

# Raptors MOU National Report Form

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 MOU's Technical Advisory Group (TAG) was tasked with developing a suitable format for reports, covering implementation of the MOU and its Action Plan as a whole. The proposed 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.

A formal proposal to adopt the format will be considered by the third Meeting of Signatories (MOS3) in 2022. In the meantime we are taking the opportunity to launch it in its provisional form, so that up to date information on national implementation can be available for MOS3. The Coordinating Unit of the Raptors MOU will compile and analyse the reports for this purpose.

## 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 **July 2019 and the present**. (July 2019 was the date of the previous implementation survey, the results of which can be found in the first Review of the Action Plan). Future reporting cycles are likely to cover periods between one Meeting of Signatories and the next.

## 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 question there are blue icons that can be used to attach a document and/or provide a weblink.

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.

**Please Note:** Before clicking on any hyperlink contained within this form, please press and hold the Ctrl button on your keyboard to open the link in a new tab.

**Deadline for submission: 31 October 2021**

## I. ADMINISTRATIVE INFORMATION

Name of Signatory State:

> Germany

Date of entry into effect of the MOU in your country (DD/MM/YY):

> The Raptors MoU is a "soft law" instrument and effective from the day of its signature without any ratification needed or foreseen. The German signature took place at the CMS COP 10 in Norway (20.-25.11.2011). RAPTORS-Secretariat: Please check-if possible-the exact date (DD/MM/year)

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

> None

## Report Compiler

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## II. HIGH-LEVEL SUMMARY OF KEY MESSAGES

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”. Please limit this specifically to the current reporting period only. For this present round of reporting, the period is from **July 2019 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)

> The most important issues concerning Raptors conservation in Germany were already reached under the Birds Directive and its national implementation in previous times (even before the creation of the Raptors MoU)- like

1. the legal protection of raptors (including owls) including issues of illegal trade,
2. the designation of Special Protected Areas (SPAs) in the framework of the European Network Natura 2000
3. realization of an Anti-Poaching project together with the Committee against Bird Slaughter (CABS)
4. establishment of guidelines for distances of bird nesting places to wind energy projects

### **The greatest difficulties in implementing the MOU and/or Action Plan?**

(List up to five items)

> The following issues still need to be solved:

- An in principle prohibition of ownership of certain raptor traps ("Habichtfangkörbe").- The use of such traps is already illegal (exceptions in particular for scientists are possible).

-An increased punishment (e.g. doubling of fines) for illegal activities against raptors

-A strategy against lead shot/lead ammunition beyond wetlands in liaison with the European Regulation "REACH" (an Acronym for Registration, Evaluation, Authorization and Restriction of Chemicals)

### **The main priorities for future implementation of the MOU and/or Action Plan?**

(List up to five items)

> The new legislative period is going to start soon (Federal parliamentary elections in September 2021). The priorities will be set out in the coalition agreement that is negotiated right now.

### III. RAPTOR CONSERVATION STRATEGIES AND EQUIVALENT DOCUMENTS

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?

Please select only one option

- Yes  
 In preparation  
 No

Please state the title and scope of the strategy or equivalent document, and summarise the current status of its implementation:

Please use the icons below to provide a copy of the document(s) concerned, and/or provide a website link that will give access to the relevant text.

> The Birds Directive (2009/147/EC) already gives a substantial and widespread frame for Birds Protection in Germany, including raptors and owls protection, the result of a BMU assessment was, that a further instrument at least at a national level appears neither needed nor useful.

“The Directive 2009/147/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30th November 2009 on the conservation of wild birds” is published in the official EU languages:

[https://www.google.de/url?esrc=s&q=&rct=j&sa=U&url=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/%3Furi%3DCELEX%253A32009L0147&ved=2ahUKewjQ696-8e\\_zAhUKSfEDHaseCwUQFnoECAAQAg&usg=AOvVaw00THChBSq6ObLesYo7H4GX](https://www.google.de/url?esrc=s&q=&rct=j&sa=U&url=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/%3Furi%3DCELEX%253A32009L0147&ved=2ahUKewjQ696-8e_zAhUKSfEDHaseCwUQFnoECAAQAg&usg=AOvVaw00THChBSq6ObLesYo7H4GX)

This directive gives the scope for the essential activities of the action plan as far as species protection and as far as habitat, conservation is concerned.

