



National Report Form for the Memorandum of Understanding on the Conservation of Migratory Birds of Prey in Africa and Eurasia (Raptors MOU).

Fields marked with * are mandatory.

Introduction

Introductory remarks

This is the National Report form for the Memorandum of Understanding on the Conservation of Migratory Birds of Prey in Africa and Eurasia ([Raptors MOU](#)).

The purpose of the National Report is to provide information on your country's implementation of the Raptors MOU including the Action Plan (Annex 3). The format provided here has been designed to generate information that can be synthesised in a comparable way for each future Meeting of Signatories, to give a meaningful picture of progress and reflect the achievements of Signatories and other stakeholders, but also to be as streamlined as possible to keep the work involved in reporting to a necessary minimum.

The format was tested ahead of the third Meeting of Signatories (MOS3) and formally was approved by MOS3 in 2023. The Coordinating Unit of the Raptors MOU will compile and analyze the National Reports and present a summary on the implementation of the Raptors MOU Action Plan to MOS4.

Reporting period

To enable proper analysis, it is important that all respondents relate their answers (throughout this form) to the same reporting period. On this occasion we are asking you to report on the period between November 2021 and April 2026.

The previous implementation survey covered the period July 2019 - October 2021, the results of which can be found in the Synthesis of national reports submitted by [Signatories and Cooperating Partners on their implementation of the MOU](#).

Instructions

Please answer all questions as fully and as accurately as you can. Wherever possible, please indicate the source of information used to answer the question, particularly if a published reference or report is available. For each relevant question there are icons that can be used to attach a document and/or provide a web link.

When working on the online version of the report, save your information by clicking on the “Save all” button inside each section. An auto-save feature also saves any changed responses every 30 seconds, and whenever you move between sections.

Guidance notes are provided throughout the format to assist you in answering the questions.

Deadline for submission: 30 June 2026

I. ADMINISTRATIVE INFORMATION

* Name of Signatory State:

SPAIN

* Any territories which are excluded from the application of the MOU:

NONE

Report Compiler

* Name and title:

Rubén Moreno-Opo Díaz-Meco, Dr.

* Full name of institution:

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Designated Contact Point for the MOU

(if different from Report Compiler)

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II. HIGH-LEVEL SUMMARY OF KEY MESSAGES

GUIDANCE:

This section invites you to summarise briefly the most important positive aspects of Raptors MOU/Action Plan implementation in your country and the areas of greatest concern.

Your answers should be based on the information contained in the body of the report: the intention is for this section to distil the technical information in the report into some very brief and simple "high-level" messages for decision-makers and for wider audiences.

Although keeping it brief, please try also to be specific where you can, e.g. "New wildlife legislation enacted in 2020 doubled penalties for poisoning birds of prey" is more informative than "stronger laws"; "50% shortfall in match-funding for GEF project on vultures" is more informative than "lack of funding".

GUIDANCE:

Please limit this specifically to the current reporting period only. For this present round of reporting, the period is from 1 November 2021 to the present.

In your country, in the reporting period, what does this report reveal about:

- * The most successful aspects of implementation of the MOU and/or Action Plan? (List up to five items)

- Protecting all species from unlawful killing, including poisoning, shooting, persecution, and unsustainable exploitation
- Raising awareness about birds of prey, their current plight and the threats that they face, and the measures that need to be taken to conserve them
- Conducting research on species ecology and migratory behaviour, including analysing available data in order to describe flyway boundaries and migratory patterns, and routes, at the level of species' populations;
- Assessing and monitoring of populations throughout the Range States to establish reliable population trends; conducting research to establish the impacts of threats on them and the measures that are needed to alleviate them
- Protecting and/or appropriately managing important sites: especially where Category 1 species breed, and all migration bottlenecks

- * The greatest difficulties in implementing the MOU and/or Action Plan? (List up to five items)

- Promoting, as far as possible, high environmental standards, including through Environmental Impact Assessments, in the planning and construction of structures to minimise their impact on species, particularly by collision and electrocution,
- Conserving bird of prey habitats by encouraging an Ecosystem Approach to sustainable development and sectoral land use practices, as envisaged in the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) Ecosystem Approach
- Taking into account the needs of bird of prey conservation in sectors and related policies such as agriculture, forestry, fisheries, industries, tourism, energy, chemicals and pesticides

