

Report on the implementation of AEWA for the period 2015-2017

The format for reports on the implementation of the Agreement on the Conservation of African-Eurasian Migratory Waterbirds (AEWA) for the period 2015-2017 was approved at the 12th meeting of the Standing Committee (31 January – 01 February 2017, Paris, France). This format has been constructed following the AEWA Action Plan, the AEWA Strategic Plan 2009-2018 and resolutions of the Meeting of the Parties (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. By Resolution 6.14 of the MOP the deadline for submission of National Reports to the 7th session of the Meeting of the Parties (MOP7) was set at 180 days before the beginning of MOP7, which is scheduled to take place on 4 – 8 December 2018 in South Africa; therefore **the deadline for submission of National Reports is Wednesday 7 June 2018.**

The AEWA National Reports 2015-2017 will be compiled and submitted through the CMS Family Online National Reporting System, which is an online reporting tool for the whole CMS Family. 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/AEWA Secretariat.

To contact the UNEP/AEWA Secretariat please send your inquiries to: aewa.nr@unep-aewa.org

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 Medio Natural/ Dirección General de Calidad y Evaluación Ambiental y Medio Natural/ Ministerio de Agricultura y Pesca, Alimentación y Medio Ambiente.

Name and title of the head of institution

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Designated National Focal Point (NFP) for AEWA matters

Name and title of the NFP

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

Name and title of the TC NFP

> Mr. Ricardo Gómez-Calmaestra, Jefe del Servicio de Vida Silvestre

Affiliation (institution, department)

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

Name and title of the CEPA NFP

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Designated National Respondent (DNR) in charge of the compilation and submission of the AEWA National Report 2015-2017

Please select from the list below as appropriate.

The National Focal Point for AEWA Technical Committee (NFPTC) matters has been designated as the National Respondent

Other contributors to the AEWA National Report 2015-2017

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.

> Assistant of the designated national respondent:

Rubén Moreno-Opo, Paloma Garzón-Heydt & Diana Pérez-Aranda Serrano.
Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Environment.

Pressures and Responses

3. Species Conservation

3.1 Legal Measures

1. Please confirm whether all populations listed on AEWA Table 1, Column A which occur in your country are protected by your country's national legislation (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 2.1.1), in particular:

White-headed Duck / *Oxyura leucocephala* / West Mediterranean (Spain & Morocco) / Column A / Category 1a 1b 1c

1.1. Taking of birds and eggs is prohibited

Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces.

> All prohibitions apply to the whole extension of Spain as they are included in the list (Anex IV) of the Law 42/2007 on Natural Heritage and Biodiversity; and also in the List of Wild Species in Special Protection Regime or in the Spanish Catalogue of Endangered Species by Royal Decree 139/2011.

1.2. Deliberate disturbance that would be significant for the conservation of the population concerned is prohibited

Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces.

> All prohibitions apply to the whole extension of Spain as they are included in the list (Anex IV) of the Law 42/2007 on Natural Heritage and Biodiversity; and also in the List of Wild Species in Special Protection Regime or in the Spanish Catalogue of Endangered Species by Royal Decree 139/2011.

Ruddy Shelduck / *Tadorna ferruginea* / North-west Africa / Column A / Category 1c

1.1. Taking of birds and eggs is prohibited

Yes

Roseate Tern / *Sterna dougallii* / dougallii, Europe (bre) / Column A / Category 1c

1.1. Taking of birds and eggs is prohibited

Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces.

> These species are protected in the whole extension of Spain by Law 42/2007 on Natural Heritage and Biodiversity, and also they are included in the List of Wild Species in Special Protection Regime or/and in the Spanish Catalogue of Endangered Species by the Royal Decree 139/2011.

1.2. Deliberate disturbance that would be significant for the conservation of the population concerned is prohibited

Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces.

> These species are protected in the whole extension of Spain by Law 42/2007 on Natural Heritage and Biodiversity, and they are also included in the List of Wild Species in Special Protection Regime or/and in the Spanish Catalogue of Endangered Species by Royal Decree 139/2011.

