

# Ramsar National Report to COP13

## COP13 National Report

### Background information

1. The COP13 National Report Format (NRF) has been approved by the Standing Committee 52 for the Ramsar Convention's Contracting Parties to complete as their national reporting to the 13th meeting of the Conference of the Contracting Parties of the Convention (United Arab Emirates, 2018).
2. The Standing Committee through Decision SC52-07 has also agreed that an online National Reporting format could be made available to Parties by keeping the off-line system and requested the Secretariat to present an evaluation for the next COP regarding the use of the on-line system.
3. The National Report Format is being issued by the Secretariat in 2016 to facilitate Contracting Parties' implementation planning and preparations for completing the Report. The deadline for submission of national targets is by 30 November 2016 and the deadline for submission of completed National Reports is January 21st 2018.
4. Following Standing Committee discussions, this COP13 NRF closely follows that of the NRF used for COP12, to permit continuity of reporting and analysis of implementation progress by ensuring that indicator questions are as far as possible consistent with previous NRFs (and especially the COP12 NRF). It is also structured in terms of the Goals and Strategies of the 2016-2024 Ramsar Strategic Plan adopted at COP12 as Resolution XII.2.
5. This COP13 NRF includes 92 indicator questions. In addition, Section 4 is provided as an optional Annex in order to facilitate the task of preparing the Party's National Targets and Actions for the implementation of each of the targets of the Strategic Plan 2016-2024 according to Resolution XII.2.
6. As was the case for previous NRF, the COP13 Format includes an optional section (Section 5) to permit a Contracting Party to provide additional information, on indicators relevant to each individual Wetland of International Importance (Ramsar Site) within its territory.
7. Note that, for the purposes of this national reporting to the Ramsar Convention, the scope of the term "wetland" is that of the Convention text, i.e. all inland wetlands (including lakes and rivers), all nearshore coastal wetlands (including tidal marshes, mangroves and coral reefs) and human-made wetlands (e.g. rice paddy and reservoirs), even if a national definition of "wetland" may differ from that adopted by the Contracting Parties to the Ramsar Convention.

### The purposes and uses of national reporting to the Conference of the Contracting Parties

8. National Reports from Contracting Parties are official documents of the Convention and are made publicly available on the Convention's website.
9. There are seven main purposes for the Convention's National Reports. These are to:
  - i) provide data and information on how, and to what extent, the Convention is being implemented
  - ii) provide tools for countries for their national planning
  - iii) capture lessons and experience to help Parties plan future action;
  - iv) identify emerging issues and implementation challenges faced by Parties that may require further attention from the Conference of the Parties;
  - v) provide a means for Parties to account for their commitments under the Convention;
  - vi) provide each Party with a tool to help it assess and monitor its progress in implementing the Convention, and to plan its future priorities; and
  - vii) provide an opportunity for Parties to draw attention to their achievements during the triennium.
10. The data and information provided by Parties in their National Reports have another valuable purpose as well, since a number of the indicators in the National Reports on Parties' implementation provide key sources of information for the analysis and assessment of the "ecological outcome-oriented indicators of

effectiveness of the implementation of the Convention”.

11. To facilitate the analysis and subsequent use of the data and information provided by Contracting Parties in their National Reports, the Ramsar Secretariat holds in a database all the information it has received and verified. The COP13 reports will be in an online National Reporting system.

12. The Convention’s National Reports are used in a number of ways. These include:

- i) providing an opportunity to compile and analyze information that contracting parties can use to inform their national planning and programming.
- ii) providing the basis for reporting by the Secretariat to each meeting of the Conference of the Parties on the global, national and regional implementation, and the progress in implementation, of the Convention. This is provided to Parties at the COP as a series of Information Papers, including:
  - \* the Report of the Secretary General on the implementation of the Convention at the global level;
  - \* the Report of the Secretary General pursuant to Article 8.2 (b), (c), and (d) concerning the List of Wetlands of International Importance); and
  - \* the reports providing regional overviews of the implementation of the Convention and its Strategic Plan in each Ramsar region;
- iii) providing information on specific implementation issues in support of the provision of advice and decisions by Parties at the COP.
- iv) providing the source data for time-series assessments of progress on specific aspects in the implementation of the Convention included in other Convention products. An example is the summary of progress since COP3 (Regina, 1997) in the development of National Wetland Policies, included as Table 1 in Ramsar Wise Use Handbook 2 (4th edition, 2010); and
- v) providing information for reporting to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) on the national implementation of the CBD/Ramsar Joint Work Plan and the Ramsar Convention’s lead implementation role on wetlands for the CBD. In particular, the Ramsar Secretariat and STRP used the COP10 NRF indicators extensively in 2009 to prepare contributions to the in-depth review of the CBD programme of work on the biological diversity of inland water ecosystems for consideration by CBD SBSTTA14 and COP10 during 2010 (see UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/14/3). Similar use of COP12 NRF indicators is anticipated for the CBD’s next such in-depth review.

### **The structure of the COP13 National Report Format**

**Section 1** provides the institutional information about the Administrative Authority and National Focal Points for the national implementation of the Convention.

**Section 2** is a ‘free-text’ section in which the Party is invited to provide a summary of various aspects of national implementation progress and recommendations for the future.

**Section 3** provides the 92 implementation indicator questions, grouped under each Convention implementation Goals and Targets in the Strategic Plan 2016-2024, and with an optional ‘free-text’ section under each indicator question in which the Contracting Party may, if it wishes, add further information on national implementation of that activity.

**Section 4** is an optional annex to allow any Contracting Party that has developed national targets to provide information on the targets and actions for the implementation of each of the targets of the Strategic Plan 2016-2024.

In line with Resolution XII.2, which encourages Contracting Parties “to develop and submit to the Secretariat on or before December 2016, and according to their national priorities, capabilities and resources, their own quantifiable and time-bound national and regional targets in line with the targets set in the Strategic Plan”, all Parties are encouraged to consider using this comprehensive national planning tool as soon as possible, in order to identify the areas of highest priority for action and the relevant national targets and actions for each target.

The planning of national targets offers, for each of them, the possibility of indicating the national priority for that area of activity as well as the level of resourcing available, or that could be made available during the triennium, for its implementation. In addition, there are specific boxes to indicate the National Targets for implementation by 2018 and the planned national activities that are designed to deliver these targets. Ramsar Strategic Plan 2016-2024 shows the synergies between CBD Aichi Biodiversity Targets and Ramsar Targets. Therefore, the NRF provide an opportunity that Contracting Parties indicate as appropriate how the actions they undertake for the implementation of the Ramsar Convention contribute to achievement of the Aichi Targets according to paragraph 51 of Resolution XII.3.

**Section 5** is an optional annex to allow any Contracting Party that so wishes to provide additional information regarding any or all of its Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar Sites).

## **General guidance for completing and submitting the COP13 National Report Format**

All Sections of the COP13 NRF should be completed in one of the Convention's official languages (English, French, Spanish).

The deadline for submission of the completed NRF is January 21st **2018**. It will not be possible to include information from National Reports received after that date in the analysis and reporting on Convention implementation to COP13.

The deadline for submission of national targets is by 30 November 2016

To help Contracting Parties refer to relevant information they provided in their National Report to COP12, for each appropriate indicator a cross-reference is provided to the equivalent indicator(s) in the COP12 NRF or previous NRF, shown thus: {x.x.x}

For follow up and where appropriate, a cross-reference is also provided to the relevant Key Result Area (KRA) relating to Contracting Parties implementation in the Strategic Plan 2009-2015.

Only Strategic Plan 2016-2024 Targets for which there are implementation actions for Contracting Parties are included in this reporting format; those targets of the Strategic Plan that do not refer directly to Parties are omitted (e.g. targets 6 and 14).

For each indicator question you can choose only one answer. If you wish to provide further information or clarification, do so in the additional information box below the relevant indicator question. Please be as concise as possible (**maximum of 500 words** in each free-text box).

The NRF should ideally be completed by the principal compiler in consultation with relevant colleagues in their agency and others within the government and, as appropriate, with NGOs and other stakeholders who might have fuller knowledge of aspects of the Party's overall implementation of the Convention. The principal compiler can save the document at any point and return to it later to continue or to amend answers. Compilers should refer back to the National Report submitted for COP12 to ensure the continuity and consistency of information provided.

If you have any questions or problems, please contact the Ramsar Secretariat for advice ([nationalreports@ramsar.org](mailto:nationalreports@ramsar.org)).

## Section 1: Institutional Information

**Important note:** the responses below will be considered by the Ramsar Secretariat as the definitive list of your focal points, and will be used to update the information it holds. The Secretariat's current information about your focal points is available at <http://www.ramsar.org/search-contact>.

### Name of Contracting Party

The completed National Report **must be accompanied by a letter** in the name of the Head of Administrative Authority, confirming that this is the Contracting Party's official submission of its COP13 National Report. It can be attached to this question using the "Manage documents" function (blue symbol below)

> Switzerland

You have attached the following documents to this answer.

[Letter\\_submission.pdf](#) - Letter

## Designated Ramsar Administrative Authority

### Name of Administrative Authority

> Federal Office for the Environment FOEN

### Head of Administrative Authority - name and title

> Marc Chardonens, Director

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### Telephone/Fax

> Telephone: +41 58 462 68 49 / Fax: +41 58 462 99 81

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> [beatrice.johner@bafu.admin.ch](mailto:beatrice.johner@bafu.admin.ch) (assistant)

## Designated National Focal Point for Ramsar Convention Matters

### Name and title

> Dr. phil. nat. Reinhard Schnidrig, deputy head of division, head of section

### Mailing address

> Federal Office for the Environment FOEN, Species, Ecosystems, Landscapes Division, CH-3003 Bern

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### Email

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## Designated National Focal Point for Matters Relating to The Scientific and Technical Review Panel (STRP)

### Name and title

> Sabine Herzog, Senior Policy Advisor

### Name of organisation

> Federal Office for the Environment FOEN

### Mailing address

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## Designated Government National Focal Point for Matters Relating to The Programme on Communication, Education, Participation and Awareness (CEPA)

Name and title

> Sabine Herzog, Senior Policy Advisor

Name of organisation

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**Designated Non-Government National Focal Point for Matters Relating to The Programme on Communication, Education, Participation and Awareness (CEPA)**

Name and title

>

Name of organisation

>

Mailing address

>

Telephone/Fax

>

Email

>

## **Section 2: General summary of national implementation progress and challenges**

In your country, in the past triennium (i.e., since COP12 reporting)

### **A. What have been the five most successful aspects of implementation of the Convention?**

1)

› Revision of the Ordinance on Waterbirds and Migratory Birds of International and National Importance  
The Federal Council of Switzerland enacted, as of 15 July 2015, the revised Ordinance on Waterbirds and Migratory Birds of International and National Importance (1991, SR 922.32). The revised ordinance adds 560 hectares to existing protected areas for waterbirds and migratory birds and strengthens the legal safeguards on 1000 hectares in existing sites. This is an important step forward in the creation of an ecological infrastructure, the second objective of the Swiss Biodiversity Strategy.

2)

› National action plan for the river Doubs  
On 24 November 2015, the Swiss Federal Office for the Environment, in cooperation with the Swiss Federal Office of Energy and the cantons of Neuchâtel and Jura, published the national action plan for the river Doubs. The action plan aims at restoring the well-functioning of all ecosystems linked to the river Doubs and protecting all species that typically occur on and in the Doubs and its tributaries. Various measures of the action plan contribute to the establishment of an ecological infrastructure.

3)

› Allocation of additional resources for the conservation of biodiversity  
On 18 May 2016, the Federal Council decides to invest an additional CHF 55 million in the conservation of biodiversity in Switzerland. These funds are needed among others to implement immediate measures to rehabilitate and upgrade biotopes of national importance, many of them being wetlands. The cantons contribute a similar sum to the financing of the immediate measures.

4)

› Strategy on invasive alien species of Switzerland  
The strategy, published in 2016, is based on national regulations and their objectives as well as international obligations. The strategy defines a set of measures including both existing activities that are to be continued or need to be strengthened as well as new, additional measures to fill the gaps identified in the existing framework.  
Existing activities serve to prepare and update the knowledge base, training and further education as well as exchange of information among actors affected by invasive alien species.  
Additional actions target in particular the harmonisation and adaptation of existing legal bases and the coordination of activities of the Confederation, the cantons and third parties.

5)

› Adoption of the Action Plan for the Swiss Biodiversity Strategy  
On 6 September 2017, the Federal Council adopted 26 measures and 19 pilot projects to implement the Swiss Biodiversity Strategy. The measures are organised in three fields of action, i.e. direct promotion of biodiversity (creation of ecological infrastructure, support for species), building bridges between federal biodiversity policy and other policy areas (e.g. agriculture, spatial planning, transport, economic development) and, raising awareness among decision makers and the public on the importance of biodiversity as a central pillar of life.  
With the adoption of the Action Plan for the Swiss Biodiversity Strategy on 6 September 2017, in the period of 2019 – 2023, the Federal Council allocated another CHF 50 million, additional to the existing resources.

### **B. What have been the five greatest difficulties in implementing the Convention?**

1)

› Pressure on habitats / land use changes / spatial planning

2)

› Conflicts / tradeoffs with renewable energy policy, e.g. small hydropower plants

3)

› Conflicts / tradeoffs, e.g. agriculture, fishery: Direct area competition, nutrient input such as ammonia emissions damaging sensitive ecosystems and phytosanitary products/herbicides constitute the major challenges between agriculture and conservation.

4)

> Lack of resources

5)

> -

### **C. What are the five priorities for future implementation of the Convention?**

1)

> Maintenance and remediation of existing protected areas

2)

> Specific promotion of national priority species

3)

> Design of the countrywide ecological infrastructure

4)

> Evaluation of the impact of federal subsidies

5)

> Consideration of ecosystem services in spatially relevant decisions

Promotion of integrated water resources management at the basin level

Better coordination between the river/lake commissions and the convention

D. Do you (AA) have any recommendations concerning implementation assistance from the Ramsar Secretariat?

> -

E. Do you (AA) have any recommendations concerning implementation assistance from the Convention's International Organisation Partners (IOPs)? (including ongoing partnerships and partnerships to develop)

> -

F. How can national implementation of the Ramsar Convention be better linked with implementation of other multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs), especially those in the 'biodiversity cluster' (Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), Convention on Migratory Species (CMS), Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES), World Heritage Convention (WHC), and United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) and the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)?

> The global strategic plan for biodiversity 2011-2020 provides the opportunity for increased collaboration among MEAs, to strengthen efficiency and effectiveness of MEA implementation at the global, regional and national level. This opportunity was so far not sufficiently seized at all levels. The implementation of the global Convention on the Protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourses and International Lakes (the Helsinki Convention), through all the joint bodies Switzerland has with its neighbors on transboundary rivers, lakes and groundwaters will also greatly contribute to the implementation of the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands. Options to increase the effective use of synergies, to highlight and communicate the achievements of MEA implementation include, as mentioned in CBD COP decision XIII/27 para 9:

- Common sets of indicators, where appropriate;

- Common reporting modules on shared issues;

- Interoperability of information management and reporting systems;

- Harmonization of tools for national reporting.

A joint timing for reporting would also ease much the work of the Parties and enhance the links between MEAs.

At the national level, a National committee could examine the topics of joint interest to link the conventions for future joint national actions and international joint decisions.

G. How can implementation of the Ramsar Convention be better linked with the implementation of water policy/strategy and other strategies in the country (e.g., on sustainable development, energy, extractive industries, poverty reduction, sanitation, food security, biodiversity)?

> The focal points need inform all other ministries relevant for the implementation of the convention by showing benefits of working together to enhance cooperation and joint actions. Information sharing should go beyond the usual "biodiversity" and "water" communities.

H. Do you (AA) have any other general comments on the implementation of the Convention?

> Focal points need to be the ambassadors of the convention at the national level and inform on a regular basis the different levels of national governance. The COP preparation should encompass all the Ministries

that have a link to the wetlands.

I. Please list the names of the organisations which have been consulted on or have contributed to the information provided in this report  
> Federal Office for the Environment

## Section 3: Indicator questions and further implementation information

### Goal 1. Addressing the drivers of wetland loss and degradation

#### Target 1

Wetland benefits are featured in national/ local policy strategies and plans relating to key sectors such as water, energy, mining, agriculture, tourism, urban development, infrastructure, industry, forestry, aquaculture, fisheries at the national and local level.

1.1 Have wetland issues/benefits been incorporated into other national strategies and planning processes, including: {1.3.2} {1.3.3} KRA 1.3.i

Please select only one per square.

a) National Policy or strategy for wetland management	<input type="checkbox"/> A=Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B=No <input type="checkbox"/> C=Partially <input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input type="checkbox"/> X=Unknown <input type="checkbox"/> Y=Not Relevant
b) Poverty eradication strategies	<input type="checkbox"/> A=Yes <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input type="checkbox"/> C=Partially <input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input type="checkbox"/> X=Unknown <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Y=Not Relevant
c) Water resource management and water efficiency plans	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A=Yes <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input type="checkbox"/> C=Partially <input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input type="checkbox"/> X=Unknown <input type="checkbox"/> Y=Not Relevant
d) Coastal and marine resource management plans	<input type="checkbox"/> A=Yes <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input type="checkbox"/> C=Partially <input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input type="checkbox"/> X=Unknown <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Y=Not Relevant
e) Integrated Coastal Zone Management Plan	<input type="checkbox"/> A=Yes <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input type="checkbox"/> C=Partially <input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input type="checkbox"/> X=Unknown <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Y=Not Relevant
f) National forest programmes	<input type="checkbox"/> A=Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B=No <input type="checkbox"/> C=Partially <input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input type="checkbox"/> X=Unknown <input type="checkbox"/> Y=Not Relevant
g) National policies or measures on agriculture	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A=Yes <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input type="checkbox"/> C=Partially <input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input type="checkbox"/> X=Unknown <input type="checkbox"/> Y=Not Relevant
h) National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plans drawn up under the CBD	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A=Yes <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input type="checkbox"/> C=Partially <input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input type="checkbox"/> X=Unknown <input type="checkbox"/> Y=Not Relevant
i) National policies on energy and mining	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A=Yes <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input type="checkbox"/> C=Partially <input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input type="checkbox"/> X=Unknown <input type="checkbox"/> Y=Not Relevant

j) National policies on tourism	<input type="checkbox"/> A=Yes <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C=Partially <input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input type="checkbox"/> X=Unknown <input type="checkbox"/> Y=Not Relevant
k) National policies on urban development	<input type="checkbox"/> A=Yes <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C=Partially <input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input type="checkbox"/> X=Unknown <input type="checkbox"/> Y=Not Relevant
l) National policies on infrastructure	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A=Yes <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input type="checkbox"/> C=Partially <input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input type="checkbox"/> X=Unknown <input type="checkbox"/> Y=Not Relevant
m) National policies on industry	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A=Yes <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input type="checkbox"/> C=Partially <input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input type="checkbox"/> X=Unknown <input type="checkbox"/> Y=Not Relevant
n) National policies on aquaculture and fisheries {1.3.3} KRA 1.3.i	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A=Yes <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input type="checkbox"/> C=Partially <input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input type="checkbox"/> X=Unknown <input type="checkbox"/> Y=Not Relevant
o) National plans of actions (NPAs) for pollution control and management	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A=Yes <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input type="checkbox"/> C=Partially <input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input type="checkbox"/> X=Unknown <input type="checkbox"/> Y=Not Relevant
p) National policies on wastewater management and water quality	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A=Yes <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input type="checkbox"/> C=Partially <input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input type="checkbox"/> X=Unknown <input type="checkbox"/> Y=Not Relevant

### 1.1 Additional information

> An overview on relevant national policies, strategies and programmes is provided in the Swiss Informationsystem Biodiversity SIB, Switzerland's contribution to the global network of CHMs under the CBD.