- * The main priorities for future implementation of the MOU and/or Action Plan? (List up to five items)

- Reduction of accidental mortality factors through the increase of resources to retrofitting of dangerous powerlines, despite the great effort done up to now from all the authorities and NGOs. The same to managing existing wind turbines in key areas for raptors.
- Proper streamlining of Agricultural Policies and financial priorities of the CAP with the protection needs of birds of prey. This is the main threatening factor currently in Spain for most species linked to farmlands (especially little and barn owls, Montagu's and Hen harriers, lesser kestrels)
- Practical implementation of high environmental standards, including through Environmental Impact Assessments, in the planning and construction of structures to minimise their impact on species, particularly through habitat loss (solar farms) and collision (wind farms).
- Minimising the impact of different sources of intoxication for raptors, especially rodenticides, lead from ammunition used in hunting activity and poison baits.
- Surveillance of emerging diseases affecting populations of birds of prey in Spain.

III. RAPTOR CONSERVATION STRATEGIES AND EQUIVALENT DOCUMENTS

GUIDANCE:

A central provision of the MOU (paragraph 12) is for Signatories to prepare national or regional (e.g. EU) strategies or equivalent documents (e.g. Single Species Action Plans) for category 1 and, where appropriate, category 2 species in Table 1 in the Action Plan. The Action Plan itself foresees its listed actions being addressed by these strategies / equivalent documents.

* Does a national and/or regional Raptor Conservation Strategy or equivalent document exist in relation to your country?

- Yes
- In preparation
- No

* Please state the reasons why a national and/or regional Raptor Conservation Strategy or equivalent document has not been developed:

There is no a national general strategy for all raptors. Instead, there are several strategies / technical documents officially approved for endangered species that cover the aim and objectives of a national Raptor Conservation Strategy. These documents are, for instance:

- The national conservation strategies for species such as the spanish imperial eagle, bearded vulture.
- National strategies for groups of species linked to different ecosystems or guilds: lesser kestrel and Montagu's harrier (agricultural landscapes).
- Guidelines to manage the feeding of scavenger species with animal by-products, especially dedicated to the four vulture species present in Spain.
- the national strategy against the illegal use of poison baits
- regional conservation plans on threatened species of raptors -included in the Spanish Catalogue of Threatened Species-, officially approved in different autonomous communities (41 legally binding plans in 15 regions)
- Management plans of Natura 2000 sites (Special protected areas for birds) designated by the presence of raptor species
- Monitoring programs of raptor populations, mandatory according to Birds and Habitats Directives.
- Spanish Plan against international wildlife trafficking and poaching of wildlife

* Does the strategy or equivalent document address all of the activities listed in Table 2 of the Action Plan?

- Yes
- Partly
- No

IV. LEGAL PROTECTION OF SPECIES AGAINST KILLING AND UNSUSTAINABLE EXPLOITATION

- * Are all species of migratory birds of prey (present in your country) listed in Annex I of the Raptors MOU granted full legal protection from deliberate killing and taking from the wild?

GUIDANCE:

Follow this [link](#) to see the species listed in Annex 1.

If you are answering "yes", please make sure that the statute(s) concerned is/are clearly identified by giving details of title, date, etc.

If you are answering "only partly", please be clear whether this is because legal protection only applies to some aspects, or because only some species are covered (please identify the species) or because only some areas are covered - (or any combination of these types of partial coverage); and give the reasons for this.

- Yes
- Parly
- No
- Not known

- * Please indicate the statute(s) concerned and summarise the provision:

All of the native species included in Annex 1 are included in the List of Special Protected Species which receives a full legal protection. Moreover some of these species are included in the Spanish Catalogue of Threatened Species if they meet the criteria for being considered as Endangered or Vulnerable.

- * Is there legislation in place which bans the use of exposed poison baits and other toxic chemical methods of predator or pest control?

GUIDANCE:

The CMS [Guidelines to prevent the risk of poisoning to migratory birds](#) provide further background on legislative (and other) means of reducing harm to migratory birds (including raptors) from toxic chemicals.

