

Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals, 1979

African-Eurasian Waterbird Agreement and Action Plan

Implementation during the period 1999 and 2002

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1. Overview of Action Plan implementation

1.1 Summary of progress to date:

Spain supports the development of the African – Eurasian Migratory Waterbird Agreement (AEWA). Spain also supports international collaboration to conserve waterbirds since it holds important waterbird areas, is a major wintering stronghold areas, and is located on an important migratory route.

This report for the second Meeting of the Parties (MoP) covers the implementation period 1999 – 2002. It provides information about Spain's initiatives and best practice in relation to the conservation of migratory waterbirds and their wetland habitats, in the context of the AEWA Action Plan.

The report is based on information drawn from a wide range of organisations including: regional administration (Comunidades Autónomas) and non-governmental organisations. Spain has a comprehensive legal framework that provides for the conservation of species and habitats. Conservation activity in Spain is particularly driven by the implementation of International Conventions and EC Directives on nature conservation. The legal framework as well as other activities are described in the following sections of this report.

1.2 Outline of priorities for national implementation over the next three years

- Completion of the NATURA 2000 network for wetlands and waterbirds.
- Development of National Action Plans for threatened waterbirds.

1.3 Outline of priorities for international co-operation over the next three years

Development of co-operation projects with north – African countries for the conservation and management of wetlands and waterbirds.

2. Species conservation

Legal measures

2.1 Has a national policy/strategy or legislation to protect and conserve species covered by the Agreement (Table 1: column A; column B) and their supporting important areas been developed? If so:

a. What are the main features of the policy/legislation?

Spain meets its obligation for the protection of migratory waterbird species (listed in Table 1 of the Agreement) through a the following legal framework:

- National Law 4/1989 of 27 of March 1989 on conservation of natural areas and wild fauna and flora
- Royal Decree 439/1990 of 30 of March regarding listing of threatened species and others following decrees of each region (Comunidad Autónoma), updating the content of 439/1990:
 - Aragón: Act 49/1995
 - Asturias: Act 32/1990
 - Canarias: Act 151/2001
 - Cantabria: Act 24/1992
 - Castilla – La Mancha: Law 3/1992
 - Extremadura: Act 37/2001
 - La Rioja: Act 33/1995
 - Madrid: Act 18/1992
 - Murcia: Act 59/1998
 - Navarra: Law 7/1995
 - País Vasco: Act 167/1996

b. Which organisations are responsible for implementation?

19 regions and cities (Comunidades Autónomas) are responsible for the implementation of wildlife legislation.

The General Directorate for Nature Conservation (Ministry of Environment) is coordinated with the regional Administrations through the National Commission on Nature Protection (Royal Decree 2488/1994) and the different Committees under it. There is a Committee on Wild Flora and Fauna and a Committee on Wetlands where this subjects related to wetlands and waterbirds are discussed.

c. How does it relate to other national initiatives (e.g. national Biodiversity Action Plans)?

As a response to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), Spain has developed a *National Strategy for the Conservation and the Sustainable Use of Biological Diversity* which has been adopted on December 1998 by the National Commission on Nature Protection.

On October 1999, the National Commission on Nature Protection adopted a *National Action Plan for the Conservation and the Rational Use of Wetlands*.

2.2 What legal measures or practices has your country developed to prohibit or regulate for the following (refer also to section 4 on hunting):

a. Taking of, and trade in birds listed in Column A and B of Table 1 (where utilisation or trade contravenes the provisions set out in paragraphs 2.1.1 (a) and 2.1.2 of the Action Plan)?

The taking of, and trade in, birds listed in Table 1 of the AEWA Action Plan is regulated under the National Law 4/1989 of 27 of March 1989 on conservation of natural areas and wild fauna and flora. The article 26 of this Law says:

1. *Public administration should adopt necessary measures to guarantee the conservation of wild species of flora and fauna of the Spanish territory, with a special attention to endemic species.*
2. *A preference will be done to the preservation of its habitats and a regime of special protection will be establish for those species, communities or populations with an special situation that needs to be included in the national catalogue of threatened species.*
3.
4. *The killing, injuring or deliberate troubling of wild animals, and specially those include in the Catalogue is prohibited, including taking of wild animals and the taking of their eggs and young. To hold and to trade with life or dead animals or its remains, is also forbidden.*

The National Catalogue of Threatened Species (National Act 439/1990 of 30 of March) includes the following species listed in Table 1:

