



Report on the implementation of AEW A for the period 2021-2024

The format for reports on the implementation of the Agreement on the Conservation of African-Eurasian Migratory Waterbirds (AEW A) for the period 2021-2024 was approved by the 8th Session of the Meeting of the Parties (MOP8, 26-30 September 2022, Budapest, Hungary) through Resolution 8.3 and modified by the Standing Committee at its 23rd and 24th meetings (June 2023 and July 2024, respectively) as mandated by the MOP. This format has been compiled following the AEW A Annex 3 (Action Plan), the AEW A Strategic Plan 2019-2027 and resolutions of the MOP.

In accordance with article V(c) of the Agreement on the Conservation of African-Eurasian Migratory Waterbirds, each Party shall prepare to each ordinary session of the MOP a National Report on its implementation of the Agreement and submit that report to the Agreement Secretariat. Through Resolution 8.3 the deadline for submission of national reports to the 9th Session of the Meeting of the Parties (MOP9) was set at 180 days before the opening of the meeting. MOP9 is scheduled to take place on 10-14 November 2025; therefore, the deadline for submission of National Reports is **13 May 2025**.

As per Resolution 7.1 of the MOP, Chapter 3 of the National Report Format on the numbers and trends of native and non-native species of waterbirds was developed as a stand-alone online reporting module, which is due for submission to every second MOP session. The next submission of this module is scheduled for delivery to MOP10 and will take place in 2026-2027 through a stand-alone reporting process. Therefore, the current Report on the implementation of AEW A for the period 2021-2024 does not contain Chapter 3.

As per the decision of the 23rd meeting of the Standing Committee (26-27 June 2023), reporting of waterbird harvest data for the period 2019-2023 was undertaken as a stand-alone module of the national report and administered through a separate reporting process in the course of 2024.

The AEW A National Reports 2021-2024 were compiled and submitted through the AEW A Online National Reporting System, which is part of the broader CMS Family Online Reporting System. The CMS Family Online Reporting System was developed by the UNEP-World Conservation Monitoring Centre (UNEP-WCMC) in close collaboration with and under the guidance of the UNEP/AEW A Secretariat.

1. General Information

Name of reporting Contracting Party

>>> Spain

Date of entry into force of AEWA in the Contracting Party

>>> 01.11.1999

List any reservations that the Contracting Party has made (if any) in respect of any population(s) listed in Table 1 of Annex 3 or any specific provision of the AEWA Action Plan - either upon deposition of its instruments of accession (per AEWA, Article XV) or subsequent to any amendment of Table 1 or the AEWA Action Plan, as adopted by a session of the Agreement's Meeting of the Parties (per AEWA, Article X.6).

EU member states should list also all reservations entered by the European Commission on behalf of the European Union.

>>> None

2. Institutional Information

Please update information on the National AEWA Administrative Authority, the National Focal Points, the Designated National Respondent and the other contributors to this report.

Designated National AEWA Administrative Authority

Full name of the institution

>>> Subdirección General de Biodiversidad Terrestre y Marina / Dirección General de Biodiversidad, Bosques y Desertificación / Ministerio para la Transición Ecológica y el Reto Demográfico

Name and title of the head of institution

>>> Dr. Fernando Magdaleno Mas. Deputy Director on Terrestrial and Marine Biodiversity

Mailing address - Street and number

>>> Plaza San Juan de la Cruz 10. Madrid 28071

P.O.Box

>>> Not applicable

Postal code

>>> 28071

City

>>> Madrid

Country

>>> España

Telephone

>>> +34 91 5976056

Fax

>>> +34 91 5975973

E-mail

>>> buzon-sgb@miteco.es

Website

>>> <http://www.miteco.gob.es>

Designated National Focal Point (NFP) for AEWA matters

Name and title of the NFP

>>> Dr. Fernando Magdaleno Mas, Deputy Director on Terrestrial and Marine Biodiversity

Affiliation (institution, department)

>>> Dirección General de Biodiversidad, Bosques y Desertificación

Mailing address - Street and number

>>> Plaza San Juan de la Cruz 10

P.O.Box

>>> Not applicable

Postal code

>>> 28071

City

>>> Madrid

Country

>>> Spain

Telephone

>>> +34 91 5976056

Fax

>>> +34 91 5975973

E-mail

>>> fmagdaleno@miteco.es

Website

>>> <http://www.miteco.gob.es>

Designated National Focal Point for AEWA Technical Committee (TC NFP) matters

Name and title of the TC NFP

>>> Dr. Rubén Moreno-Opo Díaz-Meco, Jefe de Servicio

Affiliation (institution, department)

>>> Subdirección General de Biodiversidad Terrestre y Marina, Dirección General de Biodiversidad, Bosques y Desertificación y Evaluación Ambiental y Medio Natural

Mailing address - Street and number

>>> Plaza San Juan de la Cruz 10

P.O.Box

>>> Not applicable

Postal code

>>> 28071

City

>>> Madrid

Country

>>> Spain

Telephone

>>> +34 91 5976223

Fax

>>> +34 91 5975973

E-mail

>>> rmorenoopo@miteco.es

Website

>>> <http://www.miteco.gob.es>

Designated National Focal Point for Communication, Education and Public Awareness (CEPA NFP) matters

Name and title of the CEPA NFP

>>> Dr. Rubén Moreno-Opo Díaz-Meco. Jefe de Servicio

Affiliation (institution, department)

>>> Subdirección General de Biodiversidad Terrestre y Marina, Dirección General de Biodiversidad, Bosques y Desertificación y Evaluación Ambiental y Medio Natural

Mailing address - Street and number

>>> Plaza San Juan de la Cruz 10

P.O.Box

>>> Not applicable

Postal code

>>> 28071

City

>>> Madrid

Country

>>> Spain

Telephone

>>> 91 5976223

Fax

>>> +3491 5975973

E-mail

>>> rmorenoopo@miteco.es

Website

>>> <http://www.miteco.gob.es>

Designated National Respondent (DNR) in charge of the compilation and submission of the AEWA National Report 2021-2024

Please select from the list below as appropriate.

The National Focal Point (NFP) has been designated as the National Respondent

Other contributors to the AEWA National Report 2021 - 2024

Please list the names and affiliations (institution, organisation) of the other contributors to this report. For Contracting Parties in which nature conservation is not an exclusive competence of national/federal government, Designated National Respondents are encouraged to seek input from other relevant levels of government.

>>> Assistants to the designated national respondent:

Rubén Moreno-Opo, Borja Heredia.

Ministry of Ecological Transition and Demographic Challenge

Pressures and Responses

4. Species Conservation

4.1 Legal Measures

1. Following MOP8, was a review undertaken in your country of the relevant domestic legislation against the provisions of the latest version of the Agreement text and its annexes, including Table 1 in Annex III, taking into account all amendments adopted by MOP8? (AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Actions 1.1 (a), 1.1 (b), 2.2(a) and 2.2(b))

No

Please explain the reasons

>>> Legislative changes are done at EU level

2. Was your country's national legislation reviewed following the Guidance on Measures in National Legislation for Different Populations of the Same Species, Particularly with Respect to Hunting and Trade (Resolution 6.7)?

See Appendix 1 / Appendix 2 / Appendix 3

Notice: Before clicking on the above hyperlink, please keep pressing the **Ctrl button** on your keyboard to open the link in a new tab.

No

Please explain the reasons

>>> Revision was not needed

3. Please confirm the protection status under your country's national legislation of each population listed in the Excel file linked below. This list contains all the AEWA Table 1, Column A populations that are regularly occurring in your country (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 2.1.1; AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Target 1.1).

Guidance on responding to this question:

1- Please click here and download the Excel file starting with your country's name.

(Notice: before clicking on this hyperlink, please keep pressing the Ctrl button on your keyboard to open the link in a new tab.)

2- Fill in the Excel template comprehensively;

3- Upload the completed Excel file as an attachment here. For uploading please click on the little blue icon below containing a paper clip.

I confirm that I have downloaded the Excel file with my country's name, filled it in as necessary and uploaded the completed file as an attachment to this question.

You have attached the following documents to this answer.

[Copia de Spain_Q3 AEWA NR_2021-2024_PopCoIA.xlsx](#)

4. Please confirm for each population, listed in the Excel file linked below, whether there is an open hunting season (birds and/or eggs) in your country. This list contains all the AEWA Table 1, Column A, category 2 or 3 with an asterisk or category 4 that are regularly occurring in your country (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 2.1.1; AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Target 1.1).

Guidance: Open hunting season in the context of this inquiry means that the waterbird population is allowed to be hunted for a certain period in the year in accordance with the respective domestic legislation of the country. Some populations, even if huntable according to the legislation, in certain circumstances may be subject to a year-round closed season for management reasons.

Guidance on responding to this question:

1- Please click here and download the Excel file starting with your country's name.

(Notice: before clicking on this hyperlink, please keep pressing the Ctrl button on your keyboard to open the link in a new tab.)

2- Fill in the Excel template comprehensively;

3- Upload the completed Excel file as an attachment here. For uploading please click on the little blue icon

below containing a paper clip.

I confirm that I have downloaded the Excel file with my country's name, filled it in as necessary and uploaded the completed file as an attachment to this question.

You have attached the following documents to this answer.

[Spain_Q4_AEWA_NR_2021-2024_PopCoIA-Cat2_3_4.xlsx](#)

5. Please confirm for each population, listed in the Excel file linked below, whether taking is regulated in your country. This list contains all the AEWA Table 1, Column B populations that are regularly occurring in your country (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 2.1.2; AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Target 1.1).

Guidance on responding to this question:

1- Please click here and download the Excel file starting with your country's name.

(**Notice:** before clicking on this hyperlink, please keep pressing the Ctrl button on your keyboard to open the link in a new tab.)

2- Fill in the Excel template comprehensively;

3- Upload the completed Excel file as an attachment here. For uploading please click on the little blue icon below containing a paper clip.

I confirm that I have downloaded the Excel file with my country's name, filled it in as necessary and uploaded the completed file as an attachment to this question.

You have attached the following documents to this answer.