- Yes
- No
- Not known

- * Please indicate the statute(s) concerned, and summarise the provision:

The use of poison baits and other toxic products for killing/trapping any wildlife is fully forbidden according to the following national acts:

- Act 42/2007, de 13 de diciembre, on Biodiversity and Natural Heritage (articles 54, 65, 79, 80 ,81, 82, Annex VII)
- Act 10/1995, de 23 de noviembre, on the Penal Code (articles 332 to 337)

V. SPECIES POPULATION MANAGEMENT AND RECOVERY PROGRAMMES

Have any Single or Multi-species Action Plans been published for any species of migratory bird of prey in your country?

- Yes
 No
 In preparation

* Please list the species involved and the status of each Plan:

- National Strategy on the Spanish imperial eagle
- National Strategy on the Bearded Vulture
- National Strategy against the use of illegal poison baits
- Technical guidelines on feeding management of scavenger species
- National strategy for the conservation of farmland avian species (Montagu's harrier and lesser kestrel)
- More than 40 regional legally binding conservation plans for raptor species included in the Spanish Catalogue of Threatened Species. Affecting the following species: bearded vulture, cinereous vulture, egyptian vulture, griffon vulture, golden eagle, bonelli's eagle, spanish imperial eagle, red kite, montagu's harrier, marsh harrier, lesser kestrel, goshawk, osprey, Eleonora's falcon, peregrine falcon,

Provide a copy of the document(s) concerned:

And/or provide a website link that will give access to the relevant text:

<https://www.miteco.gob.es/es/biodiversidad/publicaciones/pbl-fauna-flora-estrategias-quebrantahuesos.aspx>
<https://www.miteco.gob.es/es/biodiversidad/publicaciones/pbl-fauna-flora-estrategias-lucha-venenos.aspx>
https://www.miteco.gob.es/es/biodiversidad/temas/conservacion-deespecies/doc_directrices_alimentacion_necrofagas_tcm30-194721.pdf
<http://https://www.miteco.gob.es/es/biodiversidad/publicaciones/pbl-fauna-flora-estrategias-aguila.aspx>

* Have any reintroduction or restocking projects been implemented involving migratory birds of prey in accordance with prevailing international guidelines?

GUIDANCE:

One of the most relevant international guidelines documents for this question is the IUCN publication "[Guidelines for reintroductions and other conservation translocations](#)".

- Yes
 No
 Not known

* Please give a brief summary, and indicate whether or not captive breeding is involved:

- Lesser kestrel. Several translocation and reinforcement projects in Spain. Captive breeding is the way birds are provided for these projects.
- Osprey: Three projects (Andalucia, Com. Valenciana and Pais Vasco) with juveniles translocated from wild nests from other countries (Scotland, Norway) and also from Spain (Balearic islands)
- Bearded Vulture: four reintroduction projects (Andalucia, Central System-Gredos-, Picos de Europa and Maestrazgo) with both captive bred birds and birds born in the wild.
- White tailed eagle: one experimental project in northern Spain with juveniles from norwegian natural nests.
- Peregrine falcon: reinforcement projects in several cities from captive bred juveniles.
- Red kite: two projects in Andalucia and Extremadura from natural -with UK individuals- and captive bred individuals
- Cinereous vulture: two ongoing reintroduction projects in northern Spain with birds admitted previously to wildlife hospital (rehabilitated)
- Bonelli's eagle: one national reintroduction project with both captive bred and translocations of birds born in the wild
- Egyptian vulture: one reinforcement project in Andalucia with juvenile birds taken from the wild.
- Golden eagle: one reintroduction project in Galicia with birds rehabilitated in rescue centers.
- Spanish Imperial Eagle: one reintroduction project in Andalucia with juvenile birds removed from natural nests.
- Several projects/initiatives to reinforce populations of several owl species, with birds captive bred in different specialized centers and also birds recovered in wildlife hospitals: mainly barn owl but also scops owl and little owl.

* Have any supplementary feeding initiatives been established and maintained for necrophagous birds of prey?