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

Swiss Informationsystem Biodiversity SIB - The Swiss Information System Biodiversity (SIB) is Switzerland's contribution to the global network of Clearing-House Mechanisms (CHM) under the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD).

## Target 2

Water use respects wetland ecosystem needs for them to fulfil their functions and provide services at the appropriate scale inter alia at the basin level or along a coastal zone

2.1 Has the quantity and quality of water available to, and required by, wetlands been assessed to support the implementation of the Guidelines for the allocation and management of water for maintaining the ecological functions of wetlands (Resolution VIII.1, VIII.2) ? 1.24.

*Please select only one option*

- A=Yes  
 B=No  
 C=Partially  
 D=Planned

### 2.1 Additional Information

> The Federal Act on the Protection of Waters (Waters Protection Act, WPA, 1992) aims at protecting waters against harmful effects, in particular to preserve the health of people, animals and plants, to preserve the natural habitats of indigenous fauna and flora, and to preserve waters suitable as a habitat for fish.

The Act requires a permit by any person who, over and above normal public use (Art. 29):

- a. withdraws water from a watercourse with permanent flow;
- b. withdraws water from lakes or groundwater resources in such a way as to affect substantially the discharge rate of a watercourse with permanent flow.

Further, the Federal Council specifies the water quality requirements for surface and underground waters (Art. 9). The state of and changes in Swiss bodies of water is monitored by the National Surface Water Quality Monitoring Network (NAWA). NAWA surveys are conducted in close cooperation between the federal government and the cantons and are coordinated by the Federal Office for the Environment. The concept provides for the following levels of monitoring:

TREND: Basic long-term monitoring network

The TREND monitoring programme is designed to provide a long-term overview of the state of Swiss watercourses. In addition, watercourses are studied at monitoring sites distributed across Switzerland using the same, uniform set of parameters. Since 2011, chemical and physical parameters have been recorded at 111 monitoring sites, whereas the first biological surveys took place in 2012.

SPEZ: Problem-related special monitoring

Specific issues are clarified with temporary monitoring programmes. These surveys take place at selected monitoring sites that are closely studied using specific methods. As part of these surveys, a screening analysis was conducted in 2012 on plant protection products and biocide active ingredients at five monitoring sites.

Other programmes are being developed on an ongoing basis.

NADUF: Long-term study of sediment load in rivers

The National River Monitoring and Survey Programme (NADUF) monitors changes in concentrations and loads of important substances in the water of selected Swiss rivers. Since 1972, chemical parameters (nutrients, geogenic substances, heavy metals), the level (discharge) as well as water temperature, electrical conductivity, pH and oxygen are continuously studied at selected sites (samples are collected).

The NAQUA National Groundwater Monitoring provides a nationally representative picture of the situation and development of the groundwater resources in terms of both quality and quantity. Within the framework of the NAQUA National Groundwater Monitoring, the Federal Office for the Environment records the state of and changes in the groundwater resources at more than 600 monitoring sites in Switzerland. The natural conditions and the impact of human activity on the typical aquifers of Switzerland are monitored.

The purpose of the National Groundwater Monitoring is to:

- document the situation and development of groundwater quality and quantity at national level;
- detect the occurrence of problematic substances at an early stage and to systematically follow up any undesirable developments;
- check the effectiveness of protective measures already adopted (e.g. ecological measures in agriculture) and identify the need for further measures; and
- characterise and classify the most important groundwater resources in Switzerland.

NAQUA forms the basis for nationally coordinated protection of groundwater as a natural resource in Switzerland and ultimately helps to protect the public from harmful organisms and substances. The collected data are used in national and international reporting.

## 2.2 Have assessments of environmental flow been undertaken in relation to mitigation of impacts on the ecological character of wetlands (Action r3.4.iv)

*Please select only one option*

- A=Yes
- B=No
- C=Partially
- D=Planned

## 2.2 Additional Information

> The Federal Act on the Protection of Waters (Waters Protection Act, WPA) prescribes that a permit is required by any person who, over and above normal public use withdraws water from a watercourse with permanent flow or from lakes or groundwater resources in such a way as to affect substantially the discharge rate of a watercourse with permanent flow (art. 29 WPA).

The WPA defines the minimum residual flows that need to be observed as a prerequisite to obtain a permit (art. 30, WPA).

The methodology for the calculation of the minimum residual flows is laid down in the publication: Débits résiduels convenables - Comment peuvent-ils être déterminés? Instructions. 2000. 142 p. Annexe: Elements pour la détermination du débit Q347. Carte 1:500000.

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

Débits résiduels convenables - Comment peuvent-ils être déterminés? - La présente publication met à la disposition des projeteurs, des requérants et des autorités un guide d'application contenant des réponses aux questions matérielles, formelles et relatives à la procédure, importantes lors de la fixation de débits résiduels convenables selon les articles 29-36 de la loi fédérale sur la protection des eaux (LEaux).

## 2.3 Have Ramsar Sites improved the sustainability of water use in the context of ecosystem requirements?

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
- B=No
- C=Partially
- D=Planned
- O=No Change
- X=Unknown

### 2.3 Additional Information

> The Swiss Ramsar Sites contribute to sustainability of water use in terms of promoting and securing the conservation of precious wetland habitats, such as alluvial zones, fenlands, raised bogs and transitional mires.

## 2.4 Have the Guidelines for allocation and management of water for maintaining ecological functions of wetlands (Resolutions VIII.1 and XII.12 ) been used/applied in decision-making processes. (Action 3.4.6.)

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
- B=No
- C=Partially
- D=Planned

### 2.4 Additional Information

> See answer to question 2.2

## 2.5 Have projects that promote and demonstrate good practice in water allocation and management for maintaining the ecological functions of wetlands been developed (Action r3.4.ix. )

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
- B=No
- C=Partially
- D=Planned

### 2.5 Additional Information

> The web site "Renaturation" is a platform for exchanging and sharing information, knowledge and experiences created by water renaturation specialists and professionals concerned by the subject. The Renaturation platform is proposed by the Agenda 21 for Water and funded by the Federal Office for the Environment (FOEN).

A concrete, prize-winning project is the "Renewal of the Hagneck runoff-river hydroelectric plant": The hydroelectric plant is located downstream Stausee Niederried (Ramsar Site No 508) and adjacent to the reserve for Waterbirds and Migratory Birds of National Importance "Hagneckdelta und St. Petersinsel" (WDPA ID 179001 ). The plant was renewed taking an approach to reconcile the production of hydropower with nature and landscape protection. The successful implementation of this approach and the observed significant revalorisation of nature and landscape between the both protected areas is reflected in the designation "Landscape of the Year 2017" by the Swiss Foundation for Landscape Conservation (SL-FP).

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

Web site "Renaturation" - The web site "Renaturation" is a platform for exchanging and sharing information, knowledge and experiences created by water renaturation specialists and professionals.

## 2.6 How many household/municipalities are linked to sewage system? SDG Target 6.3.1.

Please select only one option

- E=Exact number (households/municipalities)

> 100%

- F=Less than (households/municipalities)

>

- G=More than (households/municipalities)

>

- X=Unknown
- Y=Not Relevant

### 2.6 Additional Information

> The Federal Act on the Protection of Waters (Waters Protection Act, WPA) establishes a duty to connect to sewers (art. 11). The one percent is in very isolated areas (e.g. high mountains) and other ecofriendly solutions are present.

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

Federal Act on the Protection of Waters (Waters Protection Act, WPA) - Federal Act on the Protection of Waters (Waters Protection Act, WPA)

2.7 What is the percentage of sewerage coverage in the country? SDG Target 6.3.1.

*Please select only one option*

E=Exact number (percentage)

> 97.3%

F=Less than (percentage)

>

G=More than (percentage)

>

X=Unknown

Y=Not Relevant

2.7 Additional Information

> 99 % of the Swiss resident population is connected to wastewater treatment plants (WTP).

2.8 What is the percentage of users of septic tank/pit latrine? SDG Target 6.3.1.

*Please select only one option*

E=Exact number (percentage)

>

F=Less than (percentage)

>

G=More than (percentage)

>

X=Unknown

Y=Not Relevant

2.8 Additional Information

> Only few inhabitants in rural areas are using septic tanks.

2.9 Does the country use constructed wetlands/ponds as wastewater treatment technology? SDG Target 6.3.1.

*Please select only one option*

A=Yes

B=No

C=Partially

D=Planned

X=Unknown

Y=Not Relevant

2.9 Additional Information

> Due to the duty to connect to sewers (see question 2.6), however, only very few constructed wetlands exist in Switzerland. Constructed wetlands/ponds as wastewater treatment technology is considered a suitable technology for remote facilities.

2.10 How do the country use constructed wetlands/ponds as wastewater treatment technology perform? SDG Target 6.3.1.

*Please select only one option*

A=Good

B=Not Functioning

C=Functioning

Q=Obsolete

X=Unknown

Y=Not Relevant

2.10 Additional Information

>

## 2.11 How many centralised wastewater treatment plants exist at national level? SDG Target 6.3.1.

*Please select only one option*

E=Exact number (plants)

> 836

F=Less than (plants)

>

G=More than (plants)

>

X=Unknown

Y=Not Relevant

### 2.11 Additional Information

> 836 (2011)

## 2.12 How is the functional status of the wastewater treatment plants? SDG Target 6.3.1.

*Please select only one option*

A=Good

B=Not functioning

C=Functioning

Q=Obsolete

X=Unknown

Y=Not Relevant

### 2.12 Additional Information

> The development of water treatment facilities has significantly improved the quality of water in Switzerland over the past decades and is now dealing with the elimination of micropollutants.

## 2.13 The percentage of decentralized wastewater treatment technology, including constructed wetlands/ponds is? SDG Target 6.3.1.

*Please select only one option*

A=Good

B=Not Functioning

C=Functioning

Q=Obsolete

X=Unknown

Y=Not Relevant

### 2.13 Additional Information

>

## 2.14 Is there a wastewater reuse system? SDG Target 6.3.1.

*Please select only one option*

A=Yes

B=No

C=Partially

D=Planned

X=Unknown

Y=Not Relevant

### 2.14 Additional Information

>

## 2.15 What is the purpose of the wastewater reuse system? SDG Target 6.3.1.

*Please select only one option*

R=Agriculture

S=Landscape

T=Industrial

U=Drinking

X=Unknown

Y=Not Relevant

## 2.15 Additional Information

Please indicate if the wastewater reuse system is for free or taxed or add any additional information.

>

### Target 3

Public and private sectors have increased their efforts to apply guidelines and good practices for the wise use of water and wetlands. {1.10}

3.1 Is the private sector encouraged to apply the Ramsar wise use principle and guidance (Ramsar handbooks for the wise use of wetlands) in its activities and investments concerning wetlands? {1.10.1} KRA 1.10.i

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
- B=No
- C=Partially
- D=Planned

### 3.1 Additional Information

> The principle of sustainable development is anchored in Switzerland's legal and strategic framework and is therefore pertinent for the private sector. The Ramsar handbooks are not specifically promoted at the federal level, however, they are used at the local level, possibly also by the private sector.

3.2 Has the private sector undertaken activities or actions for the conservation, wise use and management of {1.10.2} KRA 1.10.ii

Please select only one per square.

a) Ramsar Sites	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A=Yes <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input type="checkbox"/> C=Partially <input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input type="checkbox"/> X=Unknown <input type="checkbox"/> Y=Not Relevant
b) Wetlands in general	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A=Yes <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input type="checkbox"/> C=Partially <input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input type="checkbox"/> X=Unknown <input type="checkbox"/> Y=Not Relevant

### 3.2 Additional information

> a) The collaboration with the private sector (e.g. public-private-partnerships) for the conservation of wetlands / for the conservation of specific Ramsar sites is seen as an option to increase private sector engagement.

b) For instance the "Water Agenda 21" is a network of public and private stakeholders in Swiss water management, which promotes water management according to the wise use principle / principle of sustainable development. Concrete activities include for instance the prize-winning project "Renewal of the Hagneck runoff-river hydroelectric plant" described under 2.5.

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

[Water Agenda 21](#) - The "Water Agenda 21" is a network of public and private stakeholders in Swiss water management, which promotes water management according to the wise use principle / principle of sustainable development.

3.3 Have actions been taken to implement incentive measures which encourage the conservation and wise use of wetlands? {1.11.1} KRA 1.11.i

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
- B=No
- C=Partially
- D=Planned

### 3.3 Additional information

> For biotopes of national importance (Raised Bogs and Transitional Mires, Fenlands, Amphibian Spawning Areas) in agricultural production areas, eco-subsidies can be provided by the Federal and cantonal levels.

3.4 Have actions been taken to remove perverse incentive measures which discourage conservation and

wise use of wetlands? {1.11.2} KRA 1.11.i

*Please select only one option*

- A=Yes  
 B=No  
 D=Planned  
 Z=Not Applicable

### 3.4 Additional Information

> The removal of perverse incentive measures is a strategic objective of the Swiss Biodiversity Strategy (i.e.: By 2020, the negative impacts of existing financial incentives on biodiversity are identified and avoided, if possible. Where appropriate, new positive incentives are created).

The Action Plan for the Swiss Biodiversity Strategy specifies that the Confederation will present an overall evaluation of the impacts of federal subsidies and other incentives with consequences for biodiversity by 2023.

## Target 4

Invasive alien species and pathways of introduction and expansion are identified and prioritized, priority invasive alien species are controlled or eradicated, and management responses are prepared and implemented to prevent their introduction and establishment.

4.1 Does your country have a comprehensive national inventory of invasive alien species that currently or potentially impact the ecological character of wetlands? {1.9.1} KRA 1.9.i

*Please select only one option*

- A=Yes  
 B=No  
 C=Partially  
 D=Planned

### 4.1 Additional information

> The inventory on alien species in Switzerland lists about 800 alien species and characterises 107 IAS in Factsheets: five mammals, four birds, one reptile, three amphibians, seven fish, four molluscs, 16 insects, six crustaceans, three spiders, two 'worms', seven fungi, one bacteria, and 48 plants.

Reference: FOEN (ed.) 2005: An inventory of alien species and their threat to biodiversity and economy in Switzerland. CABI Bioscience Switzerland Centre report to the Swiss Agency for Environment, Forests and Landscape. The environment in practice no. 0629. Federal Office for the Environment, Bern. 155 p.

The national data and information centre on the Swiss flora - Info flora - maintains a Black List of invasive alien plant species with adverse effects on biodiversity, public health or the economy and a Watch List with those species that have the potential to cause damage.

For further information see 5th and 4th CBD National Report:

- FOEN (ed.), 2014: Switzerland's Fifth National Report under the Convention on Biological Diversity. Federal Office for Environment, Bern.

- FOEN (ed.) 2010: Switzerland's Fourth National Report under the Convention on Biological Diversity, Federal Office for Environment, Bern.

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

[An inventory of alien species and their threat to biodiversity and economy in Switzerland](#) - This report on alien biota in Switzerland lists about 800 established alien species and characterises 107 invasive alien species in Fact Sheets  
[Switzerland's Fourth National Report under the Convention on Biological Diversity](#) - Based on the available data on and monitoring of biodiversity and its anticipated trends in coming years, Switzerland concedes in its 4th report to the CBD that it did not slow biodiversity loss sufficiently by 2010. The report further spotlights 5 priority fields in which measures need to be taken to improve the present situation.

[Summary of Switzerland's Fifth National Report under the Convention on Biological Diversity](#) - Switzerland submitted its fifth national report in anticipation of the twelfth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity in October 2014. The report explains how the Convention on Biological Diversity is being implemented in Switzerland. This summary covers the key information contained in the international report.

[Info FLora: Neophytes](#) - Lists of invasive neophytes of Switzerland

4.2 Have national policies or guidelines on invasive species control and management been established or reviewed for wetlands? {1.9.2} KRA 1.9.iii

*Please select only one option*

- A=Yes  
 B=No  
 C=Partially  
 D=Planned

### 4.2 Additional information

> In 2007, the Conference of Heads of the Swiss Environment Protection Offices (KVU) and the Conference of Delegates for Nature and Landscape Protection (KBNL) established, in cooperation with the Conference of Cantonal Foresters (KOK), the Conference of Swiss Agricultural Offices (KOLAS) and the Cantonal Phytosanitary Services (KPSD), a working group on invasive neobiota (AGIN) which aims to support the cantons in carrying out their cantonal tasks related to invasive neobiota in accordance with the Release Ordinance.

In 2016, Switzerland adopted a strategy on invasive alien species which defines the following strategic goals: Alien species do not endanger human beings and the environment nor do they affect biodiversity or ecosystem services and their sustainable use. The spread of potentially harmful alien invasive species is contained and their re-introduction prevented.

The strategy is implemented according to three objectives: i) Invasive alien species, their pathways of introduction and spread, and their potential harm are identified and prioritized; ii) The introduction of invasive alien species and their spread across the territory is prevented; and iii) Alien invasive species are contained or eliminated through effective measures.

#### 4.3 How many invasive species are being controlled through management actions.

Please select only one option

E=Exact number (species)

>

F=Less than (species)

>

G=More than (species)

> 25

C=Partially

X=Unknown

Y=Not Relevant

#### 4.3 Additional information

If 'Yes', please indicate the year of assessment and the source of the information

> Management actions to control invasive alien species are planned and implemented by a multitude of stakeholders at the subnational level, including cantonal authorities, municipalities, protected areas managers, NGOs and further civil society stakeholders.

With the revision of the Ordinance on the Handling of Organisms in the Environment (Release Ordinance RO; SR 814.911) in 2008, Switzerland created the legal basis for protecting people and the environment against harm done by invasive alien species. According to the Release Ordinance (RO, SR 814.911), the handling of alien organisms in the environment must be carried out in such a manner that it neither endangers human beings, animals or the environment, nor impairs biological diversity, nor the sustainable use thereof. (Art. 15, para. 2). In dealing with alien organisms in the environment, the principles of due diligence, self-control, and the obligation to inform and to instruct recipients have to be applied.

In addition, the Ordinance on the Handling of Organisms in the Environment prohibits the use of certain invasive alien plants and of three animal species (Annex 2). These invasive alien organisms may not be handled directly in the environment, except in circumstances where measures to control them are in place.

Plants: *Ambrosia artemisiifolia*, *Crassula helmsii*, *Elodea nuttallii*, *Heracleum mantegazzianum*, *Hydrocotyle ranunculoides*, *Impatiens glandulifera*, *Ludwigia* spp. (*L. grandiflora*, *L. peploides*), *Reynoutria* spp. (*Fallopia* spp., *Polygonum polystachyum*, *P. cuspidatum*), *Rhus typhina*, *Senecio inaequidens*, *Solidago* spp. (*S. canadensis*, *S. gigantea*, *S. nemoralis*; except the native *S. virgaurea*).

Animals: *Harmonia axyridis*, *Trachemys scripta elegans*, *Rana catesbeiana*.

The national data and information centre on the Swiss flora - Info flora - maintains a Black List of invasive alien plant species with adverse effects on biodiversity, public health or the economy; and a Watch List with those species that have the potential to cause damage.