[Spain_Q5_AEWA_NR_2021-2024_PopCoIB.xlsx](#)

6. Please indicate which modes of taking are prohibited in your country (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 2.1.2(b); AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Target 1.1)

One or more modes of taking have been prohibited

Please provide details to each mode of taking in the list below:

Snares

Yes, fully

Please indicate the legislation under which the mode of taking is prohibited

>>> Law 42/2007

Limes

Yes, fully

Please indicate the legislation under which the mode of taking is prohibited

>>> Law 42/2007

Hooks

Yes, fully

Please indicate the legislation under which the mode of taking is prohibited

>>> Law 42/2007

Live birds which are blind or mutilated used as decoys

Yes, fully

Please indicate the legislation under which the mode of taking is prohibited

>>> Law 42/2007

Tape recorders and other electronic devices

Yes, fully

Please indicate the legislation under which the mode of taking is prohibited

>>> Law 42/2007

Electrocuting devices

Yes, fully

Please indicate the legislation under which the mode of taking is prohibited

>>> Law 42/2007

Artificial light sources

Yes, fully

Please indicate the legislation under which the mode of taking is prohibited

>>> Law 42/2007

Mirrors and other dazzling devices

Yes, fully

Please indicate the legislation under which the mode of taking is prohibited

>>> Law 42/2007

Devices for illuminating targets

Yes, fully

Please indicate the legislation under which the mode of taking is prohibited

>>> Law 42/2007

Sighting devices for night shooting comprising an electronic image magnifier or image converter

Yes, fully

Please indicate the legislation under which the mode of taking is prohibited

>>> Law 42/2007

Explosives

Yes, fully

Please indicate the legislation under which the mode of taking is prohibited

>>> Law 42/2007

Nets

Yes, fully

Please indicate the legislation under which the mode of taking is prohibited

>>> Law 42/2007

Traps

Yes, fully

Please indicate the legislation under which the mode of taking is prohibited

>>> Law 42/2007

Poison

Yes, fully

Please indicate the legislation under which the mode of taking is prohibited

>>> Law 42/2007

Poisoned or anaesthetic baits

Yes, fully

Please indicate the legislation under which the mode of taking is prohibited

>>> Law 42/2007

Semi-automatic or automatic weapons with a magazine capable of holding more than two rounds of ammunition

Yes, fully

Please indicate the legislation under which the mode of taking is prohibited

>>> Law 42/2007

Hunting from aircraft, motor vehicles, or boats driven at a speed exceeding 5 km p/h (18 km p/h on the open sea)

Yes, fully

Please indicate the legislation under which the mode of taking is prohibited

>>> Law 42/2007

Other non-selective modes of taking

Yes, fully

Please specify which other non-selective modes of taking have been prohibited

>>> All

7. Has your country granted exemptions from any of the above prohibitions in order to accommodate livelihoods uses? (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 2.1.2(b); AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Target 1.1)

No

8. Has a review of enforcement of and compliance with the domestic legislation relevant for AEWA implementation, [in particular the legislation which caters for the obligations under paragraphs 2.1 and 4.1 of the AEWA Action Plan], been undertaken in your country after MOP8? (AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Actions 1.1(c) and 2.2(c))

No

Please explain the reasons

>>> The national legislation is (and was) in accordance with the compliance and enforcement principles included in AEWA Action Plan since long time ago, following also the requirements of the European Union regulations

Was a review undertaken before MOP8?

No

Please explain the reasons

>>> The national legislation is (and was) in accordance with the compliance and enforcement principles included in AEWA Action Plan since long time ago, following also the requirements of the European Union regulations

9. Has your country used the AEWA Conservation Guidelines on National Legislation for the Protection of Species of Migratory Waterbirds and their Habitats?

Notice: Before clicking on the above hyperlink, please keep **Ctrl button** on your keyboard to open the link in a new tab.

No

Please explain the reasons. What other guidance has been used instead?

>>> Guidance provided by the Birds Directive

Optionally you can provide additional information on section 4.1. Legal Measures

>>> All bird species in Spain are protected under Law 42/2007, "Ley del Patrimonio Natural y de la Biodiversidad". This law also incorporates the birds Directive 200/147/CEE into the Spanish legal framework. Article 61 includes the exceptions to this general protection, in agreement with the Directive. Derogations to the prohibitions laid down in paragraphs 2.1.1 and 2.1.2 are granted through specific licenses issued by the regional governments (Comunidades Autónomas). Licenses may be granted giving derogation from the statutory protection for a variety of purposes, including protecting public health, preventing serious damage to agriculture, scientific and educational work (including ringing), conservation purposes, keeping bird collections, public exhibition or competition.

The species for which exemption of general protection was applied:

- Phalacrocorax carbo (preventing serious damage to fisheries)
- Ciconia ciconia (protecting public health)
- Oxyura leucocephala (conservation purposes)
- Marmaronetta angustirostris (conservation purposes)
- Fulica cristata (conservation purposes)
- Larus cachinnans michaelis (protecting public health)

The rest of the species may be integrated in scientific projects and are susceptible of being trapped for ringing and research.

4.2. Species Action and Management Plans

10. Please report on the progress of turning the International Single Species Action and Management Plans (ISSAP and ISSMP), as well as International Multi-species Action Plans (IMSAP), listed below, into National Action or Management Plans. If no action or management plan is listed below, this is because your country is not considered to be a Principal Range State for any species currently covered by an AEWA plan. In such a case, please proceed to the next question. (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 2.2; AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Action 1.2 (d))

Please report on all listed ISSAP, ISSMP and IMSAP

Greylag Goose / *Anser anser* National Plan for Greylag Goose / *Anser anser*

No NP, but actions implemented

Please explain the reasons for having no NP in place
>>> It is a huntable species that is managed by the regions

Please provide a description of the actions implemented
>>> Habitat protection and management. Regulation of hunting

Please rate the degree of current implementation of the plan taking into account the time schedule of the ISSAP

Moderate implementation - some of the actions are underway as per the time schedule of the ISSAP

Ferruginous Duck / *Aythya nyroca* National Plan for Ferruginous Duck / *Aythya nyroca*

NP in place and being implemented

When was the plan approved and published? Please provide a web link or attach a file, if available. Please provide contact details for any person or organisation coordinating its implementation. Please list any activities and/or achievements over the past triennium.

>>> Recovery plans are being implemented in Andalucía and Valencia regions, and new recovery plans are being approved nowadays in Castilla-La Mancha, Murcia and Cataluña regions. There is a national conservation strategy for this species approved in 2024.

Please rate the degree of current implementation of the plan taking into account the time schedule of the ISSAP

Advanced implementation - most of the actions are underway as per the time schedule of the plan

Please provide details and reasons for the high degree of implementation.
>>> It is an endangered species in Spain

Great Snipe / *Gallinago media* National Plan for Great Snipe / *Gallinago media*

No NP and no action implemented

Please explain the reasons
>>> It is a very rare vagrant species in Spain

Black-tailed Godwit / *Limosa limosa* National Plan for Black-tailed Godwit / *Limosa limosa*

No NP, but actions implemented

Please explain the reasons for having no NP in place
>>> It is not a priority species but we follow the recommendations of the action plan being implemented under

AEWA, with information provided on the wintering and migratory status of the species.

Please provide a description of the actions implemented

>>> Monitoring and habitat restoration.

Please rate the degree of current implementation of the plan taking into account the time schedule of the ISSAP

Insufficient implementation - few of the actions are underway as per the time schedule of the ISSAP

Please provide details and reasons for the insufficient implementation.

>>> It is not a priority species

White-headed Duck / *Oxyura leucocephala* **National Plan for White-headed Duck / *Oxyura leucocephala***

NP in place and being implemented

When was the plan approved and published? Please provide a web link or attach a file, if available. Please provide contact details for any person or organisation coordinating its implementation. Please list any activities and/or achievements over the past triennium.

>>> Recovery plans are being implemented in Andalucía and Valencia regions, and new recovery plans are being approved nowadays in Castilla-La Mancha, Murcia and Cataluña regions. There is a national conservation strategy for this species approved in 2024.

Please rate the degree of current implementation of the plan taking into account the time schedule of the ISSAP

Advanced implementation - most of the actions are underway as per the time schedule of the plan

Please provide details and reasons for the high degree of implementation.

>>> Invasive Ruddy Duck has been extirpated. Habitat protection and restoration measures are being implemented. Monitoring is accurate

Eurasian Spoonbill / *Platalea leucorodia* **National Plan for Eurasian Spoonbill / *Platalea leucorodia***

NP in place and being implemented

When was the plan approved and published? Please provide a web link or attach a file, if available. Please provide contact details for any person or organisation coordinating its implementation. Please list any activities and/or achievements over the past triennium.

>>> A Conservation Plan is in place in Andalucía since 2006

Please rate the degree of current implementation of the plan taking into account the time schedule of the ISSAP

Advanced implementation - most of the actions are underway as per the time schedule of the plan

Please provide details and reasons for the high degree of implementation.

>>> There is a very comprehensive monitoring and research programme on Spoonbill in Andalucía

11. Has your country provided assistance for the coordination and implementation of International Species Action or Management Plans through funding of AEWA International Species Working and Expert Groups? (Resolution 7.5)

No

Please explain the reasons

>>> Lack of funding availability

12. Has your country provided financial or in-kind assistance for the development of new International Species Action or Management Plans? (Resolution 7.5)

No

Please explain the reasons

>>> Lack of funding availability

13. Has your country been involved in the development and/or implementation of any flyway-scale projects to implement Single or Multi-Species Action Plans? (AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Action 1.2(f))

No

Please explain the reasons

>>> Lack of funding availability

14. Has a review and prioritization been undertaken in your country of the resources needed to develop national action plans in response to ISSAPs, implement those plans and coordinate their implementation? (AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Action 1.2(g))

No

Please explain the reasons.