- Yes
- No
- Not known

* Please give a brief summary:

There is a joint national programme for supplementary feeding of avian scavengers, with specific regulations (Royal Decree 1632/2011) that integrates the sanitary possibilities for managing animal by-products established at the European Union level (Regulations 1069/2011 and 142/2011). There are reports on how this national plan is developed in the webpage of the Spanish Ministry (https://www.miteco.gob.es/es/biodiversidad/temas/conservacion-de-especies/especiessilvestres/Desarrollo_RD_1632-2011_alimentacion_especies_necrofagas.aspx)

VI. CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT OF HABITATS AND SITES

* Have any measures been implemented to improve or restore the habitats of species of birds of prey?

- Yes
- No
- Not known

* Please give a brief summary:

GUIDANCE:

Please indicate what habitat type, where, and (broadly) what type of measures were involved. Comments on success (or otherwise) would also be valuable.

The measures for habitat management towards birds of prey are generally adopted within the plans officially approved in Natura 2000 areas (special protected areas for birds). In relation to habitat restoration, there have been two main priority lines during the recent years:

- Elaboration (but still pending the approval) of the National Restoration Plan for Nature which will provide the recovery of different ecosystems taking into consideration the needs of raptor species.
- Recovery of forest areas increasing the net surface of native woodlands in Spain during the last 50 years improving habitat quality and availability for forest-dwelling species
- Recovery of wetland areas and quality allowing the recovery of raptors linked to this type of habitat.
- Actions linked to the increase of prey availability, specially programs towards the recovery of wild rabbit populations in areas of endangered raptors.

* Which sites in your country listed in Table 3 of the Action Plan are designated as protected areas, or are otherwise appropriately managed taking into account the conservation requirements of migratory birds of prey?

Please indicate in this online file ([link](#)) for each of the relevant sites listed in Table 3 of Annex 3 of the MOU whether the site is (a) fully designated as a protected area or covered by an instrument ensuring proper management, (b) partially so designated/covered, or (c) not so designated/covered. If you experience any issues accessing the online file, please contact the Raptors MOU Coordinating Unit at umberto.galloorsi@un.org to request a copy as an email attachment.

GUIDANCE:

The list is extracted from the List of internationally important sites for migratory birds of prey in Africa and Eurasia (Table 3 of Annex 3 of the Raptors MOU) as approved by the Third Meeting of Signatories. Please answer this question in relation to the sites that are listed there. Please provide your answers in the online file by following the link above. The file will automatically save your answers.

- I have added the relevant information for my country's sites
- My country does not have sites listed

VII. ASSESSING AND RESPONDING TO THREATS AND PRESSURES

* Have any assessments been made of the nature, likelihood, severity or potential consequences of threats facing birds of prey, and measures identified to maintain their Favourable Conservation Status?

GUIDANCE:

"Favourable Conservation Status" should be interpreted for this question in accordance with the definition

provided in Article I (1) (c) of the Convention on Migratory Species. ([Link to text here](#)).

- Yes
- No
- Not known

* Please give a brief summary:

There are reports on the conservation status of wild birds, including all species of birds of prey, to fulfill the requirements of the article 12 of Birds Directive. The most recent official report for these species in Spain is collected for the period 2019-2024 (still pending to be publicly available through the webpages of MITECO and European Commission)

* Based on the assessment referred to above (or if none, on your own knowledge and judgement) please identify (tick) the **three most important** categories of threat affecting birds of prey in your country:

GUIDANCE:

This question asks you to identify the important pressures that are reliably known to be having an actual adverse impact on migratory birds of prey at present. Please avoid including speculative information about pressures that may be of some potential concern but whose impacts have not yet been demonstrated.

Exactly 3 selection(s)

- Direct killing and taking
- Collisions and electrocution
- Alien and/or invasive species
- Disturbance and disruption
- Habitat destruction/degradation
- Climate change
- Levels of knowledge, awareness, legislation, management etc.
- Other (please specify below)

* Add comments here on any particular actions in response to these threats:

GUIDANCE:

You may find it helpful here to refer to actions assisted by relevant existing response tools and initiatives in the framework of mechanisms such as the CMS. Examples could include the [Intergovernmental Task Force on Illegal Killing, Taking and Trade of Migratory Birds in the Mediterranean \(MIKT\)](#), [Intergovernmental Task Force to Address Illegal Hunting, Taking and Trade of Migratory Birds in the East Asian-Australasian Flyway \(ITTEA\)](#), [South-West Asia Illegal Taking of Migratory Birds Intergovernmental Task Force \(SWA ITB TF\)](#), the [CMS Energy Task Force](#), and the adopted [Guidelines to Prevent the Risk of Poisoning to Migratory Birds](#).