Through the revision of the Ordinance on Hunting and the Protection of Wild Mammals and Birds in 2012, the list of non-native mammals and birds that threaten biodiversity and whose import and keeping is prohibited or in need of authorization, has been made more easily adaptable (annex I and II instead of article in ordinance). This allows Switzerland to react more readily to any changes in the threat potential of non-native mammal or bird species.

Special measures, concepts, and strategies are applied additionally to invasive alien species, which are potentially harmful to people (e.g. Concept 2011 for the fight against the Asian Tiger Mosquito *Aedes albopictus*), threaten native species (e.g. alien crayfish) or which have the potential to cause great economic losses. For instance in forestry, eradication strategies are developed for selected particularly harmful organisms that affect forests or tree cultures (i.e. *Anoplophora glabripennis*, *Dryocosmus kuriphilus*, and *Bursaphelenchus xylophilus*).

The working group on invasive neobiota (AGIN, see question 4.2) has elaborated data sheets supporting the implementation of actions for following plant species:

*Solidago canadensis*, *Solidago gigantea*, *Reynoutria japonica*, *Reynoutria sachalinensis*, *Reynoutria x*

bohemica, Polygonum polystachyum, Impatiens glandulifera, Lonicera henryi, Buddleja davidii, Lupinus polyphyllus, Erigeron annuus, Rhus typhina, Ailanthus altissima, Heracleum mantegazzianum, Senecio inaequidens.

In conclusion, the number of invasive species being controlled by management actions is estimated to be higher than 25.

#### 4.4 Have the effectiveness of wetland invasive alien species control programmes been assessed?

*Please select only one option*

- A=Yes
- B=No
- C=Partially
- D=Planned
- X=Unknown
- Y=Not Relevant

#### 4.4 Additional information

>

## Goal 2. Effectively conserving and managing the Ramsar Site network

### Target 5

The ecological character of Ramsar Sites is maintained or restored through effective, planning and integrated management {2.1.}

#### 5.1 Have a national strategy and priorities been established for the further designation of Ramsar Sites, using the Strategic Framework for the Ramsar List? {2.1.1} KRA 2.1.i

*Please select only one option*

- A=Yes
- B=No
- C=Partially
- D=Planned

#### 5.1 Additional information

>

#### 5.2 Are the Ramsar Sites Information Service and its tools being used in national identification of further Ramsar Sites to designate? {2.2.1} KRA 2.2.ii

*Please select only one option*

- A=Yes
- B=No
- D=Planned

#### 5.2 Additional information

>

#### 5.3 How many Ramsar Sites have an effective, implemented management plan? {2.4.1} KRA 2.4.i

*Please select only one option*

- E=Exact number (sites)

> 11

- F=Less than (sites)

>

- G=More than (sites)
- X=Unknown
- Y=Not Relevant

#### 5.4 For how many of the Ramsar Sites with a management plan is the plan being implemented? {2.4.2} KRA 2.4.i

*Please select only one option*

- E=Exact number (sites)

> 11

- F=Less than (sites)

>

- G=More than (sites)

>

- X=Unknown
- Y=Not Relevant

5.5 For how many Ramsar Sites is effective management planning currently being implemented (outside of formal management plans ? {2.4.3} KRA 2.4.i

*Please select only one option*

E=Exact number (sites)

> 11

F=Less than (sites)

>

G=More than (sites)

>

X=Unknown

Y=Not Relevant

5.3 - 5.5 Additional information

>

5.6 Have all Ramsar sites been assessed regarding the effectiveness of their management (through formal management plans where they exist or otherwise through existing actions for appropriate wetland management ? {1.6.2} KRA 1.6.ii

*Please select only one option*

A=Yes

B=No

C=Partially

D=Planned

5.6 Additional information

>

5.7 How many Ramsar Sites have a cross-sectoral management committee? {2.4.4} {2.4.6} KRA 2.4.iv

*Please select only one option*

E=Exact number (sites)

> 5

F=Less than (sites)

>

G=More than (sites)

>

X=Unknown

Y=Not Relevant

5.7 Additional information

If at least 1 site, please give the name and official number of the site or sites

> Sites managed by an association/foundation:

No. 079 'Fanel et Chablais de Cudrefin'

No. 231 'Bolle di Magadino'

No. 504 'Les Grangettes'

No. 505 'Rive sud du lac de Neuchâtel'

No. 509 'Kaltbrunner Riet'.

5.8 For how many Ramsar Sites has an ecological character description been prepared (see Resolution X.15)? {2.4.5}{2.4.7} KRA 2.4.v

*Please select only one option*

E=Exact number (sites)

> 11

F=Less than (sites)

>

G=More than (sites)

>

C=Partially

X=Unknown

Y=Not Relevant

## 5.8 Additional information

If at least 1 site, please give the name and official number of the site or sites

> A description of the ecological character has been included as far as possible into the RIS. However, not all parameters are available or relevant for Swiss sites.

## 5.9 Have any assessments of the effectiveness of Ramsar Site management been made? {2.5.1} KRA 2.5.i

*Please select only one option*

A=Yes

B=No

C=Some Sites

## 5.9 Additional information

If 'Yes' or 'Some sites', please indicate the year of assessment, which assessment tool did you use (e.g. METT, Resolution XII.15, and the source of the information

> Management activities benefiting from financial support from the Confederation are subjected to a controlling by federal and cantonal authorities.

For the sites managed by an association/foundation (see question 5.7) an activity / progress report is published annually according to the needs of the association/foundation.

## Target 7

Sites that are at risk of change of ecological character have threats addressed {2.6.}.

### 7.1 Are mechanisms in place for the Administrative Authority to be informed of negative human-induced changes or likely changes in the ecological character of Ramsar Sites, pursuant to Article 3.2? {2.6.1} KRA 2.6.i

*Please select only one option*

A=Yes

B=No

C=Some Sites

D=Planned

## 7.1 Additional information

If 'Yes' or 'Some sites', please summarise the mechanism or mechanisms established

> Annual reporting of the cantonal authorities on activities undertaken protected areas of international, or national importance.

### 7.2 Have all cases of negative human-induced change or likely change in the ecological character of Ramsar Sites been reported to the Ramsar Secretariat, pursuant to Article 3.2? {2.6.2} KRA 2.6.i

*Please select only one option*

A=Yes

B=No

C=Some Cases

O=No Negative Change

## 7.2 Additional information

If 'Yes' or 'Some cases', please indicate for which Ramsar Sites the Administrative Authority has made Article 3.2 reports to the Secretariat, and for which sites such reports of change or likely change have not yet been made

> The Federal Office for the Environment informed the Secretariat of the Ramsar Convention in a letter dated July 24th 2013 about the case of likely change of the ecological character of Ramsar Site No. 231 Bolle di Magadino.

The 'Bolle di Magadino' is not only designated as a Reserve for waterbirds and migratory birds of international importance, but also protected by virtue of the ordinances on alluvial zones, raised bogs and transitional mires, fenlands, amphibian spawning areas, mire landscapes and the inventory of landscapes of national importance.

The Locarno airport - in the immediate vicinity of the site - is in operation since 75 years and the infrastructure needs to be adjusted to new requirements, including a planned extension of the runway by 170 m. The planned extension of the runway has no direct impact on the perimeter of the site 'Bolle di Magadino'.

To prevent eventual indirect impacts, see the following conditions:

The Federal Council approved the revised Sectoral Plan for Aviation Infrastructure for the Locarno airport. The revised plan specifies that an extension of the runway in an easterly direction can only be carried out if operational measures are implemented to protect birds. These measures include special regulations for the approach, taking off and overflying of the Bolle di Magadino, as well as daily quotas during bird migration

periods. In addition, the extension of the runway must not lead to an increase in the take-offs of jet and multi-engine aeroplanes over the site, and flights of other types of aeroplanes in the direction of the Bolle di Magadino must be restricted.

To date no infrastructure project for an extension of the runway for the Locarno airport was submitted to the federal authorities.

7.3 If applicable, have actions been taken to address the issues for which Ramsar Sites have been listed on the Montreux Record, including requesting a Ramsar Advisory Mission? {2.6.3} KRA 2.6.ii

*Please select only one option*

- A=Yes
- B=No
- Z=Not Applicable

7.3 Additional information

If 'Yes', please indicate the actions taken

>

### **Goal 3. Wisely Using All Wetlands**

#### **Target 8**

National wetland inventories have been either initiated, completed or updated and disseminated and used for promoting the conservation and effective management of all wetlands {1.1.1} KRA 1.1.i

8.1 Does your country have a complete National Wetland Inventory? {1.1.1} KRA 1.1.i

*Please select only one option*

- A=Yes
- B=No
- C=In Progress
- D=Planned

8.1 Additional information

> Switzerland has conducted inventories of various types of wetlands and designated protected areas by the mean of following ordinances:

Ordinance on Reserves of International and National Importance for Waterbirds and Migratory Birds (1991, SR 922.32): Includes a list of protected areas of international and national importance for waterbirds and migrants.

Ordinance on Alluvial Zones of National Importance (1992, SR 451.31): Inventory of alluvial zones of national importance.

Ordinance on Raised Bogs and Transitional Mires of National Importance (1991, SR 451.32): Inventory of raised bogs and transitional mires of national importance.

Ordinance on Fenlands of National Importance (1994, SR 451.33): Inventory of fenlands of national importance.

Ordinance on Amphibian Spawning Areas of National Importance (2001, SR 451.34): Inventory of amphibian spawning areas of national importance.

Ordinance on Mire Landscapes of Particular Beauty and National Importance (1996, SR 451.35): Inventory of mire landscapes of national importance.

The inventories are comprehensive for the types of wetlands listed above. However, the inventories do not cover all wetland types recorded in Switzerland.

8.2 Has your country updated a National Wetland Inventory in the last decade?

*Please select only one option*

- A=Yes
- B=No
- C=In Progress
- C1=Partially
- D=Planned
- X=Unknown
- Y=Not Relevant

8.2 Additional information

> Federal Council enacted, as of 15 July 2015, the revised Ordinance on Waterbirds and Migratory Birds of International and National Importance (1991, SR 922.32). The revised ordinance adds 560 hectares to existing protected areas for waterbirds and migratory birds and strengthens the legal safeguards on 1000 hectares in existing sites. This is an important step forward in the creation of an ecological infrastructure, the second objective of the Swiss Biodiversity Strategy.

Between 2012 and 2017, the biotopes of national importance (see question 8.1) were revised throughout

Switzerland in cooperation between the Confederation and the cantons. At its meeting on 29 September 2017, the Federal Council approved the revision. It came into force on 1 November 2017. The revision is a further milestone in the conservation of natural habitats and endangered species in Switzerland. The share of the total national area accounted for by the inventories rose from 1.8 to 2.2 percent.

### 8.3 Is wetland inventory data and information maintained? {1.1.2} KRA 1.1.ii

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
- B=No
- C=Partially
- D=Planned

### 8.3 Additional information

>

### 8.4 Is wetland inventory data and information made accessible to all stakeholders? {1.1.2} KRA 1.1.ii

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
- B=No
- C=Partially
- D=Planned

### 8.4 Additional information

> Data and information about national inventories and protected areas are available at the website of the Federal Office for the Environment FOEN in German, French or Italian: Office fédéral de l'environnement OFEV: Infrastructure écologique: [www.bafu.admin.ch](http://www.bafu.admin.ch), visited: November 2017).

The Swiss InformationSystem Biodiversity (SIB) provides an overview of relevant national monitoring programmes, data centers and status reports (SIB: [www.sib.admin.ch](http://www.sib.admin.ch), visited: November 2017).

Georeferenced data: [geo.admin.ch](http://geo.admin.ch) is the platform for the Federal Administration's georeferenced information, data and services. These are made available by public bodies and are accessible to all via the Internet, on [www.geo.admin.ch](http://www.geo.admin.ch).

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

OFEV: Infrastructure écologique - Dans le cadre de sa politique en matière de biodiversité, la Confédération accorde une importance particulière aux aires protégées.

The Swiss InformationSystem Biodiversity (SIB) - The Swiss InformationSystem Biodiversity (SIB) provides an overview of relevant national monitoring programmes, data centers and status reports

Georeferenced data - "[geo.admin.ch](http://geo.admin.ch)" is the platform for the Federal Administration's georeferenced information, data and services. These are made available by public bodies and are accessible to all via the Internet.

### 8.5 Has the condition\* of wetlands in your country, overall, changed during the last triennium? {1.1.3}

Please describe on the sources of the information on which your answer is based in the free- text box below. If there is a difference between inland and coastal wetland situations, please describe. If you are able to, please describe the principal driver(s) of the change(s).

\* 'Condition' corresponds to ecological character, as defined by the Convention

Please select only one per square.

a) Ramsar Sites	<input type="checkbox"/> N=Status Deteriorated <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> O=No Change <input type="checkbox"/> P=Status Improved
b) Wetlands generally	<input type="checkbox"/> N=Status Deteriorated <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> O=No Change <input type="checkbox"/> P=Status Improved

### 8.5 Additional information on a) and/or b)

> Switzerland's biodiversity is under tremendous pressure. Around half of the surveyed habitat types are deemed to be threatened. Since fens and raised bogs, alluvial zones, amphibian spawning sites and dry meadows and pastures of national importance are protected, the area loss sustained by these particularly valuable habitats has been slowed. However, their quality continues to decline due to nitrogen inputs, changes in the hydrological balance, abandoned use and other influences.

In most cases, the threat faced by habitats and their species communities cannot be attributed to one single factor, but rather the simultaneous occurrence of different causes whose effects may be reinforced by one another.

One of the reasons for the continuing loss of biodiversity is the strong growth of settlement areas. Between

1985 and 2009, the percentage of settlement area in Switzerland increased by 23 percent. Today, 0.69 square metres are sealed per second or transformed in most cases into species-poor lawns (golf courses, sports facilities, etc.).

The spread of settlements and infrastructures also causes the division of habitats into separate, disconnected areas and the isolation of animal and plant populations. Species populations and their genetic diversity are becoming smaller, which increases the risk of extinction. In the Central Plateau, landscape fragmentation has doubled in the last 30 years.

In agricultural as well as on recreation lands and gardens, the diffuse pollution from fertilisers and pesticides, not only remain in the soil, but can also enter soil and bodies of water, where they harm soil and water organisms and disturb the ecological balance. A new Action Plan on the reduction of risks and sustainable use of phytosanitary products has been adopted in 2017.

Wetlands are drained or filled in.

The morphology of the Swiss watercourses over more than 40% of its length ((15'000/60'000 km) ) has been largely modified for electricity production, land use conversion for agriculture, and human settlements. More than 22 % of watercourses are in poor eco7 morphological state, 85% of wetlands are still being threatened .

The morphology of the Swiss watercourses over more than 40% of its length (15'000/60'000 km) has been largely modified for electricity production, land use conversion for agriculture, and human settlements. More than 22 % of watercourses are in poor eco7 morphological state, 85% of wetlands are still being threatened.

Hydropower plants remove large quantities of water from rivers and streams. After the water is used, it is returned to another place in the same or different body of water. Residual flow is the portion of water that remains between the extraction and return points in the bed of the watercourse. Around half of the approximately 1,500 water extraction points used for hydropower must be remediated due to inadequate residual flow quantities.

Many middle to large-sized watercourses in the Swiss Alpine and Pre-Alpine regions are also affected by hydropeaking. When water levels change rapidly (hydropeaking), hydropower use can significantly damage aquatic habitats. Around 100 power plant installations must be remediated. The cost-covering remuneration for feed-in to the grid for electricity from renewable energies has also triggered numerous projects for small hydropower plants, which may increase the pressure on water habitats.

Source: FOEN (pub.) 2017: Biodiversity in Switzerland: Status and Trends. Federal Office for the Environment, Bern. State of the environment no. 1630: 60 p. Download: [www.bafu.admin.ch/uz-1630-e](http://www.bafu.admin.ch/uz-1630-e)

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

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

8.6 Based upon the National Wetland Inventory if available please provide a baseline figure in square kilometres for the extent of wetlands (according to the Ramsar definition) for the year 2017. **SDG Target 6.6**

*Please select only one option*

E=Exact Number (km2)

> 1873

F=Less than (km2)

>

G=More than (km2)

>

A=Yes

B=No

C=Partially

D=Planned

X=Unknown

Y=Not Relevant

## 8.6 Additional information

If the information is available please indicate the % of change in the extent of wetlands over the last three years.

> The Swiss area statistics is organised according to 27 basic categories with three of them addressing wetlands:

- Watercourses: 1620 km2

- Wetlands: 228 km2

- Reeds: 25 km2

Source: OFS - Statistique de la superficie 2004/09 ; Edition: 2016-11-09

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

## Target 9

The wise use of wetlands is strengthened through integrated resource management at the appropriate scale, inter alia, within a river basin or along a coastal zone {1.3.}.

9.1 Is a Wetland Policy (or equivalent instrument) that promotes the wise use of wetlands in place? {1.3.1} KRA 1.3.i

If 'Yes', please give the title and date of the policy in the green text box

*Please select only one option*

- A=Yes  
 B=No  
 C=In Preparation  
 D=Planned

### 9.1 Additional information

> Switzerland has no overarching policy for wetlands. The conservation of wetlands is organised according to the Ordinances listed under 8.1. Further, wetland issues are incorporated in various national strategies especially the Swiss Biodiversity Strategy and its action plan.

9.2 Have any amendments to existing legislation been made to reflect Ramsar commitments? {1.3.5} {1.3.6}

*Please select only one option*

- A=Yes  
 B=No  
 C=In Progress  
 D=Planned

### 9.2 Additional information

> Revision of the Ordinance on Waterbirds and Migratory Birds of International and National Importance (see Section 2.A)

- Revision of the Ordinance on Waterbirds and Migratory Birds of International and National Importance (see 8.2)

- Revision of the Ordinances on the biotopes of national importance (see 8.2)

9.3 Do your country's water governance and management systems treat wetlands as natural water infrastructure integral to water resource management at the scale of river basins? {1.7.1} {1.7.2} KRA 1.7.ii

*Please select only one option*

- A=Yes  
 B=No  
 D=Planned

### 9.3 Additional information

> The 'Guiding Principles for Integrated Management of Water in Switzerland' have been developed by the network of stakeholders in Swiss water management called Water Agenda 21, and are therefore widely supported. They can provide the impetus for modern water management which covers both protection and user interests. The Guiding Principles serve as a policy framework for the water management stakeholders in cantons, regions and communes. Protection, conservation and restoration of the ecological, landscape and social functions of the water bodies is one of the main objectives. Publication: FOEN (publ.) 2011. Watershed Management - Guiding Principles for Integrated Management of Water in Switzerland. Federal Office for the Environment, Bern: 20 p. pdf: [www.bafu.admin.ch/ud-1032-e](http://www.bafu.admin.ch/ud-1032-e)

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

[Watershed Management - Guiding Principles for Integrated Management of Water in Switzerland](#) - This document introduces the principles of watershed management. It serves as a policy framework for the water management stakeholders in cantons, regions and communes. The Guiding Principles have been developed by the network of stakeholders in Swiss water management called Water Agenda 21, and are therefore widely supported. They can provide the impetus for modern water management which covers both protection and user interests.

9.4 Have Communication, Education, Participation and Awareness (CEPA) expertise and tools been incorporated into catchment/river basin planning and management (see Resolution X.19)? {1.7.2} {1.7.3}

*Please select only one option*

- A=Yes  
 B=No  
 D=Planned

#### 9.4 Additional information

> Participation is an important aspect of the principles for the integrated water management mentioned (see question 9.3).