>>> The prioritization of the national plans to be approved and developed is based in the conservation status assessed at national level and following international recommendations and obligations such as the Birds Directive. Anyway there are official recovery and conservation plans for several species that also have ISSAP within AEWA

15. Does your country have in place or is your country developing a National Single Species Action Plan for any species/population for which an AEWA ISSAP has not been developed? (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 2.2.2)

Yes

Please provide information on each species for which relevant action has been undertaken

Spain

White-headed Duck / *Oxyura leucocephala*

National Single Species Action Plan for White-headed Duck / *Oxyura leucocephala*

NSSAP in place and being implemented

Ruddy Shelduck / *Tadorna ferruginea*

National Single Species Action Plan for Ruddy Shelduck / *Tadorna ferruginea*

NSSAP in development

Marbled Teal / *Marmaronetta angustirostris*

National Single Species Action Plan for Marbled Teal / *Marmaronetta angustirostris*

NSSAP in place and being implemented

Please provide details

>>> An ambitious LIFE project is being implemented in Andalucía, Valencia and Murcia. 3000 ha of wetlands will be restored and 141 ha of critical habitat will be acquired for conservation. 6 million euros will be invested overall. A National Strategy is in place since 2016 and regional plans have been adopted in Andalucía and Valencia.

Ferruginous Duck / *Aythya nyroca*

National Single Species Action Plan for Ferruginous Duck / *Aythya nyroca*

NSSAP in place and being implemented

Red-knobbed Coot / *Fulica cristata*

National Single Species Action Plan for Red-knobbed Coot / *Fulica cristata*

NSSAP in place and being implemented

Black Stork / *Ciconia nigra*

National Single Species Action Plan for Black Stork / *Ciconia nigra*

NSSAP in development

16. Has your country used the AEWA Guidelines for the preparation of National Single Species Action Plans for migratory waterbirds?

Notice: Before clicking on the above hyperlink, please keep pressing **the Ctrl button** on your keyboard to

open the link in a new tab.

Yes

Please provide details

>>> When developing the national action plans and regional action plans, all information sources are consulted and evaluated.

4.3 Emergency Measures

18. Please report on any emergency situation that has occurred in your country over the past triennium and has threatened waterbirds. (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 2.3)

Please indicate whether an emergency situation threatening waterbirds, such as botulism, chemical pollution, earthquake, extreme weather, fire, harmful algal bloom, infectious disease, introduction of alien species, lead poisoning, nuclear accident, oil spill, predation, volcanic activity, war or other emergency (please specify), has occurred in the country over the past triennium.

Emergency situation has occurred

Please provide information on each emergency situation which occurred

Botulism

Indicate when the emergency situation took place

>>> Some cases in several key wetlands for endangered ducks (marbled teal, ferruginous duck, white-headed duck) and red-knobbed coot during breeding seasons

Indicate where the emergency situation took place (including geographical coordinates)

>>> Due to heat waves during June and July months in wetlands with ecological conditions prone to cyanobacteria emergence

Indicate which species were affected by the emergency situation and the estimated magnitude of the impact

Indicate which species were affected by the emergency situation and the estimated magnitude of the impact:

For each affected species:

Number of individuals affected (all individuals exposed to the emergency situation)

>>> Numbers are not available at national scale

What proportion of the national (breeding, passage, wintering/nonbreeding, whichever is applicable) population does this number represent?

< 10%

If mortality has been recorded, indicate number of individuals

>>> Unknown with certainty

What proportion of the national (breeding, passage, wintering/nonbreeding, whichever is applicable) population does this number represent?

< 10%

If a waterbird site has been affected, indicate area of habitat impacted (in hectares)

>>> Around 300 ha

What proportion of the site has been affected?

Please fill in the percentage (%) in the box below.

>>> 90

Have emergency response measures been implemented?

Yes

Please provide details

>>> Drought of the wetlands and recovery (collection) of affected birds and natural eggs laid and found.

Infectious disease

Indicate when the emergency situation took place

>>> H5N1 outbreak, specially during 2022 and also 2023

Indicate where the emergency situation took place (including geographical coordinates)

>>> At different wetlands, specially coastal areas

Indicate which species were affected by the emergency situation and the estimated magnitude of the impact

Indicate which species were affected by the emergency situation and the estimated magnitude of the impact:

For each affected species:

Number of individuals affected (all individuals exposed to the emergency situation)

>>> unkonwn

What proportion of the national (breeding, passage, wintering/nonbreeding, whichever is applicable) population does this number represent?

10 - 50%

If mortality has been recorded, indicate number of individuals

>>> Unkonwn

What proportion of the national (breeding, passage, wintering/nonbreeding, whichever is applicable) population does this number represent?

10 - 50%

If a waterbird site has been affected, indicate area of habitat impacted (in hectares)

>>> Unkonwn

Have emergency response measures been implemented?

Yes

Please provide details

>>> Monitoring, collection of birds, sampling and recovery of birds in rescue centres.

19. Are there any other emergency response measures, different from the ones applied in response to the emergency situations reported above, that were developed and are in place in your country so that they can be used in future in emergency cases?

No

20. Has your country used the AEWA Conservation Guidelines on identifying and tackling emergency situations for migratory waterbirds?

Notice: Before clicking on the above hyperlink, please keep pressing the **Ctrl button** on your keyboard to open the link in a new tab.

Not applicable

Please explain

>>> No emergency situations have ocurred

4.4 Re-establishments

21. Is your country maintaining a national register of re-establishment projects occurring or planned to occur wholly or partly within your country? (Resolution 4.4)

Yes

Please provide details on the register

>>> It is compulsory the information of restoration/reintroduction initiatives at national level, informing other authorities on the projects being implemented

22. Is there a regulatory framework for re-establishments of species, including waterbirds, in your country (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 2.4)?

Yes

Please provide details

>>> Law 42/2007 Article 55 and IUCN Conservation Guidelines.

23. Has your country considered, developed or implemented re-establishment projects for any species/population listed on AEWA Table 1? (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 2.4)

Yes

Please provide information on each species for which relevant action has been undertaken

Northern Bald Ibis / *Geronticus eremita*

Projects for Northern Bald Ibis / *Geronticus eremita*

Re-establishment plan developed and being implemented

Please provide information on the time frame and the objectives of the project. Please provide a web link or attach a file, if available. Please provide contact details of any person or organisation coordinating its implementation. Please list any activities and/or achievements over the past triennium.

You have attached the following documents to this answer.

[PE_Summary_2023.pdf](#)

Has your country informed the AEWA Secretariat in advance of this re-establishment project? (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 2.4)

Yes

Please specify when and how

>>> Before starting the reintroduction project in 2011

24. Has your country used the AEWA conservation Guidelines on the translocation of waterbirds for conservation purposes?

Notice: Before clicking on the above hyperlink, please keep pressing the **Ctrl button** on your keyboard to open the link in a new tab.

No

4.5 Introductions

25. Does your country have legislation in place, which prohibits the introduction into the environment of non-native species of animals and plants which may be detrimental to migratory waterbirds? (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 2.5.1)

Yes, and being enforced

Please provide the following details: title of legislation, year of adoption, institution that adopted it, institution that enforces it. Please clarify whether legislation applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces.

>>> The introduction of non-native animal species is prohibited by article 54 of National Law 42/2007 "Ley del Patrimonio Natural y de la Biodiversidad" modified by Law 33/2015, Article 64 creates the Spanish Catalogue of Exotic Invasive Species (developed by Real Decreto 630/2013) The EU CITES Regulation and the Habitats Directive also provide a statutory framework to prevent invasive alien species.

26. Does your country impose legislative requirements on zoos, private collections, etc. in order to avoid the accidental escape of captive animals belonging to non-native species which may be detrimental to migratory waterbirds? (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 2.5.2)

Yes, and being enforced

Please provide the following details: title of the document, year of adoption, institution that adopted it, institution that enforces it. Please clarify whether legislation applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces.

>>> Royal Decree 630/2013, regulating the list and catalogue of invasive alien species Law 42/2007, of 13rd december, of the Natural Heritage and Biodiversity, modified by Law 33/2015, Articles 54, 64.

27. Has your country considered, developed or implemented programmes to control or eradicate non-native species of waterbird so as to prevent negative impacts on indigenous species? (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 2.5.3)

Yes

Please provide information on each non-native species for which relevant action has been undertaken

Ruddy Duck / *Oxyura jamaicensis*

For Ruddy Duck / *Oxyura jamaicensis*

Control or eradication programme developed and being implemented

28. Has your country considered, developed or implemented programmes to control or eradicate other non-native species (in particular aquatic weeds and terrestrial predators) so as to prevent negative impacts on migratory waterbirds? (AEWA Action Plan, paragraphs 2.5.3 and 4.3.10 and Resolution 5.15)

Yes

Please list the non-native species for which relevant action has been undertaken

>>> Water hyacinth in the Guadiana basin

29. Has your country used the AEWA Guidelines on avoidance of introductions of non-native waterbird species?

Notice: Before clicking on the above hyperlink, please keep pressing the **Ctrl button** on your keyboard to open the link in a new tab.

No

4.6 Seabirds

The country has maritime territories and the AEWA seabird conservation priorities are relevant for the country:

No

Pressures and Responses

5. Habitat Conservation

5.1 Habitat Inventories

40. Has your country identified the network of all sites of international and national importance for the migratory waterbird species/populations listed on Table 1? (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 3.1.2)

Yes

Please provide full reference, e.g. title, year, authors, etc. or a web link

>>> Two basic Spanish laws foresee the elaboration of a National Inventory of Wetlands: the Law of Waters and the Law 42/2007, on conservation of natural heritage and biodiversity According to the Law of Waters, the General Directorate of Hydraulic Works of the Ministry of Public Works and Transport made in 1991 the first Inventory of Wetlands in Spain. This inventory was reviewed in 1996.

According to the Law 42/2007 and to the National Action Plan for the Conservation and the Rational Use of Wetlands, the Committee on Wetlands, dependent of the National Commission on Nature Conservation, started in 1997 to compile all the information available to develop a national inventory of wetlands. The national inventory of wetlands was specifically regulated by Real Decreto 435/2004 and currently is under development.

Those wetlands important for migratory waterbirds have been also identified as Important Bird Areas (IBA) by BirdLife and most of them are currently protected under Birds Directive (2009/147/CEE) as SAP, special protection areas, RAMSAR sites or by the Comunidades Autonomas protected areas networks.