In danger of extinction:

- *Ciconia nigra*
- *Oxyura leucocephala*
- *Marmaronetta angustirostris*
- *Aythya nyroca*

Of Special Interest:

- *Ciconia ciconia*
- *Plegadis falcinellus*
- *Platalea leucorodia*

- *Branta leucopsis*
- *Branta bernicla*
- *Tadorna ferruginea*
- *Tadorna tadorna*
- *Aythya marila*
- *Bucephala clangula*

Those species included in Table 1, which can be shot and whose populations are deemed to be able to withstand hunting are the following. Those species are listed in Annex II/1 (can be shot in all EU countries) or Annex II/2 (specifically in some EU countries) of Council Directive on the Conservation of Wild Birds (79/409/CEE). The species and the period of hunting is established by each region:

Annex I /1

- *Anser fabalis*
- *Anser anser*
- *Anas penelope*
- *Anas strepera*
- *Anas crecca*
- *Anas platyrhynchos*
- *Anas acuta*
- *Anas quequedula*
- *Anas clypeata*
- *Aythya ferina*
- *Aythya fuligula*

Annex II/2:

- *Netta rufina*

b. [Methods of taking?](#)

Certain modes of killing and taking of wild animals are controlled under the National Law 4/1989 of 27 of March 1989 on conservation of natural areas and wild fauna. Legal restrictions on the modes of taking are aimed primarily at avoiding indiscriminate and non-selective kills. The use of traps, nets, bird lime, baits, gas, electricity, poisons and other stupefying substances, mechanically – propelled vehicles for immediate pursuit, artificial light, bows and crossbows, certain clubs and hammers is prohibited. Automatic and semi-automatic weapons, shotguns, night-vision devices, chemical wetting agents and sound recordings are also prohibited.

c. [Setting of taking limits and monitoring these limits?](#)

The responsibility for implementing and monitoring the hunting of waterbirds falls on the Regional Administrations. These establish yearly the hunting quotas.

d. [Sustainable hunting of species listed in Categories 2 and 3 \(and marked by an asterisk\) in Column A only?](#)

The following Spanish species are listed in Categories 2 and 3 (and marked by an asterisk):

- *Anser anser*
- *Netta rufina*

e. [Exemptions to the provisions set out in paragraphs 2.1.1, 2.1.2 and 2.1.3?](#)

Exemptions to the prohibitions laid down in paragraphs 2.1.1, 2.1.2 and 2.1.3 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, public exhibition or competition.

Single Species Action Plans

2.3 [Of the species covered by the Agreement \(species listed in Table 1: column A\), which spend part or all of their life history in your country, which have formal international \(Category 1, species marked with an asterisk\) or national \(column A\) Single Species Action Plans:](#)

- a. [Proposed?](#)
- b. [In preparation?](#)
- c. [Being implemented?](#)

[Please append a list of species and their action plan status. \(For international plans indicate which other countries are involved in plan development/implementation.\)](#)

The article 31 of the National Law 4/1989 of 27 of March 1989 on conservation of natural areas and wild fauna and flora says:

The inclusion of a species in the National Catalogue of Threatened Species demands the elaboration of different Plans:

- “Recovery Plan” for those species included in the category of “In danger of extinction”
- “Plan of habitat conservation” for those species included in the category of “Sensitive to habitat alteration”
- “Conservation Plan” for those species included in the category of “Vulnerable”
- “Management Plan” for those species included in the category of “Special Interest”

The elaboration and approval of those Plans corresponds to the regional governments (Comunidades Autonomas).

Up to now, the following species of Table 1 have a regional Plan:

<u>SPECIES</u>	<u>REGION</u>	<u>PLAN</u>	<u>YEAR</u>
<i>Ciconia nigra</i>	Castilla y León	Recovery Plan	1995
<i>Oxyura leucocephala</i>	Castilla – La Mancha	Recovery Plan	1995

Emergency measures

- 2.4 Describe any bilateral or multilateral co-operative action that your country has undertaken to develop and implement emergency measures to conserve species in response to unfavourable or endangering conditions occurring in the Agreement area.

Emergency measures have been taken to prevent the expansion of Ruddy duck in Spain. There is a field patrol locating and eliminating Ruddy ducks and hybrids.

Re-establishments

- 2.6 Has a policy on species re-establishments been developed in your country? If yes, please outline the main features of the policy and give details of any re-establishment programmes for species covered by the Agreement.

