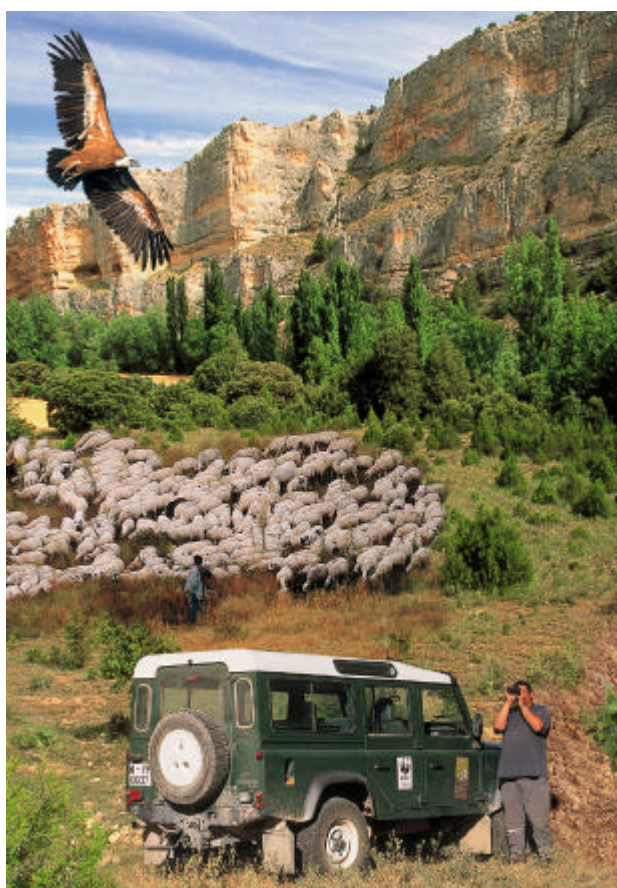




## Promoting the Benefits of Natura 2000

The Natural Area of the Riaza River Gorges

ES4160008  
Spain



## Conserving the Gorges

The Riaza River Gorges are a protected area of great natural significance, hosting a considerable variety of habitats, and animal and plant species, many of which are endangered in other parts of Spain and the European Union. Of particular note is the presence of endemic *Juniperus spp.* forests and populations of birds of prey, such as griffon vultures (the largest colony in the Iberian peninsula and in Europe), Egyptian vultures, peregrine falcons and golden eagles.

*"Nature protection will encourage development, as long as those of us who live here manage to have faith in its potential for various activities (rural tourism, restoration, environmental activities)"*  
(Jesús López, tourist sector entrepreneur)

### Methodology

In Spain, as part of the data collection process, a questionnaire was sent to the main local stakeholders (town majors, enterprises, public administrations), with the objective of gathering their opinions about these issues. Personal interviews were held with the local authorities and relevant representatives of the different social and economic sectors of the area. Subsequently two seminars were held, aimed at understanding and analysing the socio-economic situation of the site and the influence of Natura 2000 on it. The seminars brought together those with an interest in the social and economic development of the site and the area.

The methodology applied throughout the project was very participative, aimed at encouraging dynamic thinking, discussion and evaluation of the opportunities and obstacles of Natura 2000. The result was the development of a set of guidelines aimed at securing sustainable development of the *comarca*.

The area is part of the northeastern *comarca* [administrative region] of Segovia and faces severe social problems due to its very sparse and predominantly elderly population (377 inhabitants in total). Measures to encourage the settlement of young people are essential.

The Natura 2000 network is expected to play a crucial role in the socio-economic development of the site and the *comarca*, helping to support job creation and reduce population loss. In effect, nature conservation activities should drive the development of rural tourism, ecologically friendly agriculture, handicrafts, culture and local traditions, as well as the production and marketing of local goods and branded products.

To achieve this, regional or rural development projects will need to be tailored to the specific social, economic and environmental characteristics of the local community affected, and should have as their main aim ensuring the compatibility between the conservation of biodiversity and sustainable development.



Habitats and species present in the area, as included in the Habitat and Birds Directives, are outlined below.