Since the end of the last century, the implementation of the Birds Directive has considerably improved in Germany. So e.g. a “Natura2000” barometer of the European Commission shows since approximately two decennia, that Germany has designated sufficiently the appropriate bird sites as Special Protected Areas (SPAs) under the Birds Directive, these SPAs are part of the EU Network of protected sites called “Natura 2000”. The SPAs of a particular importance for the conservation of species under the Raptors MoU can be found as follows:

The following webpage contains an overview of the Natura 2000 sites of the EU:

<https://natura2000.eea.europa.eu/#>

To find SPAs designated for a raptor species - like e.g. the category 3 species of the MOU Action plan “White tailed eagle (*Haliaeetus albicilla*)”:

- press the footprint icon for “Search sites by a species”
- on this new page add under species the scientific name and press search
- all Natura 2000 sites / SPAs with importance for this species appear in a list
- To find the German sites look in the site- code and find those sites with “DE” for Germany
- So e.g. you might find with the SITECODE: DE5807302 the site “Unteres Elbetal”

With the name of the site it is now possible to read the “standard data form” with comprehensive information about the site – e.g. about this eagle species population too. For this purpose:

- Press the icon with the two coniferous trees (two triangles) for “Search by site”
- Enter under “Site Name” the name “Unteres Elbetal” and press search:
- The area is shown on a map, which you can enlarge or diminish
- If you press the site or on the map within the site a box opens
- There you can click “standard data form” and you will find the detailed information
- So e.g. minimum size and maximum size of the sea eagle population within the site.

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

Please select only one option

- Yes  
 Partly  
 No

Please state the reasons why all of the Table 2 activities are not addressed:

> In general, area related nature conservation measures are in the responsibility of the 16 German federal states / the “Länder”. However, an involvement of the German Länder was for this report not possible, because the deadline for this report was too short to allow a sufficient coordination with the 16 German

Länder, so the answer is prepared on a purely federal level.

Please state the reasons why all of the Table 2 activities are not addressed:

>

Please state the title and scope of the strategy or equivalent document, and summarise the current status of its preparation:

>

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

*Please select only one option*

Yes

Partly

No

Please state the reasons why all of the Table 2 activities are not addressed:

>

Please state the reasons why all of the Table 2 activities are not addressed:

>

Please state the reasons why a national and/or regional Raptor Conservation Strategy or equivalent document has not been developed:

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## 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?

Follow this link to see the species listed in Annex 1.

If you are answering "yes, please make sure 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.

*Please select only one option*

- Yes
- Partly
- No
- Not known

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

> Legal statutes concerned are the Federal Nature Conservation Act (BNatSchG), the Regulation on Species Conservation (BArtSchV), the EU Birds Directive, and the EU Council Regulation No 338/97. The Federal Nature Conservation Act covers all European Bird Species under a special protection (see EU Bird List [https://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/conservation/wildbirds/eu\\_species/index\\_en.htm](https://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/conservation/wildbirds/eu_species/index_en.htm)) under a special protection. After § 44 (1) no 1 BNatSchG it is prohibited to "pursue, capture, injure or kill wild animals of specially protected species, or to take from the wild, damage or destroy their developmental stages." Nearly all domestic bird of prey species and a considerable number of other raptors too are additionally covered by a stricter protection. This includes all species of Annex A and B of Council Regulation (EC) No 338/97 as well as a few raptor/vulture species strictly protected by the BArtSchV.

Please state why all species are not (yet) fully covered:

>

Please state why all species are not (yet) fully covered:

>

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

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.

*Please select only one option*

- Yes
- No
- Not known

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

> § 4 of the Regulation on Species Conservation (BArtSchV) lists all methods, which are prohibited. This includes the use of poison (§ 4 (3) No 6 BArtSchV).

