State:

Switzerland

* Any territories which are excluded from the application of the MOU:

No

Report Compiler

* Name and title:

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Designated Contact Point for the MOU

(if different from Report Compiler)

Name and title of designated Contact Point:

Full name of institution:

Mailing address:

Telephone:

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II. HIGH-LEVEL SUMMARY OF KEY MESSAGES

GUIDANCE:

This section invites you to summarise briefly the most important positive aspects of Raptors MOU/Action Plan implementation in your country and the areas of greatest concern.

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

Although keeping it brief, please try also to be specific where you can, e.g. "New wildlife legislation enacted in 2020 doubled penalties for poisoning birds of prey" is more informative than "stronger laws"; "50% shortfall in match-funding for GEF project on vultures" is more informative than "lack of funding".

GUIDANCE:

Please limit this specifically to the current reporting period only. For this present round of reporting, the period is from 1 November 2021 to the present.

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

- * The most successful aspects of implementation of the MOU and/or Action Plan? (List up to five items)

1. Bearded Vulture reintroduction: The Bearded Vulture reintroduction programme continues to progress successfully. In 2025, 26 young fledged in Switzerland, and the species is now breeding in five cantons.
2. Contribution to Red Kite reintroduction in Italy: Switzerland supported the Red Kite reintroduction project in Calabria by providing young birds from the canton of Fribourg, thereby contributing to international raptor conservation.
3. Osprey reintroduction: The Osprey reintroduction project shows encouraging results, with twelve released birds documented as returning to Europe.
4. Adoption of the Biodiversity Strategy Action Plan Phase II: On 20 November 2024, the Federal Council mandated FOEN to implement Phase II of the Biodiversity Strategy Action Plan for 2025–2030. This will further support action in favour of biodiversity and promote the continued implementation of the Raptor and Owl Conservation in Switzerland: Strategic Guidelines and Management Priorities.

- * The greatest difficulties in implementing the MOU and/or Action Plan? (List up to five items)

The greatest difficulties in implementing the MoU and/or Action Plan remain largely the same as previously reported. They include continuing pressures on habitats caused by land-use changes and spatial planning processes, as well as unresolved conflicts and trade-offs with other land uses, in particular agriculture. In addition, efforts to inventory important sites for migratory birds and define measures for their improved protection were discontinued following the rejection of the revision of the Federal Act on Hunting and Protection of Wild Mammals and Birds in the referendum of 27 September 2020.

- * The main priorities for future implementation of the MOU and/or Action Plan? (List up to five items)

The main priorities for future implementation will build on selected priorities and measures of the Biodiversity Strategy Action Plan Phase II. These include the restoration of functional and ecologically valuable ecosystems, measures for biodiverse and resilient forests, including the identification of forests of high ecological value and measures to improve connectivity, as well as species promotion through the development and testing of action plans for priority guilds. Measures for biodiverse and resilient lakes under climate change are also relevant in a broader ecosystem context, particularly through improved knowledge, biodiversity promotion and revitalisation measures.

Further priorities include the integration of biodiversity into spatial planning processes and instruments, as well as biodiversity-friendly energy production, in particular by providing cantonal permitting authorities with tools to minimise the adverse impacts of renewable energy facilities on biodiversity. The Action Plan thereby provides an important basis for targeted implementation of Raptor and Owl Conservation in Switzerland: Strategic Guidelines and Management Priorities.

III. RAPTOR CONSERVATION STRATEGIES AND EQUIVALENT DOCUMENTS

GUIDANCE:

A central provision of the MOU (paragraph 12) is for Signatories to prepare national or regional (e.g. EU) strategies or equivalent documents (e.g. Single Species Action Plans) for category 1 and, where appropriate, category 2 species in Table 1 in the Action Plan. The Action Plan itself foresees its listed actions being addressed by these strategies / equivalent documents.

* Does a national and/or regional Raptor Conservation Strategy or equivalent document exist in relation to your country?

- Yes
- In preparation
- No

* Please state the title and scope of the strategy or equivalent document, and summarise the current status of its implementation or preparation (as appropriate):

The strategic guidelines and management priorities presented in the previous national report, Raptor and Owl Conservation in Switzerland: Strategic Guidelines and Management Priorities, remain applicable and are currently being implemented. Additional information may be found in the previous national report.

Provide a copy of the document(s) concerned:

And/or provide a website link that will give access to the relevant text:

<https://raptors.cms.int/document/raptor-and-owl-conservation-switzerland>

* Does the strategy or equivalent document address all of the activities listed in Table 2 of the Action Plan?