The most important threat corresponds to "habitat destruction/degradation" in farmlands, associated to changes in farming practices (agriculture and livestock) originated for the way subsidies are prioritized from the Common Agricultural Policy of the European Union and the need for increase the intensification of the production.

- * Are requirements in place to ensure that proposals for activities that may have significant effects on birds of prey or their habitats are subject to Environmental Impact Assessments (EIA) or Strategic Environmental Assessments (SEA)?

GUIDANCE:

Helpful pointers on this subject (and reference to sources of further guidance) are given in [CMS Resolution 7.2 \(Rev.COP14\)](#) on "Impact assessment and migratory species".

Comments on the general standard and quality of EIAs/SEAs that are undertaken would be valuable.

Any use that has been made of "sensitivity mapping" techniques in this context should be mentioned here.

- Yes
- No
- Not known

- * Please give a brief summary of the requirements and their implementation, including the extent to which the results of these assessments are used to inform relevant consent decisions and associated mitigation measures:

There is a good body of legislation regulating these potential negative activities, such as the Act 21/2013 on Environmental Impact Assessment

VIII. ACTION / INTEGRATION ACROSS SECTORS

- * Is the conservation of migratory birds of prey integrated within the policies of sectors such as agriculture, forestry, energy, transport, waste, tourism and others?

- Yes
- Partly
- No
- Not known

- * Please give a brief summary:

There are regulations on several sectors in which the requirements migratory birds of prey are partly considered, such as forestry, waste, transport and tourism.
In contrast, other sectors are pending to streamline and integrate conservation priorities of migratory birds of prey such as agriculture and energy

* Have any programmes been implemented during the reporting period among government departments (other than the department that has lead responsibility for the Raptors MOU) to inform decision makers of the conservation needs of migratory birds of prey?

- Yes
- No
- Not knowm

IX. RESEARCH, MONITORING AND INFORMATION MANAGEMENT

* Have any overall assessments been made of the status and trends of any populations of migratory birds of prey in your country, during the reporting period?

- Yes
- No
- Not known

* Please give a brief summary, and highlight any particularly significant declines or increases that have been revealed for relevant species:

There have been several initiatives:

- National coordinated and periodic census of the breeding and wintering populations, for several species (to be consulted mainly in <https://seo.org/monografias-de-aves/>, and <https://seo.org/monografias-de-migracion/>)
- National reports on article 12 of Birds Directive including global assessments of the conservation status (population trends) of raptor and owl species.

General trend of the key species included in the MoU:

Falco naumanni: decline
Milvus milvus: stable/increasing
Aegypius monachus: increase
Aquila adalberti: increase
Neophron percnopterus: stable
Falco tinnunculus: apparently stable
Falco eleonora: apparently stable
Pandion haliaetus: increase
Milvus migrans: decline
Circaetus gallicus: apparently stable
Circus cyaneus: decline
Aquila chrysaetos: increase
Hieraetus pennatus: apparently stable
Otus scops: decline
Asio flammeus: unknown
Falco columbarius: unknown
Falco subbuteo: decrease
Falco peregrinus: apparently stable
Falco pelegrinoides: apparently stable
Pernis apivorus: apparently stable
Gyps fulvus: increase
Circus aeruginosus: increase
Circus pygargus: steep decline
Accipiter nisus: apparently stable
Accipiter gentilis: apparently stable-increase
Buteo buteo: apparently stable
Aegolius funereus: unknown
Asio otus: apparently stable

Please provide a copy of any relevant documents:

And/or provide a website link that will give access to relevant material:

* Are any systematic and coordinated monitoring programmes operated in your country in relation to breeding populations, reproductive success or migration counts of birds of prey?