#### 9.5 Has your country established policies or guidelines for enhancing the role of wetlands in mitigating or adapting to climate change? {1.7.3} {1.7.5} KRA 1.7.iii

Please select only one option

- A=Yes  
 B=No  
 C=Partially  
 D=Planned

#### 9.5 Additional information

> Wetlands are an integral part of the Federal Council's strategy "Adaptation to climate change in Switzerland" and its Action Plan 2014-2019.

A pilot programme "Adaptation to Climate Change" including many projects highly relevant for wetlands is currently being implemented.

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

[Programme pilote adaptation aux changements climatiques](#)

#### 9.6 Has your country formulated plans or projects to sustain and enhance the role of wetlands in supporting and maintaining viable farming systems? {1.7.4} {1.7.6} KRA 1.7.v

Please select only one option

- A=Yes  
 B=No  
 C=Partially  
 D=Planned

#### 9.6 Additional information

> Agriculture is addressed by the pilot programme "Adaptation to Climate Change" (see question 9.5).

#### 9.7 Has research to inform wetland policies and plans been undertaken in your country on:

{1.6.1} KRA 1.6.i

Please select only one per square.

a) agriculture-wetland interactions	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A=Yes <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned
b) climate change	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A=Yes <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned
c) valuation of ecosystem services	<input type="checkbox"/> A=Yes <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> D=Planned

#### 9.7 Additional information

>

#### 9.8 Has your country submitted a request for Wetland City Accreditation of the Ramsar Convention, Resolution XII.10 ?

Please select only one option

- A=Yes  
 B=No  
 C=Partially  
 D=Planned

#### 9.8 Additional information

If 'Yes', please indicate How many request have been submitted

>

### Target 10

The traditional knowledge innovations and practices of indigenous peoples and local communities relevant

for the wise use of wetlands and their customary use of wetland resources, are documented, respected, subject to national legislation and relevant international obligations and fully integrated and reflected in the implementation of the Convention with a full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities at all relevant levels.

10.1 Have the guiding principles for taking into account the cultural values of wetlands including traditional knowledge for the effective management of sites (Resolution VIII.19) been used or applied?.(Action 6.1.2/ 6.1.6)

*Please select only one option*

- A=Yes
- B=No
- C=In Preparation
- C1=Partially
- D=Planned
- X=Unknown
- Y=Not Relevant

10.1 Additional information

>

10.2 Have case studies, participation in projects or successful experiences on cultural aspects of wetlands been compiled. Resolution VIII.19 and Resolution IX.21? (Action 6.1.6)

*Please select only one option*

- A=Yes
- B=No
- C=In Preparation
- D=Planned

10.2 Additional information

If yes please indicate the case studies or projects documenting information and experiences concerning culture and wetlands

>

10.3 Have the guidelines for establishing and strengthening local communities' and indigenous people's participation in the management of wetlands been used or applied. (Resolution VII. 8) (Action 6.1.5)

*Please select only one option*

- A=Yes
- B=No
- C=In Preparation
- D=Planned

10.3 Additional information

If the answer is "yes" please indicate the use or application of the guidelines

> Switzerland has no "local communities and indigenous people" as defined by the Convention.

10.4 Traditional knowledge and management practices relevant for the wise use of wetlands have been documented and their application encouraged (Action 6.1.2)

*Please select only one option*

- A=Yes
- B=No
- C=In Preparation
- D=Planned

10.4 Additional information

>

## Target 11

Wetland functions, services and benefits are widely demonstrated, documented and disseminated. {1.4.}

11.1 Has an assessment been made of the ecosystem benefits/services provided by Ramsar Sites and other wetlands? {1.4.1} KRA 1.4.ii

*Please select only one option*

- A=Yes
- B=No
- C=In Preparation

- C1=Partially
- D=Planned
- X=Unknown
- Y=Not Relevant

### 11.1 Additional information

If 'Yes' or 'Partially', please indicate, how many Ramsar Sites and their names  
> The ecosystem benefits/services provided by Ramsar Sites are described in the RIS.

### 11.2 Have wetland programmes or projects that contribute to poverty alleviation objectives or food and water security plans been implemented? {1.4.2} KRA 1.4.i

*Please select only one option*

- A=Yes
- B=No
- C=Partially
- D=Planned
- X=Unknown
- Y=Not Relevant

### 11.2 Additional information

> The contribution of wetlands to food and water security are for instance addressed within the pilot programme "Adaptation to Climate Change" (see question 9.6).

### 11.3 Have socio-economic values of wetlands been included in the management planning for Ramsar Sites and other wetlands? {1.4.3}{1.4.4} KRA 1.4.iii

*Please select only one option*

- A=Yes
- B=No
- C=Partially
- D=Planned

### 11.3 Additional information

If 'Yes' or 'Partially', please indicate, if known, how many Ramsar Sites and their names  
>

### 11.4 Have cultural values of wetlands been included in the management planning for Ramsar Sites and other wetlands? {1.4.3}{1.4.4} KRA 1.4.iii

*Please select only one option*

- A=Yes
- B=No
- C=Partially
- D=Planned

### 11.4 Additional information

If 'Yes' or 'Partially', please indicate, if known, how many Ramsar Sites and their names  
> Ramsar sites with cultural values address them in the management planning.

## Target 12

Restoration is in progress in degraded wetlands, with priority to wetlands that are relevant for biodiversity conservation, disaster risk reduction, livelihoods and/or climate change mitigation and adaptation. {1.8.}

### 12.1 Have priority sites for wetland restoration been identified? {1.8.1} KRA 1.8.i

*Please select only one option*

- A=Yes
- B=No
- C=Partially
- D=Planned
- X=Unknown
- Y=Not Relevant

### 12.1 Additional information

> Switzerland has revised its legislative basis for the protection of water in the Waters Protection Act and the associated ordinance. To meet the requirements of water protection legislation, the cantons developed, by 2014, a long-term strategic plan for the restoration of watercourses. This strategic planning should identify those watercourses for which restoration measures will have the greatest benefit for nature and the landscape

and which should be prioritised. The objective of strategic planning is the restoration of approximately 4'000 km of watercourses. This ambitious objective shall be achieved within a period of 80 years. The first projects are already being implemented. Around CHF 40 million per year is allocated to these restoration measures with the Confederation contributing between 35 to 80% of the renaturation costs. It is then in the responsibility of cantons and owners of hydropower plants to implement the remedial. It does not only include the river beds but also the space around them which should only be exploited extensively and could also function to mitigate floods.

Until 2030, more than 1000 obstacles to fish migration, 100 hydropower plants causing hydropeaking, some 500 further plants causing sediment deficit in rivers will need to be improved. This will be driven by cantons. Documents related to the strategic planning are found here (fr): <http://plattform-renaturierung.ch/fr/liens/Liens-cantons>

Further, agricultural areas located within the surface water areas must be managed as ecological compensation areas. CHF 20 million has been added to the agricultural budget for this purpose.

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

Plateforme Renaturation - Revue synoptique planification stratégique

12.2 Have wetland restoration/rehabilitation programmes, plans or projects been effectively implemented?

{1.8.2} KRA 1.8.i

*Please select only one option*

- A=Yes
- B=No
- C=Partially
- D=Planned
- X=Unknown
- Y=Not Relevant

12.2 Additional information

If 'Yes' or 'Partially', please indicate, if available the extent of wetlands restored

> A compilation of 7 case studies for the rehabilitation of watercourses and lakes was published by the Federal Office for the Environment

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

Valoriser les cours d'eau et les lacs – Pour l'être humain et pour la nature - Cette publication montre à l'aide de sept exemples comment cantons et communes ont mené concrètement à bien ces revitalisations. Elle présente les facteurs qui ont contribué à la réussite de ces projets ainsi que les éventuels obstacles qui peuvent se présenter.

## Target 13

Enhanced sustainability of key sectors such as water, energy, mining, agriculture, tourism, urban development, infrastructure, industry, forestry, aquaculture and fisheries when they affect wetlands, contributing to biodiversity conservation and human livelihoods

13.1 Have actions been taken to enhance sustainability of key sectors such as water, energy, mining, agriculture, tourism, urban development, infrastructure, industry, forestry, aquaculture and fisheries when they affect wetlands?

*Please select only one option*

- A=Yes
- B=No
- D=Planned

13.1. Additional information

If 'Yes', please indicate the actions taken

> Key sectors were involved in the elaboration of and are addressed in the Swiss Biodiversity Strategy and its Action Plan.

13.2 Are Strategic Environmental Assessment practices applied when reviewing policies, programmes and plans that may impact upon wetlands? {1.3.3} {1.3.4} KRA 1.3.ii

*Please select only one option*

- A=Yes
- B=No
- C=Partially
- D=Planned

13.2 Additional information

>

13.3 Are Environmental Impact Assessments made for any development projects (such as new buildings, new roads, extractive industry) from key sectors such as water, energy, mining, agriculture, tourism, urban development, infrastructure, industry, forestry, aquaculture and fisheries that may affect wetlands?

{1.3.4} {1.3.5} KRA 1.3.iii

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
- B=No
- C=Some Cases

### 13.3 Additional information

> On the national level, the environmental impact assessment (EIA) is anchored in the Federal Law on the Environmental Protection (EPA) RS 814.01 and the according ordinance (RS 814.011). It refers to the construction of new or the modification of existing installations and constructions which may significantly affect the environment and has to be carried out in the early planning stage.

## Goal 4. Enhancing implementation

### Target 15

Ramsar Regional Initiatives with the active involvement and support of the Parties in each region are reinforced and developed into effective tools to assist in the full implementation of the Convention. {3.2.}

15.1 Have you (AA) been involved in the development and implementation of a Regional Initiative under the framework of the Convention? {3.2.1} KRA 3.2.i

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
- B=No
- D=Planned

### 15.1 Additional information

If 'Yes' or 'Planned', please indicate the regional initiative(s) and the collaborating countries of each initiative  
>

15.2 Has your country supported or participated in the development of other regional (i.e., covering more than one country) wetland training and research centres? {3.2.2}

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
- B=No
- D=Planned

### 15.2 Additional information

If 'Yes', please indicate the name(s) of the centre(s)

> For instance, Switzerland supports the International Waterbird Census (IWC) run by Wetlands International.

### Target 16

Wetlands conservation and wise use are mainstreamed through communication, capacity development, education, participation and awareness {4.1}

16.1 Has an action plan (or plans) for wetland CEPA been established? {4.1.1} KRA 4.1.i

Even if no CEPA plans have been developed, if broad CEPA objectives for CEPA actions have been established, please indicate this in the Additional information section below

Please select only one per square.

a) At the national level	<input type="checkbox"/> A=Yes <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C=In Progress <input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned
b) Sub national level	<input type="checkbox"/> A=Yes <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C=In Progress <input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned

c) Catchement/basin level	<input type="checkbox"/> A=Yes <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C=In Progress <input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned
d) Local/site level	<input type="checkbox"/> A=Yes <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C=In Progress <input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned

### 16.1 Additional information

If 'Yes' or 'In progress' to one or more of the four questions above, for each please describe the mechanism, who is responsible and identify if it has involved CEPA NFPs

> Strategic Goal no. 7 of the Swiss Biodiversity Strategy 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 will be implemented in the period of 2019 – 2023. The measures will be evaluated in 2022 in relation to their ecological and economic impact on the conservation and promotion of biodiversity. This impact analysis will form the basis for the substantive and financial decisions in relation to a subsequent implementation phase 2024 – 2027.

### 16.2a How many centres (visitor centres, interpretation centres, education centres) have been established? {4.1.2} KRA 4.1.ii

a) at Ramsar Sites

*Please select only one option*

E=Exact Number (centres)

> 5

F=Less than (centres)

>

G=More than (centres)

>

C=Partially

X=Unknown

Y=Not Relevant

### 16.2b How many centres (visitor centres, interpretation centres, education centres) have been established? {4.1.2} KRA 4.1.ii

b) at other wetlands

*Please select only one option*

E=Exact Number (centres)

>

F=Less than (centres)

>

G=More than (centres)

> 20

C=Partially

X=Unknown

Y=Not Relevant

### 16.2 Additional information

If centres are part of national or international networks, please describe the networks

> The Swiss Network of Nature Centres enables close cooperation between more than 20 nature centres in Switzerland.

The Swiss Network of Nature Centres aim to make as many people as possible aware of nature. With a variety of observation possibilities, information and excursions, the nature centres show the fascinating world of biodiversity.

Most of the nature centres in our country are run by private nature conservation associations and local institutions. The Confederation and the cantons, which are responsible for informing the population about nature conservation, support part of the centres.

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

[Centres nature de Suisse](#) - Les centres nature de Suisse ont comme objectif de sensibiliser le plus de personnes

possibles à la nature. Avec diverses possibilités d'observation, des informations et des excursions, nous vous montrons le monde fascinant de la biodiversité. Découvrez sur la carte interactive où se trouvent les centres nature de Suisse. Nous nous réjouissons de votre visite et vous souhaitons des observations captivantes et de belles expériences.

### 16.3 Does the Contracting Party {4.1.3} KRA 4.1.iii

Please select only one per square.

a) promote stakeholder participation in decision-making on wetland planning and management	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A=Yes <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input type="checkbox"/> C=Partially <input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned
b) specifically involve local stakeholders in the selection of new Ramsar Sites and in Ramsar Site management?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A=Yes <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input type="checkbox"/> C=Partially <input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned

### 16.3 Additional information

If 'Yes' or 'Partially', please provide information about the ways in which stakeholders are involved

> a) E.g. by the mean of site specific foundations, NGOs etc.

b) E.g. scientific community, NGOs, local authorities, landowners/-users, and other stakeholders as adequate.

### 16.4 Do you have an operational cross-sectoral National Ramsar/Wetlands Committee? {4.1.6} KRA 4.3.v

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
- B=No
- C=Partially
- D=Planned
- X=Unknown
- Y=Not Relevant

### 16.4 Additional information

If 'Yes', indicate a) its membership; b) number of meetings since COP12; and c) what responsibilities the Committee has

>

### 16.5 Do you have an operational cross-sectoral body equivalent to a National Ramsar/Wetlands Committee? {4.1.6} KRA 4.3.v

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
- B=No
- C=Partially
- D=Planned
- X=Unknown
- Y=Not Relevant

### 16.5 Additional information

If 'Yes', indicate a) its membership; b) number of meetings since COP12; and c) what responsibilities the Committee has

> Switzerland has a interdepartmental (equivalent to interministerial) coordination body for all international water matters, which also deals with the Ramsar Convention on wetlands.

### 16.6 Are other communication mechanisms (apart from a national committee) in place to share Ramsar implementation guidelines and other information between the Administrative Authority and a), b) or c) below? {4.1.7} KRA 4.1.vi:

Please select only one per square.

a) Ramsar Site managers	<input type="checkbox"/> A=Yes <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input type="checkbox"/> C=Partially <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> D=Planned
-------------------------	--

b) other MEA national focal points	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A=Yes <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input type="checkbox"/> C=Partially <input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned
c) other ministries, departments and agencies	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A=Yes <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input type="checkbox"/> C=Partially <input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned

### 16.6 Additional information

If 'Yes' or 'Partially', please describe what mechanisms are in place

> The Federal Office for the Environment organizes biennial course for wetland site managers at changing locations/sites. These courses serve also as a platform for a regular exchange of information between stakeholders at all levels.

### 16.7 Have Ramsar-branded World Wetlands Day activities (whether on 2 February or at another time of year), either government and NGO-led or both, been carried out in the country since COP12? {4.1.8}

*Please select only one option*

- A=Yes  
 B=No

### 16.7 Additional information

> World Wetland Day activities have been carried out, for instance, by the canton of Geneva and NGOs.

### 16.8 Have campaigns, programmes, and projects (other than for World Wetlands Day-related activities) been carried out since COP12 to raise awareness of the importance of wetlands to people and wildlife and the ecosystem benefits/services provided by wetlands? {4.1.9}

*Please select only one option*

- A=Yes  
 B=No  
 D=Planned

### 16.8 Additional information

If these and other CEPA activities have been undertaken by other organizations, please indicate this

> A broad range of NGO's and private organisation is actively working on awareness rising, public information and sensibilisation.

## Target 17

Financial and other resources for effectively implementing the fourth Ramsar Strategic Plan 2016 – 2024 from all sources are made available. {4.2.}

### 17.1a Have Ramsar contributions been paid in full for 2015, 2016 and 2017? {4.2.1} KRA 4.2.i

*Please select only one option*

- A=Yes  
 B=No  
 Z=Not Applicable

### 17.1b If 'No' in 17.1 a), please clarify what plan is in place to ensure future prompt payment

>

### 17.2 Has any additional financial support been provided through voluntary contributions to non-core funded Convention activities? {4.2.2} KRA 4.2.i

*Please select only one option*

- A=Yes  
 B=No

### 17.2 Additional information

If 'Yes' please state the amounts, and for which activities

> e.g. through the Swiss Grants for Africa

### 17.3 [For Contracting Parties with a development assistance agency only ('donor countries')]: Has the agency provided funding to support wetland conservation and management in other countries? {3.3.1} KRA 3.3.i

*Please select only one option*

- A=Yes  
 B=No  
 Z=Not Applicable

### 17.3 Additional information

If 'Yes', please indicate the countries supported since COP12

> The Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC) is committed to achieving the sustainable management of water resources. It develops solutions to facilitate access to drinking water and sanitation, to preserve the environment and avoid conflicts. The SDC works in pursuit of a dialogue based on good governance. It strives to:

- link the promotion of peace to the sustainable management of water resources in certain regions where tensions exist

- place a value on water, its reuse and good management in areas where it is in short supply

The SDCs' project database lists a total of 77 active or recently concluded projects dedicated to integrated water resource management. These projects are implemented at country, regional and global levels.

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

[SDCs' project database](#)

17.4 [For Contracting Parties with a development assistance agency only ('donor countries')]: Have environmental safeguards and assessments been included in development proposals proposed by the agency? {3.3.2} KRA 3.3.ii

*Please select only one option*

- A=Yes  
 B=No  
 C=Partially  
 X=Unknown  
 Y=Not Relevant  
 Z=Not Applicable

### 17.4 Additional information

> Switzerland's international cooperation efforts aim to reduce poverty and global risks, alleviate suffering, and promote peace and respect for human rights. Through such activities, Switzerland works to encourage global sustainable development in a way that respects the environment through the sustainable management of natural resources.

17.5 [For Contracting Parties that have received development assistance only ('recipient countries')]: Has funding support been received from development assistance agencies specifically for in-country wetland conservation and management? {3.3.3}

*Please select only one option*

- A=Yes  
 B=No  
 Z=Not Applicable

### 17.5 Additional information

If 'Yes', please indicate from which countries/agencies since COP12

>

17.6 Has any financial support been provided by your country to the implementation of the Strategic Plan?

*Please select only one option*

- A=Yes  
 B=No  
 Z=Not Applicable

### 17.6 Additional information

If "Yes" please state the amounts, and for which activities

> Switzerland provides a financial support to the organisation of the Ramsar CoPs.

## Target 18

International cooperation is strengthened at all levels {3.1}

18.1 Are the national focal points of other MEAs invited to participate in the National Ramsar/Wetland Committee? {3.1.1} {3.1.2} KRAs 3.1.i & 3.1.iv

*Please select only one option*

- A=Yes

- B=No
- C=Partially
- D=Planned

#### 18.1 Additional information

> The focal points of all relevant MEAs will be invited to meet at the national Ramsar-network meeting in May 2018.