- Yes
- Partly
- No

IV. LEGAL PROTECTION OF SPECIES AGAINST KILLING AND UNSUSTAINABLE EXPLOITATION

- * Are all species of migratory birds of prey (present in your country) listed in Annex I of the Raptors MOU granted full legal protection from deliberate killing and taking from the wild?

GUIDANCE:

Follow this [link](#) to see the species listed in Annex 1.

If you are answering "yes", please make sure that the statute(s) concerned is/are clearly identified by giving details of title, date, etc.

If you are answering "only partly", please be clear whether this is because legal protection only applies to some aspects, or because only some species are covered (please identify the species) or because only some areas are covered - (or any combination of these types of partial coverage); and give the reasons for this.

- Yes
- Parly
- No
- Not known

- * Please indicate the statute(s) concerned and summarise the provision:

All species of migratory birds of prey occurring in Switzerland — including those listed in Annex I to the Raptors MOU — are granted full legal protection under Article 7(1) of the Federal Act on Hunting.

- * Is there legislation in place which bans the use of exposed poison baits and other toxic chemical methods of predator or pest control?

GUIDANCE:

The CMS [Guidelines to prevent the risk of poisoning to migratory birds](#) provide further background on legislative (and other) means of reducing harm to migratory birds (including raptors) from toxic chemicals.

- Yes
- No
- Not known

- * Please indicate the statute(s) concerned, and summarise the provision:

The use of exposed poison baits and other toxic chemical methods is prohibited under Article 2 of the Ordinance on Hunting and the Protection of Wild Mammals and Birds.

V. SPECIES POPULATION MANAGEMENT AND RECOVERY PROGRAMMES

Have any Single or Multi-species Action Plans been published for any species of migratory bird of prey in your country?

- Yes
- No
- In preparation

* Please list the species involved and the status of each Plan:

Little Owl

The Swiss Action Plan for the Little Owl, implemented as part of the Swiss species recovery programme, was presented in the previous national report, together with the relevant supporting documentation. Implementation activities are ongoing. Further information may be found in the previous national report, and links to selected projects are provided in the box below.

Eurasian Scops Owl

Links to Eléments pour les programmes de conservation for the Eurasian Scops Owl and to relevant projects are provided below.

Provide a copy of the document(s) concerned:

And/or provide a website link that will give access to the relevant text:

Little Owl project:

- <https://www.vogelwarte.ch/en/projects/species-promotion-little-owl/>
- Range use and dispersal ecology of little owls: <https://www.vogelwarte.ch/en/projects/range-use-and-dispersal-ecology-of-little-owls/>
- Species promotion – Little Owl: <https://www.vogelwarte.ch/en/projects/species-promotion-little-owl/>

Eurasian Scops Owl

- Eléments pour les programmes de conservation: <https://www.artenfoerderung-voegel.ch/petit-duc-scops.html>

* Have any reintroduction or restocking projects been implemented involving migratory birds of prey in accordance with prevailing international guidelines?

GUIDANCE:

One of the most relevant international guidelines documents for this question is the IUCN publication "[Guidelines for reintroductions and other conservation translocations](#)".

- Yes
- No
- Not known

* Please give a brief summary, and indicate whether or not captive breeding is involved:

The Bearded Vulture reintroduction programme, presented in the previous national report, continues to show positive progress. Based on the hacking method, young Bearded Vultures reared in captivity are released at

around 90 to 100 days of age at well-protected sites in the Alps, where they are monitored and provided with food until they become fully independent. In 2025, Switzerland recorded a new milestone, with 26 young fledged, including the first successful breeding in the canton of St. Gallen; Bearded Vultures are now breeding in five cantons.

The Osprey reintroduction project continues to show encouraging progress. The reintroduction is based on the hacking method, whereby young birds are released and supported through post-release monitoring and supplementary measures to facilitate their establishment. To date, twelve released individuals have been documented as returning to Europe, corresponding to a return rate of 19.4%. Although breeding in Switzerland has not yet occurred, 2025 marked an important milestone, with two pairs summering in the Three-Lakes region. Three released females have also bred successfully abroad, two in France and one in Germany. Monitoring and supporting activities are ongoing, including the installation of three additional nesting platforms, bringing the total to 38.