HABITAT OF ANNEX I OF THE HABITAT DIRECTIVE				
Spanish		English		
Bosques endémicos de <i>Juniperus</i> spp.		Endemic forest of <i>Juniperus</i> spp		
Bosques galería de <i>Salix alba</i> y <i>Populus alba</i>		<i>Salix alba</i> and <i>Populus alba</i> galleries		
Encinares de <i>Quercus ilex</i> y <i>Quercus rotundifolia</i>		Oak grove of <i>Quercus ilex</i> and <i>Quercus rotundifolia</i>		
SPECIES OF ANNEX II OF THE HABITAT DIRECTIVE				
Scientific name	Spanish	English		
<i>Galemys pyrenaicus</i>	Desmán del Pirineo	Pyrenean desman (muskrat)		
<i>Rhinolophus ferrumequinum</i>	Murciélago grande de herradura	Greater horseshoe bat		
<i>Myotis myotis</i>	Murciélago ratonero grande	Greater mouse-eared bat		
<i>Lutra lutra</i>	Nutria	European otter		
SPECIES OF ANNEX I OF THE BIRDS DIRECTIVE				
Scientific name	Spanish	English	Size of the population	
			Resident	Reproducing
<i>Neophron percnopterus</i>	Alimoche	Egyptian Vulture		19 pairs
<i>Gyps fulvus</i>	Buitre leonado	Griffon Vulture	More than 800 individuals	
<i>Circaetus gallicus</i>	Culebrera europea	Short-toed Eagle		1 pair
<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>	Águila real	Golden Eagle	1 pair	
<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	Halcón peregrino	Peregrine	4 pairs	
<i>Bubo bubo</i>	Búho real	Eagle Owl	12-14 individuals	
<i>Chersophilus duponti</i>	Alondra de Dupont	Dupont Lark	170 individuals	
<i>Pyrrhocorax pyrrhocorax</i>	Chova piquirroja	Chough	-	

## Promoting Natura 2000

The European ecological network of protected areas – Natura 2000 – is gradually moving from concept to reality, with 15 per cent of the EU's territory now included within the network.

Despite progress in recent years, work is still very much behind schedule.

The delays are partly due to local concerns that Natura 2000 designation will damage prospects for economic development in these areas. In practice, however, there is increasing evidence

that Natura 2000 designation can lead to positive opportunities for local communities and economies.

To support better implementation of Natura 2000, IEEP and WWF are running a joint project in 2002 to promote the socio-economic benefits of the network. The project is being co-funded by the European Commission, and includes preparation of six local case studies, including this study on the

Riaza River Gorges. Together, the six studies examine actual and potential benefits in proposed Natura 2000 sites in Austria, Belgium, Denmark and Spain, as well as in Latvia and Estonia. Each study has been prepared by WWF national offices or country partners, in close partnership with local stakeholders.

## The Gorges of Riaza

The Riaza River Gorges are located in the north-eastern corner of the province of Segovia. Segovia is in the Autonomous Community of Castilla y León, one of the largest regions in Spain and indeed, the EU. The surface area of the site is 6,470 hectares. It includes the municipalities of Maderuelo, Montejo de la Vega and Valdevacas de Montejo.

*"The Montejo Refuge for Birds of Prey in the Riaza River Gorges was one of the first private nature protection and conservation reserves in Spain".*

The site is made up of a cross-section of ecosystems, distributed across more than 22 km of gorges and ravines. The particular micro-climatic conditions of the area support a rich and varied flora.

In terms of fauna, the high rocky walls shelter an extensive and diverse selection of cliff birds, especially birds of prey, which represent the main ecological value of the area.

Since 1974, WWF Spain has managed the Montejo de la Vega Refuge for Birds of Prey (2,100 hectares), which together with the Linares Reservoir Refuge for Birds of Prey, of the River Duero Water Basin, forms the main core of the protected area.

### Site History

The Riaza river gorges have benefited from various designations, such as Special Protection Area for Birds (SPA) status awarded in 1989. In 1999, the site was included as a Site of Community Importance (SCI) in the Spanish proposal for the Natura 2000

**Site Project – LIFE** - In 1998, the European Commission approved WWF Spain's LIFE-Nature project "*Management of the Montejo de la Vega (Segovia) Refuge for Birds of Prey*".