18.2 Are mechanisms in place at the national level for collaboration between the Ramsar Administrative Authority and the focal points of UN and other global and regional bodies and agencies (e.g. UNEP, UNDP, WHO, FAO, UNECE, ITTO)? {3.1.2} {3.1.3} KRA 3.1.iv

*Please select only one option*

- A=Yes
- B=No
- C=Partially
- D=Planned

#### 18.2 Additional information

> Switzerland has a interdepartmental (equivalent to interministerial) coordination body for all international water matters, which also deals with the Ramsar Convention on wetlands.

18.3 Has your country received assistance from one or more UN and other global and regional bodies and agencies (e.g. UNEP, UNDP, WHO, FAO, UNECE, ITTO) or the Convention's IOPs in its implementation of the Convention? {4.4.1} KRA 4.4.ii.

The IOPs are: BirdLife International, the International Water Management Institute (IWMI), IUCN (International Union for Conservation of Nature), Wetlands International, WWF and Wildfowl & Wetland Trust (WWT).

*Please select only one option*

- A=Yes
- B=No
- C=Partially
- D=Planned
- X=Unknown
- Y=Not Relevant

#### 18.3 Additional information

If 'Yes' please name the agency (es) or IOP (s) and the type of assistance received

>

18.4 Have networks, including twinning arrangements, been established, nationally or internationally, for knowledge sharing and training for wetlands that share common features? {3.4.1}

*Please select only one option*

- A=Yes
- B=No
- C=Partially
- D=Planned

#### 18.4 Additional information

If 'Yes' or 'Partially', please indicate the networks and wetlands involved

> The network of nature centers (<http://www.centre-nature.ch>) promotes the exchange of experiences and of knowledge.

18.5 Has information about your country's wetlands and/or Ramsar Sites and their status been made public (e.g., through publications or a website)? {3.4.2} KRA 3.4.iv

*Please select only one option*

- A=Yes
- B=No
- C=Partially
- D=Planned

#### 18.5 Additional information

> Website of the Federal Office for the Environment FOEN: [www.bafu.admin.ch](http://www.bafu.admin.ch)

Websites of specific areas:

No. 79, Fanel et Chablais de Cudrefin: L'ASPO/BirdLife Suisse: Réserve de Cudrefin : <http://www.birdlife.ch>

No. 231, Bolle di Magadino: Fondazione Bolle di Magadino: <http://www.bolledimagadino.com/>

No. 504, Les Grangettes: Pro natura, réserve naturelle des Grangettes: <http://www.pronatura-grangettes.ch/>  
No. 505, Rive sud du lac de Neuchâtel: The Grande Caricaie's website : <http://www.grande-caricaie.ch/>  
No. 507, Klingnauer Stausee: <http://www.klingnauerstausee.ch/>  
No. 509, Kaltbrunner Riet: Pro natura: <http://www.pronatura-sg.ch/kaltbrunner.riet>

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

[Bolle di Magadino](#) - Fondazione Bolle di Magadino

[Les Grangettes](#) - Pro natura, réserve naturelle des Grangettes

[Website of the Federal Office for the Environment FOEN](#) - Sites Ramsar

[Fanel et Chablais de Cudrefin](#) - ASPO/BirdLife Suisse: Réserve de Cudrefin

[Rive sud du lac de Neuchâtel](#) - Rive sud du lac de Neuchâtel

[Klingnauer Stausee](#) - Klingnauer Stausee

[Kaltbrunner Riet](#) - Kaltbrunner Riet

18.6 Has information about your country's wetlands and/or Ramsar Sites been transmitted to the Ramsar Secretariat for dissemination? {3.4.3} KRA 3.4.ii

*Please select only one option*

- A=Yes  
 B=No  
 C=Partially  
 D=Planned

18.6 Additional Information

>

18.7 Have all transboundary wetland systems been identified? {3.5.1} KRA 3.5.i

*Please select only one option*

- A=Yes  
 B=No  
 D=Planned  
 Z=Not Applicable

18.7 Additional information

>

18.8 Is effective cooperative management in place for shared wetland systems (for example, in shared river basins and coastal zones)? {3.5.2} KRA 3.5.ii

*Please select only one option*

- A=Yes  
 B=No  
 C=Partially  
 D=Planned  
 Y=Not Relevant

18.8 Additional information

If 'Yes' or 'Partially', please indicate for which wetland systems such management is in place

> General information:

- Federal Office for the Environment FOEN Water protection at the international level

Specific wetland systems:

- Lake of Constance: Internationale Gewässerschutzkommission für den Bodensee (IGKB): [www.igkb.org](http://www.igkb.org)

- Lago Maggiore, Lago di Lugano: Commissione Internazionale per la Protezione delle Acque Italo-Svizzere (CIP AIS): [www.cipais.org](http://www.cipais.org)

- Lake of Geneva and Rhone River: Commission internationale pour la protection des eaux du Léman (CIPEL): [www.cipel.org](http://www.cipel.org)

- International Commission for the Protection of the Rhine (ICPR): [www.iksr.org](http://www.iksr.org)

- North-East Atlantic: The OSPAR Convention is the current legal instrument guiding international cooperation on the protection of the marine environment of the North-East Atlantic: [www.ospar.org](http://www.ospar.org)

Others

- River Doubs: Groupe de travail binational pour l'amélioration de la qualité des eaux et des milieux aquatiques

- Lake Constance: Environmental Council of Lake Constance of the Lake Constance Foundation

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

[FOEN: Water: international affairs](#)

18.9 Does your country participate in regional networks or initiatives for wetland-dependent migratory species? {3.5.3} KRA 3.5.iii

*Please select only one option*

- A=Yes
- B=No
- D=Planned
- Z=Not Applicable

18.9 Additional information

> For instance through the implementation of the Agreement on the Conservation of African-Eurasian Migratory Waterbirds AEWA, the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals CMS and the according Aquatic Warbler Memorandum of Understanding (MoU).

## Target 19

Capacity building for implementation of the Convention and the 4th Ramsar Strategic Plan 2016 – 2024 is enhanced.

19.1 Has an assessment of national and local training needs for the implementation of the Convention been made? {4.1.4} KRAs 4.1.iv & 4.1.viii

*Please select only one option*

- A=Yes
- B=No
- C=Partially
- D=Planned

19.1 Additional information

> See question 16.6

19.2 Are wetland conservation and wise-use issues included in formal education programmes?

*Please select only one option*

- A=Yes
- B=No
- C=Partially
- D=Planned

19.2 Additional information

If you answer yes to the above please provide information on which mechanisms and materials

> Wise use and conservation issues are included in formal education programmes, however, whether these topics are dealt with putting wetlands in a focus may vary among cantons and/or municipalities.

19.3a How many opportunities for wetland site manager training have been provided since COP12? {4.1.5} KRA 4.1.iv

a) at Ramsar Sites

*Please select only one option*

- E=Exact number (opportunities)

> 1

- F=Less than (opportunities)

>

- G=More than (opportunities)

>

- C=Partially
- X=Unknown
- Y=Not Relevant

19.3b How many opportunities for wetland site manager training have been provided since COP12? {4.1.5} KRA 4.1.iv

b) at other wetlands

*Please select only one option*

- E=Exact number (Opportunities)

> 1

- F=Less than (Opportunities)

>

- G=More than (Opportunities)

- C=Partially
- X=Unknown
- Y=Not Relevant

### 19.3 Additional information

including whether the Ramsar Wise Use Handbooks were used in the training

> The Federal Office for the Environment organizes biennial course for wetland site managers at changing locations/sites. These courses serve also as a platform for a regular exchange of information between stakeholders at all levels.

### 19.4 Have you (AA) used your previous Ramsar National Reports in monitoring implementation of the Convention? {4.3.1} KRA 4.3.ii

*Please select only one option*

- A=Yes
- B=No
- D=Planned
- Z=Not Applicable

### 19.4 Additional information

If 'Yes', please indicate how the Reports have been used for monitoring

>

## Section 4. Optional annex to allow any Contracting Party that has developed national targets to provide information on those

### Goal 1

#### Target 1: Wetland benefits

Wetland benefits are featured in national / local policy strategies and plans relating to key sectors such as water, energy, mining, agriculture, tourism, urban development, infrastructure, industry, forestry, aquaculture, fisheries at the national and local level. Contributes to Aichi Target 2

#### Target 1: Wetland benefits - Priority

*Please select only one option*

- A=High
- B=Medium
- C=Low
- D=Not relevant
- E=No answer

#### Target 1: Wetland benefits - Resourcing

*Please select only one option*

- A=Good
- B=Adequate
- C=Limiting
- D=Severely limiting
- E=No answer

#### Target 1: Wetland benefits - National Targets

> The following objective(s) of the Swiss Biodiversity Strategy can contribute to the achievement of this target:

Objective 6: By 2025, ecosystem services are recorded quantitatively. This enables their consideration in the measurement of welfare as complementary indicators to gross domestic product and in regulatory impact assessments.

#### Target 1: Wetland benefits - Planned activity

> An Action Plan specifying activities for the implementation of the Swiss Biodiversity Strategy is currently being elaborated.

The Swiss Biodiversity Strategy includes the following Action Fields guiding the planning of future activities: Objective 6:

The Confederation commissioned the compilation of a catalogue of 23 ecosystem services that are of particular benefit to the Swiss population. These shall be measured using simple indicators. The results of the quantitative recording of ecosystem services should provide a basis for the assessment of conflicts of interest in the implementation of the strategy.

In the context of its decision to promote the green economy, in late 2010, the Federal Council mandated the Federal Department of Home Affairs to add suitable indicators for social, economic and ecological developments to gross domestic product. The fundamental information developed by the Federal Office for the Environment (FOEN) on ecosystem services will be incorporated into the studies and the requirements in relation to official statistics and the methods prescribed by international organisations shall be taken into account.

In his decision on the green economy, the Federal Council also mandated the Federal Department of the Environment, Transport, Energy and Communications (DETEC) to examine in co-operation with the Federal Department of Foreign Affairs (FDEA) the Federal Department of Justice and Police (FDJP) and the Federal Chancellery the possibility of enshrining the examination of the effects of draft legislation on resource efficiency and compatibility in the guide for the compilation of dispatches (Botschaftsleitfaden) and in the context of regulatory impact assessment.

#### Target 1: Wetland benefits - Outcomes achieved by 2018

Outcomes achieved by 2018 and how they contribute to achievement of the Aichi Targets and Sustainable Development Goals

**Note:** this field has to be completed when the full report is submitted in January 2018

>

## Target 2: Water Use

Water use respects wetland ecosystem needs for them to fulfil their functions and provide services at the appropriate scale inter alia at the basin level or along a coastal zone. Contributes to Aichi Targets 7 and 8 and Sustainable Development Goal 6.3.1

### Target 2: Water Use - Priority

*Please select only one option*

- A=High
- B=Medium
- C=Low
- D=Not relevant
- E=No answer

### Target 2: Water Use - Resourcing

*Please select only one option*

- A=Good
- B=Adequate
- C=Limiting
- D=Severely limiting
- E=No answer

### Target 2: Water Use - National Targets

> The following objective(s) of the Swiss Biodiversity Strategy can contribute to the achievement of this target:

Objective 1: By 2025, the use of natural resources and interventions involving them are sustainable so that the conservation of ecosystems and their services and of species and their genetic diversity is ensured.

Objective 2: By 2040, an ecological infrastructure consisting of protected and connected areas is developed. The state of threatened habitats is improved.

Objective 8: By 2025, biodiversity in settlement areas is promoted so that settlement areas contribute to the connection of habitats, settlement-specific species are conserved and the population is able to experience nature in the residential environment and in local recreational areas.

### Target 2: Water Use - Planned activity

> An Action Plan specifying activities for the implementation of the Swiss Biodiversity Strategy is currently being elaborated.

The Swiss Biodiversity Strategy includes the following Action Fields guiding the planning of future activities: Objective 1:

The system of sectoral environmental objectives, which is derived from existing legislation, shall be further developed and substantiated by the Federal Office for the Environment (FOEN). Sectoral environmental targets have already been published in the area of agriculture and are under preparation in the fields of energy and transport. The sectoral environmental targets create the basis for the reduction of the environmental deficits in the relevant sectors and for the improvement of their services for the conservation and promotion of biodiversity.

Objective 2:

By 2040, Switzerland shall develop an ecological infrastructure that shall ensure the fulfilment of all of the important functions of ecosystems and the conservation of all important natural and near-natural habitats. This will necessitate, first, the extension and upgrading of the Swiss system for protected areas and, second, the extension and securing of a system of connected areas throughout the landscape. Protected and connection areas should also ensure the connection with the corresponding areas in neighbouring countries.

Objective 8:

Biodiversity must also be able to fulfil its wide-ranging functions within settlements and in as many areas as possible. Watercourses and water bodies, forests and open spaces play an important role here as does the way in which gardens, parks, roofs etc. are managed. The use of these open spaces as areas where people can meet promotes identification and attachment. To conserve the green and open spaces in settlements as a multifunctional network, to which private actors can also contribute, urban and agglomeration communes in particular must bindingly designate green and open space areas in the development areas in their land-use plans. In addition to the quantitative measures, the different actors should also be made aware of and receive further training in qualitative issues.

### Target 2: Water Use - Outcomes achieved by 2018

Outcomes achieved by 2018 and how they contribute to achievement of the Aichi Targets and Sustainable Development Goals

**Note:** this field has to be completed when the full report is submitted in January 2018

>

### Target 3: Public and private sectors

Public and private sectors have increased their efforts to apply guidelines and good practices for the wise use of water and wetlands. {1.10}. Contributes to Aichi Targets 3, 4, 7 and 8.

#### Target 3: Public and private sectors - Priority

*Please select only one option*

- A=High
- B=Medium
- C=Low
- D=Not relevant
- E=No answer

#### Target 3: Public and private sectors - Resourcing

*Please select only one option*

- A=Good
- B=Adequate
- C=Limiting
- D=Severely limiting
- E=No answer

#### Target 3: Public and private sectors - National Targets

> The following objective(s) of the Swiss Biodiversity Strategy can contribute to the achievement of this target:

Objective 1: By 2025, the use of natural resources and interventions involving them are sustainable so that the conservation of ecosystems and their services and of species and their genetic diversity is ensured.

Objective 2: By 2040, an ecological infrastructure consisting of protected and connected areas is developed. The state of threatened habitats is improved

Objective 5: By 2025, the negative impacts of existing financial incentives on biodiversity are identified and avoided, if possible. Where appropriate, new positive incentives are created.

Objective 6: By 2025, ecosystem services are recorded quantitatively. This enables their consideration in the measurement of welfare as complementary indicators to gross domestic product and in regulatory impact assessments.

Objective 8: By 2025, biodiversity in settlement areas is promoted so that settlement areas contribute to the connection of habitats, settlement-specific species are conserved and the population is able to experience nature in the residential environment and in local recreational areas.

#### Target 3: Public and private sectors - Planned activity

> An Action Plan specifying activities for the implementation of the Swiss Biodiversity Strategy is currently being elaborated.

The Swiss Biodiversity Strategy includes the following Action Fields guiding the planning of future activities:

Objective 1:

The system of sectoral environmental objectives, which is derived from existing legislation, shall be further developed and substantiated by the Federal Office for the Environment (FOEN). Sectoral environmental targets have already been published in the area of agriculture and are under preparation in the fields of energy and transport. The sectoral environmental targets create the basis for the reduction of the environmental deficits in the relevant sectors and for the improvement of their services for the conservation and promotion of biodiversity.

Objective 2:

By 2040, Switzerland shall develop an ecological infrastructure that shall ensure the fulfilment of all of the important functions of ecosystems and the conservation of all important natural and near-natural habitats. This will necessitate, first, the extension and upgrading of the Swiss system for protected areas and, second, the extension and securing of a system of connected areas throughout the landscape. Protected and connection areas should also ensure the connection with the corresponding areas in neighbouring countries.

Objective 5:

Existing incentives in the tax and funding system must be optimised in such a way that they do not run counter to planning requirements but support them. In many cases, corresponding studies are already under way (e.g. agricultural policy, forest policy). The aim is to demonstrate by 2015 the areas in which further need for improved incentives exists. In order to meet the requirements of the Strategic Plan of the Biodiversity Convention, incentives, including subsidies, that are detrimental to biological diversity must be abolished, gradually dismantled or redesigned by 2025 so as to reduce the negative impacts to a minimum or completely avoid them. Hence, possible reports for the revision of the legislation must be compiled by 2025.

Objective 6:

The Confederation commissioned the compilation of a catalogue of 23 ecosystem services that are of particular benefit to the Swiss population. These shall be measured using simple indicators. The results of the quantitative recording of ecosystem services should provide a basis for the assessment of conflicts of interest in the implementation of the strategy.

In the context of its decision to promote the green economy, in late 2010, the Federal Council mandated the

Federal Department of Home Affairs to add suitable indicators for social, economic and ecological developments to gross domestic product. The fundamental information developed by the FOEN on ecosystem services will be incorporated into the studies and the requirements in relation to official statistics and the methods prescribed by international organisations shall be taken into account.

In his decision on the green economy, the Federal Council also mandated the Federal Department of the Environment, Transport, Energy and Communications (DETEC) to examine in co-operation with the Federal Department of Foreign Affairs (FDEA), the Federal Department of Justice and Police (FDJP) and the Federal Chancellery the possibility of enshrining the examination of the effects of draft legislation on resource efficiency and compatibility in the guide for the compilation of dispatches (Botschaftsleitfaden) and in the context of regulatory impact assessment.

#### Objective 8:

Biodiversity must also be able to fulfil its wide-ranging functions within settlements and in as many areas as possible. Watercourses and water bodies, forests and open spaces play an important role here as does the way in which gardens, parks, roofs etc. are managed. The use of these open spaces as areas where people can meet promotes identification and attachment. To conserve the green and open spaces in settlements as a multifunctional network, to which private actors can also contribute, urban and agglomeration communes in particular must bindingly designate green and open space areas in the development areas in their land-use plans. In addition to the quantitative measures, the different actors should also be made aware of and receive further training in qualitative issues.

#### Target 3: Public and private sectors - Outcomes achieved by 2018

Outcomes achieved by 2018 and how they contribute to achievement of the Aichi Targets and Sustainable Development Goals

**Note:** this field has to be completed when the full report is submitted in January 2018

>

#### Target 4: Invasive alien species

Invasive alien species and pathways of introduction and expansion are identified and prioritized, priority invasive alien species are controlled or eradicated, and management responses are prepared and implemented to prevent their introduction and establishment. Contributes to Aichi Target 9.

##### Target 4: Invasive alien species - Priority

*Please select only one option*

- A=High
- B=Medium
- C=Low
- D=Not relevant
- E=No answer

##### Target 4: Invasive alien species - Resourcing

*Please select only one option*

- A=Good
- B=Adequate
- C=Limiting
- D=Severely limiting
- E=No answer

##### Target 4: Invasive alien species - National Targets

> The following objective(s) of the Swiss Biodiversity Strategy can contribute to the achievement of this target:

Objective 3: By 2025, the conservation status of the populations of national priority species is improved and their extinction prevented insofar as possible. The spread of invasive alien species with the potential to cause damage is contained.

##### Target 4: Invasive alien species - Planned activity

> An Action Plan specifying activities for the implementation of the Swiss Biodiversity Strategy is currently being elaborated.