As part of a multi-year reintroduction project led by the Calabrian Ornithological Station and Aspromonte National Park, several dozen young Red Kites are being released in Calabria, southern Italy, including individuals originating from the canton of Fribourg. The translocation required close administrative and veterinary coordination between Swiss and Italian authorities, including the Canton of Fribourg, the Swiss federal authorities, the Italian authorities, the CITES Management Authorities and the competent veterinary services. Following transfer to southern Italy, the young birds were initially kept in aviaries before being released and provided with supplementary food until they became fully independent.

* Have any supplementary feeding initiatives been established and maintained for necrophagous birds of prey?

- Yes
- No
- Not known

* Please state why not:

Feeding initiatives for necrophagous birds of prey are not actively promoted in Switzerland, as there is currently no identified conservation need for such measures. Where justified, such initiatives may nevertheless be authorised by the competent cantonal authorities.

VI. CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT OF HABITATS AND SITES

* Have any measures been implemented to improve or restore the habitats of species of birds of prey?

- Yes
- No
- Not known

* Please give a brief summary:

GUIDANCE:

Please indicate what habitat type, where, and (broadly) what type of measures were involved. Comments on success (or otherwise) would also be valuable.

In recent years, Switzerland has continued to implement habitat-related and threat-mitigation measures for birds of prey, in particular through measures included in the Action Plan for the Swiss Biodiversity Strategy. These include the progressive remediation of dangerous electricity and railway infrastructure to reduce mortality from electrocution and collisions, the consideration of collision risks in the planning of overhead lines and wind energy facilities, and targeted site-based conservation measures such as the protection and enhancement of nesting and foraging sites for priority species. These actions complement broader efforts to improve ecological connectivity and habitat quality.

In 2024, the Swiss Federal Council adopted the second phase of the Action Plan for the Swiss Biodiversity Strategy for the period 2025–2030. Measures of particular relevance to raptors include the strengthening of ecological infrastructure, the enhancement and connectivity of valuable habitats, species recovery measures, action to counter insect decline, biodiversity-friendly energy production, and biodiversity measures along transport infrastructure and on public land.

* Which sites in your country listed in Table 3 of the Action Plan are designated as protected areas, or are otherwise appropriately managed taking into account the conservation requirements of migratory birds of prey?

Please indicate in this online file ([link](#)) for each of the relevant sites listed in Table 3 of Annex 3 of the MOU whether the site is (a) fully designated as a protected area or covered by an instrument ensuring proper management, (b) partially so designated/covered, or (c) not so designated/covered. If you experience any issues accessing the online file, please contact the Raptors MOU Coordinating Unit at umberto.galloorsi@un.org to request a copy as an email attachment.

GUIDANCE:

The list is extracted from the List of internationally important sites for migratory birds of prey in Africa and Eurasia (Table 3 of Annex 3 of the Raptors MOU) as approved by the Third Meeting of Signatories. Please answer this question in relation to the sites that are listed there. Please provide your answers in the online file by following the link above. The file will automatically save your answers.

- I have added the relevant information for my country's sites
- My country does not have sites listed

VII. ASSESSING AND RESPONDING TO THREATS AND PRESSURES

*

Have any assessments been made of the nature, likelihood, severity or potential consequences of threats facing birds of prey, and measures identified to maintain their Favourable Conservation Status?

GUIDANCE:

“Favourable Conservation Status” should be interpreted for this question in accordance with the definition provided in Article I (1) (c) of the Convention on Migratory Species. ([Link to text here](#)).

- Yes
- No
- Not known

* Please give a brief summary:

Switzerland’s Raptor and Owl Conservation in Switzerland: Strategic Guidelines and Management Priorities, introduced in the previous national report, provides the key national threat assessment, including a species-by-species analysis in Annex II. No changes have been reported; further information may be found in the previous national report.

* Based on the assessment referred to above (or if none, on your own knowledge and judgement) please identify (tick) the **three most important** categories of threat affecting birds of prey in your country:

GUIDANCE:

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

Exactly 3 selection(s)

- Direct killing and taking
- Collisions and electrocution
- Alien and/or invasive species
- Disturbance and disruption
- Habitat destruction/degradation
- Climate change
- Levels of knowledge, awareness, legislation, management etc.
- Other (please specify below)

* Add comments here on any particular actions in response to these threats:

GUIDANCE:

You may find it helpful here to refer to actions assisted by relevant existing response tools and initiatives in the framework of mechanisms such as the CMS. Examples could include the [Intergovernmental Task Force on Illegal Killing, Taking and Trade of Migratory Birds in the Mediterranean \(MIKT\)](#), [Intergovernmental Task Force to Address Illegal Hunting, Taking and Trade of Migratory Birds in the East Asian-Australasian Flyway \(ITTEA\)](#), [South-West Asia Illegal Taking of Migratory Birds Intergovernmental Task Force \(SWA ITB TF\)](#), the [CMS Energy Task Force](#), and the adopted [Guidelines to Prevent the Risk of Poisoning to Migratory Birds](#).