Please state why not:

>

## 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?

Please select only one option

- Yes  
 In preparation  
 No  
 Not known

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

Please use the icons below to provide a copy of the document(s) concerned, and/or provide a website link that will give access to the relevant text.

- > - *Milvus milvus*, plan in implementation  
- *Clanga pomarina*, plan in implementation  
- *Pandion haliaetus*, plan in implementation  
- *Haliaeetus albicilla*, plan in implementation  
- *Circus pygargus*, plan in implementation

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

Please use the icons below to provide a copy of the document(s) concerned, and/or provide a website link that will give access to the relevant text.

>

Please state why not:

>

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

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

Please select only one option

- Yes  
 No  
 Not known

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

> The 10th of June 2021 the Bavarian Nature Conservation Association LBV released two Bearded Vultures into the wild, in Berchtesgaden National Park (BNP), in the southwest corner of Bavaria, – more than 140 years after the extinction of this species in Germany. The Vulture Conservation Foundation (VCF) provided the two birds hatched in Spain at the Bearded Vulture Captive Breeding Centre of Guadalentín to this new release site, which will contribute to the Alpine reintroduction project.

Such releases in Berchtesgaden will strengthen the eastern Alpine population, which is growing less quickly than the ones in the central and western Alps. The species became extinct in the Alps during the 20th century, and to bring them back, pioneers from all Alpine countries initiated the reintroduction project in the 1970s. The first birds were released in 1986 at the Hohe Tauern National Park (Austria), and in 1997 the first breeding pair successfully raised a chick in the wild in France. Now, with the release of two Bearded Vultures in the Bavarian Alps, Germany becomes the fifth country to join this successful reintroduction project, an important milestone to promote the geographical expansion of the species towards the east and boost conservation measures in the region as a whole. The Bavarian Nature Conservation Association LBV and the staff from BNP are planning to release two individuals each of the following two years. All released individuals will be GPS tagged, which will allow for the close monitoring of their movements once they fledge.

Please state why not:

>

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

Please select only one option

- Yes  
 No  
 Not known

Please give a brief summary:

>

Please state why not:

> In principle, no necrophagous birds of prey species inhabit Germany and therefore, no such initiatives have been established in the past.

## 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?

*Please select only one option*

- Yes  
 No  
 Not known

Please give a brief summary:

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

> All habitat types: improvement of habitat structures, breeding area/nest protection, improvement of food availability, partial artificial breeding platforms

Agricultural land: species adaptive cultivation

Water: improvement of water quality, renaturation

Please state why not:

>

### 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 excel 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.

**NOTE:** It is acknowledged that Table 3 is currently incomplete. A revised Table 3, following the inputs received at the 2nd Meeting of Signatories, is being finalised, and following comments by the Technical Advisory Group it will be circulated alongside the 'Form to propose internationally important sites for addition to Table 3 of the Raptors MoU'.

Signatories will be asked to comment on the list and invited to propose new sites of international importance. The list, including any comments received as per the Rules of Procedure, will be reviewed by the Technical Advisory Group and circulated for the 3rd Meeting of Signatories to consider.

In the meantime, if your country is covered in the current Table, please answer this question in relation to the sites that are listed there. Please provide your answers in the excel file on google drive by following the link above. The file will automatically save your answers.

*Please select only one option*

- I have added the relevant information for my country's sites

>

- My country does not have sites listed

> Not relevant for Germany: Table 3 of Annex 3 contains no German sites. For other raptor sites: cf. answer to question 16.1!

## 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?

“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).