1.3. Possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs which have been taken in contravention of the prohibition under AEWA Action Plan, para 2.1.1. (a), as well as the possession or utilisation of, and trade in, any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds and eggs is prohibited

Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces.

> These species are protected in the whole extension of Spain by Law 42/2007 on Natural Heritage and Biodiversity, and they are also included in the List of Wild Species in Special Protection Regime or/and in the

Lesser Crested Tern / *Thalasseus bengalensis* / emigratus, S Mediterranean/NW & West Africa coasts / Column A / Category 1c

1.1. Taking of birds and eggs is prohibited

Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces.

> They are included in the List of Wild Species in Special Protection Regime and/or in the Spanish Catalogue of Endangered Species (Real Decreto 139/2011), which applies to the entire country.

1.2. Deliberate disturbance that would be significant for the conservation of the population concerned is prohibited

Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces.

> They are included in the List of Wild Species in Special Protection Regime and/or in the Spanish Catalogue of Endangered Species (Real Decreto 139/2011), which applies to the entire country.

1.3. Possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs which have been taken in contravention of the prohibition under AEWA Action Plan, para 2.1.1. (a), as well as the possession or utilisation of, and trade in, any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds and eggs is prohibited

Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces.

> They are included in the List of Wild Species in Special Protection Regime and/or in the Spanish Catalogue of Endangered Species (Real Decreto 139/2011), which applies to the entire country.

2. Please confirm whether hunting of any populations listed under AEWA Table 1, Column 1, category 2 or 3 with an asterisk or category 4 is allowed in your country.

Eurasian Curlew / *Numenius arquata* / arquata, Europe/Europe, North & West Africa / Column A / Category / 4

Is there an open hunting season for Eurasian Curlew / *Numenius arquata* / arquata, Europe/Europe, North & West Africa / Column A / Category / 4 ?

No

Please explain.

> *Numenius arquata* is included in the List of Wild Species in Special Protection Regime and in the Spanish Catalogue of Endangered Species by Royal Decree 139/2011.

Black-tailed Godwit / *Limosa limosa* / islandica, Iceland/Western Europe / Column A / Category / 4

Is there an open hunting season for Black-tailed Godwit / *Limosa limosa* / islandica, Iceland/Western Europe / Column A / Category / 4 ?

No

Please explain.

> *Limosa limosa* is included in the List of Wild Species in Special Protection Regime by Royal Decree 139/2011.

Black-tailed Godwit / *Limosa limosa* / limosa, Western Europe/NW & West Africa / Column A / Category / 4

Is there an open hunting season for Black-tailed Godwit / *Limosa limosa* / limosa, Western Europe/NW & West Africa / Column A / Category / 4 ?

No

Please explain.

> *Limosa limosa* is included in the List of Wild Species in Special Protection Regime by Royal Decree 139/2011.

3. Please confirm whether the taking of all populations listed on AEWA Table 1, Column B which occur in your country is regulated (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 2.1.2), in particular:

Tufted Duck / *Aythya fuligula* / Central Europe, Black Sea & Mediterranean (win) / Column B / Category 2c

3.1. Taking is prohibited during the populations' various stages of reproduction and rearing and during their return to their breeding grounds if the taking has an unfavourable impact on the conservation status of the population concerned.

Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces

> Law 42/2007 on Natural Heritage and Biodiversity

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces.

> Law 42/2007 on Natural Heritage and Biodiversity

3.3. Possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs which have been taken in contravention of the prohibition under AEWA Action Plan, para 2.1.2, as well as the possession or utilisation of, and trade in, any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds and eggs is prohibited.

Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces

> Law 42/2007 on Natural Heritage and Biodiversity

Common Coot / *Fulica atra* / atra, North-west Europe (win) / Column B / Category 2c

3.1. Taking is prohibited during the populations' various stages of reproduction and rearing and during their return to their breeding grounds if the taking has an unfavourable impact on the conservation status of the population concerned.

Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces

> All the prohibitions apply to the whole extension of Spain as they are included in the Law 42/2007 on Natural Heritage and Biodiversity.

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces.

> All the prohibitions apply to the whole extension of Spain as they are included in the Law 42/2007 on Natural Heritage and Biodiversity.