Re-establishment national programmes exist for Crested coot in Valencia and Andalucía.

There is also re-establishment international programmes for White-headed duck in France and Italy; and for Purple gallinule in Portugal.

Introductions

- 2.6 Has your country developed and implemented legal measures to prohibit the introduction of non-native species? Please provide details, particularly describing measures to control the release or introduction of non-native species (please indicate which species and their status).

The introduction of non-native animal species is prohibited by article 27.b) of the National Law 4/1989 of 27 of March 1989 on conservation of natural areas and wild fauna and flora.

The EU CITES Regulation and The Habitats Directive also provide a statutory framework to prevent invasive alien species.

3. Habitat conservation

Habitat inventories

3.1 Has your country developed and published inventories of important habitats for species covered by the Agreement? If yes, please provide details, including any provisions to maintain or update these inventories.

There have been several surveys of wetland habitats in Spain:

- In 1991, the General Directorate of Hydraulic Works of the Ministry of Public Works and Transport made an Inventory of Wetlands. This inventory has been reviewed in 1996.
- In 1999, the *National Action Plan for the Conservation and the Rational Use of Wetlands* includes a definition, a classification and an analyse of the conservation state of wetlands in Spain. This Plan required the necessity of elaborate a national inventory of wetlands, which is now in preparation and expected in late 2002.
- Several regions have implemented its owns inventories:
 - Castilla y León: Act 194/1994, of 25 of August, which approves the Catalogue of Wetlands and establish a protection regime.
 - Madrid: Act 18/1992, of 26 of March, which approves the Catalogue of reservoirs and wetlands of the Community of Madrid.
 - Navarra: Act 4/97, of 13 of January, which establish the Inventory of wetlands of Navarra.
- Other regions have also developed an inventory or data basis, which is not yet approved formally: Andalucía, Asturias, Baleares, Cataluña or Murcia.
- Finally, the following regions are now preparing an inventory of wetlands: Galicia and Aragón.

3.2 Has your country undertaken a strategic review of sites to develop a national network of important sites or areas for species covered by the Agreement? Please append a list of identified sites of international importance.

The priority now is to complete and implement the NATURA 2000 network in Spain.

Besides, 11 new sites are being studied to be included in the List of Wetlands of International Importance of the Ramsar Convention.

Special Protection Areas (SPAs):

In 2001, there has been a major review of the Spanish network of SPAs. The 2001 Review identified 345 SPAs, which cover an area of over 6.880.775 ha. This represents the 13,63% of the national territory.

This 2001 SPA network review almost doubles the extension of the SPA network of 1999, which represented 6,91% of the national territory.

The Spanish SPA network has been identified to meet Spain international obligations under the Directive on the conservation of wild birds (79/409/CEE).

Conservation of areas

3.3 Describe the legal frameworks and other measures through which sites (including transfrontier sites) including of international importance gain practical protection. (Please append a list of internationally important protected sites.)

Ramsar Convention on Wetlands of International Importance:

Spain ratified the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands of International Importance in 1982. Since then, there are 38 Spanish Ramsar wetlands, which cover an area of 158.288 hectares, included in the List of Wetlands of International Importance of the Convention:

N	SITE	REGION	FIGURE OF PROTECTION	SURFACE (Has.)
1	Doñana	Andalucía	National Park	50.720
2	Laguna de Fuentedepiedra	Andalucía	Natural Reserve	1.364
3	Lagunas de Cádiz: Laguna de Medina y Laguna Salada	Andalucía	Natural Reserve	158
4	Lagunas del sur de Córdoba: Zóñar, Rincón y Amarga	Andalucía	Natural Reserve	86
5	Marismas del Odiel	Andalucía	Natural Place	7.185
6	Salinas de Cabo de Gata	Andalucía	Natural Park	300
7	S'Albufera of Mallorca	Baleares	Natural Park	1.700
8	Salinas de Ibiza y Formentera	Baleares	Natural Reserve	1.640
9	Laguna de Villafáfila	Castilla y León	National Reserve Hunting	2.854
10	Tablas de Daimiel	Castilla – La Mancha	National Park	1.928
11	Laguna de la Vega o del Pueblo	Castilla – La Mancha	Refuge of Fauna	34
12	Laguna de Manjavacas	Castilla – La Mancha	Refuge of Fauna	231
13	Lagunas de Alcazar de San Juan: Las Yeguas y Camino de Vllillafranca	Castilla – La Mancha	Refuge of Fauna	240
14	Laguna del Prado	Castilla – La Mancha	Refuge of Fauna	32
15	Complejo intermareal Umia-Grove, La Lanzada, Punta Carreirón y Lagoa Bodeira	Galicia	Natural Area with a Regime of General Protection	2.561
16	Rías de Ortigueira y Ladrado	Galicia	Natural Area with a Regime of General Protection	2.920
17	Complejo de las playas, dunas y lagunas de Corruberdo	Galicia	Natural Park	550
18	Laguna y arenal de Valdoviño	Galicia	Natural Area with a Regime of General Protection	255
19	Aiguamolls de l'Emporda	Cataluña	Natural Park	4.784
20	Delta del Ebro	Cataluña	Natural Park	7.736