The Swiss Biodiversity Strategy includes the following Action Fields guiding the planning of future activities:  
Objective 3:

A national strategy shall be created and implemented to prevent the import and spread of invasive alien species with the potential to cause damage. As part of a monitoring programme, it will be possible to identify threats to the environment and the degradation of biological diversity through invasive alien species at an early stage and verify the effectiveness of the measures implemented. Switzerland also supports the greater exchange of experience at international level in the area of invasive alien species. Awareness will be raised among decision makers and the public through increased educational work on dealing with alien species and their damage potential.

##### Target 4: Invasive alien species - Outcomes achieved by 2018

Outcomes achieved by 2018 and how they contribute to achievement of the Aichi Targets and Sustainable Development Goals

**Note:** this field has to be completed when the full report is submitted in January 2018

>

## Goal 2

### Target 5: Ecological character of Ramsar Sites

The ecological character of Ramsar Sites is maintained or restored through effective, planning and integrated management {2.1.}. Contributes to Aichi Target 6,11, 12.

#### Target 5: Ecological character of Ramsar Sites - Priority

*Please select only one option*

- A=High
- B=Medium
- C=Low
- D=Not relevant
- E=No answer

#### Target 5: Ecological character of Ramsar Sites - Resourcing

*Please select only one option*

- A=Good
- B=Adequate
- C=Limiting
- D=Severely limiting
- E=No answer

#### Target 5: Ecological character of Ramsar Sites - National Targets

> The following objective(s) of the Swiss Biodiversity Strategy can contribute to the achievement of this target:  
Objective 2: By 2040, an ecological infrastructure consisting of protected and connected areas is developed.  
The state of threatened habitats is improved.

#### Target 5: Ecological character of Ramsar Sites - Planned activity

> An Action Plan specifying activities for the implementation of the Swiss Biodiversity Strategy is currently being elaborated.

The Swiss Biodiversity Strategy includes the following Action Fields guiding the planning of future activities:  
Objective 2:

By 2040, Switzerland shall develop an ecological infrastructure that shall ensure the fulfilment of all of the important functions of ecosystems and the conservation of all important natural and near-natural habitats. This will necessitate, first, the extension and upgrading of the Swiss system for protected areas and, second, the extension and securing of a system of connected areas throughout the landscape. Protected and connection areas should also ensure the connection with the corresponding areas in neighbouring countries. Protected areas ensure the long-term safeguarding of so-called hotspots for biodiversity (areas with a high number of specialised species and habitats) through protective provisions. The current Swiss system of protected areas consists of the following legally protected areas: inventories of biotopes of national importance, Swiss National Park, game reserves, waterfowl and migratory bird reserves, Ramsar sites, Emerald Network sites, cantonal, communal protected areas and protected areas governed by private law (including forest reserves).

To conserve important areas for Swiss biodiversity, the Swiss protection system shall be extended and upgraded where necessary. Additional protected areas shall be designated to this end. The endangerment of species, the ecologically representative presence and the endangerment of natural Switzerland's natural habitats will play a central role in their spatial designation. The completion of the Swiss protected areas system shall be developed in the framework of an overall concept with the affected actors and implemented by 2040.

The protection in existing protected areas with lower requirements in terms of biodiversity protection (e.g. hunting reserves, aquatic and migratory bird reserves) shall be extended.

In order for the existing protected areas to be able to fulfil their purpose, the management of these areas also needs to be improved. Their management should be better oriented towards the protection objectives.

Regeneration measures shall be carried out where necessary to ensure the long-term functionality of the areas. This demands considerable financial and personnel commitment which can only be provided through the joint efforts of the Confederation, cantons, communes, nature conservation organisations and private actors.

In addition, as part of the action plan, it shall be examined whether and to what extent an ecological infrastructure consisting of protected areas and connection areas should be designated by means of sectoral plan or concept in accordance with art. 13 of the Spatial Planning Act and in the context of the federal competence arising from art. 78, para. 4 of the Swiss Federal Constitution and in cooperation with the cantons. An instrument of this type could facilitate spatially relevant activities as a basis for the solution of conflicts of interest and for the exploitation of synergies with the tasks of spatially-relevant federal sectoral policies (in particular for coordination with the relevant sectoral planning) in relation to the conservation and promotion of biodiversity, and ensure, in particular, that the biotopes of national importance are adequately connected with each other.

## Target 5: Ecological character of Ramsar Sites - Outcomes achieved by 2018

Outcomes achieved by 2018 and how they contribute to achievement of the Aichi Targets and Sustainable Development Goals

**Note:** this field has to be completed when the full report is submitted in January 2018

>

## Target 7: Sites at risk

Sites that are at risk of change of ecological character have threats addressed {2.6.}. Contributes to Aichi Targets 5, 7, 11, 12.

### Target 7: Sites at risk - Priority

*Please select only one option*

- A=High
- B=Medium
- C=Low
- D=Not relevant
- E=No answer

### Target 7: Sites at risk - Resourcing

*Please select only one option*

- A=Good
- B=Adequate
- C=Limiting
- D=Severely limiting
- E=No answer

### Target 7: Sites at risk - National Targets

> The following objective(s) of the Swiss Biodiversity Strategy can contribute to the achievement of this target:

Objective 1: By 2025, the use of natural resources and interventions involving them are sustainable so that the conservation of ecosystems and their services and of species and their genetic diversity is ensured.

Objective 2: By 2040, an ecological infrastructure consisting of protected and connected areas is developed. The state of threatened habitats is improved

Objective 3: By 2025, the conservation status of the populations of national priority species is improved and their extinction prevented insofar as possible. The spread of invasive alien species with the potential to cause damage is contained.

Objective 08: By 2025, biodiversity in settlement areas is promoted so that settlement areas contribute to the connection of habitats, settlement-specific species are conserved and the population is able to experience nature in the residential environment and in local recreational areas.

### Target 7: Sites at risk - Planned activity

> An Action Plan specifying activities for the implementation of the Swiss Biodiversity Strategy is currently being elaborated.

The Swiss Biodiversity Strategy includes the following Action Fields guiding the planning of future activities:

Objective 1:

The system of sectoral environmental objectives, which is derived from existing legislation, shall be further developed and substantiated by the Federal Office for the Environment (FOEN). Sectoral environmental targets have already been published in the area of agriculture and are under preparation in the fields of energy and transport. The sectoral environmental targets create the basis for the reduction of the environmental deficits in the relevant sectors and for the improvement of their services for the conservation and promotion of biodiversity.

Objective 2:

In order for the existing protected areas to be able to fulfil their purpose, the management of these areas also needs to be improved. Their management should be better oriented towards the protection objectives.

Regeneration measures shall be carried out where necessary to ensure the long-term functionality of the areas. This demands considerable financial and personnel commitment which can only be provided through the joint efforts of the Confederation, cantons, communes, nature conservation organisations and private actors.

The purpose of ecological connection areas is to link the protected areas to each other and to establish connections with the protected areas in neighbouring countries in such a way that species can spread and ecosystems are conserved. Moreover, habitats should also be enabled to adapt to climate-related changes. Connected areas can be ecologically valuable areas consisting of cultivated land, watercourses and water bodies, settlement areas and sites along transport infrastructure.

Objective 3:

With regard to species promotion, the Confederation gives priority to those native species that are known to be threatened, for which Switzerland has a particular responsibility and whose conservation requires urgent action. This list of national priority species provides a basis for the Confederation's efforts in the area of species promotion. Species that are not yet under threat are promoted through measures for the upgrading of the entire landscape.

In its Swiss Species Promotion Concept (Konzept Artenförderung Schweiz), the Confederation defines the objectives to be pursued by Switzerland in the area of species promotion, how it sets priorities, the basis on which it negotiates, and the strategies and measures implemented to safeguard the species. The overall aim to 2025 is to safe-guard the populations of national priority species in Switzerland in the long term.

The promotion of species shall basically be achieved through a package of measures. Priority is given to promotion strategies that are based on existing protection and promotion instruments, exploit synergies with sectoral policies and promote several priority species at the same time through shared habitats. Species-specific action plans are developed for national priority species, for which habitat protection is insufficient to ensure their conservation.

The Confederation defines the basis for the promotion of species, that is for the guaranteeing of genetic diversity within species, for the settlement and resettlement of species, for the management of the effects of climate change on species, and for conflicts of interest within species and habitat promotion and between species promotion and other sectoral policies.

A national strategy shall be created and implemented to prevent the import and spread of invasive alien species with the potential to cause damage. As part of a monitoring programme, it will be possible to identify threats to the environment and the degradation of biological diversity through invasive alien species at an early stage and verify the effectiveness of the measures implemented.

Objective 8:

The potential offered by spatial planning for ecological connection and for the creation and maintenance of open and green spaces in settlement areas is not fully exploited by current practice. Biodiversity must also be able to fulfil its wide-ranging functions within settlements and in as many areas as possible.

#### Target 7: Sites at risk - Outcomes achieved by 2018

Outcomes achieved by 2018 and how they contribute to achievement of the Aichi Targets and Sustainable Development Goals

**Note:** this field has to be completed when the full report is submitted in January 2018

>

## Goal 3

### Target 8: National wetland inventories

National wetland inventories have been either initiated, completed or updated and disseminated and used for promoting the conservation and effective management of all wetlands {1.1.1} KRA 1.1.i. Contributes to Aichi Targets 12, 14, 18, 19.

#### Target 8: National wetland inventories - Priority

*Please select only one option*

- A=High
- B=Medium
- C=Low
- D=Not relevant
- E=No answer

#### Target 8: National wetland inventories - Resourcing

*Please select only one option*

- A=Good
- B=Adequate
- C=Limiting
- D=Severely limiting
- E=No answer

#### Target 8: National wetland inventories - National Targets

> The following objective(s) of the Swiss Biodiversity Strategy can contribute to the achievement of this target:

Objective 1: By 2025, the use of natural resources and interventions involving them are sustainable so that the conservation of ecosystems and their services and of species and their genetic diversity is ensured.

Objective 2: By 2040, an ecological infrastructure consisting of protected and connected areas is developed. The state of threatened habitats is improved.

Objective 3: By 2025, the conservation status of the populations of national priority species is improved and their extinction prevented insofar as possible. The spread of invasive alien species with the potential to cause damage is contained.

Objective 7: By 2025, 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.

Objective 9: By 2020, Switzerland's commitment to the conservation of global biodiversity at international level is strengthened.

Objective 10: By 2025, the monitoring of changes in ecosystems and in species and genetic diversity is ensured.

#### Target 8: National wetland inventories - Planned activity

> An Action Plan specifying activities for the implementation of the Swiss Biodiversity Strategy is currently being elaborated.

The Swiss Biodiversity Strategy includes the following Action Fields guiding the planning of future activities: Objective 1:

The system of sectoral environmental objectives, which is derived from existing legislation, shall be further developed and substantiated by the Federal Office for the Environment (FOEN). Sectoral environmental targets have already been published in the area of agriculture and are under preparation in the fields of energy and transport. The sectoral environmental targets create the basis for the reduction of the environmental deficits in the relevant sectors and for the improvement of their services for the conservation and promotion of biodiversity.

Objective 2:

By 2040, Switzerland shall develop an ecological infrastructure that shall ensure the fulfilment of all of the important functions of ecosystems and the conservation of all important natural and near-natural habitats. This will necessitate, first, the extension and upgrading of the Swiss system for protected areas and, second, the extension and securing of a system of connected areas throughout the landscape. Protected and connection areas should also ensure the connection with the corresponding areas in neighbouring countries. To conserve important areas for Swiss biodiversity, the Swiss protection system shall be extended and upgraded where necessary. Additional protected areas shall be designated to this end. The endangerment of species, the ecologically representative presence and the endangerment of natural Switzerland's natural habitats will play a central role in their spatial designation. The completion of the Swiss protected areas system shall be developed in the framework of an overall concept with the affected actors and implemented by 2040.

Objective 3:

With regard to species promotion, the Confederation gives priority to those native species that are known to be threatened, for which Switzerland has a particular responsibility and whose conservation requires urgent

action. This list of national priority species provides a basis for the Confederation's efforts in the area of species promotion. Species that are not yet under threat are promoted through measures for the upgrading of the entire landscape.

**Objective 7:**

Information and awareness-raising: through communication activities, the Confederation, cantons and communes shall increase the awareness of all actors from society, policy and the economy as to the consequences of their actions and their consumption on biodiversity and the ecosystem services and how they can contribute to the conservation of both.

Education and consultancy: to reinforce the action competence of school pupils and apprentices, knowledge about the species that live in Switzerland, biodiversity and its value, the services provided by ecosystems, and the possibilities for conserving and promoting biodiversity and using it sustainably shall be enshrined in all curricula at all educational levels in the context of education for sustainable development. The providers of further education and training, and non-school institutions like museums, zoological and botanic gardens, nature conservation centres etc. shall be supported in the planning and implementation of courses in the area of biodiversity. Consultancy services based on state-of-the-art knowledge and information shall be available to professionals from areas that are or could be of relevance to biodiversity.

Knowledge exchange: existing and newly acquired knowledge shall be made available to the different actors in the administration, practice, business and politics. This requires stronger interfaces and an improved exchange of knowledge between science and other areas of society and target-group-appropriate processing, collation and synthesis of research findings.

**Objective 9:**

In the context of the Biodiversity Convention, the implementation of the Strategic Plan must be measured and supported and the concrete funding requirement for its implementation at global level, and particularly in countries of the South, must be solidly clarified. Switzerland shall be able to provide the necessary finance to cover this funding requirement. Moreover, Switzerland shall support the allocation to the Global Environment Fund (GEF) of the necessary resources in the area of biodiversity and the increased effectiveness of the fund. Within the funding mechanisms and development programmes supported by Switzerland (e. g. World Bank, UNDP, REDD+ etc.), Switzerland shall continue to support sufficient attention being paid to the conservation of biodiversity and its sustainable use. The protection and conservation of biodiversity are also promoted through Switzerland's bilateral development cooperation.

Because the forces of the multilateral institutions must be combined and contradictory resolutions avoided, the cooperation and synergies between the conventions in the area of biodiversity shall be improved.

**Objective 10:**

Today's monitoring must be further developed substantively into a coherent system and also be guaranteed institutionally and financially.

Important data sources are already available today in the context of existing monitoring programmes. These include, inter alia, Biodiversity and Landscape Monitoring Switzerland, the National Forest Inventory (NFI), the Swiss Federal Statistical Office's area statistics, the Federal Office of Agriculture's agricultural environmental monitoring and the Federal Office for Topography Swisstopo's topographical model. The gaps that still exist in the data shall be filled in the context of these programmes. New parameters shall be defined and selected as indicators based on the applicable strategy.

Programmes for the collection, geo-referencing and dissemination of biodiversity data shall be continued and further developed, interconnection of national, cantonal and other data centres shall be intensified and the comparability of the data shall be ensured.

To ensure the international comparability of data, the requirements for existing international reporting obligations are taken into account (e.g. indicators of the OECD, the European Environment Agency and the Ministerial Conference for the Protection of Forests in Europe or the Country Progress Reports submitted to FAO). The relationships with international monitoring and information systems are intensified.

**Target 8: National wetland inventories - Outcomes achieved by 2018**

Outcomes achieved by 2018 and how they contribute to achievement of the Aichi Targets and Sustainable Development Goals

**Note:** this field has to be completed when the full report is submitted in January 2018

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## Target 9: Wise Use

The wise use of wetlands is strengthened through integrated resource management at the appropriate scale, inter alia, within a river basin or along a coastal zone {1.3.}. Contributes to Aichi Targets 4, 6, 7.

### Target 9: Wise Use - Priority

*Please select only one option*

- A=High
- B=Medium
- C=Low
- D=Not relevant
- E=No answer

### Target 9: Wise Use - Resourcing

*Please select only one option*

- A=Good
- B=Adequate
- C=Limiting
- D=Severely limiting
- E=No answer

### Target 9: Wise Use - National Targets

> The following objective(s) of the Swiss Biodiversity Strategy can contribute to the achievement of this target:

Objective 8: By 2025, biodiversity in settlement areas is promoted so that settlement areas contribute to the connection of habitats, settlement-specific species are conserved and the population is able to experience nature in the residential environment and in local recreational areas.

Objective 9: By 2020, Switzerland's commitment to the conservation of global biodiversity at international level is strengthened.

### Target 9: Wise Use - Planned activity

> An Action Plan specifying activities for the implementation of the Swiss Biodiversity Strategy is currently being elaborated.

The Swiss Biodiversity Strategy includes the following Action Fields guiding the planning of future activities:

Objective 8:

The potential offered by spatial planning for ecological connection and for the creation and maintenance of open and green spaces in settlement areas is not fully exploited by current practice. Biodiversity must also be able to fulfil its wide-ranging functions within settlements and in as many areas as possible.

Objective 9:

In the context of the Biodiversity Convention, the implementation of the Strategic Plan must be measured and supported and the concrete funding requirement for its implementation at global level, and particularly in countries of the South, must be solidly clarified. Switzerland shall be able to provide the necessary finance to cover this funding requirement. Moreover, Switzerland shall support the allocation to the Global Environment Fund (GEF) of the necessary resources in the area of biodiversity and the increased effectiveness of the fund. Within the funding mechanisms and development programmes supported by Switzerland (e. g. World Bank, UNDP, REDD+ etc.), Switzerland shall continue to support sufficient attention being paid to the conservation of biodiversity and its sustainable use. The protection and conservation of biodiversity are also promoted through Switzerland's bilateral development cooperation.

Because the forces of the multilateral institutions must be combined and contradictory resolutions avoided, the cooperation and synergies between the conventions in the area of biodiversity shall be improved.

### Target 9: Wise Use - Outcomes achieved by 2018

Outcomes achieved by 2018 and how they contribute to achievement of the Aichi Targets and Sustainable Development Goals

**Note:** this field has to be completed when the full report is submitted in January 2018

>

## Target 10: Traditional Knowledge

The traditional knowledge innovations and practices of indigenous peoples and local communities relevant for the wise use of wetlands and their customary use of wetland resources, are documented, respected, subject to national legislation and relevant international obligations and fully integrated and reflected in the implementation of the Convention with a full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities at all relevant levels. Contributes to Aichi Target 18.

### Target 10: Traditional Knowledge - Priority

*Please select only one option*

- A=High
- B=Medium
- C=Low
- D=Not relevant
- E=No answer

### Target 10: Traditional Knowledge - Resourcing

*Please select only one option*

- A=Good
- B=Adequate
- C=Limiting
- D=Severely limiting
- E=No answer

### Target 10: Traditional Knowledge - National Targets

> The following objective(s) of the Swiss Biodiversity Strategy can contribute to the achievement of this target: Switzerland has no indigenous peoples and local communities as understood by the Ramsar Convention. Therefore, the achievement of this target is pursued through international and regional cooperation. Objective 9: By 2020, Switzerland's commitment to the conservation of global biodiversity at international level is strengthened.

### Target 10: Traditional Knowledge - Planned activity

> An Action Plan specifying activities for the implementation of the Swiss Biodiversity Strategy is currently being elaborated.