3.3. Possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs which have been taken in contravention of the prohibition under AEWA Action Plan, para 2.1.2, as well as the possession or utilisation of, and trade in, any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds and eggs is prohibited.

Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces

> All the prohibitions apply to the whole extension of Spain as they are included in the Law 42/2007 on Natural Heritage and Biodiversity.

European Herring Gull / *Larus argentatus* / argenteus, Iceland & Western Europe / Column B / Category 2c

3.1. Taking is prohibited during the populations' various stages of reproduction and rearing and during their return to their breeding grounds if the taking has an unfavourable impact on the conservation status of the population concerned.

Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces

> Law 42/2007 on Natural Heritage and Biodiversity, in the whole extension of Spain.

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces.

> Limits on taking are established by the legislation of the different Autonomous Community each year.

3.3. Possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs which have been taken in contravention of the prohibition under AEWA Action Plan, para 2.1.2, as well as the possession or utilisation of, and trade in, any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds and eggs is prohibited.

Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces

> Law 42/2007 on Natural Heritage and Biodiversity, in the whole extension of Spain.

4. Please indicate which modes of taking are prohibited in your country (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 2.1.2(b))

Please select from the list below.

Snares

Limes

Hooks

Live birds which are blind or mutilated used as decoys

Tape recorders and other electronic devices

Electrocuting devices

Artificial light sources

Mirrors and other dazzling devices

Devices for illuminating targets

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

Explosives

Nets

Traps

Poison

Poisoned or anesthetic baits

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

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

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and information on whether the prohibitions apply to the entire country or only to particular states/provinces thereof.

> Law 42/2007 establishes in Article 65 that hunting can only be carried out on the species determined by the autonomous communities, for which, each of them publishes annually a list of hunting species in their respective territories.

All the prohibitions apply to the whole extension of Spain as they are included in the Law 42/2007 on Natural Heritage and Biodiversity (Annex VII).

5. 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))

No

6. Were any exemptions granted to the prohibitions required by paragraphs 2.1.1 and 2.1.2 of the AEWA Action Plan? (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 2.1.3)

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

7. 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)?

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.

> Current Law 42/2007 on Natural Heritage and Biodiversity contains it.

8. Has your country used the AEWA 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.

Yes

Please provide details.

> Our Legislation contains the basic principles statements of this Guidelines

Optionally you can provide additional information on section 3.1. 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. Exemptions 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 exemption 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 agriculture)
- *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 researching.

3.2. Species Action and Management Plans

9. 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. (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 2.2)

Please report on all listed ISSAP, ISSMP and IMSAP

Corncrake / *Crex crex*

National Plan for Corncrake / *Crex crex*

No NP and no action implemented

Please explain the reasons

> Because it is considered to be a relict species in the limit of its distribution area in Spain and therefore it is not considered a priority conservation species.

Field for additional information (optional)

> It is included in the List of Wild Species in Special Protection Regime (RD139/2011), so it is necessary to carry out a monitoring of the species but not an action plan.

Great Snipe / *Gallinago media*

National Plan for Great Snipe / *Gallinago media*

No NP and no action implemented

Please explain the reasons

> Because it is considered a rare bird species in Spain.

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

No NP and no action implemented

Please explain the reasons

> Because it is considered to be a relict species in the limit of its distribution area.

Field for additional information (optional)

> The Autonomous Community of Andalucía is developing an Action Plan for *Aythya nyroca* in its territory (ACUERDO de 13 de marzo de 2012, del Consejo de Gobierno, por el que se aprueban los planes de recuperación y conservación de determinadas especies silvestres y hábitats protegidos (BOJA nº 60, 27.03.2012).

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

NP in development

Please provide starting date and expected finalisation date

> Starting date: 2014.

Finalisation date: undefined, but with revision at 6 years: 2020

Field for additional information (optional)

> Name of the Spanish National Action Plan: ESTRATEGIA PARA LA CONSERVACIÓN DE LA CERCETA PARDILLA (*Marmaronetta angustirostris*), FOCHA MORUNA (*Fulica cristata*) Y MALVASÍA CABECIBLANCA (*Oxyura leucocephala*) EN ESPAÑA.

