

Federal Department of the Environment,
Transport, Energy and Communications DETEC

Raptor Conservation «the Swiss approach»



Activity	Location	Category	Start Date	End Date	Responsible	Project Manager	Project Sponsor	Project Steering Committee	Project Working Group	Project Support Group
Project 1: Design, development and testing of a new product line (see page 18)										
Phase 1.1: Requirements analysis and specification	1.1.1 Conduct an initial stakeholder analysis	Strategic & Business	1-6	Month 1	Wells, Communications		x	x	x	
	1.1.2 Develop a business case for the project		1-6	Month 1	Wells, Communications		x	x	x	
	1.1.3 Develop a project charter	Strategic & Business	1-6	Month 1	Wells, Communications		x	x	x	
	1.1.4 Develop a project plan	Strategic & Business	1-6	Month 1	Wells, Communications		x	x	x	
	1.1.5 Develop a project budget	Strategic & Business	1-6	Month 1	Wells, Communications		x	x	x	
Phase 1.2: Design and development	1.2.1 Design a product architecture	Strategic & Business	1-6	Month 1	Wells, Communications		x	x	x	
	1.2.2 Design a system architecture	Strategic & Business	1-6	Month 1	Wells, Communications		x	x	x	
	1.2.3 Design a software architecture	Strategic & Business	1-6	Month 1	Wells, Communications		x	x	x	
	1.2.4 Design a hardware architecture	Strategic & Business	1-6	Month 1	Wells, Communications		x	x	x	
	1.2.5 Design a network architecture	Strategic & Business	1-6	Month 1	Wells, Communications		x	x	x	
Phase 1.3: Testing and deployment	1.3.1 Test the product architecture	Strategic & Business	1-6	Month 1	Wells, Communications		x	x	x	
	1.3.2 Test the system architecture	Strategic & Business	1-6	Month 1	Wells, Communications		x	x	x	
	1.3.3 Test the software architecture	Strategic & Business	1-6	Month 1	Wells, Communications		x	x	x	
	1.3.4 Test the hardware architecture	Strategic & Business	1-6	Month 1	Wells, Communications		x	x	x	
	1.3.5 Test the network architecture	Strategic & Business	1-6	Month 1	Wells, Communications		x	x	x	

MoU Raptor – TAG3
Sempach, 14.12.2018



MoU Raptors signed at Quito 2014



Time for Action !
COP11 4-9 Nov 2014
Quito, Ecuador





From the MoU Raptor to the Swiss strategic guidelines and management priorities

- obligation under paragraph 12 of the MoU Raptor
- structured discussions with Swiss experts on national objectives, relevant activities, prioritisation and feasibility
- focus on «elsewhere lost» themes
 - lead
 - neonicotinoids/ pesticides
 - sites for migrating raptors

 an **«all in one»** document on raptor and owl conservation





Process part I

- signing of the MoU Raptor CMS CoP11, Quito, November 2014
- **mandate to SOI (project leader: Stefan Werner), October 2016**
- workshop with specialists (FOEN inclusive), March 2017
- version 1 > product close to the «guidelines», July 2017
- Action Plan for the Swiss Biodiversity Strategy, September 2017
- **Vulture MsAP adopted**, CMS CoP12, Manila, October 17
- version 2 > with an approach less near to the «guidelines»



Process part II

- workshop with SOI & FOEN with detailed activities, January 2018
- version 3,4,5,6...
- version 7 > to secretary of the MoU Raptors for review
- **New SOI Atlas 2013-2016 > better data published, November 2018**
- **TAG3 meeting:** feedback especially on sites, December 2018



Logic of the strategic guidelines and management priorities



- Action Plan at first based on MoU Categories 1 and 2
- But: many threatened Swiss priority species would not be covered by international recommendation
 - e.g. Peregrine Falcon, Eagle Owl, Scops Owl, Little Owl
- designate Swiss flagship species

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Sabine Herzog





Logic of the strategic guidelines and management priorities



Category 1:

Bearded Vulture, Red Kite (+ 2 migrant species)

Category 2:

Black Kite, European Honey buzzard, Common Kestrel, Hobby, Long-eared Owl, Scops Owl (+ 3 migrant species)

Swiss Flagship species:

Griffon Vulture, Osprey, Golden Eagle, Short-toed Eagle, Northern Goshawk, Peregrine Falcon, Barn Owl, Eurasian Eagle Owl, Boreal Owl, Little Owl



Results



International guidelines very helpful, but not directly applicable to national needs (in CH)

Swiss protection of raptors and owls is generally very good

- **Many globally major threats are less relevant in CH**
- **Major threats in CH may be subordinate threats in other countries** (e.g. disturbance by leisure time activities)

One of the first national “Action Plans”

- **“pressure” of having high responsibility for a prototype-AP**



Structural changes



Guideline	MsAP Vultures	Swiss AP
Introduction	Background & Approach	Introduction
General Information	Scope	General Information
Biological Assessment	Biological Assessment	Biological Assessment
	Threats	Threat Assessment
	Stakeholders and collaborators	Involved „partners“
Conservation Approach		
Related to the „Activities“ of the Guideline		Objectives
		Objectives and Prioritisation
	Policies	Policies
	Framework for Action	
	Implementation	
...