The Swiss Biodiversity Strategy includes the following Action Fields guiding the planning of future activities:

Objective 9:

In the context of the Biodiversity Convention, the implementation of the Strategic Plan must be measured and supported and the concrete funding requirement for its implementation at global level, and particularly in countries of the South, must be solidly clarified. Switzerland shall be able to provide the necessary finance to cover this funding requirement. Moreover, Switzerland shall support the allocation to the Global Environment Fund (GEF) of the necessary resources in the area of biodiversity and the increased effectiveness of the fund. Within the funding mechanisms and development programmes supported by Switzerland (e. g. World Bank, UNDP, REDD+ etc.), Switzerland shall continue to support sufficient attention being paid to the conservation of biodiversity and its sustainable use. The protection and conservation of biodiversity are also promoted through Switzerland's bilateral development cooperation.

### Target 10: Traditional Knowledge - Outcomes achieved by 2018

Outcomes achieved by 2018 and how they contribute to achievement of the Aichi Targets and Sustainable Development Goals

**Note:** this field has to be completed when the full report is submitted in January 2018

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## Target 11: Wetland functions

Wetland functions, services and benefits are widely demonstrated, documented and disseminated. {1.4}.  
Contributes to Aichi Targets 1, 2, 13, 14.

### Target 11: Wetland functions - Priority

*Please select only one option*

- A=High
- B=Medium
- C=Low
- D=Not relevant
- E=No answer

### Target 11: Wetland functions - Resourcing

*Please select only one option*

- A=Good
- B=Adequate
- C=Limiting
- D=Severely limiting
- E=No answer

### Target 11: Wetland functions - National Targets

> The following objective(s) of the Swiss Biodiversity Strategy can contribute to the achievement of this target:

Objective 1: By 2025, the use of natural resources and interventions involving them are sustainable so that the conservation of ecosystems and their services and of species and their genetic diversity is ensured.

Objective 2: By 2040, an ecological infrastructure consisting of protected and connected areas is developed. The state of threatened habitats is improved.

Objective 6: By 2025, ecosystem services are recorded quantitatively. This enables their consideration in the measurement of welfare as complementary indicators to gross domestic product and in regulatory impact assessments.

Objective 7: By 2025, 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.

### Target 11: Wetland functions - Planned activity

> An Action Plan specifying activities for the implementation of the Swiss Biodiversity Strategy is currently being elaborated.

The Swiss Biodiversity Strategy includes the following Action Fields guiding the planning of future activities:

Objective 1:

The system of sectoral environmental objectives, which is derived from existing legislation, shall be further developed and substantiated by the Federal Office for the Environment (FOEN). Sectoral environmental targets have already been published in the area of agriculture and are under preparation in the fields of energy and transport. The sectoral environmental targets create the basis for the reduction of the environmental deficits in the relevant sectors and for the improvement of their services for the conservation and promotion of biodiversity.

Objective 2:

By 2040, Switzerland shall develop an ecological infrastructure that shall ensure the fulfilment of all of the important functions of ecosystems and the conservation of all important natural and near-natural habitats.

Objective 6:

The Confederation commissioned the compilation of a catalogue of 23 ecosystem services that are of particular benefit to the Swiss population. These shall be measured using simple indicators. Work has already commenced on the further development of this set of indicators. The results of the quantitative recording of ecosystem services should provide a basis for the assessment of conflicts of interest in the implementation of the strategy.

The fundamental information developed by the Federal Office for the Environment (FOEN) on ecosystem services will be incorporated into the studies and the requirements in relation to official statistics and the methods prescribed by international organisations shall be taken into account.

In the aforementioned decision on the green economy, the Federal Council also mandated the administration to examine the possibility of enshrining the examination of the effects of draft legislation on resource efficiency and compatibility in the guide for the compilation of dispatches (Botschaftsleitfaden) and in the context of regulatory impact assessment. This decision has already been implemented in the dispatches guide, hence the impacts of legislative changes on the environment, i.e. and on biodiversity, shall be presented more systematically henceforth.

Objective 7:

Information and awareness-raising: through communication activities, the Confederation, cantons and communes shall increase the awareness of all actors from society, policy and the economy as to the consequences of their actions and their consumption on biodiversity and the ecosystem services and how

they can contribute to the conservation of both.

Knowledge exchange: existing and newly acquired knowledge shall be made available to the different actors in the administration, practice, business and politics. This requires stronger interfaces and an improved exchange of knowledge between science and other areas of society and target-group-appropriate processing, collation and synthesis of research findings.

#### Target 11: Wetland functions - Outcomes achieved by 2018

Outcomes achieved by 2018 and how they contribute to achievement of the Aichi Targets and Sustainable Development Goals

**Note:** this field has to be completed when the full report is submitted in January 2018

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## Target 12: Restoration

Restoration is in progress in degraded wetlands, with priority to wetlands that are relevant for biodiversity conservation, disaster risk reduction, livelihoods and/or climate change mitigation and adaptation. {1.8}.  
Contributes to Aichi Targets 14 and 15.

### Target 12: Restoration - Priority

*Please select only one option*

- A=High
- B=Medium
- C=Low
- D=Not relevant
- E=No answer

### Target 12: Restoration - Resourcing

*Please select only one option*

- A=Good
- B=Adequate
- C=Limiting
- D=Severely limiting
- E=No answer

### Target 12: Restoration - National Targets

> The following objective(s) of the Swiss Biodiversity Strategy can contribute to the achievement of this target:

Objective 1: By 2025, the use of natural resources and interventions involving them are sustainable so that the conservation of ecosystems and their services and of species and their genetic diversity is ensured.

Objective 2: By 2040, an ecological infrastructure consisting of protected and connected areas is developed. The state of threatened habitats is improved

### Target 12: Restoration - Planned activity

> An Action Plan specifying activities for the implementation of the Swiss Biodiversity Strategy is currently being elaborated.

The Swiss Biodiversity Strategy includes the following Action Fields guiding the planning of future activities:

Objective 1:

The system of sectoral environmental objectives, which is derived from existing legislation, shall be further developed and substantiated by the Federal Office for the Environment (FOEN). Sectoral environmental targets have already been published in the area of agriculture and are under preparation in the fields of energy and transport. The sectoral environmental targets create the basis for the reduction of the environmental deficits in the relevant sectors and for the improvement of their services for the conservation and promotion of biodiversity.

Objective 2:

By 2040, Switzerland shall develop an ecological infrastructure that shall ensure the fulfilment of all of the important functions of ecosystems and the conservation of all important natural and near-natural habitats. This will necessitate, first, the extension and upgrading of the Swiss system for protected areas and, second, the extension and securing of a system of connected areas throughout the landscape. Protected and connection areas should also ensure the connection with the corresponding areas in neighbouring countries. Protected areas ensure the long-term safeguarding of so-called hotspots for biodiversity (areas with a high number of specialised species and habitats) through protective provisions. The current Swiss system of protected areas consists of the following legally protected areas: inventories of biotopes of national importance, Swiss National Park, game reserves, waterfowl and migratory bird reserves, Ramsar sites, Emerald Network sites, cantonal, communal protected areas and protected areas governed by private law (including forest reserves).

To conserve important areas for Swiss biodiversity, the Swiss protection system shall be extended and upgraded where necessary. Additional protected areas shall be designated to this end. The endangerment of species, the ecologically representative presence and the endangerment of natural Switzerland's natural habitats will play a central role in their spatial designation. The completion of the Swiss protected areas system shall be developed in the framework of an overall concept with the affected actors and implemented by 2040.

In order for the existing protected areas to be able to fulfil their purpose, the management of these areas also needs to be improved. Their management should be better oriented towards the protection objectives.

Regeneration measures shall be carried out where necessary to ensure the long-term functionality of the areas.

### Target 12: Restoration - Outcomes achieved by 2018

Outcomes achieved by 2018 and how they contribute to achievement of the Aichi Targets and Sustainable Development Goals

**Note:** this field has to be completed when the full report is submitted in January 2018

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### **Target 13: Enhanced sustainability**

Enhanced sustainability of key sectors such as water, energy, mining, agriculture, tourism, urban development, infrastructure, industry, forestry, aquaculture and fisheries when they affect wetlands, contributing to biodiversity conservation and human livelihoods. Contributes to Aichi Targets 6 and 7.

#### Target 13: Enhanced sustainability - Priority

*Please select only one option*

- A=High
- B=Medium
- C=Low
- D=Not relevant
- E=No answer

#### Target 13: Enhanced sustainability - Resourcing

*Please select only one option*

- A=Good
- B=Adequate
- C=Limiting
- D=Severely limiting
- E=No answer

#### Target 13: Enhanced sustainability - National Targets

> The following objective(s) of the Swiss Biodiversity Strategy can contribute to the achievement of this target:

Objective 1: By 2025, the use of natural resources and interventions involving them are sustainable so that the conservation of ecosystems and their services and of species and their genetic diversity is ensured.

Objective 8: By 2025, biodiversity in settlement areas is promoted so that settlement areas contribute to the connection of habitats, settlement-specific species are conserved and the population is able to experience nature in the residential environment and in local recreational areas.

Objective 9: By 2020, Switzerland's commitment to the conservation of global biodiversity at international level is strengthened.

#### Target 13: Enhanced sustainability - Planned activity

> An Action Plan specifying activities for the implementation of the Swiss Biodiversity Strategy is currently being elaborated.

The Swiss Biodiversity Strategy includes the following Action Fields guiding the planning of future activities:  
Objective 1:

The system of sectoral environmental objectives, which is derived from existing legislation, shall be further developed and substantiated by the Federal Office for the Environment (FOEN). Sectoral environmental targets have already been published in the area of agriculture and are under preparation in the fields of energy and transport. The sectoral environmental targets create the basis for the reduction of the environmental deficits in the relevant sectors and for the improvement of their services for the conservation and promotion of biodiversity.

Objective 8:

The potential offered by spatial planning for ecological connection and for the creation and maintenance of open and green spaces in settlement areas is not fully exploited by current practice. Biodiversity must also be able to fulfil its wide-ranging functions within settlements and in as many areas as possible.

Objective 9:

In the context of the Biodiversity Convention, the implementation of the Strategic Plan must be measured and supported and the concrete funding requirement for its implementation at global level, and particularly in countries of the South, must be solidly clarified. Switzerland shall be able to provide the necessary finance to cover this funding requirement. Moreover, Switzerland shall support the allocation to the Global Environment Fund (GEF) of the necessary resources in the area of biodiversity and the increased effectiveness of the fund. Within the funding mechanisms and development programmes supported by Switzerland (e. g. World Bank, UNDP, REDD+ etc.), Switzerland shall continue to support sufficient attention being paid to the conservation of biodiversity and its sustainable use. The protection and conservation of biodiversity are also promoted through Switzerland's bilateral development cooperation.

In the area of economic development cooperation, Switzerland promotes projects that benefit biodiversity, and projects with negative impacts on biodiversity may not be supported. In addition, the development of and compliance with sustainability standards is also promoted within the economic development cooperation; this also includes the consideration of the impacts of projects on global biodiversity.

In the context of its economic and trade policy, Switzerland applies model provisions on trade and sustainability in free trade agreements and verifies the inclusion of additional sustainability provisions in investment protection agreements. Within the WTO, Switzerland contributes to the clarification of the relationship between WTO law and environmental law. Through these measures, Switzerland ensures that trade, environment and social standards develop in a mutually supportive way.

### Target 13: Enhanced sustainability - Outcomes achieved by 2018

Outcomes achieved by 2018 and how they contribute to achievement of the Aichi Targets and Sustainable Development Goals

**Note:** this field has to be completed when the full report is submitted in January 2018

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## Goal 4

### Target 15: Regional Initiatives

Ramsar Regional Initiatives with the active involvement and support of the Parties in each region are reinforced and developed into effective tools to assist in the full implementation of the Convention. {3.2.}

#### Target 15: Regional Initiatives - Priority

*Please select only one option*

- A=High
- B=Medium
- C=Low
- D=Not relevant
- E=No answer

#### Target 15: Regional Initiatives - Resourcing

*Please select only one option*

- A=Good
- B=Adequate
- C=Limiting
- D=Severely limiting
- E=No answer

#### Target 15: Regional Initiatives - National Targets

> The following objective(s) of the Swiss Biodiversity Strategy can contribute to the achievement of this target:

Objective 9:

By 2020, Switzerland's commitment to the conservation of global biodiversity at international level is strengthened.

#### Target 15: Regional Initiatives - Planned activity

> An Action Plan specifying activities for the implementation of the Swiss Biodiversity Strategy is currently being elaborated.

The Swiss Biodiversity Strategy includes the following Action Fields guiding the planning of future activities:

Objective 9:

In the context of the Biodiversity Convention, the implementation of the Strategic Plan must be measured and supported and the concrete funding requirement for its implementation at global level, and particularly in countries of the South, must be solidly clarified. Switzerland shall be able to provide the necessary finance to cover this funding requirement. Moreover, Switzerland shall support the allocation to the Global Environment Fund (GEF) of the necessary resources in the area of biodiversity and the increased effectiveness of the fund. Within the funding mechanisms and development programmes supported by Switzerland (e. g. World Bank, UNDP, REDD+ etc.), Switzerland shall continue to support sufficient attention being paid to the conservation of biodiversity and its sustainable use. The protection and conservation of biodiversity are also promoted through Switzerland's bilateral development cooperation.

#### Target 15: Regional Initiatives - Outcomes achieved by 2018

Outcomes achieved by 2018 and how they contribute to achievement of the Aichi Targets and Sustainable Development Goals

**Note:** this field has to be completed when the full report is submitted in January 2018

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## Target 16: Wetlands conservation and wise use

Wetlands conservation and wise use are mainstreamed through communication, capacity development, education, participation and awareness {4.1}. Contributes to Aichi Target 1 and 18.

### Target 16: Wetlands conservation and wise use - Priority

*Please select only one option*

- A=High
- B=Medium
- C=Low
- D=Not relevant
- E=No answer

### Target 16: Wetlands conservation and wise use - Resourcing

*Please select only one option*

- A=Good
- B=Adequate
- C=Limiting
- D=Severely limiting
- E=No answer

### Target 16: Wetlands conservation and wise use - National Targets

> The following objective(s) of the Swiss Biodiversity Strategy can contribute to the achievement of this target:  
Objective 7: By 2025, 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.

### Target 16: Wetlands conservation and wise use - Planned activity

> An Action Plan specifying activities for the implementation of the Swiss Biodiversity Strategy is currently being elaborated.

The Swiss Biodiversity Strategy includes the following Action Fields guiding the planning of future activities:  
Objective 7:

Information and awareness-raising: through communication activities, the Confederation, cantons and communes shall increase the awareness of all actors from society, policy and the economy as to the consequences of their actions and their consumption on biodiversity and the ecosystem services and how they can contribute to the conservation of both.

Education and consultancy: to reinforce the action competence of school pupils and apprentices, knowledge about the species that live in Switzerland, biodiversity and its value, the services provided by ecosystems, and the possibilities for conserving and promoting biodiversity and using it sustainably shall be enshrined in all curricula at all educational levels in the context of education for sustainable development.

The providers of further education and training, and non-school institutions like museums, zoological and botanic gardens, nature conservation centres etc. shall be supported in the planning and implementation of courses in the area of biodiversity. Consultancy services based on state-of-the-art knowledge and information shall be available to professionals from areas that are or could be of relevance to biodiversity.

Research: Swiss biodiversity research carries out cutting-edge basic and applied studies and makes a significant contribution to the resolution of urgent issues. This necessitates efforts in the areas of data storage, merging and synthesis, and in the formation of theory in biodiversity research, in the implementation of innovative and experimental research on suitable spatial and temporal scales, in the establishment of long-term interdisciplinary research areas and in the networking of researchers to improve the access to new knowledge, methods and technologies and to improve their education and training. The networks and structures for this purpose must be improved.

Knowledge exchange: existing and newly acquired knowledge shall be made available to the different actors in the administration, practice, business and politics.

### Target 16: Wetlands conservation and wise use - Outcomes achieved by 2018

Outcomes achieved by 2018 and how they contribute to achievement of the Aichi Targets and Sustainable Development Goals

**Note:** this field has to be completed when the full report is submitted in January 2018

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## Target 17: Financial and other resources

Financial and other resources for effectively implementing the fourth Ramsar Strategic Plan 2016 – 2024 from all sources are made available. {4.2.}. Contributes to Aichi Target 20.

### Target 17: Financial and other resources - Priority

*Please select only one option*

- A=High
- B=Medium
- C=Low
- D=Not relevant
- E=No answer

### Target 17: Financial and other resources - Resourcing

*Please select only one option*

- A=Good
- B=Adequate
- C=Limiting
- D=Severely limiting
- E=No answer

### Target 17: Financial and other resources - National Targets

> The following objective(s) of the Swiss Biodiversity Strategy can contribute to the achievement of this target:  
Objective 9: By 2020, Switzerland's commitment to the conservation of global biodiversity at international level is strengthened.

### Target 17: Financial and other resources - Planned activity

> An Action Plan specifying activities for the implementation of the Swiss Biodiversity Strategy is currently being elaborated.

The Swiss Biodiversity Strategy includes the following Action Fields guiding the planning of future activities:  
Objective 9:

In the context of the Biodiversity Convention, the implementation of the Strategic Plan must be measured and supported and the concrete funding requirement for its implementation at global level, and particularly in countries of the South, must be solidly clarified. Switzerland shall be able to provide the necessary finance to cover this funding requirement. Moreover, Switzerland shall support the allocation to the Global Environment Fund (GEF) of the necessary resources in the area of biodiversity and the increased effectiveness of the fund. Within the funding mechanisms and development programmes supported by Switzerland (e. g. World Bank, UNDP, REDD+ etc.), Switzerland shall continue to support sufficient attention being paid to the conservation of biodiversity and its sustainable use. The protection and conservation of biodiversity are also promoted through Switzerland's bilateral development cooperation.

### Target 17: Financial and other resources - Outcomes achieved by 2018

Outcomes achieved by 2018 and how they contribute to achievement of the Aichi Targets and Sustainable Development Goals

**Note:** this field has to be completed when the full report is submitted in January 2018

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## Target 18: International cooperation

International cooperation is strengthened at all levels {3.1}

### Target 18: International cooperation - Priority

*Please select only one option*

- A=High
- B=Medium
- C=Low
- D=Not relevant
- E=No answer

### Target 18: International cooperation - Resourcing

*Please select only one option*

- A=Good
- B=Adequate
- C=Limiting
- D=Severely limiting
- E=No answer

### Target 18: International cooperation - National Targets

> The following objective(s) of the Swiss Biodiversity Strategy can contribute to the achievement of this target:  
Objective 9: By 2020, Switzerland's commitment to the conservation of global biodiversity at international level is strengthened.

### Target 18: International cooperation - Planned activity

> An Action Plan specifying activities for the implementation of the Swiss Biodiversity Strategy is currently being elaborated.

The Swiss Biodiversity Strategy includes the following Action Fields guiding the planning of future activities:  
Objective 9:

The Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization shall be ratified in Switzerland as soon as possible. This shall create a legal basis that will guarantee compliance with national regulations on the access to genetic resources. This will enable the guaranteeing of fair and equitable benefit sharing.

In the context of the Biodiversity Convention, the implementation of the Strategic Plan must be measured and supported and the concrete funding requirement for its implementation at global level, and particularly in countries of the South, must be solidly clarified. Switzerland shall be able to provide the necessary finance to cover this funding requirement. Moreover, Switzerland shall support the allocation to the Global Environment Fund (GEF) of the necessary resources in the area of biodiversity and the increased effectiveness of the fund. Within the funding mechanisms and development programmes supported by Switzerland (e. g. World Bank, UNDP, REDD+ etc.), Switzerland shall continue to support sufficient attention being paid to the conservation of biodiversity and its sustainable use. The protection and conservation of biodiversity are also promoted through Switzerland's bilateral development cooperation.