Targeted and unintentional poisoning

- * Are requirements in place to ensure that proposals for activities that may have significant effects on birds of prey or their habitats are subject to Environmental Impact Assessments (EIA) or Strategic Environmental Assessments (SEA)?

GUIDANCE:

Helpful pointers on this subject (and reference to sources of further guidance) are given in [CMS Resolution 7.2 \(Rev.COP14\)](#) on "Impact assessment and migratory species".

Comments on the general standard and quality of EIAs/SEAs that are undertaken would be valuable.

Any use that has been made of "sensitivity mapping" techniques in this context should be mentioned here.

- Yes
- No
- Not known

- * Please give a brief summary of the requirements and their implementation, including the extent to which the results of these assessments are used to inform relevant consent decisions and associated mitigation measures:

The legal foundations of Switzerland's environmental assessment framework were identified and described in the previous national report. During the reporting period, developments have been primarily incremental. The established Environmental Impact Assessment system has continued to be supported through updated sector-specific guidance, including recent checklists for national road projects and airport infrastructure. Strategic Environmental Assessment remains recognised as an instrument for integrating environmental considerations at the level of plans and programmes; however, it has not been introduced at federal level as a general statutory requirement.

VIII. ACTION / INTEGRATION ACROSS SECTORS

- * Is the conservation of migratory birds of prey integrated within the policies of sectors such as agriculture, forestry, energy, transport, waste, tourism and others?

- Yes
- Partly
- No
- Not known

* Please give a brief summary:

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, including the conservation of species. See below for additional information.

* Have any programmes been implemented during the reporting period among government departments (other than the department that has lead responsibility for the Raptors MOU) to inform decision makers of the conservation needs of migratory birds of prey?

- Yes
- No
- Not knowm

* Please give a brief summary:

Forestry:

During the reporting period, Switzerland's Forest Policy 2020 was further developed through updated objectives and measures and subsequent work towards a more integrated forest and wood policy, culminating in the Integrated Forest and Wood Strategy 2050. Its focus on forest resilience, climate adaptation, close-to-nature management and biodiversity is potentially relevant for raptors, particularly forest-breeding species. However, measurable benefits will depend on effective implementation, including the protection of nesting sites, old-growth structures and low-disturbance breeding areas.

Agriculture:

During the reporting period, Switzerland continued to pursue its environmental objectives for agriculture through agri-environmental measures, including biodiversity promotion areas, regional biodiversity and landscape quality measures, nutrient-loss reduction, pesticide risk reduction and climate-related measures. These efforts are reinforced by the longer-term orientation of agricultural policy towards a more sustainable food system and by the second phase of the Action Plan for the Swiss Biodiversity Strategy for 2025–2030. These measures are relevant for raptors using open and semi-open agricultural landscapes, but their effectiveness depends on whether they improve habitat structure, prey availability and ecological connectivity at sufficient scale. Intensive land use, loss of structural elements, pesticide inputs and declining prey availability remain important pressures.

Tourism, sport and leisure:

During the reporting period, Switzerland continued to address the impacts of tourism, sport and leisure activities on biodiversity, mainly through visitor guidance, awareness-raising and the designation or management of wildlife rest areas. These measures are potentially relevant for disturbance-sensitive raptors, especially in mountain, forest and cliff habitats. Their effectiveness depends on appropriate location, timing, compliance and enforcement, particularly where recreational pressure continues to increase.

Transport:

During the reporting period, under its mandate to assess and mitigate the environmental impacts of transport, FOEN supported measures relevant for raptors, including the remediation of dangerous electricity and railway

infrastructure, guidance on bird protection at overhead contact-line installations, and measures to improve habitat quality and ecological connectivity along roads and railway lines. These measures address recognised risks such as electrocution, collision, habitat fragmentation and disturbance. Continued implementation and monitoring are needed to assess their effectiveness and to address cumulative infrastructure impacts.