Brent Goose / *Branta bernicla*
National Plan for Brent Goose / *Branta bernicla*

No NP and no action implemented

Please explain the reasons

> Because it is considered a rare bird species in Spain. There isn't a native population.

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

No NP and no action implemented

Please explain the reasons

> It is included in the List of Wild Species in Special Protection Regime (RD139/2011), so it is necessary to carry out a monitoring of the species but not an action plan.

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

No NP and no action implemented

Please explain the reasons

> It is included in the List of Wild Species in Special Protection Regime (RD139/2011), so it is necessary to carry out a monitoring of the species but not an action plan.

10. 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

Red-knobbed Coot / Fulica cristata

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

NSSAP in place and being implemented

Please provide details

> Name of the Spanish National Action Plan: ESTRATEGIA PARA LA CONSERVACIÓN DE LA CERCETA PARDILLA (Marmaronetta angustirostris), FOCHA MORUNA (Fulica cristata) Y MALVASÍA CABECIBLANCA (Oxyura leucocephala) EN ESPAÑA.

11. 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.

3.3 Emergency Measures

12. 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.

No emergency situation has occurred

13. 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

14. Has your country used the AEWA 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.

No

Please explain the reasons. What was used instead as a basis for dealing with emergency situations?

> Spain has not developed any program for emergency situations until now with listed species in AEWA.

Anyway National Strategies for endangered species contains all emergency needed measures.

3.4 Re-establishments

15. 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

> There is permanent coordination on this topic through the Fauna and Flora Committee in Spain.

16. 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 Artículo 55.

17. Has your country considered, developed or implemented re-establishment projects for any species 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

Marbled Teal / Marmaronetta angustirostris

Projects for Marbled Teal / Marmaronetta angustirostris

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.

> <http://www.mapama.gob.es/es/biodiversidad/publicaciones/pbl-fauna-flora-estrategias-cerceta-focha-malvasia.aspx>

Red-knobbed Coot / Fulica cristata

Projects for Red-knobbed Coot / Fulica cristata

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.

> - Spanish National Action Plan for Marmaronetta angustirostris, Fulica cristata and Oxyura leucocephala (2013):

http://www.mapama.gob.es/es/biodiversidad/publicaciones/pbl_estrategia_cerceta_focha_malvasia_tcm30-197259.pdf

- It has to be reviewed every 6 years.

- There is a permanent coordination on this topic through the Fauna and Flora Comitee in Spain.

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

No

Please explain the reasons

> There are no reasons.

18. Has your country used the AEWA 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.

Yes

Please explain

> Translocations to Balearic Islands of different species.

3.5 Introductions

19. 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 the 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.

20. 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 1628/2011, of 14th november, regulating the list and catalogue of invasive alien species and later, Royal Decree 630/2013, of August 2nd
Law 42/2007, of 13rd december, of the Natural Heritage and Biodiversity, modified by Law 33/2015, Articles 54, 64.

21. Does your country have in place a National Action Plan for Invasive Species (NAPIS) (in the framework of other MEAs, such as CBD, Bern Convention, and GISP (Global Invasive Species Programme) (Strategic Plan 2009-2017, Objective 1, Target 5)?

Being developed

Please provide starting date and expected finalisation date of the process

> 2011-2020

22. 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 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

24. 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.

Yes

Please provide details

> Spain has taken into account this document together with others from international bodies and agreements (CBD Convention, European Union strategy, IUCN) for the development of the Royal Decree 1628/2011, of 14th november, regulating the list and catalogue of invasive alien species

Pressures and Responses

4. Habitat Conservation

4.1 Habitat Inventories

25. 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 wetland. 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 protected areas, RAMSAR or by the Comunidades Autonomas protected areas nets.

26. If your country has identified or is currently identifying the networks of sites of international and national importance, were the AEWA 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?

> This guidelines were adopted in 2002-2005, and Spain started inventoring important birds areas much earlier. The first important birds areas inventory in Spain was published in 1999

4.2. Conservation of Areas

27. 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

If 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.

For the national protected area network

Yes

If 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.