The project has supported several types of activities, that can be summarised under four headings: a) improvements in infrastructure, equipment and staff training; b) support for information and monitoring work; c) carrying out research; and d) actions for habitat improvement.

Future projects will need to build on the work undertaken thus far, in particular by promoting the sustainable use of resources and making natural conservation objectives central to the socio-economical development of the *comarca*.

**Site Context** - The natural value of the area has been recognised by its proposed designation as a Natura 2000 site, as well as its future designation as a Natural Park. Both will provide numerous opportunities for the social and economic recovery of the area. However, as discussed during the local stakeholder seminars, specific actions will need to be taken in order to turn these opportunities into reality. These include:

1. drafting an overall Development Plan for the area,
2. encouraging sustainable economic activities,
3. active Promotion of the area,
4. designing a specific Training Plan, and
5. seeking appropriate sources of funding to support the development of the above.



network. On a regional level, it is part of the Network of Natural Areas of Castilla y León as a Natural Area of Special Interest. It is currently also in the process of being declared a Natural Park.

Until now, public participation in the management of the site has been very limited. Two seminars, organised within the framework of the IEEP/WWF project, made a first important

contribution, by supporting active involvement of local stakeholders. The seminars have helped with the establishment of direct communication channels with stakeholders, as well as helping to generate commitment to and ownership of the implementation of the Natura 2000 Network. Nevertheless, it is crucial that dialogue and communication is strengthened further.



*"Tourism is the activity that has undergone most development, due to the natural surroundings, the proximity of Madrid and the financing of projects through subsidies, mainly LEADER II funds".*

(Andrea Rico, Local Development Officer)

## Benefits

The main natural value of the Riaza River Gorges is the excellent state of conservation of its ecosystems, most of them scarcely transformed by humans due to the balance reached between human activities and nature conservation.

### Nature benefits

The existence of high ecological value ecosystems has helped increase fauna and flora diversity, not only in the area but also in the region as a whole. Within the site, the last important forest surfaces of *Quercus spp.* and *Juniperus*

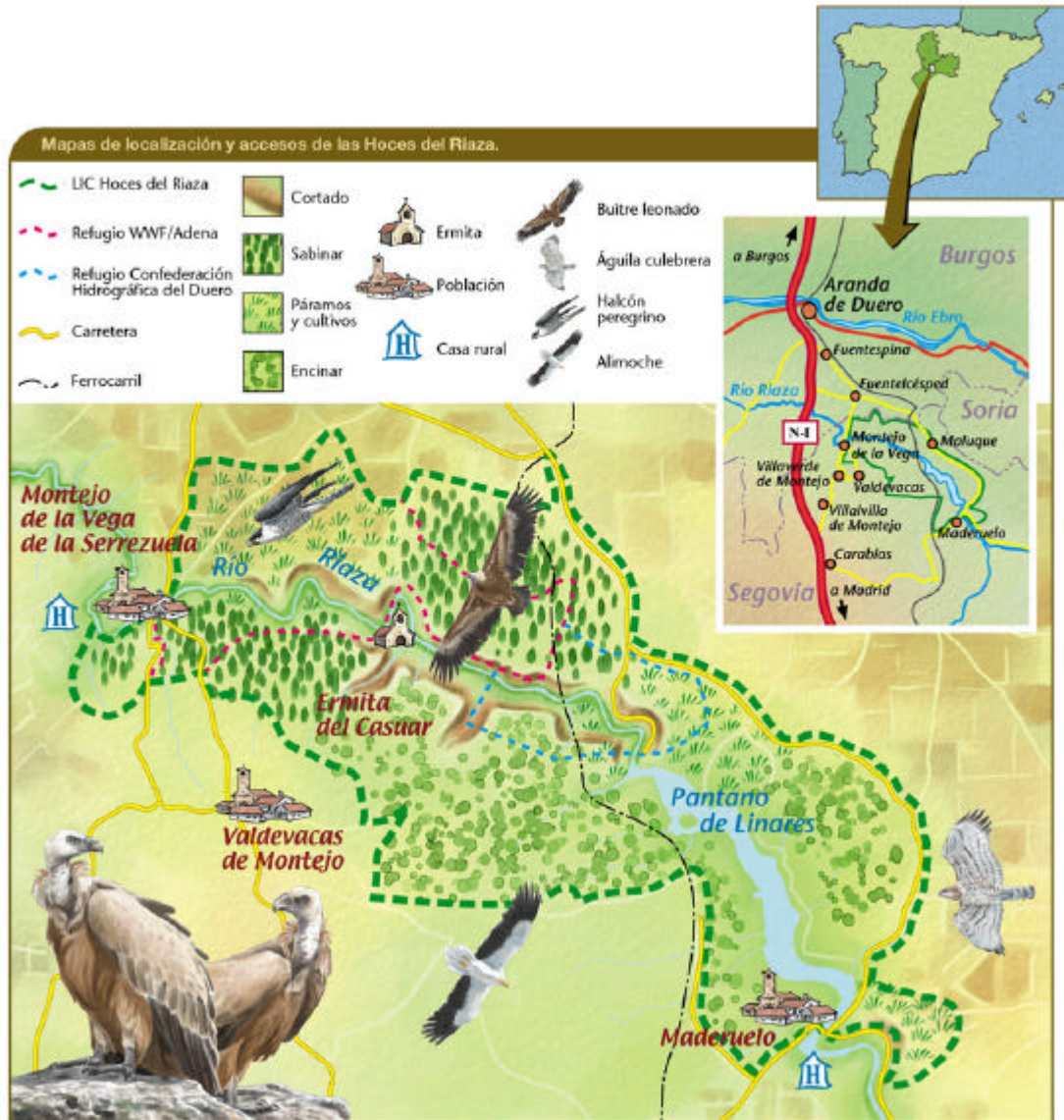
*spp.* are conserved. These forests are among the most characteristic and exclusive vegetal formations of the Iberian Peninsula.