Please select only one option

- Yes  
 No  
 Not known

Please give a brief summary:

> In general, assessments of threats are made on different levels. On national level, threats to the species are listed for example in the reporting under the Birds Directive of the EU or the national red lists of endangered species of flora and fauna (see also answer to question below). An example for a research project evaluating a special threat to birds of prey was E.D.G.A.R. (Detection and documentation centre for bird of prey persecution and conservation related crime), carried out from 2015 until 2018 with support from the German government (BMU/BfN). This project dealt with the threats of illegal killing and capturing of birds of prey and should identify the scale of the illegal activities and describe solutions. The report clearly shows that the illegal killing and capture of birds of prey may cause a significant problem not only for more common species like buzzards or goshawks but also for more rare species like white-tailed eagle or peregrine falcons. Nevertheless, it is also obvious that a huge number of unreported cases and consequently a huge number of unreported offenders have not been identified. Major problems are:

- The lack of specific knowledge of enforcement officers and based on that the lack of purposeful and consequent investigations
  - The low level of sanctions set up by courts
  - The availability of traps to catch e. g. goshawks and toxic substances to kill birds
- To tackle those problems capacity building and awareness-raising must be improved but also further legal steps will be necessary in the new legislative period.

Please state why not:

>

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:

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.

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

> Death due to collisions and poisoning

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

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), the CMS Energy Task Force, and the adopted Guidelines to Prevent the Risk of Poisoning to Migratory Birds.

> Habitat improvements, breeding area/nest protection, species adaptive cultivation, water renaturation, headway control for wind turbines, power line marking, project E.D.G.A.R. (see answer above), prohibition of lead shot and ammunition

More actions are listed in the reporting under the Birds Directive of the EU (<https://www.bfn.de/themen/natura-2000/berichte-monitoring/nationaler-vogelschutzbericht/berichtsdaten.html>, in German)

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

[German Report Bird Directive of the EU](#) - More actions are listed in the reporting under the Birds Directive of the EU (file in German)

**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)?**

Helpful pointers on this subject (and reference to sources of further guidance) are given in CMS Resolution 7.2 (Rev.COP12) 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.

*Please select only one option*

- 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:

> There are several requirements in place to ensure that bird species as well as their habitats and breeding or resting sites are adequately considered. First, the regulations of species protection have to be considered with every activity affecting bird species. § 44 BNatSchG states that the ecological function of resting or breeding sites has to be maintained. "Where necessary, advance compensation measures may be ordained" (§ 44 (5) BNatSchG). § 44 (1) also prohibits the killing of individuals as well as the disturbance during "breeding, rearing, moulting, hibernation and migration periods. Furthermore, the nature conservation regulations of the Bund and the Länder put areas under special protection (e. g. nature conservation areas, landscape protection areas, national parks, biosphere reserves or legally protected biotopes). Also included are the special protection of areas after directive 2009/147/EC (NATURA 2000).

After §§ 13-18 BNatSchG interventions in nature and landscape have to be avoided, minimized or compensated.

Furthermore Germany has implemented the European Union Directives on Environmental Impact Assessments (85/337/EEC), known as the EIA Directive or concerning the Strategical Environment Assessment (Directives 2001/42/EC) - including later amendments.

Please state why not:

>

## 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?**

*Please select only one option*

- Yes  
 Partly  
 No  
 Not known

Please give a brief summary:

> Implemented measures in these sections are for example: habitat improvements, breeding area/nest protection, species adaptive cultivation, water renaturation, headway control for wind turbines, power line marking, project E.D.G.A.R. (see answer in section before), prohibition of lead ammunition.

Please find more details in the following BfN documents (in German):

Renewable Energy:

[https://www.bfn.de/fileadmin/BfN/erneuerbareenergien/Dokumente/BfNERneuerbareEnergienReport2019\\_barrierefrei.pdf](https://www.bfn.de/fileadmin/BfN/erneuerbareenergien/Dokumente/BfNERneuerbareEnergienReport2019_barrierefrei.pdf)

Power lines und migratory birds: <https://www.bfn.de/fileadmin/BfN/service/Dokumente/skripten/Skript512.pdf>

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

[Renewable Energy Report](#) - (in German)

Please state why not:

>

Please give a brief summary:

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**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?**

*Please select only one option*

- Yes  
 No  
 Not known

Please give a brief summary:

> During this reporting period, several talks with the Ministry of Agriculture (BMEL) in charge of hunting issues concerning lead risks took place, in particular the risks for raptors like sea eagles at the end of the food chain. Background was the revision of the German Federal hunting act and EU activities under "REACH".