28. 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 2009-2017, Objective 1, Target 1.2)

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)

Number of internationally important sites under national protection designation

> 75

Area of international importance under national protection designation (ha)

> 304564

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* and *Oxyura leucocephala* includes the main actions developed in wetlands for the conservation of these and other bird species.

<http://www.mapama.gob.es/es/biodiversidad/publicaciones/pbl-fauna-flora-estrategias-cerceta-focha-malvasia.aspx>

29. Has your country developed a national action plans for filling gaps in designation and/or management of internationally and nationally important sites? (Resolution 5.2)

DESIGNATION GAP FILLING

Yes

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

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

MANAGEMENT GAP FILING

No

Please explain the reasons

> We will consider it in the future.

30. Has your country developed a strategic plan (independently or as part of your country's overarching biodiversity or protected area policy document) to maintain or increase the resilience of the ecological network (for waterbirds), including resilience to climate change, and to conserve range and ecological variability of habitats and species? (Resolution 5.2, AEWA Strategic Plan 2009-2017, Objective 1, Target 1.2)

Yes

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

> The actions of the national and regional administrations are based on the Spanish Strategic Plan for Conservation and Use Rational of the Wetlands (1999), taking into account the current situation of wetlands.

http://www.mapama.gob.es/es/biodiversidad/temas/ecosistemas-y-conectividad/pan_humedales_tcm30-196686.pdf

31. Has your country used the AEWA 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 use to utilize, among others technical tools, the AEWA Guidelines to their management plans for protected wetlands.

32. Has the Critical Site Network (CSN) Tool for the AEWA area been accessed and used in your

country?

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 informative 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.

Optionally you can provide additional information on section 4.2. Conservation of Areas

> 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 nets, as all of them contributes to the conservation of waterbirds and their habitats.

Pressures and Responses

5. Management of Human Activities

5.1. Hunting

33. Does your country have an established system for the collection of harvest data, which covers the species listed in Table 1? (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 4.1.3)

Yes

Does it cover the following? (tick where applicable and provide details)

All AEWA species occurring in your country

> All species covered (article 67 law 42/2007)

Does it cover the following? (tick where applicable and provide details)

The whole territory of your country

> All species are covered by the Law 42/2007, of December 13, of the Natural Heritage and the Biodiversity throughout Spain.

Does it cover the following? (tick where applicable and provide details)

All harvesting activities

> The autonomous communities in which Spain is divided, are responsible for the protection of the species and also for the hunting. They carry out a register of exceptions to the catches, as well as the legal and illegal control of these.

Field for additional information (optional)

> This responsibility falls upon the regional Administration. There is a National Forum on Hunting to discuss their policies. Law 42/2007 (art. 67) sets a national inventory on hunting and fishing, to keep information provided by regional administrations.

34. Has your country phased out the use of lead shot for hunting in wetlands? (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 4.1.4)

Partially

When was lead shot use in wetlands partially banned?

> In 2001 by Royal Decree 581/2001

What legislation is in place?

> Law 42/2007 on Natural Heritage and Biodiversity (art.65 j.)

Who enforces this legislation?

> The national and the regional administrations.

Has your country introduced self-imposed and published timetable for banning fully the use of lead shot for hunting in wetlands?

No

35. Are there measures in your country to reduce/eliminate illegal taking? (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 4.1.6)

Yes

How would you rate the effectiveness of the measures?

High

Please provide details

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

37. Has your country used the AEWA 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 regulations ratified by Spain.

5.2. Other human activities

38. 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 56 in chapter 6 - Research and monitoring.

No

39. 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)

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 is included: 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 public participation?

Yes

Please provide details

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

40. 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)

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, trying to avoid the coincidence between the actions of the project and the important areas for migratory species.

41. Has your country used the AEWA 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 infrastructural developments.

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

42.1. 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.

42.2. 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

42.3 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.

42.4. 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.

42.5. 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.

42.6. 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.

42.7. 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.

42.8. 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.

42.9. 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.

42.10. 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.

42.11. 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.

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

No

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

> We are trying to implement this Guidelines.

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

44.1. 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 type of projects, for example in the Environmental strategy study of the littoral spanish for the installation of marine wind farms.

44.2. 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 Nature Network 2000.