Renewable energies:

During the reporting period, Switzerland strengthened the legal and policy framework for renewable energy, including hydropower, solar, wind and biomass. The Federal Act on a Secure Electricity Supply from Renewable Energy Sources was adopted by Parliament in 2023 and approved by voters in 2024, with implementation being phased in from 2025, alongside work on accelerated procedures for large renewable energy installations. These developments are relevant for raptors, particularly in relation to wind energy, overhead infrastructure and habitat disturbance. From a conservation perspective, accelerated deployment needs to remain accompanied by robust environmental assessment, careful site selection, avoidance of sensitive areas, mitigation and post-construction monitoring.

Sites, buildings and facilities in federal ownership:

During the reporting period, the Confederation continued to use federal properties to support biodiversity conservation, notably through measures on military, railway and other federally managed land. The VBS programme Nature, Landscape and the Armed Forces remains particularly relevant, as many military sites host valuable habitats and threatened bird species. These measures may support raptors by maintaining structurally diverse, prey-rich and relatively low-disturbance habitats, although their actual contribution to raptor conservation depends on site-specific management and monitoring. Further potential remains to use federally owned land more systematically for biodiversity conservation and ecological connectivity.

Production, services/trade and consumption:

During the reporting period, developments in production, services, trade and consumption contributed only indirectly to raptor conservation, mainly through broader efforts related to sustainable procurement, pollution reduction, circular economy approaches and biodiversity-sensitive economic decision-making. The relevance for raptors is plausible but indirect, mainly through reduced environmental pressures and improved habitat conditions. No major raptor-specific measures or measurable outcomes have been identified in this sector.

IX. RESEARCH, MONITORING AND INFORMATION MANAGEMENT

* Have any overall assessments been made of the status and trends of any populations of migratory birds of prey in your country, during the reporting period?

- Yes
- No
- Not known

* Please give a brief summary, and highlight any particularly significant declines or increases that have been revealed for relevant species:

Monitoring is undertaken within the framework of programmes implemented by the Swiss Ornithological Institute, with results summarised annually. The 2025 report highlights continued concerns for the Peregrine Falcon, whose numbers at known nesting sites and breeding success remain below previous long-term levels, possibly due to Eagle Owl predation and disturbance at breeding cliffs. For the Golden Eagle, low reproductive

output is considered consistent with a dense and viable Alpine population, reflecting natural intraspecific competition. The Eurasian Scops Owl continues to increase slowly, with 110–130 territories estimated in 2025 and indications of further range expansion, including into less typical habitats.

Please provide a copy of any relevant documents:

And/or provide a website link that will give access to relevant material:

<https://www.vogelwarte.ch/en/research/monitoring/>

* Are any systematic and coordinated monitoring programmes operated in your country in relation to breeding populations, reproductive success or migration counts of birds of prey?

- Yes
- No
- Not known

* Please give a brief summary:

See above

Please provide a copy of any relevant documents:

And/or provide a website link that will give access to relevant material:

<https://www.vogelwarte.ch/en/research/monitoring/>

* Have any guidelines or protocols been published concerning systematic or coordinated monitoring programmes for migratory birds of prey?

- Yes
- No
- Not known

* Please give the source reference(s) and a brief summary:

Each monitoring programme is based on scientific principles and implemented in accordance with the relevant guidelines and protocols.

Please provide a copy of any relevant document(s):

And/or provide a website link that will give access to relevant material:

<https://www.vogelwarte.ch/en/research/monitoring/>

* Does any process exist for establishing multi-stakeholder agreement about priorities for research on issues of relevance to the conservation of birds of prey?

- Yes
- No
- Not known

* Please give a brief summary:

Programme agreements are a central instrument for the joint implementation of environmental policy on the ground by the Confederation and the cantons, including measures relevant to the conservation of raptors and their habitats. In these agreements, the Confederation and the cantons jointly define the objectives to be achieved, the services to be provided by each canton and the required quality standards, as well as the federal contributions made available for this purpose.

Since 2025, additional funding has been made available under the programme agreements for species and habitat conservation measures, including strengthened control and awareness-raising activities in federal hunting reserves, waterbird and migratory bird reserves, and comparable cantonal wildlife protection areas. While these measures are geographically limited to protected areas and are not specifically focused on birds of prey, they may also benefit raptors occurring in these areas. The programme agreements therefore provide an important multi-level framework for agreeing on priorities and supporting implementation, although they do not constitute a dedicated research-priority setting process for birds of prey.