41. If your country has identified or is currently identifying the networks of sites of international and national importance, were the AEWA Conservation Guidelines on the preparation of site inventories for migratory waterbirds used?

Notice: Before clicking on the above hyperlink, please keep pressing the **Ctrl button** on your keyboard to open the link in a new tab.

No

Please explain the reasons. What has been used instead as a basis for the inventory?

>>> The AEWA guidelines were published after Spain started inventoring important bird areas earlier. The first important bird areas inventory was published in 1999

42. Has your country reviewed and confirmed to the AEWA Secretariat its inventory of the known nationally and internationally important sites through the process developed by the Technical Committee and launched by the Secretariat in August 2020? (AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Action 3.1(a))

NO, but the review of the inventory is being undertaken

Please indicate when it is expected to be submitted to the Secretariat

>>> Not foreseen yet

5.2. Conservation of Areas and Habitats

43. Has your country assessed the future implications of climate change for protected areas and other sites important for waterbirds (i.e. resilience of sites to climate change)? (Resolution 5.13)

For one or more single sites

Yes

Please give details as to where relevant information about these assessments have been published (either as publications or web-link).

>>> There is a Plan published in 2008: THE SPANISH NATIONAL CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION PLAN. And a NATIONAL STRATEGY ON CLIMATE CHANGE AND CLEAN ENERGY

For the national protected area network

Yes

Please give details as to where relevant information about these assessments have been published (either as publications or web-link).

>>> Research projects are being developed to assess the vulnerability of the Birds Directive species and

habitats of the Habitats Directive, in the face of climate change at national and regional level for Natura 2000 Sites.

44. Which sites that were identified as important, either internationally or nationally, for Table 1 migratory waterbird species/populations have been designated as protected areas under the national legislation and have management plans that are being implemented, including with the aim to increase resilience to the effects of climate change? (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 3.2.1, AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Target 3.3)

Please report separately on internationally important sites, nationally important sites and buffer zones.

Reporting on designation and management of internationally important sites

All sites of international importance

(sites recognized as having international importance for migratory waterbirds following criteria of, for instance, the AEWA Critical Site Network, the Ramsar Convention, the EU Birds Directive (SPAs), the Bern Convention Emerald Network, the BirdLife International's Important Bird Areas)

Total number

>>> 74

Total area (ha)

>>> 304.541

Number of internationally important sites under national protection designation

>>> 75

Area of international importance under national protection designation (ha)

>>> 304.564

Please rate the effectiveness of the national protection designation

High

Please provide details and reasons for the high level of effectiveness.

>>> Protected areas in Spain and Natura 2000 sites are subject to strict rules and procedures to avoid damage to species and habitats

Internationally important protected sites with a management plan in place which is being implemented

Number of sites

>>> 60

Area (in ha)

>>> 290.000

Please rate the effectiveness of the management measures

High

Internationally important sites with a management plan in place which is being implemented and includes management objectives related to maintaining or increasing the resilience of existing ecological networks, including resilience to climate change

Number of sites

>>> 55

Area (in ha)

>>> 250.000

Please rate the effectiveness of the climate resilience measures

Moderate

Please provide details and reasons for the lower level of effectiveness.

>>> Climate change adaptation is a process that takes time to evaluate and long series of data are needed to evaluate progress

Examples of best practice (optional)

If any site, in your opinion, represents an outstanding process of management planning or implementation,

please highlight it as an example of best practice (alternatively provide a web link or attach a file)
>>> The national strategy for conservation of Marmaronetta angustirostris, Fulica cristata, Aythya nyroca and Oxyura leucocephala includes the main actions developed in wetlands for the conservation of these and other bird species.

<https://www.miteco.gob.es/content/dam/miteco/es/biodiversidad/publicaciones/estrategias/Estrategia-patos-amenazados-2024.pdf>

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

National Strategy for Mamaronette angustirostris

DESIGNATION GAP FILLING

Yes

Please provide full reference or a web link, as well as details concerning the process and the status of this strategy / plan

>>> Red Natura 2000 has collected in Spain all areas of national and international importance, including important wetlands for migratory birds

Has it been implemented?

Yes, fully completed

Please provide details

>>> Natura 2000 sites have been designated for all the biogeographic regions in Spain and the designation process has been completed

MANAGEMENT GAP FILING

No

Please explain the reasons

>>> We will consider it in the future.

46. Is the network of nationally and internationally important sites for migratory waterbirds integrated into your country's water- and land-use policies and planning and decision-making processes? (AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Target 3.4)

Yes, fully

Please provide details

>>> The network of wetland sites is part of the Spanish MBSAP and is fully integrated in national biodiversity processes.

47. Has your country used the AEWA Conservation Guidelines on the management of key sites for migratory waterbirds?

Notice: Before clicking on the above hyperlink, please keep pressing the **Ctrl button** on your keyboard to open the link in a new tab.

Yes

Please provide details

>>> Regional administrations (comunidades autonomas) are in charge on the management of protected sites. They normally utilize, among other technical tools and guidance documents, the AEWA Guidelines to their management plans for protected wetlands.

48. Has the Critical Site Network (CSN) Tool for the AEWA area been accessed and used in your country? (Resolution 7.9)

Notice: Before clicking on the above hyperlink, please keep pressing the **Ctrl button** on your keyboard to open the link in a new tab.

Yes

Please give examples of how you have used the CSN Tool

>>> We have used the Critical Site Network as an information tool. For instance, we have used it to update our information for several waterbirds, and to compare it with our data. Spain also have used the CSN tool to look up what species is expected to be informed in the second AEWA report.

49. Has your country identified priority measures required to maintain or increase the extent and quality of waterbird habitats in the wider environment? (AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Action 4.3(a))

Yes

Please provide details, alternatively attach a file or a link to a resource presenting the outcomes of the prioritisation

>>> The priority measures for ensuring water quality and availability for waterbirds are included in the National Strategic Plan for Wetlands for 2030 (in spanish)

https://www.miteco.gob.es/es/biodiversidad/planes-y-estrategias/plan_estrategico_humedales_2030.html

50. Following MOP7, has your country been involved in the establishment of innovative, international, multi-stakeholder partnerships to guide the development and implementation of habitat management, creation and restoration projects in the wider environment? (AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Action 4.4(a))

Yes

Have a specific project or projects been established under the partnership arrangement(s) for the implementation of habitat management, creation and restoration in the wider environment?

Yes

Please provide description and details on each project

For each project separately, please provide an account of what surface (in hectares) of what habitat type has been (1) placed under improved management, (2) restored and/or (3) created.

>>> Fundación Biodiversidad is beneficiary of a LIFE project for the protection of wetland sites which are important for the marbled teal in the regions of Andalucía, Murcia and Valencia

There is a national action plan for wetland restoration being prepared. And an ongoing national strategic plan for the recovery of wetlands to 2030.

There are also practical projects for the ecological restoration of several key wetland areas in Spain: Doñana, Mar Menor, Tablas de Daimiel, Albufera de Valencia.

Please indicate which AEWA-listed species have benefitted from each project and in which way, e.g. increased breeding population, increased breeding success. Please provide metrics for each kind of recorded impact (add links to relevant online resources or attach other available materials)

>>> Marbled Teal, Red-Knobbed coot, white headed duck, ferruginous duck, aquatic warbler, increasing their populations in Spain.

Optionally you can provide additional information on section 5.2. Conservation of Areas and Habitats

>>> We do not have separate information for international and national protected areas. In a similar way, we do not have information exclusively for protected areas for migratory waterbirds. This is why we provide information on protected areas in Spain considering all different types of networks, as all of them contribute to the conservation of waterbirds and their habitats.

Pressures and Responses

6. Management of Human Activities

6.1. Hunting

51. Does the legislation of your country implement the principle of sustainable use of waterbirds, as envisaged in the AEWA Action Plan, taking into account the full geographical range of the waterbird populations concerned and their life history characteristics? (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 4.1.1; AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Target 2.2)

Yes

Please provide details on how this is achieved and reference to the relevant legislation

>>> Law 42/2007 on the Natural Heritage and Biodiversity

52. Has your country phased out the use of lead shot for hunting in wetlands? (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 4.1.4; AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Action 2.2(d))

Fully

When was lead shot use in wetlands banned?

>>> Following EU regulation on chemical products, it entered into force in 2023.

What legislation is in place?

>>> Commission Regulation (EU) 2021/57 of 25 January 2021 amending Annex XVII to Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH) as regards lead in gunshot in or around wetlands

Who enforces this legislation?

>>> Regional authorities as they are competent in supervising hunting activity around wetlands

Has assessment of compliance with the legislation been undertaken?

Yes

Please explain how this was assessed.

>>> Through official enforcement bodies, both regional ones (environmental rangers) and national (SEPRONA)

Please explain what the compliance with legislation was found to be:

Good (almost full compliance)

Please provide details and reasons for the high level of compliance.

>>> Awareness on the need of substitution of lead ammunition to non-toxic one, and the fines that could be put in case of not implementation

Has measurement of impact of the legislation been undertaken i.e. where there was a problem of lead poisoning in waterbirds, has this been reduced?

Yes

Please explain how this was done. Please attach any published or unpublished references.

>>> This is not new as the prohibition of lead ammunition in wetlands occurred in Spain in 2001. There are some scientific papers and reports showing the reduction of the amount of lead pellets in birds and the environment following the compulsory substitution.

53. Are there measures in your country to reduce/eliminate illegal taking? (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 4.1.6; AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Action 2.2(e))

Yes

How would you rate the effectiveness of the measures?

High

Please provide details and reasons for the high level of effectiveness.

>>> Law 42/2007 imposes severe penalties to illegal taking. There are tools and controls by regional and national administrations in order to implement an adequate surveillance of hunting activities.

54. Is legally binding proficiency testing for hunters, including amongst other things bird identification, in place in your country? (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 4.1.8; AEWA Strategic

Plan 2019-2027, Target 2.2)

Partially

55. Are best practice codes and standards for hunting in place in your country in support of enforcement of hunting laws and regulations? (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 4.1.7; AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Target 2.3)

Yes

What do these cover?

Other (please specify)

>>> There is a National Strategy on Hunting Management that includes recommendations and measures for sustainable hunting.