The Riaza River is the central axis of the whole site. It is surrounded by a well-conserved river forest, which provides refuge for important animal species.

### Benefits from the use of the site

The main activities in the area are related to the use of nature for leisure and amusement, with added benefits to visitors' health (exercise, peace and quiet, clean air, etc.). Any future development should seek to conserve and maintain the area's natural conditions, whilst encouraging

sustainable use of the natural resource base.



### Local Employment

The active population in the three municipalities of the natural area is very small (<30%). Employment is mainly provided by the primary sector (farming and rearing cattle), which consequently acts as the basis for the local economy. Other sectors are marginal. In terms of industry, most jobs are in fact located outside the villages. The service sector

*"Having contact with nature and learning about ones surroundings is very educational and schoolchildren can also learn and put into practice an attitude of respect towards, and care for, the environment".*  
(Local teacher)

has gained in importance, however, due to an increase in rural tourism and the development of hotel accommodation.

### **Education and Training**

In the *comarca*, €230,000 has been invested in training actions, more than 70% of which were subsidized by the European Social Fund (ESF). This included a course on the "*Management of Interpretation centres*", organised by Codinse, which was given in Montejo de la Vega.

The LIFE project also included training courses, covering voluntary work, support for rangers and environmental education. It has also supported various awareness raising activities targeted at the local population, including school visits to promote the value of nature to younger generations. In all, more than 1,300 people were involved in these various training and awareness raising activities.

### **Public Participation**

The site has also engaged significant numbers of volunteers. More than 500 WWF Spain volunteers have taken part in activities to support reforestation, the drawing up of inventories, supporting site rangers, providing information for visitors, etc. This volunteer work is an ongoing activity.

### **Good Practice and Innovation**

Within the LIFE project, WWF Spain has organised a Farming and Nature Conservation workshop in Montejo de la Vega with the objective of disseminating information on the new directions being taken under the Common Agricultural Policy and the opportunities that this offers, for example, to improve local environmental conditions.

*"The wisdom and experience of the elders should be passed on to the young".*  
(Ramón Cáceres, farmer)

### **Other benefits**

The local population is aware of the need to protect the natural environment, since it has been a part of their culture for centuries, and now constitutes one of their main distinguishing features or assets. Recovery and conservation of the natural and cultural heritage also has important social benefits: maintaining ancient values that have been handed down from generation to generation.