21	Embalse de Orellana	Extremadura		5.500
22	Ría de Mundaka – Guernika	País Vasco	Biosphere Reserve	945
23	L'Albufera de Valencia	Valencia	Natural Park	21.000
24	Pantano del Hondo	Valencia	Natural Park	2.387
25	Salinas de La Mata – Torrevieja	Valencia	Natural Park	3.693
26	Salinas de Santa Pola	Valencia	Natural Park	2.496
27	Prat de Cabanes – Torreblanca	Valencia	Natural Park	812
28	Laguna de Gallocanta	Aragón	Refuge of Wild Fauna	6.720
29	Lagunas de Chiprana	Aragón		162
30	Embalses de Cordobilla y Malpasillo	Andalucía	Natural Place	1.972
31	Albufera de Adra	Andalucía	Natural Reserve	75
32	Ría del Eo o Ribadéo	Galicia / Asturias	Natural Area with a Regime of General Protection	1.740
33	Mar Menor	Murcia	Protected Landscape	14.933
34	Marismas de Santoña, Victoria y Joyel	Cantabria	Natural Reserve	6.907
35	Marjal de Pego – Oliva	Valencia	Natural Park	1.290
36	Laguna de Pitillas	Navarra		215
37	Embalse de las Cañas	Navarra		101
38	Lagunas de Laguardia: Carralagroño, Carralvaseca y Prao de Paul	País Vasco		42,4

Spain is organising the Conference of the Parties to Ramsar in November 2002 in Valencia.

At the same time, 11 new sites are being studied to be included in the List of Wetlands of International Importance of the Convention.

Council Directive on the Conservation of Wild Birds (79/409/CEE)

There are 345 SPAs, which cover an area of 6.880.775 ha. This represents the 13,63% of the national territory.

3.4 [Has your country developed a management planning process for protected sites? If yes, please outline the types of management plans and organisations responsible for development and implementation.](#)

Article 4 of the National Law 4/1989 of 27 of March 1989 on conservation of natural areas and wild fauna and flora creates the “Management Plans of Natural Resources”, which must be elaborated before the protection of a site by the regional administration. Their preparation involves cross-sectoral co-operation and public participation.

Once a site is protected, the conservation authority of the site is responsible for preparing a “Plan of use and management” specific for this site. Those plans are an important mechanism to achieve the favourable condition of designated sites. Those plans are designed to set out objectives for each site for discussion and agreement with owners and occupiers and others with a direct interest in the designated land. They are reviewed regularly.

3.5 How many protected sites have formal management plans (please append a list of sites and their management planning status):

3.6 Proposed?

3.7 In preparation?

Of the Spanish Ramsar wetlands, there are 6 sites which are preparing a management plan.

3.8 Being implemented?

Of the Spanish Ramsar wetlands, there are 16 sites which have established a management plan.

3.9 What measures does your country have in place to ensure the wise use of wetlands habitats and to prevent habitat degradation e.g. pollution control and managing water resources? Please provide examples of best practice initiatives particularly involving cross-sectoral co-operation or public participation.

The *National Action Plan for the Conservation and the Rational Use of Wetlands* includes guidelines and instructions for the wise use of wetlands and to prevent habitat degradation.

Rehabilitation and restoration

3.10 Does your country have a policy for the identification, rehabilitation and restoration of wetlands important for species covered by the Agreement? Please provide examples of rehabilitation and restoration projects and initiatives undertaken.