Optional [Please upload links or examples]

>>> https://www.mapa.gob.es/fr/prensa/20220307_engc_definitivo_tcm36-614256.pdf

Please rate the degree of application of these best practice codes and standards:

High (almost always applied)

Please rate the effectiveness of these best practice codes and standards in supporting enforcement of hunting laws and regulations:

High (very effective in supporting enforcement of hunting laws and regulations)

56. Has your country used the AEWA Conservation Guidelines on sustainable harvest of migratory birds?

Notice: Before clicking on the above hyperlink, please keep pressing the **Ctrl button** on your keyboard to open the link in a new tab.

Yes

Please provide details

>>> Spanish Law 42/2007 of Natural Heritage and Biodiversity complies with international conventions, agreements and other instruments ratified by Spain.

6.2. Ecotourism

57. Is wetland- and waterbird-related ecotourism integrated into your country's national tourism development strategies or other relevant national strategies? (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 4.2.1; AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Action 2.5(c))

Yes

Please describe and provide details

>>> Ecotourism and birdwatching is an increasing activity in Spain and provides significant economic resources in the areas of influence of wetland sites

58. Are there existing ecotourism initiatives in your country specifically based on migratory waterbirds and their habitats? (AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Target 2.5)

Yes

Please describe how many initiatives are in place and provide details for each of them (add links to relevant online resources or attach other available materials)

>>> There are many initiatives, for example the tradition to watch Eurasian cranes at stopover sites during fall migration. This attracts numerous people at wetlands of Aragón and Castilla y León. Wintering of cranes at dehesas in Extremadura is also a well known event which attracts birdwatchers and photographers from all over Europe

Were any of the initiatives described above launched after 2018?

No

Please rank the degree to which these initiatives are designed to deliver both conservation and community benefits:

High

Please provide details

>>> As mentioned above with the cranes' example

Please rank the degree to which these dual benefits are being delivered in practice:

High

Please provide details and the reasons for successful delivery

>>> As mentioned above with the cranes' example

Do you consider that any of these initiatives can serve as a strong model or an example for developing future ecotourism initiatives that beneficial for both waterbirds and local communities?

Yes

6.3. Other human activities

59. Have restrictions on use of lead fishing weights been introduced in your country? (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 4.3.12). When answering this question please also consider question 80 in chapter 7 - Research and monitoring.

No

60. Does your country have legislation in place, which provides for Strategic Environmental Assessment/Environmental Impact Assessment (SEA/EIA) of activities potentially negatively affecting natural habitats or wildlife? (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 4.3.1; AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Target 3.5)

Yes and being implemented

Does this legislation apply to the entire country or only to particular states/provinces thereof?

Entire country

Please provide details

>>> Law 21/2013, on Environmental Assessment, foresees regulated procedures for both strategic evaluation and environmental impact assessment of projects, for the entire state scope. The evaluation regime is established in the appendices of the Law depending on the type of project, which includes some of the projects that have the greatest impact on the habitats of the species and on wildlife. On the other hand, Law 42/2007, of the Natural Heritage and Biodiversity, modified by Law 33/2015, includes the procedure for evaluating plans and projects when they affect the Natura 2000 Network, including SPAs, which are spaces that protect migratory bird species and their habitats.

Do the SEA/EIA processes consider waterbirds and habitats on which they depend?

Yes

Please provide details

>>> The national Law 21/2013, on Environmental Impact Assessment, includes the list of projects which needs to carry out an EIA according to the Council Directive on EIA (97/11/CEE). It includes: projects which may affect special protection areas designated under Council Directives 79/409/CEE and 92/43/CEE or wetlands included in the List of Wetlands of International Importance of the Ramsar Convention.

Do the SEA/EIA processes include cumulative impact assessment?

Yes

Do the SEA/EIA processes include public participation?

Yes

Please provide details

>>> Public participation is compulsory as stated in national law on EIA (Ley 6/2010 and Real Decreto Ley 1/2008)

61. Are there any other legal and/or administrative measures in your country to avoid, mitigate and compensate for adverse impacts of development activities on the sites of national and international importance for migratory birds? (AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Target 3.5)

Yes

Please describe each measure and provide details for each of them

>>> Those foreseen in the Habitats Directive

Please rank the effectiveness of these measures:

High

62. In the last three years, has your country used SEA/EIA for all relevant projects, including energy sector projects such as renewable energy developments and power lines installation, to assess the impact of proposed projects on migratory waterbird species listed on Table 1 and/or habitats/sites on which they depend? (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 4.3.1, Resolution 5.11 and Resolution 5.16; AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Action 3.5(b))

Yes, all proposed projects

Please provide information on the outstanding cases

>>> Law 21/2013, on Environmental Assessment provides the environmental assessment of projects that are relevant for the conservation of migratory waterbird species and their habitats, including projects related to the energy industry. The annexes of Law 21/2013 establish the evaluation, either by ordinary or abbreviated procedure according to the defined thresholds, of power line projects, solar plants, wind farms, etc.

Where an SEA/EIA has identified a likelihood of significant negative impacts on migratory waterbirds, have steps been taken to avoid these impacts, including avoidance of protected areas and other sites of importance for migratory waterbirds?

Yes

Please describe the measures put in place

>>> Law 42/2007, on Natural Heritage and Biodiversity, modified by Law 33/2015, includes the procedure for evaluating plans and projects when they affect spaces of the Natura 2000 Network, including SPAs and their Conservation objectives, which include frequently occurring migratory waterbird species, as well as their habitats. Impact assesment includes the analysis of the different alternatives of the project, tryng to avoid the coincidence between the actions of the project and the important areas for migratory species.

63. Do you maintain a record of the cases of adverse impacts of development activities and other pressures on sites of national and international importance for migratory waterbirds in your country? (AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Action 3.5(a))

No

Please explain the reasons.

>>> Information not available

Estimated number of sites

>>> Information not available

Please list those sites with their names, central geographic coordinates and observed impacts.

>>> Information not available

Estimated number of sites avoided

>>> Information not available

Estimated number of sites mitigated

>>> Information not available

Estimated number of sites compensated

>>> Information not available

Please list those sites with their names, central geographic coordinates and the impacts that have been addressed.

>>> Information not available

Estimated number of sites

>>> Information not available

Please list those sites with their names, central geographic coordinates and observed impacts.

>>> Information not available

Field for additional information (optional)

>>> Information not available

64. Has your country used the AEWA Conservation Guidelines on how to avoid, minimize or mitigate impact of infrastructural developments and related disturbance affecting waterbirds?

Notice: Before clicking on the above hyperlink, please keep pressing the **Ctrl button** on your keyboard to open the link in a new tab.

Yes

Please provide details

>>> It is used in all our technical prescriptions to minimize or mitigate impact of infrastructure developments.

65. Please report on the implementation of Resolution 5.11 on Power Lines and Migratory Waterbirds.

65.1. Are relevant stakeholders, including government agencies, scientific bodies, nongovernmental organisations and the energy sector, being regularly consulted in order to monitor jointly the impacts of power lines on waterbirds and to agree on a common policy of action?

Partially

Please provide details.

>>> Spanish legislation promotes collaboration against the threat of power lines:

Real Decreto 264/2017, de 17 de marzo, por el que se establecen las bases reguladoras para la financiación de la adaptación de las líneas eléctricas de alta tensión a los requisitos establecidos en el Real Decreto 1432/2008, de 29 de agosto, por el que se establecen medidas para la protección de la avifauna contra la colisión y la electrocución en líneas eléctricas de alta tensión.

REAL DECRETO 1432/2008, de 29 de agosto, por el que se establecen medidas para la protección de la avifauna contra la colisión y la electrocución en líneas eléctricas de alta tensión.

65.2. Has a baseline of waterbird distribution, population sizes, migrations and movements (including those between breeding, resting and feeding areas) been established as early as possible in the planning of any power line project, over a period of at least five years, and with particular emphasis on those species known to be vulnerable to electrocution or collision?

Yes

Please provide details

>>> The available information of the species is taken into account, including its distribution, abundance and main migratory routes based on its monitoring

65.3 If such studies, as described in the question above, have identified any risks, has every effort been made to ensure these are avoided?

Partially

Please provide details.

>>> In the assesment of the projects the chosen alternative avoid important areas for the migratory waterbirds.

65.4. Have the location, route and direction of new power lines been designated on the basis of national zoning maps?

Yes

Please provide details

>>> There are national zoning maps of location of power lines elaborated for the energy authorities.

65.5. Has, wherever possible, the construction of power lines along major migration flyways and in habitats of conservation importance* been avoided, where such construction is likely to have significant effects on waterbirds?

* such as Special Protection Areas under the EU Birds Directive, Important Bird Areas, protected areas, Ramsar sites, the West/Central Asian Site Network for Siberian Crane and other waterbirds and other critical sites as identified by the Critical Site Network (CSN) Tool for the African-Eurasian region.

Partially

Please provide details.

>>> In the assesment of the projects the chosen alternative avoid important areas for the migratory waterbirds.

65.6. Are bird-safe designs in the construction of new power infrastructure, including measures designed to reduce electrocution and collisions being used in your country?

Yes

Please provide details

>>> Royal Decree 1432/2008, of August 29, which establishes measures for the protection of birdlife against collision and electrocution in high voltage power lines.

65.7. Have those sections of existing power lines that are causing relatively high levels of waterbird injury and/or mortality due to electrocution and/or collision been identified?

Partially

Please provide details.

>>> Monitoring of the effect of power lines on the species includes the migratory water birds.

65.8. Where sections of existing power lines have been identified to cause relatively high levels of waterbird injury and/or mortality due to electrocution and/or collision, have they been modified as a matter of priority?

Yes

Please provide details.

>>> Royal Decree 1432/2008, of August 29, which establishes measures for the protection of birdlife against collision and electrocution in high voltage power lines.

65.9. Is there in your country regular monitoring and evaluation of the impact of power lines on waterbird populations at the national scale?

Partial

Please provide details.

>>> Monitoring of the effect of power lines on the species includes the migratory water birds.