### **Activities on the Riaza River Gorges**

The Natura 200 network will have a very positive influence on the activities of the area, encouraging conservation projects on the site, but also generating benefits for the local population.

An example is the LIFE project, which has supported various activities to protect the environment (research, surveillance, reforestation), beside others of a clearly social character (raising awareness, training and volunteering).

The main economic activities in the area relate to farming. Production primarily involves arable farming, generally involving (non-irrigated) cereal production, and extensive sheep grazing. Production is primarily aimed at supplying the processing sector.

However, in the past few years, rural tourism has gathered in importance. The sector has developed on the basis of the high ecological value of the area and its attraction to visitors. Visitors have come



*"Some of the factors that have most helped improve tourism have been the conservation of our heritage and the environment, and the increase in the number of rooms available".*  
 (Macario Asenjo, president of Codinse)



to enjoy the natural assets of the site, including its landscape, fauna, flora and general environmental quality, and to engage in their favourite leisure activities, like rambling, mountain biking and having family picnics on Sundays.

Visitors usually come from urban areas, within a radius of 100-150 km (Madrid, Valladolid, and Burgos). There is also a sizeable contingent from neighbouring municipalities, as well as people who have holiday homes in the area. Most visitors are Spanish (99%), and non-local (81%). As yet, very few visitors come from abroad.

The number of visitors has tripled since the 1990s, and are expected to rise further, as greater national and international recognition is given to the area.

Unfortunately, the amount of income generated from tourists is as yet limited. The local handcraft industry in particular is rather under-developed, with only one family business producing hand-made leather goods.

### Summary Statistics

<b>Employment on site – Total</b>	<b>1998</b>	<b>1999</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2001 (estimated)</b>
Site general – eg Wardens, etc	1	1	1	1
Project related	1	1	1	1
Tourists – Total	2,818	2,904	5,034	6,182
Local	18% estimated			
National	81% estimated			
Foreign	<1% estimated			
Site revenue: funds – EU*	7,936,796 €			
Site revenue: national co-financing*	1,682,217 €			

Source: CODINSE and WWF Spain.

\* The figures refer to investment in the northeastern comarca from 1996 to 2000



## Ecological Benefits

The presence of more than 300 vertebrate species and 547 taxa of plants make the Riaza river gorges one of the most valuable natural areas of the Iberian Peninsula and Europe.

Of particular note amongst the fauna are the scavenging birds of prey, as well as other vulnerable or endangered species, such as Dupont larks, otters, and Pyrenean muskrats. Among the flora, the presence of the sabina (*Juniperus sabina*) is perhaps of greatest importance. This is an extremely rare species that is only found in the Mediterranean region. There is also a good representation of *Quercus spp.*, galleries forests, pine tree forest, steppe scrublands and rupicolous plants.

The LIFE project has contributed to the restoration of 6 hectares with 4,000 seedlings of 15 different natural species, as well as donating 1,500 oaks to private owners, for the reforestation of abandoned farmland.

Most threats to this natural area stem from human activities. They unfortunately tend to be caused by a lack of respect for the environment, such as disturbance near young birds, not following signs, dropping litter, driving too fast, etc. The LIFE project has attempted to reduce the scale of all these problems, for example, by providing new signs, stepping up monitoring of and assistance to visitors,

*"The Riaza Gorges are an unmatched setting for observing birds of prey, since all the Iberian daylight birds of prey have been seen here, with the exception of the Eleonor falcon".*  
(Luis Suárez, biologist of the Montejo Refuge for Birds of Prey)

*"Before, people used to climb the slopes and get too close to the nests, causing the adult bird to leave, and abandon the egg or chick. Now they follow the signs".*  
(Jesús Hernando, WWF Spain ranger)

supporting scientific work on flora and fauna, etc.

To follow-up on the LIFE project, WWF/Spain has drawn up a Management Plan for the Montejo Refuge for Birds of Prey (2000-2005), focused on threat prevention and elimination, for example, addressing the use of poison or shocks from electricity cables. The Plan also deals with raising awareness, improving public understanding through the development of a network of guides, increasing the number of rangers and promoting organic farm products.