After the catastrophe of Aznalcollar's mines, the Autonomous Organism of National Parks of the Ministry of Environment promoted the **project "Doñana 2005"**. This project is strategically based on recovering the waters of the river Guadiana as a water supply to the Doñana marshes, taking on an essential function in dry periods.

Something considered of vital importance, to the extent of conditioning the feasibility of some of the actions planned in the project, is to ensure necessary water quality in the River Guadiana; particularly through the implementation without delay, in co-ordination with the various competent administrations, of the Closure and Regeneration Plan for the areas affected by work at the Aznalcollar mining complex, in order to guarantee the absence of pollutants in these waters.

The participants in the II International Meeting of Experts on Hydrological Regeneration of Doñana, held in Huelva on the 26th and 28th of November 2001, conclude that the "Doñana 2005" Project is confirmed as an appropriate tool in the process of responding to the need to regenerate and restore the Doñana marshes and wetlands. Furthermore, the "Doñana 2005" Project is shown to be one of the most interesting initiatives in the world currently being carried out in the field of wetland regeneration and restoration.

At the same time, the Environment Council of the Junta de Andalucía promoted "**Guadamar Green Corridor**" Project that complement "Doñana 2005" Project and are carried out with co-ordination. The objectives and aims currently planned in the restoration of Entremuros, within the "Guadamar Green Corridor" Project, ensure the desirable synergy with actions in the "Doñana 2005" Project.

Besides, the Ministry of Environment has signed agreements with the regional and local administrations for the rehabilitation of the following wetlands:

- Salburúa (Alava)
- Ullibarri – Gamboa (Alava)
- El Hondo (Alicante)
- Saladar de Jandía (Fuerteventura)
- La Nava (Palencia)
- Boada (Palencia)

Finally, some NGOs (non governmental organizations) and some local authorities (municipal governments) are promoting the rehabilitation or restoration of the following wetlands:

- Laguna de Boada (Palencia) (Global Nature)
- Charcones de Miguel Esteban (Castilla – La Mancha) (SEO – BirdLife)
- Laguna de Villacañas (Castilla – La Mancha) (Global Nature)
- Estanys del Sil (Cataluña) (town council)
- Cospeito (Galicia) (town council)
- Valdoviño (Galicia) (town council)

4. Management of human activities

Hunting

- 4.1 Outline the main features of legislation or legal measures in your country to control hunting of the species covered by the Agreement (e.g. use of lead shot and poisoned baits, and to eliminate illegal taking).

The National Act 581/2001 to control the use of lead in wetlands has been approved last year 2001. Article 1 of this Law says that the use of lead during hunting is prohibited wetlands included in the List of Wetlands of International Importance of the Ramsar Convention and any wetland designated as protected area.

- 4.2 Does your country monitoring hunting levels? If so, how is this information collated and reported?

This responsibility falls upon the regional Administration.

There is a National Forum on Hunting to discuss their policies.

There are also national surveys of waterbirds to control the population dynamic.

- 4.3 Describe action undertaken by hunting clubs and organisations to manage hunting activity e.g. co-operative action, issuing of licences and proficiency testing of individual members.

Eco-tourism

- 4.4 What is the status of eco-tourism programmes or initiatives in your country? Please provide examples of projects with an indication of the significant outcomes.

There is a notable increase of eco-tourism activities in Spain. A good example is the Association of Guides of Gallocanta Lagoon in Zaragoza.

The Ministry of Environment has signed an agreement with the University of Valence, which represents the headquarters for the Mediterranean Wetlands: SEHUMED. One of the result of this agreement is the work called: "*Tools for a sustainable tourism in wetlands*", which is just published.

- 4.5 What social and economic benefits accrue to the local communities from the conservation of important waterbird sites?

It is difficult to estimate, but the business is clearly increasing.

Other human activities

- 4.6 Does your country carry out Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) of activities potentially affecting protected sites or areas important for species covered by the Agreement? If yes, briefly describe the main features of your EIA policy and procedures.

The national Law 6/2001, of 8th of May, 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).

In Annex II (G.9. Other projects) 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.*

Those public or private projects listed in Annex II (G.9) should carry out EIA only when the environmental authority decides it according with the criteria of Annex III.

- 4.7 Please describe the main features of your planning policy and provide examples of practical implementation (e.g. activities to minimising disturbance of species populations or limit the impact of species populations on crops or fisheries). Please summarize any land-use conflicts emphasising successful solutions to problems encountered in promoting the wise-use of waterbirds and their habitats.