- Yes
 No

Not known

* Please give a brief summary:

There are several programs:

- National coordinated census for priority and threatened species, with different periodicity.
- National coordinated monitoring programs for birds (program SACRE and SACIN)
- Bird count programs in key migration bottlenecks: program MIGRES (Strait of Gibraltar), Lindus (Western Pyrenees), Lindus 2 (central Pyrenees)

Please provide a copy of any relevant documents:

And/or provide a website link that will give access to relevant material:

* Have any guidelines or protocols been published concerning systematic or coordinated monitoring programmes for migratory birds of prey?

- Yes
 No
 Not known

* Please state why not:

No specific need for migratory birds, but for all bird species and/or raptors

* Does any process exist for establishing multi-stakeholder agreement about priorities for research on issues of relevance to the conservation of birds of prey?

- Yes
 No
 Not known

* Please state why not:

There are different plans in different regions, authorities and research institutions but not from a global and coordinated standpoint

* Are suitable platforms in place in your country to exchange knowledge, experience and information about the conservation of birds of prey?

- Yes
 No
 Not known

X. RAISING AWARENESS

* Have any public awareness programmes been implemented during the reporting period to promote the importance of birds of prey, their migrations and their conservation needs?

- Yes
- No
- Not known

* Please give a brief summary including comments on the impact and success (or otherwise) of these programmes:

- Program MIGRA SEO/BirdLife (<https://seo.org/migra/>)
- Programa MIGRES (<https://www.fundacionmigres.org/programa-migres/>)
- Program LINDUS

* Have any education programmes or teaching resources been provided during the reporting period to inform young people and students about migratory birds of prey and their conservation needs?

- Yes
- No
- Not known

XI. STRENGTHENING CAPACITY

* Have any training or other support programmes been implemented during the reporting period to strengthen the capacity of agencies responsible for the application of relevant laws and regulations?

- Yes
- No
- Not known

* Please give a brief summary:

Coordinated training courses against the use of poison baits, at least 25 courses organized by the Spanish Ministry of Ecological Transition, autonomous communities and NGOs.
- - Coordinated training courses on conservation procedures and protocols for wildlife, at least 20 courses organized by the Spanish Ministry of Ecological Transition, autonomous communities and NGOs.

* Have any training or other initiatives been implemented during the reporting period to support activities undertaken by local communities or voluntary groups in relation to birds of prey surveys, monitoring, site protection work or related outreach?

- Yes
- No
- Not known

- * During the reporting period, has your country *provided* any new financial or other resources for conservation activities specifically benefiting migratory birds of prey?

GUIDANCE:

“Other resources” in this context could include, for example, “in-kind” forms of support such as staff time or administrative infrastructure, loan of equipment, provision of data processing facilities or technology transfer. (Do not include training or mentoring schemes and other initiatives for capacity building however, as these are covered separately in the preceding two questions).

- Yes
 No
 Not known

- * Please state the beneficiary/ies concerned and the activities supported:

Not possible to specify as there are a great amount of financial investments on this topic in Spain from different authorities, ngos and other stakeholders.

- * During the reporting period, has your country *received* any new financial or other resources for conservation activities specifically benefiting migratory birds of prey?

GUIDANCE:

See guidance on interpretation of “other resources” provided in relation to the preceding question.

- Yes
 No
 Not known

- * Please state the source(s) concerned and the activities supported:

Not possible to specify as there are a great amount of financial investments on this topic in Spain from different authorities, ngos and other stakeholders.

XII. INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

- * During the reporting period, has your country participated in any international cooperation activities as provided by paragraph 8 of the MOU?

- Yes
 No
 Not known

- * Please give a brief summary:

Capacity building on raptor conservation in Latin America with different projects (Harpy eagle, etc)
- Assistance in reintroduction projects of birds of prey in third countries, such as bonelli's eagle in Italy, griffon vulture in France, Bulgaria and Israel, cinereous vulture in France and Bulgaria, red kite in UK, lesser kestrel in France and Bulgaria.

* During the reporting period, has your country taken any steps to support or encourage any other Range State (s) to sign the Raptors MOU?

- Yes
- No
- Not known

* Please state why not:

Not necessary

Contact

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