There are further hopes for the natural area once it is declared a Natural Park and the appropriate Organisation Plan for the Use of Natural Resources and Guidance Plan for Use and Management is drawn up.

## Rural and Regional Development

In Castilla y León, the most important sector in the economy is the service sector, although industry and construction also play an important part. The primary sector has declined in economic importance, despite the fact that farming has benefited enormously from EU subsidies.

The main economic activities of the *comarca* are arable and cattle farming. Services, industry and construction do not play a major role in the local economy, although their relative importance has increased over the last

*"Further work is needed on monitoring environmental impact: identifying waste and treating the sewage from the villages. Fire monitoring work also needs stepping up, and reforestation with natural species should continue".*  
(Conclusions from second local seminar, within the IEEP/WWF project)

few years, as a result of the decline in farming.



The use of traditional farming systems provides an opportunity to develop sustainable practices, like those promoted under the rural development 'second pillar' of the Common Agricultural Policy. This will also support the development of 'eco' products, as well as contributing to the protection of the natural heritage.

## **Economic Benefits**

### **Tourism**

Between 1998 and 2001, there has been a progressive increase in the number of tourists visiting the Montejo Refuge, reaching 17,000 people per year. This increase is linked to a steady rise in the quality of the accommodation available. New and refurbished premises have been opened, for example, offering local specialities like

wine (D.O. Duero Basin) and lamb dishes.

According to 1999 data, the average expenditure per tourist was around 12/euros/day. Considering this and progressive increases in overall tourist numbers, it is expected that the tourism sector will develop into one of the main sources of income for the area.

In order for these developments to be sustainable, efforts will need to be made to ensure appropriate public access to and use of the natural environment. In particular, rural and natural tourism should be promoted, based on the development of local hotels or other accommodation, leisure activities and traditionally made products. This should be done in addition to work to restore drovers roads, and the cultural heritage more generally.

*"The growing trend towards leisure pursuits, and greater free time, with people looking for alternative forms of tourism (rural tourism, sporting activities, cultural tourism etc.), has brought more visitors to the area"*

### **EU Funding**

The northeastern *comarca* has benefited from various EU funds, notably within the framework of 'Objective 1' (Structural Funds). Between 1996 and 2000, at least 60 productive projects were supported with €10 million provided under the LEADER II initiative (managed by Codinse).

## Evolution of tourist establishments

	1990-1998		2001	
	Accommodation	Restaurants	Accommodation	Restaurants
<b>Municipality</b>				
<b>Maderuelo</b>	1	1	3	3
<b>Montejo</b>	1	2	2	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>

Source: WWF Spain.

The funding has primarily been used to support rural tourism projects, craftsmanship, advisory services for Small and Medium-sized Enterprises, reform of farm and forestry production, and conservation of and improvement to the natural environment.

Four projects were financed within the natural area, three to provide new tourist accommodation and one that was directly related to the environment:

*Building a Centre for the Interpretation of the Natural World*, in Montejo de la Vega.

Since 2001, the *comarca* has benefited from a new European funding stream: LEADER+.



## Future economic development

In an area of such great natural value as the Riaza River Gorges, the rational use of its ecological wealth should be used to underpin the development of the local economy. An essential starting point is the drafting of an Overall Development Plan, taking into account the economic, social, environmental and cultural factors that characterise the protected area.

*"I hope being a SPA (Special Protection Area for Birds) and being in the Natura 2000 Network will mean we stand more chance of getting some help for agriculture, tourism and services".*  
(Miguel Ángel Sanz, farmer)

Agriculture and livestock farmers should be encouraged to maintain or develop practices compatible with nature conservation, through the improvement of agri-environmental measures, and the encouragement of organic farming and products with a designation of origin (D.O.).

The tourism sector will have an essential role to play in the revitalisation the area. Improvements to the area should in turn generate tourism that is dependent upon a high quality environment. However, the sector must



be managed with care, in order to ensure tourism does not exert unsustainable pressures on the environment.

In addition, action should be taken to enhance and improve the living

conditions of the current population, as well as reviving their historical heritage and traditional activities. This will serve two functions: firstly, to maintain a cultural legacy, but secondly, also to use this as a tourist attraction.