Please provide a copy of any relevant document(s):

And/or provide a website link that will give access to relevant material:

<https://www.bafu.admin.ch/fr/rpt>

* Are suitable platforms in place in your country to exchange knowledge, experience and information about the conservation of birds of prey?

- Yes
- No
- Not known

* Please identify the relevant platform(s) and summarise its/their scope and function:

Switzerland has several established platforms and networks for the exchange of knowledge, experience and information relevant to the conservation of birds of prey. These include the monitoring and research programmes of the Swiss Ornithological Institute, the Swiss species recovery programme for birds, the ornitho.ch observation platform, and cooperation among federal and cantonal authorities, research institutions and conservation organisations. NGOs such as BirdLife Switzerland, Pro Natura and WWF

X. RAISING AWARENESS

* Have any public awareness programmes been implemented during the reporting period to promote the importance of birds of prey, their migrations and their conservation needs?

- Yes
- No
- Not known

* Please give a brief summary including comments on the impact and success (or otherwise) of these programmes:

Public awareness activities are successfully implemented by the academic community and non-governmental organisations, including the Swiss Ornithological Institute, BirdLife Switzerland and Nos Oiseaux. Through regular visibility on television, in the press and online media, as well as through publications, public events and species-specific conservation initiatives, these organisations have contributed to strong public interest and awareness regarding birds of prey and their conservation. A visible sign of this public recognition is the selection of the Bearded Vulture as a motif in the concept for Switzerland's future CHF 1,000 banknote.

* Have any education programmes or teaching resources been provided during the reporting period to inform young people and students about migratory birds of prey and their conservation needs?

- Yes
- No
- Not known

* Please give a brief summary:

Various teaching resources are available online, including fact sheets on migratory birds of prey, memory games etc.

XI. STRENGTHENING CAPACITY

* Have any training or other support programmes been implemented during the reporting period to strengthen the capacity of agencies responsible for the application of relevant laws and regulations?

- Yes
- No
- Not known

* Please give a brief summary:

Capacity-building activities are important for raising awareness of conservation needs, the existing legal and strategic frameworks, and the instruments available to effectively implement measures for migratory birds of prey. The capacity of agencies responsible for applying relevant laws and regulations is considered adequate. Training has been provided to practitioners, including rangers and protected area managers.

* Have any training or other initiatives been implemented during the reporting period to support activities undertaken by local communities or voluntary groups in relation to birds of prey surveys, monitoring, site protection work or related outreach?

- Yes

- No
- Not known

* Please give a brief summary:

See above

* During the reporting period, has your country *provided* any new financial or other resources for conservation activities specifically benefiting migratory birds of prey?

GUIDANCE:

“Other resources” in this context could include, for example, “in-kind” forms of support such as staff time or administrative infrastructure, loan of equipment, provision of data processing facilities or technology transfer. (Do not include training or mentoring schemes and other initiatives for capacity building however, as these are covered separately in the preceding two questions).

- Yes
- No
- Not known

* Please state the beneficiary/ies concerned and the activities supported:

During the reporting period, resources relevant to species conservation, habitat protection and biodiversity were provided mainly through broader funding instruments, in particular the programme agreements between the Confederation and the cantons. Since 2025, additional funding of CHF 2 million per year has been made available under these agreements for species and habitat conservation measures, including strengthened control and awareness-raising, in federal hunting reserves, waterbird and migratory bird reserves, and comparable cantonal wildlife protection areas. These resources are not specifically earmarked for migratory birds of prey, and any direct or indirect benefits for raptors depend on the measures agreed under the programme agreements and implemented by the cantonal authorities.

* During the reporting period, has your country *received* any new financial or other resources for conservation activities specifically benefiting migratory birds of prey?

GUIDANCE:

See guidance on interpretation of “other resources” provided in relation to the preceding question.

- Yes
- No
- Not known

* Please state why not:

Switzerland is a donor country

XII. INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

* During the reporting period, has your country participated in any international cooperation activities as provided by paragraph 8 of the MOU?

- Yes
- No
- Not known

* Please give a brief summary:

Switzerland participated in the sessional processes and intersessional work of several biodiversity-related MEAs and international processes relevant to the conservation of birds of prey, including CMS, CBD, CITES IPBES and other UNEP-related processes.

* During the reporting period, has your country taken any steps to support or encourage any other Range State (s) to sign the Raptors MOU?

- Yes
- No
- Not known

* Please state why not:

-

Contact

alexandra.caron-strehlow@un.org