Please state why not:

>

## IX. RESEARCH, MONITORING AND INFORMATION MANAGEMENT

Please use the icons below each question to provide a copy of any relevant documents, and/or provide a website link that will give access to relevant material.

### 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?

Please select only one option

- Yes  
 No  
 Not known

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

> Some species like Osprey or White-tailed Sea-eagle show increasing trends, most of them protected by species-specific conservation action in several parts of Germany. Others like Western Marsh Harrier are in decline while the reasons are not yet fully understood. Trends of all relevant species breeding regularly in Germany can be given for 12, 24 and 36 years:

Scientific name	Trend12	Trend24	Trend36
<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	increasing	increasing	increasing
<i>Pernis apivorus</i>	stable	stable	stable
<i>Clanga pomarina</i>	increasing	stable	stable
<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>	stable	stable	stable
<i>Circus cyaneus</i>	decreasing	decreasing	decreasing
<i>Circus pygargus</i>	increasing	increasing	increasing
<i>Circus aeruginosus</i>	decreasing	stable	stable
<i>Accipiter gentilis</i>	stable	stable	stable
<i>Accipiter nisus</i>	stable	stable	increasing
<i>Milvus milvus</i>	stable	stable	stable
<i>Milvus migrans</i>	stable	increasing	stable
<i>Haliaeetus albicilla</i>	increasing	increasing	increasing
<i>Buteo buteo</i>	decreasing	stable	stable
<i>Falco subbuteo</i>	stable	stable	stable
<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	increasing	increasing	increasing
<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	stable	stable	stable
<i>Aegolius funereus</i>	stable	stable	stable
<i>Asio otus</i>	stable	stable	stable

*Asio flammeus* decreasing decreasing decreasing

The latest edition of the "Red List of Breeding Birds in Germany" was published 2021 by the Umbrella Organisation of German Avifaunists (Dachverband Deutscher Avifaunisten / DDA). Here raptor species are listed too:

<https://www.dda-web.de/index.php?cat=service&subcat=vidonline&subsubcat=roteliste>

So e.g. a species like *Clanga pomarina* is despite increasing or stable trends still listed in Germany as threatened by extinction.

Please state why no such assessments have been made:

>

### 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?

Please select only one option

- Yes  
 No  
 Not known

Please give a brief summary:

> Monitoring raptors and owls is part of the national Monitoring schemes for common and rare breeding birds. This bird monitoring is under the auspices of the "Umbrella Organization of German Avifaunists" (DDA) and mostly carried out by volunteers.

BfN and the German Länder authorities support volunteer monitoring financially and work close together with the organizations for volunteer bird monitoring. The German Länder authorities additionally contract professionals for specific raptor monitoring e.g. inside special protection areas.

Several projects are concerned with monitoring of reproductive success, most of them on local scale. The Red Kite project in the context of the Federal Biological Diversity Program included intensive research on reproductive success over the last years. The German institutions for bird ringing contribute to the knowledge on reproductive success and mortality. Monitoring is also carried out by the Monitoring European Raptors and Owls (MEROS).

Please state why not:

>

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

*Please select only one option*

- Yes  
 No  
 Not known

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

> Migratory birds of prey are covered by the national breeding bird programs, which have standard protocols for bird monitoring. Protocols for common and rare breeding birds are published on [www.dda-web.de](http://www.dda-web.de) and [www.ornitho.de](http://www.ornitho.de). Species-specific protocols have been published by Südbeck, P. et al. (2005): Methodenstandards zur Erfassung der Brutvögel Deutschlands. – Radolfzell, 792 p.

Please state why not:

>

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

*Please select only one option*

- Yes  
 No  
 Not known

Please give a brief summary:

> The funding under the BMU is coordinated with the Federal Nature Protection Agency, -Further external experts and stakeholders are consulted if needed. The priorities are fixed each year taking due account of the existing project proposals. Furthermore in a long process based on the best available knowledge the list of species of a special National Responsibility was created, to give a priority for i.a. those bird species, for which Germany has a particular importance - this is in particular dedicated to protection projects but may include research issues.