65.10. Is there in your country regular monitoring and evaluation of the effectiveness of mitigation measures put in place to minimise the impact of power lines on waterbird populations?

Partial

Please provide details.

>>> Monitoring of the effectiveness of mitigation measures of power lines on the species includes the migratory water birds.

65.11. Have the measures contained in Resolution 5.11. been included in your country's National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans and relevant legislation?

No

Please explain the reasons. What are the constraints preventing implementation of this activity?

>>> We are trying to implement this Resolution.

66. Has your country used the AEWA Conservation Guidelines on how to avoid or mitigate impact of electricity power grids on migratory birds in the African-Eurasian region?

Notice: Before clicking on the above hyperlink, please keep pressing the **Ctrl** button on your keyboard to open the link in a new tab.

No

Please explain the reasons. What other guidance has been used instead?

>>> We are trying to implement this Guidelines.

67. Please report on the implementation of Resolution 5.16 on Renewable Energy and Migratory Waterbirds.

67.1. Has a national sensitivity and zoning mapping to avoid overlap of renewable energy developments with areas of importance for migratory waterbirds been developed in your country?

Yes

Please provide details

>>> There are zoning maps for different regions and types of projects, for example in the Environmental strategy study of the Spanish coastline for the installation of marine wind farms.

67.2. Have any international environmental guidelines, recommendations and criteria been followed in your country for impact assessment of renewable energy developments and the utilization of renewable energy sources?

Yes

Please describe which guidelines, recommendations and criteria have been followed.

>>> We follow this kind of documents, for example the European Commission Guidelines for the Impact Assessment in Natura 2000 Network

67.3. Is post-construction monitoring being undertaken of the renewable energy installations and associated infrastructure in your country?

Yes

Please share information and lessons learnt from the post-construction monitoring (attach files or add weblinks, if available)

>>> Law 21/2013, on Environmental Assessment obligates monitoring in all projects.

Has adverse effect on migratory waterbirds and their habitats been identified?

Yes

Are mitigation measures being implemented?

Yes

Please provide details on the measures implemented.

>>> They have been identified for different birds species and different measures have been implemented, for example stopping the activity of the windmills or alerting birds by producing strong noises.

67.4. Where damage cannot be avoided or mitigated, has compensation for damages to biodiversity been provided?

Yes

Please provide details

>>> Law 21/2013, on Environmental Assessment considers compensation measures.

Operate wind farms in ways that minimise bird mortality, for example by introducing shortterm shutdowns during peak migration and minimising lighting in wind farms.

Yes

Please provide details

>>> Impact assesment resolutions contemplate this kind of measures in some cases.

Dismantling of wind turbines in existing installations, should waterbird mortality have an effect on the population status of a species and other mitigation measures have proved insufficient.

No

Please explain the reasons

>>> We dont know about experiences of this kind of measures.

Focusing research efforts on alleviating the negative effects on waterbirds from wind farms, such as the mapping of the main migration corridors and migration crossings for waterbirds also allowing the optimising of wind farm layouts.

Yes

Please provide details

>>> There are several research projects about bird migration corridors.

67.6. Have any specific measures been put in place to assess, identify and reduce potential negative impacts of biofuel production on migratory waterbirds and their habitats?

No

Please explain the reasons. What are the constraints preventing implementation of this activity?

>>> We dont know about experiences of this kind of measures.

67.7. Have the measures contained in Resolution 5.16. been included in your country's National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans and relevant legislation?

No

Please explain the reasons. What are the constraints preventing implementation of this activity?

>>> We are trying to implement it.

68. Has your country used the following AEWA Conservation Guidelines - Renewable Energy Technologies and Migratory Species: Guidelines for Sustainable Deployment (Resolution 6.11)?

Notice: Before clicking on the above hyperlink, please keep pressing the **Ctrl button** on your keyboard to open the link in a new tab.

Yes

69. Is by-catch of waterbirds in fishing gear taking place in your country? (Resolution 3.8) (Please respond to this question only with respect to species, which are NOT considered seabirds. Seabird by-catch is dealt with in section 4.6 Seabirds)

Yes

Please provide details (incl. the scale of by-catch and species affected)

>>> Some marine birds are suffering this problem. However, Spanish administration on fisheries are working to correct fishing gears to minimize its adverse effects on birds and sea turtles.

70. Please report on the implementation of Resolution 5.12 on Adverse Effects of Agrochemicals on Migratory Waterbirds in Africa (this question is applicable only to Contracting Parties in Africa).

70.1. Have relevant government authorities developed and implemented regulations on the trade and application of agrochemicals known to have a direct or indirect adverse effect on waterbirds?

Yes and being implemented

Please provide details

>>> This measures are the competence of the Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Fisheries

70.2. Is the use of such agrochemicals regulated around nationally and internationally important sites for migratory waterbirds, particularly in wetlands, also taking into account run-offs from agriculture affecting aquatic ecosystems?

Yes

70.3. Are there any steps undertaken to control or reduce the use of avicides in areas frequented by populations listed in Table 1 of the Agreement?

No

Please explain the reasons

>>> There is not a common and relevant use of these products in Spain

70.4. Have education and training activities been implemented for relevant target groups on the proper use of agrochemicals that may have possible adverse effect on waterbirds?

Yes

Please provide details

>>> Through the National Plan for the sustainable use of agrochemical products.

71. Has any project / initiative been implemented in your country that promotes the integration of cultural and provisioning ecosystem services of migratory waterbirds into policy and decision-making affecting them or their habitats? (AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Target 2.6)

Yes

Please provide details for each project / initiative

>>> The National Strategic Plan for the Biodiversity and Natural Heritage towards 2030.

https://www.miteco.gob.es/es/biodiversidad/temas/conservacion-de-la-biodiversidad/valoracion-y-aspectos-economicos-de-la-biodiversidad/cb_vae_plan_estrategico_patrimonio_nat_bio.html

Are there any other examples or case studies in your country of policies and/or decision making that takes into account cultural and provisioning ecosystem services of migratory waterbirds?

No

Pressures and Responses

7. Research and Monitoring

72. Does your country have in place waterbird monitoring schemes for the AEWA species? (AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Actions 1.4(a) and 1.4(b))

Yes

Covering the breeding period

Guidance: Including pre- and post-breeding sites of concentration, such as moulting sites close to breeding areas

Partially

Please provide details. (incl. list the species covered OR not covered (whichever list is shorter))

>>> The Ministry of Ecological Transition and Demographic Challenge, some regional administrations (Comunidades Autónomas), Research Groups and the Spanish Society of Ornithology (SEO/BirdLife).

Is information on drivers of population trends also being collected? (Resolution 8.5; ref. document AEWA/MOP 8.27)

Yes

Are demographic data (age and sex classes) also being collected? (Resolution 8.5; ref. document AEWA/MOP 8.27)

No

Covering the passage period

Partially

Please provide details. (incl. list the species covered OR not covered (whichever list is shorter))

>>> The Ministry of Ecological Transition and Demographic Challenge, some regional administrations (Comunidades Autónomas), Investigation Groups and the Spanish Society of Ornithology (SEO/BirdLife).

Is information on drivers of population trends also being collected?(Resolution 8.5; ref. document AEWA/MOP 8.27)

Yes

Are demographic data (age and sex classes) also being collected? (Resolution 8.5; ref. document AEWA/MOP 8.27)

No

Covering the non-breeding/wintering period

Fully [Guidance: Coverage is full when all internationally and nationally important non-breeding/wintering sites are covered at least by one comprehensive annual count.]

Please provide details.

>>> The Ministry of Ecological Transition and Demographic Challenge, some regional administrations (Comunidades Autónomas), Investigation Groups and the Spanish Society of Ornithology (SEO/BirdLife).

Is information on drivers of population trends also being collected? (Resolution 8.5; ref. document AEWA/MOP 8.27)

Yes

Are demographic data (age and sex classes) also being collected? (Resolution 8.5; ref. document AEWA/MOP 8.27)

No

Field for additional information (optional)

>>> The Ministry of Ecological Transition and Demographic Challenge and the Spanish Society of Ornithology (SEO/BirdLife) have published annually the census of waterbirds since 1977. There are a complete database from 1991 to present.

<https://www.seo.org/boletin/seguimiento/boletin/2016/>

73. Have you undertaken after MOP8 a brief assessment of existing monitoring activities in

your country against the priorities set out in document AEWA/MOP 8.27 in order to help identify ways in which they can best implement those recommendations? (Resolution 8.5)

No

Please explain the reasons

>>> Insufficient resources for carrying out that assessment

74. Are data collected through the International Waterbird Census or other relevant monitoring schemes being actively used in your country to inform national-level implementation of AEWA? (AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Action 1.5(a))

Yes

75. Has your country supported, technically or financially, through bilateral or multilateral initiatives, other Parties or Range States requiring assistance and support in designing appropriate monitoring schemes, developing their capacity and overall strengthening of waterbird monitoring and population data collection? (Resolutions 5.2 and 8.5)

No

Please explain the reasons

>>> Lack of resources.

76. Has your country used the AEWA Conservation Guidelines on waterbird monitoring?

Notice: Before clicking on the above hyperlink, please keep pressing the **Ctrl button** on your keyboard to open the link in a new tab.

Yes

Please provide details

>>> We try to incorporate all useful guidelines in our monitoring schemes, including guidance from AEWA, UICN, BirdLife, ECBC and others. Spanish monitoring schemes are always based upon scientific criteria

77. Has your government provided over the past triennium funds and/or logistical support for the International Waterbird Census and/or other waterbird monitoring scheme at international or national level? (Resolution 6.3)

Yes

Nationally

Yes

Please provide details

>>> National censuses, both to breeding and wintering birds, have been funded by the Ministry of Ecological Transition and Demographic Challenge

Internationally

No

Please explain the reasons

>>> Funds for international cooperation have not been used to this kind of activities, as other activities have been considered more important.

78. Has your country donated funds to the African-Eurasian Waterbird Fund in the past triennium (Resolution 6.3, 7.7 and 8.5)?

Notice: Before clicking on the above hyperlink, please keep pressing the Ctrl button on your keyboard to open the link in a new tab.