44.3. 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.

> 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 refusing birds by producing strong noises.

44.4. 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.

44.5. Please indicate whether any of the following measures have been put in place to reduce the potential negative impact of terrestrial and marine windfarms on migratory waterbirds:

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 researching projects about birds migration corridors.

44.6. 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.

44.7. 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 it.

45. Has your country used the following AEWA 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.

No

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

> We are trying to implement it.

46. Is by-catch of waterbirds in fishing gear taking place in your country? (Resolution 3.8)

Yes

Please provide details

> 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.

47. Has your country undertaken steps towards the adoption/application of measures to reduce the incidental catch of seabirds and combat Illegal Unregulated and Unreported (IUU) fishing practices in the Agreement Area? (Resolution 3.8)

Yes

Please provide short description of all actions

> Application in Spain of European Union laws regarding these topics, wich means increased control of fisheries activities.

Pressures and Responses

6. Research and Monitoring

49. Does your country have waterbird monitoring schemes for the AEWA species in place? (Strategic Plan 2009-2017, Objective 3, Target 3.2)

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.

> The Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, Food and Environment, some regional administrations (Comunidades Autónomas), Investigation Groups and the Spanish Society of Ornithology (SEO/BirdLife).

Covering the passage period

Partially

Please provide details.

> The Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, Food and Environment, some regional administrations (Comunidades Autónomas), Investigation Groups and the Spanish Society of Ornithology (SEO/BirdLife).

Covering the non-breeding/wintering period

Partially

Please provide details.

> The Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, Food and Environment, some regional administrations (Comunidades Autónomas), Investigation Groups and the Spanish Society of Ornithology (SEO/BirdLife).

Field for additional information (optional)

> The Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, Food and Environment 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/>

50. Has your country supported, technically or financially, other Parties or Range States in designing appropriate monitoring schemes and developing their capacity to collect reliable waterbird population data? (Resolution 5.2)

No

51. Has your country used the AEWA Guidelines for a waterbird monitoring protocol?

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 AEWA, UICN, BirdLife, ECBC and others. Spanish monitoring schemes are always based upon scientific criteria

52. Have any research programmes been established in your country in the last 5 years to address waterbird conservation priorities in accordance with the AEWA strategies and plans? (AEWA Strategic Plan 2009-2017, Objective 3, Target 3.3)

Yes

Please list those programmes and indicate which AEWA priorities they are addressing

> Programa de Actuación del Plan de Recuperación y Conservación de Aves de Humedales. Años 2015-2019.
http://www.juntadeandalucia.es/medioambiente/porta_web/web/temas_ambientales/biodiversidad/0_conservacion_biodiversidad/planes_conservacion_recuperacion/Programas%20de%20actuacion/programa_actuacion_aves_de_humedales_%20anexo_VIII.pdf

53. List (or provide links to lists) of research related to waterbirds and their conservation that has been undertaken or results published in the past triennium (Strategic Plan 2009-2017, Objective 3, Target 3.5)

> The following web provides general information on wetlands conservation in Spain, including the "Spanish

54. Has your government provided over the past triennium funds and/or logistical support for the International Waterbird Census at international or national level? (Strategic Plan 2009-2017, Objective 3, Target 3.1)

Yes

Nationally

Yes

Please provide details

> National censuses, both to breeding and wintering birds, have been funded by Environment Ministry (MARM).

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.

Pressures and Responses

7. Education and Information

7.1. Communication, Education and Public Awareness

57. 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)

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 Agriculture and Fisheries, Food and Environment, has signed an agreement with the University of Valence, which represents the headquarters for the Mediterranean Wetlands Initiative: SEHUMED. One of the result 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.

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

No

Please explain the reasons

> Not yet nominated, we expect to nominate it as soon as possible

59. 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

> Not relevant activity on this topic.

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

No

Please explain the reasons

> Not relevant activity on this topic.