Cormorants are a problem for some fish-farms in the north of Spain, but the scale of the problem is much smaller than in countries in central Europe because fish-farming is a less developed activity. Nevertheless, it looks like a real problem in some regions.

5. Research and monitoring

Status of research and monitoring programmes for species

5.1 How are priorities for research identified in your country? Please briefly describe your country's research programmes, including any bilateral or multilateral co-operative action, for wetland habitats and for species covered by the Agreement (e.g. studies into species population, ecology and migratory patterns). Please append a list of research activities initiated, ongoing or completed in the last three years.

Research is undertaken by the Ministry of the Environment and regional Administrations in co-operation with Universities and research agencies.

As mentioned above, the Ministry of Environment has signed an agreement with the University of Valence, which represents the headquarters for the Mediterranean Wetlands: SEHUMED. One of the result of this agreement is the national initiative CECOP (Communication, Training and Awareness) which is mainly addressed to wetlands' managers.

Others results of this agreement with SEHUMED are the following publications:

- Guidelines in taking samples of water, sediments and biota.
- Cultural heritage of wetlands.

Finally, the Ministry of Environment in collaboration with the Spanish Agency for International Co-operation (AECI) of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, have developed two programmes: ARAUCARIA (for America) and AZAHAR (for Morocco) which includes environmental projects related to wetlands. Those two programmes have frequently contacts with the National Committee for Wetlands.

5.2 What monitoring activities does your country undertake, including any bilateral or multilateral co-operative action, of wetland areas and species covered by the Agreement (e.g. national monitoring schemes, International Waterfowl Census)? Please append a list of monitoring activities or programmes initiated, ongoing or completed in the last three years

The Ministry of Environment compiles the wintering census of waterbirds and the breeding census of waterbirds.

An Atlas of breeding birds is being done as well in co-operation with the Spanish Ornithological Society (SEO – BirdLife). This Atlas will be finished in November 2002.

6. Education and information

Training and development programmes

- 6.1 Describe the status of training and development programmes, which support waterbird conservation and implement the AEWA Action Plan.

Bird Ringing:

Bird ringing in Spain is supported by the “Migratory Species Bureau” in the General Direction of Nature Conservation in Partnership with the Spanish Society of Ornithology (SEO – BirdLife). As it is important that the ringing techniques are as safe as possible, there are accordingly very strict training standards which have to be followed. All potential ringers have to undergo a detailed period of training before they are able to operate by themselves.

- 6.2 What bilateral or multilateral co-operative action is your country undertaking to develop training programmes and share examples of good practice?

Included in the ARAUCARIA programme developed by the Ministry of Environment in collaboration with the Spanish Agency for International Co-operation (AECI) of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, there has been a course called: *Participant management of wetlands*, from 6 to 10 of May 2002, in Antigua, Guatemala.

Raising public awareness

- 6.3 Describe activities to raise public awareness of the objectives of the AEWA Action Plan. Please outline any particular successes generating public interest in, and securing support for, waterbird and wetland conservation (e.g. campaigns, information notes or other initiatives)?

A number of campaigns are being undertaken in preparation for Ramsar’s Conference of the Parties in Valence.

7. Final comments

7.1 General comments on the implementation of the AEWA Action Plan

Overlapping with Ramsar Convention should be avoided.

7.3 Observations concerning the functions and services of the various AEWA bodies

7. The Agreement Secretariat

7. International organisations

7. AEWA NGO partners

7.3 How might the Action Plan be further developed as a practical aid for national and international conservation of migratory waterbirds?

Development co-operation with African countries should be reinforced.

8. Progress to implement Resolutions and Recommendations of the Meeting of the Parties.

Please summarize progress to implement decisions of previous Meetings of the Parties.

9. OPTIONAL SECTION-Planned and future actions

Contracting Parties are invited to outline below any further information regarding the aims of the Agreement, for example, planned actions or other informative examples.

1. Species conservation
2. Habitat conservation
3. Management of human activities
4. Research and monitoring
5. Education and information

List of abbreviations and acronyms used in the report

References

Appendices

Appendix 1: Status of Single Species Action Plans

Appendix 2: List of sites of international importance

Appendix 3: Status of management plans for sites of international importance

Appendix 4: List of research and monitoring programmes and projects

Appendix 5: List of national institutions involved in migratory waterbird conservation

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