No

Please explain the reason

>>> Other processes have been considered of higher priority. But Spain is up to date with the payment of the AEWA contribution

80. Has the impact of lead fishing weights on waterbirds been investigated in your country? (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 4.3.12). When answering this question please also consider question 59 in chapter 6. Management of human activities.

No

Are there plans to investigate the impact of lead fishing weights on waterbirds in your country?

Yes

81. Has your country established partnerships and initiated joint research programmes at any level, with clear timeframes for delivery, to fill priority knowledge gaps as identified in document AEWA/MOP 8.30? (AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Action 5.1(a)).

No, but initiative(s)/research programme(s) are being developed

82. In this reporting period, have results of conservation and management interventions, whether successful or unsuccessful, been published in your country so as to inform future conservation and management actions? (Article III.2(k), Resolution 8.7)

Yes

Pressures and Responses

8. Education and Information

8.1. Communication, Education and Public Awareness

83. Has your country developed and implemented programmes for raising awareness and understanding on waterbird conservation and about AEWA specifically? (Strategic Plan 2009-2017, Objective 4, Target 4.3 and AEWA Action Plan, paragraphs 6.1-6.4, Resolution 3.10, Resolution 5.5; Resolution 6.10)

Guidance: Such programmes should consist of a series of established, long-term communication activities, which are guided by clearly defined goals, target audiences and communication channels. A programme does not constitute a single, one-off communication activity, product or event. In other words, an established national programme to raise awareness and understanding on waterbird conservation and about AEWA would ideally be a number of targeted communication activities which are guided by a communication plan and are backed by sufficient human and financial resources.

Yes, being implemented

Please describe the awareness programmes which have been developed. Please upload any relevant sample materials which have been developed and add contact details of a contact person for each programme.

>>> The Ministry of Ecological Transition and Demographic Challenge has signed an agreement with the University of Valencia, which represents the headquarters for the Mediterranean Wetlands Initiative: SEHUMED. One of the results of this agreement is the national initiative CECOP (Communication, Training and Awareness) which is mainly addressed to wetlands' managers. There are also many programmes from different autonomous communities which implement programmes, for example the Programa de Actuación de Aves de Humedales.

Does the programme specifically focus on AEWA and the provisions of its Action Plan?

No

84. Has a National AEWA Focal Point for Communication, Education and Public Awareness (CEPA) been designated by your country? (Resolution 5.5; Resolution 6.10)

Yes

Is the National CEPA Focal Point from the government or non-governmental sector?

Government

Has the AEWA CEPA Focal Point begun coordinating national implementation of the AEWA Communication Strategy?

No

How can the cooperation between the appointed AEWA CEPA Focal Point and the Ramsar CEPA Focal Points be described?

There is very close cooperation

Field for additional information (optional)

>>> Both focal points sit in the Biodiversity Directorate of the Ministry of Ecological Transition and Demographic Challenge

85. Have measures been taken by your country to implement the provisions related to "Education and Information" in the AEWA Action Plan over the last triennium? (AEWA Action Plan, Paragraphs 6.1-6.4)

No

Please explain the reasons

>>> No relevant activity on this topic.

86. Have World Migratory Bird Day (WMBD) activities been carried out in your country during this reporting cycle? (Resolution 5.5)

Yes

Please describe the activity/activities briefly and upload any sample materials, links or photos available related to the activity/event.

>>> The Spanish Ornithological Society, SEO/BirdLife, is very active in promoting WMBD and organices campaigns at wetland sites every year

87. Has your country provided funding and/or other support, as appropriate (e.g. expertise, network, skills and resources) towards the implementation of the AEWA Communication Strategy and/or towards priority CEPA activities in the AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027? Please consider both national and international funding and different types of support provided. (Resolution 6.10)

No

Please explain the reasons

>>> Not a priority. We hope in the future we will pay attention to this particular point.

Optionally you can provide additional information on section 8.1. Communication, Education and Public Awareness

>>> SEO/BirdLife develope an Awareness program with the support of the UE and the Ministry of Ecological Transition and Demographic Challenge "Empowering Teachers and Pupils for a Better Life through Nature", which includes all migratory birds.

Pressures and Responses

9. Implementation

88. Have you undertaken a national assessment of the resources needed for the delivery of the AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027? (AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Action 5.6.(b))

No

Please explain the reasons

>>> There are no resources available not undertake a national assessment of the resources needed

89. Has your country provided resources to address the resource needs as identified in document AEWA/MOP 8.43, for enabling and strengthening the international-level coordination and delivery of the Strategic Plan? (Resolution 8.3)

No

Please explain the reasons

>>> Lack of resources

90. Has your country approached non-contracting party range states to encourage them to accede to the Agreement? (Resolution 3.10; AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Target 5.2)

Report only on activities over the past triennium

No

Please explain the reasons

>>> EU countries are part of AEWA.

91. Does your country have in place a national coordination mechanism for implementation of AEWA, possibly linking to national coordination mechanisms for other biodiversity Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs)? (Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Action 5.3(b))

Guidance: Such mechanism can be a dedicated cross-institutional working group, involving representatives of the civil society and other relevant stakeholders, aimed at planning, coordinating and reporting the implementation of the Agreement in the country. Alternatively, the implementation of AEWA at national level can be coordinated as an extension of larger national coordination mechanisms for other MEAs, such as National Ramsar Committees or CBD NBSAPs coordination.

Yes, it is operational on a regular basis

Please provide details

>>> There exists in Spain a national coordination mechanism for conservation of wetlands and its wildlife. Although this mechanism is not directly linked to AEWA, it shares the same purpose than AEWA.

Are priority capacity gaps addressed by the coordination mechanism?

No

Please explain the reasons

>>> The spanish legislation establishes coordination mechanisms to address capacity and knowledge gaps among regional and national administrations

Please rank the effectiveness of the national coordination mechanism for AEWA implementation:

High

Please provide details and the reasons for the high effectiveness

>>> The spanish legislation establishes coordination mechanisms to address capacity and knowledge gaps among regional and national administrations

92. Have you undertaken a national assessment of the capacity needs for AEWA implementation? (AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Action 5.3.(e))

No

Please explain the reasons

>>> Other conventions such as CBD, CMS or Ramsar are given priority because of their wider scope

93.1. Cooperate in launching regional initiatives, particularly in Africa, to address the implementation of capacity priorities, linking to the African Initiative, including scientific collaboration as well as a “younger generations” component, and including provision for actions to be further informed through country-specific needs assessments.

No

Please explain the reasons

>>> Lack of resources

93.2. Establish procedures for ensuring continuity of succession and transfer of knowledge and skills, when there are changes in personnel responsible for AEWA national implementation.

No

Please explain the reasons

>>> Lack of resources

93.3. Hold regional or sub-regional preparatory meetings before each ordinary session of the MOP, in particular for African Range States, and for such meetings to include an enhanced capacity-building component targeting priority needs identified by the Parties concerned.

No

Please explain the reasons

>>> Lack of resources

93.4. (For AEWA National Focal Points in the European Union (EU) only)

To cooperate with African National Focal Points, partner organisations and other stakeholders to explore opportunities for incorporating aspects of AEWA implementation capacity support in relevant existing projects and programmes in Africa, including the EU-funded NaturAfrica initiative and the Fonds Français pour l'Environnement Mondial/EU-funded RESSOURCE sub-Saharan Africa project, as well as projects under the auspices of the wider CMS Family, Ramsar Convention on Wetlands and UNEP.

No

Please explain the reasons

>>> Lack of resources

94. Has your country concluded, or considered concluding, twinning schemes between sites with other countries, the sites of which share common migratory waterbirds or conservation issues? (Resolution 5.20)

No

Please explain the reasons

>>> Lack of resources

95. Are those officers in your country's government responsible for AEWA implementation coordinated and engaged with national processes contributing towards the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework? (AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Action 5.4(a))

Yes

Please provide details

>>> Focal points of CBD, CMS, Ramsar and AEWA sit at the Biodiversity Directorate of the Ministry of Ecological Transition and Demographic Challenge and work in close cooperation

96. Are those officers in your country's government responsible for AEWA implementation coordinated and engaged with national processes contributing towards the relevant Sustainable Development Goals and the assessment of achieving these goals? (AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Action 5.4(a))

Yes

Please provide details

>>> Focal points of CBD, CMS, Ramsar and AEWA sit at the Biodiversity Directorate of the Ministry of Ecological Transition and Demographic Challenge and work in close cooperation

97. Are those officers in your country's government responsible for AEWA implementation coordinated and engaged with national processes to implementation and assess the delivery of

the Strategic Plan for Migratory Species 2024-2032? (AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Action 5.4(a))

Yes

Please provide details

>>> Focal points of CBD, CMS, Ramsar and AEWA sit at the Biodiversity Directorate of the Ministry of Ecological Transition and Demographic Challenge and work in close cooperation

98. Are those officers in your country's government responsible for AEWA implementation coordinated and engaged with national processes contributing towards the Ramsar Convention Strategic Plan 2016-2024? (AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Action 5.4(a))

Yes

Please provide details

>>> Focal points of CBD, CMS, Ramsar and AEWA sit at the Biodiversity Directorate of the Ministry of Ecological Transition and Demographic Challenge and work in close cooperation

99. Are the AEWA priorities integrated into your country's National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plan (NBSAP) and/or other similar national implementation mechanisms/processes for other international strategic plans and policies (Resolution 6.3; AEWA Strategic Plan, Targets 5.4 and 5.5)?

99.1 The new generation of NBSAPs related to the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (as adopted by the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity in December 2022)

Yes

Please provide details on which specific AEWA priorities, as per document AEWA/MOP 8.36, were integrated

>>> https://www.miteco.gob.es/es/biodiversidad/temas/conservacion-de-la-biodiversidad/valoracion-y-aspectos-economicos-de-la-biodiversidad/cb_vae_plan_estrategico_patrimonio_nat_bio.html

Please rank the progress of implementation of the integrated AEWA priorities

High (Please provide details to support your ranking)

99.2 The relevant Sustainable Development Goals

Yes

Please rank the progress of implementation of the integrated AEWA priorities

High (Please provide details to support your ranking)

99.3 The Strategic Plan for Migratory Species 2024-2032

No

Please explain the reasons

>>> AEWA is a very specialised instrument which receives less attention than other international instruments of a wider scope

99.4 The Ramsar Convention Strategic Plan 2016-2024

Yes

Please rank the progress of implementation of the integrated AEWA priorities

High (Please provide details to support your ranking)

99.5 Other international strategic plans and policies

No

Sustainable Development Goals

Yes

Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

Yes

Strategic Plan for Migratory Species 2024-2032

Yes

Ramsar Convention Strategic Plan 2016-2024

Yes

101. How would your country suggest promoting further links between the biodiversity MEAs to which your country is a Contracting Party, so as to make your work more efficient and effective?