61. 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? Please consider both national and international funding and different types of support provided. (Strategic Plan 2009- 2017, Objective 4, Target 4.1 and Resolution 3.10, Resolution 5.5)

No

Please explain the reasons

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

62. In Resolution 3.10 the Meeting of the Parties encouraged Contracting Parties to host AEWA Exchange Centres for their respective regions. Has your country considered/shown interest in hosting a Regional AEWA Exchange Centre? (Strategic Plan 2009-2017, Objective 3, Target 2 and Resolution 3.10)

Not considered yet

Please provide details on the answer given above

> We will consider it in the future.

Optionally you can provide additional information on section 7.1. AEWA Communication

Strategy

> SEO/BirdLife develope an Awareness program with the support of the UE and Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, Food and Environment "Empowering Teachers and Pupils for a Better Life through Nature", in which are included all migratory birds.

Pressures and Responses

8. Implementation

64. Has your country approached non-contracting party range states to encourage them to accede to the Agreement? (Resolution 3.10)

Report only on activities over the past triennium

No

Please explain the reasons

> EU countries are part of AEWA.

65. Has your country supported/developed international co-operation projects for the implementation of the Agreement, according to the priorities outlined in the AEWA International Implementation Tasks (IIT) for the current triennium? (Resolution 6.13).

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 list the IIT projects (**see the full roster here**) to which grants have been provided or for which initiatives have been undertaken and briefly provide any relevant information

> International cooperation with Mauritania and Marruecos to the restoration and conservation of some important wetlands in the atlantic coast.

66. 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 2009-2017, Objective 5, Target 5.7)

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.

67. 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)

Yes

Please provide details on each twinning arrangement

> Proyecto de Aves Acuáticas de Andalucía y Marruecos (Transshabitat).

68. Are those officers in your country's government responsible for AEWA implementation co-ordinated and engaged with national processes to implement and to assess delivery of the CBD Strategic Plan 2011 - 2020 including the Aichi targets?

Yes

69. Are the AEWA priorities incorporated into your county's National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plan (NBSAP) and other strategic planning processes (Resolution 6.3)?

69.1 NBSAP

Yes

Please provide details

> http://www.mapama.gob.es/es/biodiversidad/temas/conservacion-de-la-biodiversidad/plan_estrategico_db_tcm30-156087.pdf

71. 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?

> 1) Promoting more coordination between international conventions by joint meetings

2) Common financial instruments

3) Simplifying national reports: national reports should be useful for different conventions

72. Has your country donated funds to the AEWA Small Grants Fund over the past triennium? (Strategic Plan 2009-2017, Objective 5, Target 5.4)

No

Please explain the reasons

> Not relevant activity on this topic.

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

No

Please explain the reasons

> Not relevant activity on this topic.

Pressures and Responses

9. Climate Change

75. 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

> 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 27 in Section 4, sub-section 4.2 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 Catalog of Habitats in Danger of Disappearance. Assessment of the potential vulnerability to climate change must be taken.

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

Yes

Please provide details

> see optional information

Optionally you can provide additional information on section 9. 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

10. Avian Influenza

77. 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?

77.1 List challenges

> The AVIAN INFLUENZA MONITORING PROGRAM IN SPAIN 2018 includes all the information to avoid the spread of the disease

http://www.mapama.gob.es/es/ganaderia/temas/sanidad-animal-higiene-ganadera/pvia2018_tcm30-437512.pdf

77.2 List required further guidance or information

> It has been developed the AVIAN INFLUENZA MONITORING PROGRAM IN SPAIN 2018.

http://www.mapama.gob.es/es/ganaderia/temas/sanidad-animal-higiene-ganadera/pvia2018_tcm30-437512.pdf

Optionally you can provide additional information on section 10. Avian Influenza

> Spain has developed legislation and also a surveillance program of the influenza: PROGRAMA DE VIGILANCIA DE LA INFLUENZA AVIAR EN ESPAÑA 2018 http://www.mapama.gob.es/es/ganaderia/temas/sanidad-animal-higiene-ganadera/pvia2018_tcm30-437512.pdf

Orden APM/233/2017, de 7 de marzo, por la que se modifican los anexos de la Orden APA/2442/2006, de 27 de julio, por la que se establecen medidas específicas de protección en relación con la influenza aviar,

11. 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 2015-2017 has been verified and the report has been approved for submission by the appropriate state institution in the country.

Date of submission

> 08 June 2018