### Funding sources

	Investment in the <i>comarca</i>	Investment in the natural area
LIFE Programme		191.629 €
WWF Spain		255,367 €
LEADER II	4,207,084.73 €	519,388.4 €
ERDF and EAGGF	3,538,082.19 €	
National funds (Ministry of Agriculture, Government of Castilla y León, Government of Segovia)	1,490,588.46 €	

Source: Codinse and WWF Spain

## Employment Benefits

### Direct Benefits

The LIFE project has supported improvements to the working conditions of the Refuge ranger, as well as creating and maintaining additional employment for a part-time senior technician who is charged with managing the project.

*"Protecting our natural heritage can encourage the development of the area, with new jobs in the environmental sector".*  
(Juan Jesús García, tavern-keeper)

More than 500 WWF Spain volunteers have also worked in the area on one-off projects and in support of longer-term management actions. The aim of such activities should be to eventually support employment, however. Whilst voluntary work should be encouraged, it should

not impede the creation of new paid jobs.

In the short term, the opening of the Interpretation Centre on Natural World in Montejo will permit the creation of 2-3 new positions and several temporary ones, depending on the season. In the future, several full time posts are to be created for middle ranking and senior technicians, as well as additional jobs for rangers, nature guides, maintenance and conservation workers, information officers etc.

### Indirect Benefits

In the northeastern *comarca*, EU funding programmes have supported a total of 140 posts, through the creation of new jobs and the consolidation of existing ones. This is a positive figure in an area where the active population is less than 30% and where the high percentage of family run businesses

*"Local products, with a stamp of origin and quality, should be produced and promoted".*  
(Juan Carlos Hernando, mayor of Montejo)

favours the existence of non-remunerated jobs.



The increasing number of visitors and the creation of new tourist infrastructures have converted tourism into an economic activity. This has generated a considerable number of jobs in the last few years. This trend is likely to continue, with tourism revenues creating new opportunities in the limited labour market. Impacts of tourism spend are expected to be relatively high, since the average income is between €10.000 and €16.000 per employer and year.

Indeed, the potential for growth in the whole *comarca* lies with the services sector, where continued improvements are expected (guided visits, accommodation, gastronomy, handicrafts).

It is expected that other sectors will gradually also recognise the potential to add value to local products, by developing 'niche' processing and marketing (organic farming, lamb with D.O, cheese and honey hand craft). This will in turn depend on employment of new and well-qualified workers.

### Regional Employment

From 1998 to 2001, the employment situation in Castilla y Leon improved, with a 13% drop in the number of unemployed, due to an increase in the active population which reached more than one million people. Almost 60% of those employed work in the service sector. In the secondary sector, industry is the main economic activity with almost 20% of those in work; the construction sector provides work for



over 12%. The primary sector (10%) is still important, although its share has gone down by 3%.

According to the regional government's forecasts, sustainable tourism and other leisure-based activities in the natural

environment, are expected to lead to a growth in regional GDP of up to 6-7%, and the creation of 10,000 new jobs.

The *comarca*, however, does not have a highly developed production infrastructure; the primary sector is still dominant, employing 65% of the active population, and providing up to 100% of employment in the smaller villages.

Therefore, the adequacy and maintenance of this sector will likely be indispensable for the future of the local economy. The secondary sector provides little employment (7% of those in work) and the service sector, which is more important in the larger municipalities, provides employment for 23%.

*"If there are jobs, there'll be more people. And if there are more people, we'll need more services".*  
 (Eulalia Miguel, enterpriser in the tourist sector)



## Conclusions

The high environmental value of the Riaza River Gorges and their sustainable exploitation are key to the successful development of the local economy which is centred on a long-standing primary sector and an expanding rural tourism sector.

Already, the site has benefited from some projects, like the LIFE project run by WWF Spain, and other EU funded initiatives. Together, these have helped

to establish a solid basis for the further development of the area.

The maintenance and protection of the area's natural heritage will have direct benefits in terms of creating new jobs and generating more diversity within the different economic sectors. New enterprise initiatives should, apart from creating employment, also support and improve the quality of life of local people.