>>> Increase of resources and capacity building within teams dealing with MEAs

102. Has your country donated funds to the AEWA Small Grants Fund over the past triennium? (Resolutions 7.1 and 8.3)

No

Please explain the reasons

>>> Lack of resources

103. Has your country donated other funding or provided in-kind support to activities coordinated by the UNEP/AEWA Secretariat?

Yes

Please provide details, including amount of funds donated

>>> Compulsory contributions to AEWA

104. Has your country prioritised and allocated a Junior Professional Officer (JPO) to the UNEP/AEWA Secretariat for Technical Committee support or for any other area of work? (Resolutions 7.11, 7.12, 8.11 and 8.12)

No and has not been prioritised

Please explain the reasons

>>> JPOs are normally appointed at bigger organizations/conventions such as UNEP, UNDP, FAO, CBD, etc. It would be difficult to justify a JPO for AEWA

105. Please report on the implementation of Resolution 6.21 on Resource mobilization for the implementation of AEWA.

105.1 Did your country's government provide in the last triennium financial and/or in-kind resources to support national activities which are intended to achieve the objectives of this Agreement, particularly those in line with the AEWA Strategic Plan including the AEWA Plan of Action for Africa, and in accordance with your national plans, priorities and programmes?

No

105.2 Does your country's government have unpaid dues to the AEWA Trust Fund (annual assessed contributions to the Agreement's budget as approved by each session of the Meeting of the Parties)?

No

105.3 Has your country's government provided funding to support developing countries, in particular least developed countries and small island developing States, as well as countries with economies in transition, to meet their obligations under AEWA, and the implementation of the AEWA Plan of Action for Africa 2019-2027? Under this question please report for support provided outside of formal and established intergovernmental cooperation. For the latter, please refer to the next question 105.4.

No

Please explain the reasons

>>> Lack of resources

105.4 Does your country's government participate in any South-South, North-South or triangular cooperation to enhance financial and technical support for the successful implementation of AEWA activities?

No

Please explain the reasons

>>> Lack of resources

105.5 Does your country's government use innovative financing mechanisms for implementing the AEWA Strategic Plan such as a (national) Migratory Waterbirds Fund?

No

Please explain the reasons

>>> Lack of resources

105.6 Does the implementation of AEWA in your country benefit from synergies between biodiversity-related conventions at national level, amongst others, through information sharing on potential funding opportunities and sharing of financial resources such as the Desertification Fund, Green Climate Fund, the Adaptation Fund, and the Global Environmental Facility?

No

Please explain the reasons

>>> Spain is not eligible for most of the financial instruments mentioned

Pressures and Responses

10. Climate Change

106. Please outline relevant climate change research, assessments and/or adaptation measures that are relevant to migratory waterbirds and which have been undertaken or planned in your country. (Resolution 5.13)

a. Research and studies of climate change impacts on waterbirds

Undertaken

Please provide references or weblinks to any such work so as to facilitate their use as potential case-studies to assist other Contracting Parties

>>> Several examples, such as:

Ramírez F, Rodríguez C, Seoane J, Figuerola J, Bustamante J (2018) How will climate change affect endangered Mediterranean waterbirds? PLoS ONE 13(2): e0192702. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0192702>

b. Assessment of the potential vulnerability to climate change of key habitats used by waterbird species (including those outside protected area networks) (Please note that the question asks about habitats, rather than sites. Question 43 in Section 5, sub-section 5.2 investigates vulnerability of sites to climate change)

Undertaken

Please provide references or weblinks to any such work so as to facilitate their use as potential case-studies to assist other Contracting Parties

>>> Law 42/2007 on Natural Heritage and Biodiversity create additional protection to habitats types, creating for it the Catalogue of Habitats in Danger of Disappearance. Assessment of the potential vulnerability to climate change must be taken.

c. Assessment of the potential vulnerability of waterbird species to climate change.

Undertaken

Please provide references or weblinks to any such work so as to facilitate their use as potential case-studies to assist other Contracting Parties

>>> https://www.miteco.gob.es/content/dam/miteco/es/biodiversidad/planes-y-estrategias/planestrategicodehumedalespublicacionoficial_tcm30-548431.pdf

d. Review of relevant national conservation policies relevant to waterbirds and climate change.

Undertaken

Please provide references or weblinks to any such work so as to facilitate their use as potential case-studies to assist other Contracting Parties

>>> https://www.miteco.gob.es/content/dam/miteco/es/biodiversidad/planes-y-estrategias/planestrategicodehumedalespublicacionoficial_tcm30-548431.pdf

e. National Action Plan for helping waterbirds adapt to climate change (as a separate implementation process or as part of a larger national framework for biodiversity adaptation to climate change. Please note that Question 44 in Section 5, sub-section 5.2 investigates national measures for increasing resilience of the ecological network for waterbirds to climate change).

Undertaken

Please provide references or weblinks to any such work so as to facilitate their use as potential case-studies to assist other Contracting Parties

>>> https://www.miteco.gob.es/content/dam/miteco/es/biodiversidad/planes-y-estrategias/planestrategicodehumedalespublicacionoficial_tcm30-548431.pdf

f. Other undertaken or planned relevant activities.

No

107. Has your country used the AEWA Conservation Guidelines on measures needed to help waterbirds to adapt to climate change?

Notice: Before clicking on the above hyperlink, please keep pressing the Ctrl button on your keyboard to open the link in a new tab.

Yes

Please provide details
>>> see optional information

108. Has your country used the complementary Guidelines on climate change adaptation measures for waterbirds?

Yes

Optionally you can provide additional information on section 10. Climate Change

>>> PLAN NACIONAL DE ADAPTACIÓN AL CAMBIO CLIMÁTICO

Marco para la coordinación entre Administraciones Públicas para las actividades de evaluación de impactos, vulnerabilidad y adaptación al cambio climático (2008)

http://www.mapama.gob.es/es/cambio-climatico/temas/impactos-vulnerabilidad-y-adaptacion/pna_v3_tcm7-12445_tcm30-70393.pdf

Pressures and Responses

11. Avian Influenza

109. What issues have proved challenging in responding nationally to the spread of the Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI) in the last triennium and what further guidance or information would be useful in this respect?

List challenges

>>> The AVIAN INFLUENZA MONITORING PROGRAM IN SPAIN includes all the information to avoid the spread of the disease

https://www.mapa.gob.es/es/ganaderia/temas/sanidad-animal-higiene-ganadera/sanidad-animal/enfermedades/influenza-aviar/influenza_aviar.aspx

List required further guidance or information

>>> An AVIAN INFLUENZA MONITORING PROGRAM has been developed in Spain

https://www.mapa.gob.es/es/ganaderia/temas/sanidad-animal-higiene-ganadera/sanidad-animal/enfermedades/influenza-aviar/influenza_aviar.aspx

110. Does your country have in place surveillance and rapid testing programmes for HPAI of dead birds so as to inform: any enhancements to monitoring of the species populations (Resolutions 8.2 and 8.7) and site-related management and biosecurity measures as needed (Resolution 8.15)?

Yes

Please provide more information

>>> https://www.mapa.gob.es/es/ganaderia/temas/sanidad-animal-higiene-ganadera/sanidad-animal/enfermedades/influenza-aviar/influenza_aviar.aspx

Has this information been submitted to international databases, e.g. the WOAAH WAHIS system <https://wahis.woah.org/#/home>, which strive to improve understanding of the epidemiology of the disease and its impacts across borders (as called for by the CMS/FAO Co-convened Scientific Task Force on Avian Influenza and Wild Birds: see paragraph 2.3.1.6 of the 2023 statement of the Scientific Task Force on Avian Influenza and Wild Birds on H5N1 high pathogenicity avian influenza in wild birds - unprecedented conservation impacts and urgent needs (available here)?

Yes (please clarify)

>>> The Ministry of Agriculture is in charge of this commitment

111. Has your country adapted/changed in the last triennium monitoring and assessment of those species affected by avian influenza, particularly HPAI H5N1 outbreaks, as well as other diseases, as the basis for potentially implementing emergency measures envisaged by paragraph 2.3 of the AEWA Action Plan? (Resolutions 8.2 and 8.7)

Yes

Please provide more information

>>> https://www.mapa.gob.es/es/ganaderia/temas/sanidad-animal-higiene-ganadera/sanidad-animal/enfermedades/influenza-aviar/influenza_aviar.aspx

Did you report these data to the AEWA Secretariat or Wetlands International to allow population assessments for MOP9 to be made on the basis of most recent information on status?

No (Please explain the reasons)

>>> There is no accurate figures of the population impact in Spain

112. Have you established HPAI contingency plans nationally and at sites of significant importance to waterbirds, including coastal seabirds? (Resolution 8.15)

Yes, nationally

Please provide details and reference to the plan or attach a copy

>>> https://www.mapa.gob.es/es/ganaderia/temas/sanidad-animal-higiene-ganadera/sanidad-animal/enfermedades/influenza-aviar/influenza_aviar.aspx

Is the plan being implemented?

Yes (please provide details)

>>> By the Ministry of Agriculture and the contribution of Ministry for the Ecological Transition

12. Confirmation

Confirmation of information verification and approval for submission

Please confirm:

In addition a scanned copy of an official letter from the relevant state institution, approving the report for submission, can be attached.

I declare that the information provided in the Report on the implementation of AEWA for the period 2021-2024 has been verified and the report has been approved for submission by the appropriate state institution in the country.

Date of submission

>>> 10/02/2025