Please state why not:

>

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

*Please select only one option*

- Yes  
 No  
 Not known

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

> - Working Group Bird Conservation of the German Länder (LAG VSW): Exchanging information and research results, discussion of all relevant bird conservation issues, publication of strategy/position papers and guidelines  
- Committee Against Bird Slaughter (CABS): Activist association working to protect migratory birds from illegal poaching and over exploitation with taking direct and quick actions  
- Website [www.ornitho.de](http://www.ornitho.de) from the Federation of German Avifaunists (DDA): Exchange knowledge, observations and information about birds and bird monitoring

Please state why not:

>

## 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?**

*Please select only one option*

- Yes  
 No  
 Not known

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

> A couple of awareness programs have been implemented during the reporting period. On federal level, diverse public awareness campaigns from the Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety as well as from the Federal Agency for Nature Conservation. Since there was not sufficient time to involve the German Länder for this questionnaire, only a few examples of currently ongoing projects or projects already implemented shall be given:

- Current project in the Cologne urban area with active involvement of the public in the monitoring of the remaining Eurasian Sparrowhawks in that area: Volunteers can report sightings of the species which will be registered by the project coordinators.
- A number of guided tours by nature conservation organizations and national parks, e.g., such as excursions surrounding the Golden Eagle by the Society for the Protection of Birds Bavaria e. V.
- A number of regional volunteer groups promoting, and actively, protecting birds of prey, organized by the Nature and Biodiversity Conservation Union (NABU)

Please state why not:

>

### **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?**

*Please select only one option*

- Yes  
 No  
 Not known

Please give a brief summary:

> On federal level, knowledge and data sharing activities are implemented by the Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety as well as by the Federal Agency for Nature Conservation. There was not sufficient time to involve the Länder concerning this questionnaire. However, school policy lies within the responsibility of the Länder, only a few examples of currently ongoing projects or projects already implemented shall be given:

From July 2019 until November 2020, the Federal Agency for Nature Conservation (BfN) implemented a project aiming at informing children and young people about forest birds and their habitats, including the Red Kite. Another still ongoing project of the Federal Agency for Nature Conservation aims at improving food availability and breeding conditions for the Red Kite. The German Wildlife Foundation and other NGOs are also involved in this project and created a "Red Kite Suitcase" that can be borrowed free of charge for school lessons or other educational activities outside school. It contains information material on the species, modern agriculture and nature conservation and offers ideas on how to promote and actively protect the Red Kite in Germany.

Please state why not:

>

## 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?**

*Please select only one option*

- Yes
- No
- Not known

Please give a brief summary:

>

Please state why not:

>

**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?**

*Please select only one option*

- Yes
- No
- Not known

Please give a brief summary:

>

Please state why not:

>

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

“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).

*Please select only one option*

- Yes
- No
- Not known

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

>

Please state why not:

>

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

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

*Please select only one option*

- Yes
- No
- Not known

Please state the source(s) concerned and the activities supported:

>

Please state why not:

> The existing possibilities are in principle usually sufficient.

## XII. INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

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

*Please select only one option*

- Yes  
 No  
 Not known

Please give a brief summary:

>

Please state why not:

> Due to "Corona" international activities suffered in 2020 and 2021.

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

*Please select only one option*

- Yes  
 No  
 Not known

Please identify the Range State(s) concerned, and the nature of the support or encouragement given:

> In November 2021 a German Russian meeting about Nature Conservation issues is planned. An invitation to participate in the AEWA MOP next year is already foreseen, Given that since years no Meeting of Signatories of the Raptors MOU took place, an invitation to participate in a "Raptors MoS" was the last years not possible. However, in the AEWA Context we will address CMS and the respective Agreements, for which a Russian accession would be desirable (including the Raptors MoU !).

Please state why not:

>