Natura 2000 will be the decisive instrument to introduce these changes. It will guarantee the balance between nature conservation and socio-economic development, favouring the maintenance of the traditional farming, local production of products with quality certification, encouragement of rural tourism, public access, as well as the intensification of training and promotion activities. Moreover, it will continue facilitating the process of public participation in environmental

management, through different activities like the seminars held during this (IEEP/WWF) study.

The Structural and Cohesion policies of the EU will need to give adequate recognition to the exceptional natural values of the area. This will also guarantee adequate funding for the region, enabling activities that favour the environment and the sustainable use of the natural resources, and lead to rural and economic regeneration.

### Priority Actions

In order to profit from the opportunities offered by Natura 2000 designation and to contribute to the sustainable development of the *comarca*, it is necessary to develop a set of priority actions. A number of priorities were identified during the seminars held with stakeholders from the local community:

- creating new jobs in the environmental sector (rangers, guides, etc.)
- maintaining and enhancing traditional agricultural practices that are environmentally friendly, whilst also developing more productive crops
- setting up non-polluting small companies to process local products such as cheese, honey, wine and lamb, using local ingredients and materials
- increasing and diversifying the tourism infrastructure (hotels and restaurants) and complementary activities (leisure activities, adventure holidays, long-distance footpaths etc.)
- restoring and conserving the artistic and historical heritage of the area, avoiding the loss of the local cultural legacy and instead using this as a tourist attraction
- improving standards of training for the active population at large and young people in particular, to increase their career options
- improving and enhancing existing services to improve the standard of living of the local population and to facilitate the arrival of new settlers



# PROJECT PARTNERS

---

## **IEEP**

### **Overall project coordination**

#### **Clare Coffey**

Institute for European Environmental Policy (IEEP)  
18 Ave des Gaulois  
B 1040 Bruxelles  
Belgium

Tel: 00 32 2 738 7471

Fax: 00 32 2 732 4004

Email: [ccoffey@ieeplondon.org.uk](mailto:ccoffey@ieeplondon.org.uk)



---

## **WWF**

#### **Sandra JEN**

WWF European Policy Office  
Ave de Tervuren 36  
B 1040 Bruxelles  
Belgium

Tel: 00 32 2 743 8813

Fax: 00 32 2 743 8819

Email: [sjen@wwfepo.org](mailto:sjen@wwfepo.org)



#### **WWF Austria**

Arno MOHL  
Ottakringerstr 114-116  
A-1160 Vienna  
Tel 00 43 1 488 17 233  
Fax 00 43 1 488 17 277  
Email: [arno.mohl@wwf.at](mailto:arno.mohl@wwf.at)

#### **WWF Belgium**

Luc DRIES  
E. Jacquainlaan 90  
B 1000 Brussels  
Tel 00 32 2 340 0968  
Fax 00 32 2 340 0933  
Email: [luc.dries@wwf.be](mailto:luc.dries@wwf.be)

#### **WWF Denmark**

Uffe Gjøl SØRENSEN  
Ryegade 3F  
DK-2200 Copenhagen N  
Tel 00 45 35 36 36 35  
Fax 00 45 35 24 78 68  
Email: [ugsorensen@wwf.dk](mailto:ugsorensen@wwf.dk)

#### **ADENA/WWF Spain**

Luis SUAREZ  
C/Gran Via de San Francisco, 8  
ES-28005 Madrid  
Tel 00 34 91 3540578  
Fax 00 34 91 3656336  
Email: [especies@wwf.es](mailto:especies@wwf.es)

#### **WWF Latvia**

Ints MEDNIS  
Elizabetes Str. 8-4  
LV-1010 Riga  
Latvia  
Tel: +371 7 50 56 44  
Fax: +371 7 50 56 51  
Email: [imednis@wwf.org.lv](mailto:imednis@wwf.org.lv)

#### **Peipsi Center for Transboundary Cooperation**

Gulnara ROLL  
Veski 69  
50409 Tartu  
Estonia  
Tel. +372 (7) 421 001  
Fax +372 (7) 421 162  
E-mail: [gulnara.roll@ctc.ee](mailto:gulnara.roll@ctc.ee)



This project is being financially supported by the European Commission