Results



Threat assessment

- Habitat loss and limitation of food resources
- Disturbances
- Infrastructural threats
- Direct Persecution
- Unintentional poisoning
- Climate Change

Species	MoU Category, flagship	Major topics									
		Habitat loss (agriculture)	Habitat loss (infrastructure and settlement building)	Decline of food availability (incl. food accessibility)	Disturbances from human activities	Wood harvesting in breeding season	Collision (power lines, wind turbines, roads, and rail)	Electrocution	Unintentional poisoning (pesticides, lead)	Direct persecution	Climate change in CH
Bearded Vulture	1, F										
Griffon Vulture	3, F										
Osprey	3, F										
Golden Eagle	3, F										
Short-toed Snake Eagle	3, F										+
Booted Eagle	3										
Red Kite	1										+
Black Kite	2										
Western Marsh Harrier	3										
Hen Harrier	2										
Montagu's Harrier	2										
Pallid Harrier	1										



Authorities and interest groups



Involved authorities and groups		Major topics						
		Habitat loss and degradation	Decline of food availability	Disturbance from human activities	Collision	Electrocution	Unintentional Poisoning (lead, Pesticides, etc.)	Direct persecution
Authorities	National authorities	x	x	(x)	x	x	x	
	Cantonal authorities	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
	Veterinarians / persons of health care		x					
	Forest authorities	x		x				
Interest groups	Hunters						x	
	Poachers							x
	Energy suppliers	x			x	x		
	Wind park operators	x		x	x	(x)		
	Agriculturalists	x	x				x	
	Forest enterprises	x		x				
	Poultry farmers							x
	Pigeon fanciers							x
	Outdoor activists (Climbers, para-gliders, drone pilots, winter sports etc.)	(x)		x				
	Railway companies				x	x		
	Road maintenance services	x		x	x			
	Safety controllers at airports				x			(x)
	Nature photographers			x				
	Nature conservation organisations	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
	Researchers/ scientists	x	x	x	x		x	



Objectives, urgency & feasibility



Importance for raptor and owl survival	Objectives	Urgency of activities	Feasibility
Objective 1	Ensure suitable habitat for nesting, foraging and roosting		
High	a. Habitat loss	Medium-high	
	b. Disturbance (outdoor activities, etc.)	Medium-high	
Objective 2	Protect important migratory and breeding sites		
Medium	a. Migratory spots	Medium-high	
	b. Breeding sites	Medium-high	
Objective 3	Ensure availability of safe food for nectrophagous birds		
Medium	a. Carcasses	Medium	
Objective 4	Reduce mortality caused by infrastructure		
High	a. Electrocution	High	
	b. Collision	Medium-high	
	c. Windfarm	High	
	d. Prevention of Birdstrike	Low	



Recommended Activities



	Recommended activities	Category	Timeframe for implementation	Priority	Effort	Specific stakeholders	Authorities: N: National, C: Cantonal, R: Regional
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Objective 1: Ensure suitable habitat for nesting, foraging and roosting

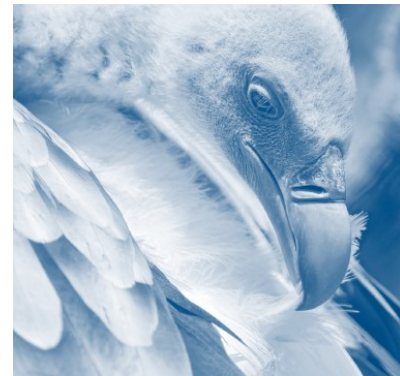
	Direct habitat loss						
	Promote recognition and conservation of key breeding and roosting sites for raptors (establish sensitive zones or new protected areas)	Policy	Short	High	Medium	Authorities, public	N, C, R
	Continue the Swiss recovery program for raptors and owls to achieve implementation aims	Action	Ongoing	High	Medium	Authorities, farmers	N,C,R
	Integrate knowledge of raptor habitat requirements into management plans of protected areas	Education & Awareness	Ongoing	Medium	Low	Authorities, researchers	N,C,R
	Prevent cutting wood during breeding season, inventory and protect trees with eyries (habitat trees)	Policy	Medium	Medium	Medium	Authorities, forestry	N,C,R
	Recognize areas where nesting opportunities for farmland species are limited; provide nesting opportunities where appropriate (e.g. nest boxes)	Action	Ongoing	Medium	Low	Authorities, farmers, public	C,R
	Support sustainable farming practices to improve food supply for farmland species (e.g. BFF)	Action	Ongoing	Medium	Low	Authorities, public, farmers	N,C,R
	Reduce use of pesticides (e.g. 2 nd generation anticoagulant rodenticides; insecticides) Avoid poisoned rodents on surface of arable fields	Policy	Ongoing	High	Medium	Authorities, farmers	N,C,R



Feedback on the guidance



- ✓ good orientation to start
- ✓ the relevant topics are well explained
- ✓ necessary information for a comprehensive text
- ✓ a link to the action plan in the MoU is ensured
- ✗ the international guideline needs several adaptations for national approach (e.g. species, threats, sites)
- ~ (national) strategy is a strongly occupied word





Expected future steps

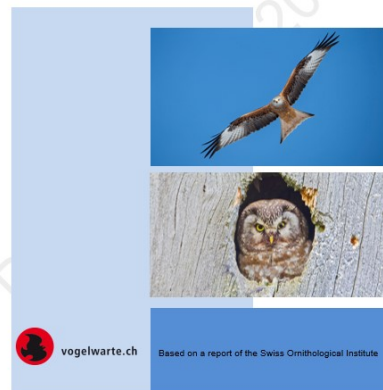


- more work on different themes has to be done
 - sites for migratory birds
 - breeding sites
 - ...
- version 8 > feedback from working group > spring 2019
- another workshop ? > summer 2019
- final version > planned for autumn 2019

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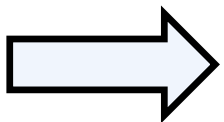


Lessons learnt



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- it takes a lot of time and effort because it is an iterative process;
- collaboration (GO's, NGO's and experts) is important, the who and when is crucial;
- the ornithologists bring the basic information, government people the force and the procedural information;
- prioritisation, timing and feasibility are of paramount importance.



Less at the moment is more at the end.



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Questions?