In the area of economic development cooperation, Switzerland promotes projects that benefit biodiversity, and projects with negative impacts on biodiversity may not be supported. In addition, the development of and compliance with sustainability standards is also promoted within the economic development cooperation; this also includes the consideration of the impacts of projects on global biodiversity.

In the context of its economic and trade policy, Switzerland applies model provisions on trade and sustainability in free trade agreements and verifies the inclusion of additional sustainability provisions in investment protection agreements. Within the WTO, Switzerland contributes to the clarification of the relationship between WTO law and environmental law. Through these measures, Switzerland ensures that trade, environment and social standards develop in a mutually supportive way. The awarding of Swiss export risk insurance obliges the Confederation to demonstrate the absence of risk to global biodiversity in accordance with the applicable OECD environmental recommendation "Common Approaches on the Environment And Officially Supported Export Credits". The implementation of environmental impact assessments should also be verified as an additional measure.

In the European context, Switzerland is committed in the context of its contractual relations with the EU and guarantees the compatibility of the measures with the EU's new Biodiversity Strategy. It supports the activities of the European Environment Agency (EEA) and the network of the heads of European Nature Conservation Agencies (ENCA). Through its membership, Switzerland is also involved in the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE), the OECD and the Bern Convention (European Council). To ensure the connection of Switzerland's ecological infrastructure with that of neighbouring countries, Switzerland also supports the European ecological connection projects, the pan-Alpine connection of ecosystems through the ECONNECT project and the Alpine Convention's Ecological Network Platform.

Because the forces of the multilateral institutions must be combined and contradictory resolutions avoided, the cooperation and synergies between the conventions in the area of biodiversity shall be improved. Other multilateral agreements shall also take biodiversity issues into account in their decisions. In particular,

biodiversity safe-guards must be implemented in the climate sector. In the awareness that spatial concentration is conducive to these efforts, Switzerland supports, where possible, the concentration of biodiversity-relevant institutions in Geneva. Furthermore, Switzerland supports the work of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES) and affiliated organisations like the GBIF, in the awareness that decision makers and relevant international forums are reliant on independent scientific analyses and reports on the status and development and action options for the promotion of the conservation and sustainable development of biodiversity at global, national and regional levels.

#### Target 18: International cooperation - Outcomes achieved by 2018

Outcomes achieved by 2018 and how they contribute to achievement of the Aichi Targets and Sustainable Development Goals

**Note:** this field has to be completed when the full report is submitted in January 2018

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## Target 19: Capacity Building

Capacity building for implementation of the Convention and the 4th Ramsar Strategic Plan 2016 – 2024 is enhanced. Contributes to Aichi Targets 1 and 17.

### Target 19: Capacity Building - Priority

*Please select only one option*

- A=High
- B=Medium
- C=Low
- D=Not relevant
- E=No answer

### Target 19: Capacity Building - Resourcing

*Please select only one option*

- A=Good
- B=Adequate
- C=Limiting
- D=Severely limiting
- E=No answer

### Target 19: Capacity Building - National Targets

> The following objective(s) of the Swiss Biodiversity Strategy can contribute to the achievement of this target:

Objective 7: By 2025, 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.

Objective 10: By 2025, the monitoring of changes in ecosystems and in species and genetic diversity is ensured.

### Target 19: Capacity Building - Planned activity

> An Action Plan specifying activities for the implementation of the Swiss Biodiversity Strategy is currently being elaborated.

The Swiss Biodiversity Strategy includes the following Action Fields guiding the planning of future activities:

Objective 7:

Information and awareness-raising: through communication activities, the Confederation, cantons and communes shall increase the awareness of all actors from society, policy and the economy as to the consequences of their actions and their consumption on biodiversity and the ecosystem services and how they can contribute to the conservation of both. Environmental product information shall take the entire life cycle into account and hence incorporate all relevant environmental impacts – including biodiversity. There are sufficient opportunities to enable all people to experience and encounter biodiversity and to forge an everyday relationship with it.

Education and consultancy: to reinforce the action competence of school pupils and apprentices, knowledge about the species that live in Switzerland, biodiversity and its value, the services provided by ecosystems, and the possibilities for conserving and promoting biodiversity and using it sustainably shall be enshrined in all curricula at all educational levels in the context of education for sustainable development. The providers of further education and training, and non-school institutions like museums, zoological and botanic gardens, nature conservation centres etc. shall be supported in the planning and implementation of courses in the area of biodiversity. Consultancy services based on state-of-the-art knowledge and information shall be available to professionals from areas that are or could be of relevance to biodiversity.

Research: Swiss biodiversity research carries out cutting-edge basic and applied studies and makes a significant contribution to the resolution of urgent issues. This necessitates efforts in the areas of data storage, merging and synthesis, and in the formation of theory in biodiversity research, in the implementation of innovative and experimental research on suitable spatial and temporal scales, in the establishment of long-term interdisciplinary research areas and in the networking of researchers to improve the access to new knowledge, methods and technologies and to improve their education and training. The networks and structures for this purpose must be improved. In addition to availing of the standard funding provided by the Swiss National Science Foundation (SNF), researchers should also participate actively in the invitations to participate in new National Centres of Competence in Research (NCCR), and submit proposals for new national research programmes in which the natural and technological sciences, humanities and social sciences and actors from other societal fields collaborate closely.

Knowledge exchange: existing and newly acquired knowledge shall be made available to the different actors in the administration, practice, business and politics. This requires stronger interfaces and an improved exchange of knowledge between science and other areas of society and target-group-appropriate processing, collation and synthesis of research findings.

Objective 10:

Today's monitoring must be further developed substantively into a coherent system and also be guaranteed institutionally and financially.

Important data sources are already available today in the context of existing monitoring programmes. These include, inter alia, Biodiversity and Landscape Monitoring Switzerland, the National Forest Inventory (NFI), the Swiss Federal Statistical Office's area statistics, the Federal Office of Agriculture's agricultural environmental monitoring and the Federal Office for Topography Swisstopo's topographical model. The gaps that still exist in the data shall be filled in the context of these programmes. New parameters shall be defined and selected as indicators based on the applicable strategy.

Programmes for the collection, geo-referencing and dissemination of biodiversity data shall be continued and further developed, interconnection of national, cantonal and other data centres shall be intensified and the comparability of the data shall be ensured.

To ensure the international comparability of data, the requirements for existing international reporting obligations are taken into account (e.g. indicators of the OECD, the European Environment Agency and the Ministerial Conference for the Protection of Forests in Europe or the Country Progress Reports submitted to FAO). The relationships with international monitoring and information systems are intensified.

#### Target 19: Capacity Building - Outcomes achieved by 2018

Outcomes achieved by 2018 and how they contribute to achievement of the Aichi Targets and Sustainable Development Goals

**Note:** this field has to be completed when the full report is submitted in January 2018

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## **Section 5: Optional annex to allow any Contracting Party that so wishes to provide additional information regarding any of all of its designated Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar Sites)**

### **Guidance for filling in this section**

1. Contracting Parties can provide additional information specific to any or all of their designated Ramsar Sites, given that the situation and status of individual Ramsar Sites can differ greatly within the territory of a Contracting Party.
  2. The only indicator questions included in this section are those from Section 3 of the COP13 NRF which directly concern Ramsar Sites.
  3. In some cases, to make them meaningful in the context of reporting on each Ramsar Site separately, some of these indicator questions and/or their answer options have been adjusted from their formulation in Section 3 of the COP13 NRF.
  4. Please include information on only one site in each row. In the appropriate columns please add the name and official site number (from the Ramsar Sites Information Service).
  5. For each 'indicator question', please select one answer from the legend.
  6. A final column of this Annex is provided as a 'free text' box for the inclusion of any additional information concerning the Ramsar Site.
- A final column of this Annex is provided as a 'free text' box for the inclusion of any additional information concerning the Ramsar Site.

### **Switzerland**

#### **Bolle di Magadino (231)**

5.7 Has a cross-sectoral site management committee been established for the site?

*Please select only one option*

- A=Yes
- B=No
- D=Planned

5.9 If an assessment of the effectiveness of Ramsar Site management has been made please indicate the year of assessment, which assessment tool did you use (e.g. METT, Resolution XII.15), the result (score) of the assessment and the source of the information in the box for additional information.

*Please select only one option*

- A=Yes
- B=No
- D=Planned

11.1 Has an assessment been made of the ecosystem benefits/services provided by the Ramsar Site?

*Please select only one option*

- A=Yes
- B=No
- C=Partially
- D=Planned

11.3 Have socio-economic values of wetlands been included in the management planning for the Ramsar Site?

*Please select only one option*

- A=Yes
- B=No
- C=Partially
- Z=No Management Plan

11.4 Have cultural values of wetlands been included in the management planning for the Ramsar Site?

*Please select only one option*

- A=Yes
- B=No
- C=Partially
- Z=No Management Plan

16.3a Is stakeholder participation in decision-making promoted, especially with local stakeholder involvement in the management of the Ramsar Site?

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
- B=No
- D=Planned

16.6a Have communication mechanisms been established to share information between the Ramsar Administrative Authority and the Ramsar Site manager(s)?

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
- B=No
- D=Planned

Any additional comments/information about the site

>

## **Fanel et Chablais de Cudrefin (79)**

5.7 Has a cross-sectoral site management committee been established for the site?

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
- B=No
- D=Planned

5.9 If an assessment of the effectiveness of Ramsar Site management has been made please indicate the year of assessment, which assessment tool did you use (e.g. METT, Resolution XII.15), the result (score) of the assessment and the source of the information in the box for additional information.

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
- B=No
- D=Planned

11.1 Has an assessment been made of the ecosystem benefits/services provided by the Ramsar Site?

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
- B=No
- C=Partially
- D=Planned

11.3 Have socio-economic values of wetlands been included in the management planning for the Ramsar Site?

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
- B=No
- C=Partially
- Z=No Management Plan

11.4 Have cultural values of wetlands been included in the management planning for the Ramsar Site?

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
- B=No
- C=Partially
- Z=No Management Plan

16.3a Is stakeholder participation in decision-making promoted, especially with local stakeholder involvement in the management of the Ramsar Site?

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
- B=No
- D=Planned

16.6a Have communication mechanisms been established to share information between the Ramsar Administrative Authority and the Ramsar Site manager(s)?

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
- B=No
- D=Planned

Any additional comments/information about the site

>

## **Kaltbrunner Riet (509)**

5.7 Has a cross-sectoral site management committee been established for the site?

*Please select only one option*

- A=Yes
- B=No
- D=Planned

5.9 If an assessment of the effectiveness of Ramsar Site management has been made please indicate the year of assessment, which assessment tool did you use (e.g. METT, Resolution XII.15), the result (score) of the assessment and the source of the information in the box for additional information.

*Please select only one option*

- A=Yes
- B=No
- D=Planned

11.1 Has an assessment been made of the ecosystem benefits/services provided by the Ramsar Site?

*Please select only one option*

- A=Yes
- B=No
- C=Partially
- D=Planned

11.3 Have socio-economic values of wetlands been included in the management planning for the Ramsar Site?

*Please select only one option*

- A=Yes
- B=No
- C=Partially
- Z=No Management Plan

11.4 Have cultural values of wetlands been included in the management planning for the Ramsar Site?

*Please select only one option*

- A=Yes
- B=No
- C=Partially
- Z=No Management Plan

16.3a Is stakeholder participation in decision-making promoted, especially with local stakeholder involvement in the management of the Ramsar Site?

*Please select only one option*

- A=Yes
- B=No
- D=Planned

16.6a Have communication mechanisms been established to share information between the Ramsar Administrative Authority and the Ramsar Site manager(s)?

*Please select only one option*

- A=Yes
- B=No
- D=Planned

Any additional comments/information about the site

>

## **Klingnauer Stausee (507)**

5.7 Has a cross-sectoral site management committee been established for the site?

*Please select only one option*

- A=Yes
- B=No
- D=Planned

5.9 If an assessment of the effectiveness of Ramsar Site management has been made please indicate the

year of assessment, which assessment tool did you use (e.g. METT, Resolution XII.15), the result (score) of the assessment and the source of the information in the box for additional information.

*Please select only one option*

- A=Yes
- B=No
- D=Planned

11.1 Has an assessment been made of the ecosystem benefits/services provided by the Ramsar Site?

*Please select only one option*

- A=Yes
- B=No
- C=Partially
- D=Planned

11.3 Have socio-economic values of wetlands been included in the management planning for the Ramsar Site?

*Please select only one option*

- A=Yes
- B=No
- C=Partially
- Z=No Management Plan

11.4 Have cultural values of wetlands been included in the management planning for the Ramsar Site?

*Please select only one option*

- A=Yes
- B=No
- C=Partially
- Z=No Management Plan

16.3a Is stakeholder participation in decision-making promoted, especially with local stakeholder involvement in the management of the Ramsar Site?

*Please select only one option*

- A=Yes
- B=No
- D=Planned

16.6a Have communication mechanisms been established to share information between the Ramsar Administrative Authority and the Ramsar Site manager(s)?

*Please select only one option*

- A=Yes
- B=No
- D=Planned

Any additional comments/information about the site

>

## **Laubersmad-Salwidili (1444)**

5.7 Has a cross-sectoral site management committee been established for the site?

*Please select only one option*

- A=Yes
- B=No
- D=Planned

5.9 If an assessment of the effectiveness of Ramsar Site management has been made please indicate the year of assessment, which assessment tool did you use (e.g. METT, Resolution XII.15), the result (score) of the assessment and the source of the information in the box for additional information.

*Please select only one option*

- A=Yes
- B=No
- D=Planned

11.1 Has an assessment been made of the ecosystem benefits/services provided by the Ramsar Site?

*Please select only one option*

- A=Yes
- B=No

- C=Partially
- D=Planned

11.3 Have socio-economic values of wetlands been included in the management planning for the Ramsar Site?

*Please select only one option*

- A=Yes
- B=No
- C=Partially
- Z=No Management Plan

11.4 Have cultural values of wetlands been included in the management planning for the Ramsar Site?

*Please select only one option*

- A=Yes
- B=No
- C=Partially
- Z=No Management Plan

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*Please select only one option*

- A=Yes
- B=No
- D=Planned

16.6a Have communication mechanisms been established to share information between the Ramsar Administrative Authority and the Ramsar Site manager(s)?

*Please select only one option*

- A=Yes
- B=No
- D=Planned

Any additional comments/information about the site

>

## **Le Rhône genevois-Vallons de l'Allondon et de La Laire (506)**

5.7 Has a cross-sectoral site management committee been established for the site?

*Please select only one option*

- A=Yes
- B=No
- D=Planned

5.9 If an assessment of the effectiveness of Ramsar Site management has been made please indicate the year of assessment, which assessment tool did you use (e.g. METT, Resolution XII.15), the result (score) of the assessment and the source of the information in the box for additional information.

*Please select only one option*

- A=Yes
- B=No
- D=Planned

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- D=Planned

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- Z=No Management Plan

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- A=Yes
- B=No
- D=Planned

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*Please select only one option*

- A=Yes
- B=No
- D=Planned

Any additional comments/information about the site

>

## **Les Grangettes (504)**

5.7 Has a cross-sectoral site management committee been established for the site?

*Please select only one option*

- A=Yes
- B=No
- D=Planned

5.9 If an assessment of the effectiveness of Ramsar Site management has been made please indicate the year of assessment, which assessment tool did you use (e.g. METT, Resolution XII.15), the result (score) of the assessment and the source of the information in the box for additional information.

*Please select only one option*

- A=Yes
- B=No
- D=Planned

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- C=Partially
- D=Planned

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*Please select only one option*

- A=Yes

- B=No
- D=Planned

16.6a Have communication mechanisms been established to share information between the Ramsar Administrative Authority and the Ramsar Site manager(s)?

*Please select only one option*

- A=Yes
- B=No
- D=Planned

Any additional comments/information about the site

>

## **Niederried Stausee (508)**

5.7 Has a cross-sectoral site management committee been established for the site?

*Please select only one option*

- A=Yes
- B=No
- D=Planned

5.9 If an assessment of the effectiveness of Ramsar Site management has been made please indicate the year of assessment, which assessment tool did you use (e.g. METT, Resolution XII.15), the result (score) of the assessment and the source of the information in the box for additional information.

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- D=Planned

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- C=Partially
- D=Planned

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- C=Partially
- Z=No Management Plan

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- B=No
- D=Planned

16.6a Have communication mechanisms been established to share information between the Ramsar Administrative Authority and the Ramsar Site manager(s)?

*Please select only one option*

- A=Yes
- B=No
- D=Planned

Any additional comments/information about the site

>

## **Rhonegletschervorfeld (1445)**

5.7 Has a cross-sectoral site management committee been established for the site?

*Please select only one option*

- A=Yes
- B=No
- D=Planned

5.9 If an assessment of the effectiveness of Ramsar Site management has been made please indicate the year of assessment, which assessment tool did you use (e.g. METT, Resolution XII.15), the result (score) of the assessment and the source of the information in the box for additional information.

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- D=Planned

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- C=Partially
- D=Planned

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- B=No
- D=Planned

16.6a Have communication mechanisms been established to share information between the Ramsar Administrative Authority and the Ramsar Site manager(s)?

*Please select only one option*

- A=Yes
- B=No
- D=Planned

Any additional comments/information about the site

>

## **Rive sud du lac de Neuchâtel (505)**

5.7 Has a cross-sectoral site management committee been established for the site?

*Please select only one option*

- A=Yes
- B=No
- D=Planned

5.9 If an assessment of the effectiveness of Ramsar Site management has been made please indicate the year of assessment, which assessment tool did you use (e.g. METT, Resolution XII.15), the result (score) of

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- A=Yes
- B=No
- D=Planned

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- C=Partially
- D=Planned

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- A=Yes
- B=No
- D=Planned

16.6a Have communication mechanisms been established to share information between the Ramsar Administrative Authority and the Ramsar Site manager(s)?

*Please select only one option*

- A=Yes
- B=No
- D=Planned

Any additional comments/information about the site

>

## **Vadret da Roseg (1446)**

5.7 Has a cross-sectoral site management committee been established for the site?

*Please select only one option*

- A=Yes
- B=No
- D=Planned

5.9 If an assessment of the effectiveness of Ramsar Site management has been made please indicate the year of assessment, which assessment tool did you use (e.g. METT, Resolution XII.15), the result (score) of the assessment and the source of the information in the box for additional information.

*Please select only one option*

- A=Yes
- B=No
- D=Planned

11.1 Has an assessment been made of the ecosystem benefits/services provided by the Ramsar Site?

*Please select only one option*

- A=Yes
- B=No
- C=Partially
- D=Planned

11.3 Have socio-economic values of wetlands been included in the management planning for the Ramsar Site?

*Please select only one option*

- A=Yes
- B=No
- C=Partially
- Z=No Management Plan

11.4 Have cultural values of wetlands been included in the management planning for the Ramsar Site?

*Please select only one option*

- A=Yes
- B=No
- C=Partially
- Z=No Management Plan

16.3a Is stakeholder participation in decision-making promoted, especially with local stakeholder involvement in the management of the Ramsar Site?

*Please select only one option*

- A=Yes
- B=No
- D=Planned

16.6a Have communication mechanisms been established to share information between the Ramsar Administrative Authority and the Ramsar Site manager(s)?

*Please select only one option*

- A=Yes
- B=No
- D=Planned

Any additional comments/information about the site

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