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THE DAM THAT WILL DESTROY RIO GRANDE

CENTENNIAL
IRRIGATION
DITCHES

BLACK
STORK

DANGER OF
EXTINCTION
DRAGON-FLY

NATURAL
PARADISE

JOIN TO SAVE
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Fran Alfonseca
PHOTOGRAPHY



**BRIEF HISTORY
OF
RÍO GRANDE
AND
ITS FIGHT FOR SURVIVAL**



1. Location of the river “Río Grande”

The river “Río Grande” sub-basin belongs to the Guadalhorce river hydrological basin, the most important in the province of Malaga (Spain) in terms of drainage surface area. It covers an area of 3,850 km², occupying slightly more than half the territory of the province of Malaga, with a main river axis that runs for about 154 km.

The Río Grande sub-basin is located in the extreme southwest of the Guadalhorce basin (Figure 1), draining the territory in a west-east direction over an area of approximately 300 km² and its main axis is 35 km long.

Establishing the exact source of the Río Grande is not easy (as is the case with most rivers). For some it is located in the Torrecilla (at 1,919 m.a.s.l.), others, however, locate it in the headwaters of the Arroyo Zarzalones (1,400 m.a.s.l.), in the middle of the National Park Sierra de las Nieves.

In any case, the people of the region consider the source to be the emergence of water that occurs in a cave by infiltration of water in the limestone of the mountains and that, in contact with more impermeable rocks, originate the riverbed. This spring is located near Yunquera (620 m.a.s.l.).



Figura 1

In its west-east course, the Grande River passes through the municipalities of Yunquera, Tolox, Alozaina, Guaro, Coín and Cártama, until it flows into the Guadalhorce River.

Physical delimitation

The Río Grande sub-basin is bordered to the north by a mountain range called Sierra Blanquilla, reaching levels above 1000 meters, where the Río Jorox (a tributary of the Grande) has its source. To the south is another orographic limitation, the Sierra Blanca de Ojén (SW) and that of Coín (SE), but of lower altitude (around 800-900 m.) and composed of the Sierra



de Alpujata and Mijas. Towards the west, the highest altitudes appear, since part of the basin borders with the National Park Sierra de las Nieves which has levels above 1,400 m.

Administrative delimitation

The Río Grande sub-basin includes a total of 11 municipalities. The municipality of Coín has the largest surface area (127 km²), followed by Casarabonela (113 km²), Cártama (105 km²) and Istán (100 km²). The smallest municipalities are Guaro and Alozaina (22 and 34 Km², respectively). Guaro, Monda and Alozaina have almost all of their municipalities included in the basin, while Pizarra, Istán and Casarabonela have less than 4% of their municipalities within the basin.

More than 60% of the total surface area of the Río Grande sub-basin is occupied by the municipalities of Coín (27%), Tolox (18%) and Monda (17%). In contrast, municipalities such as Pizarra, Istán and Casarabonela occupy less than 2% of the total surface area of the basin.

2. Environmental Values of Río Grande

Vegetation

According to the bioclimatic classification of Rivas-Martínez (1987), the Río Grande sub-basin falls within the Mediterranean macroclimate, generally characterized by a summer drought (at least every two months after the summer solstice) and with a public-oceanic bioclimate, which is the majority in the entire Mediterranean region.

The Río Grande sub-basin is comprised of the following bioclimatic floors:

- a) Oromediterranean (in the highest area of the municipality of Tolox, in the National Park Sierra de las Nieves, between 1,600-1,700 m.).
- b) Supramediterranean (in the highest area of Yunquera and the middle area of Tolox, between 1,000-1,200 m.).
- c) Mesomediterranean (between 500 and 700 m. altitude).
- d) Thermo-mediterranean (covers the lowest areas of the basin, between 100-300 m. altitude, in the municipalities of Cártama, Coín and Guaro).

According to the Vegetation Series Map of Spain (Rivas-Martínez, 1987), the Río Grande basin has different potential vegetation series, which are listed below:

- Thermomediterranean betico-algarvian dry-subhumid-humid basophyllous series of *Quercus rotundifolia* or holm oak (*Smilaci mauritanicae-Querceto rotundifoliae sigmetum*). VP, Holm oak forests (64.57% of the total basin).



- Series mesomediterranea betica, marianense and araceno-pacense basophyll of *Quercus rotundifolia* or holm oak (Paeonio coriaceae-Querceto rotundifoliae sigmetum). VP, holm oak forests (12.28% of the total basin).
- Thermo-Mediterranean Cadiz-Onubo-Algarvian and Marianico-Monchiquense subhumeda silicicola series of *Quercus suber* or cork oak (Oleo-Querceto suberis sigmetum). VP, cork oak groves (9.64% of the total basin).
- Series mesomediterranea betica, marianense and araceno-pacense basophyll of *Quercus rotundifolia* or holm oak (Paeonio coriaceae-Querceto rotundifoliae sigmetum). VP, Holm oak forests (6.74% of the total basin).
- Series supra-mesomediterranean rondena serpentinicola of *Abies pinsapo* or pinsapo (Bunio macucae-Abieteto pinsapo sigmetum). VP, pinsapares (4.59% of the total of the basin).
- Supra-mesomediterranean betic basophyllous series of *Quercus faginea* or gall oak (Daphno latifoliae-Acereto granatensis sigmetum). VP, gall oak groves (1.44% of the total basin).
- Supra-Mediterranean betic basophyllous series of *Quercus rotundifolia* or holm oak (Berberidi hispanicae-Querceto rotundifoliae sigmetum). VP, Holm oak forests (0.51 % of the total basin).
- Series oromediterranea betica basophyll *Juniperus sabina* or creeping juniper (Daphno oleoidis-Pineto sylvestrissigmetum).VP, pine forests and creeping juniper (0.23% of the total basin).

Regarding the flora it should be noted that there are no specific publications on the Río Grande area. From some unpublished studies we highlight the following vegetation:

Hillside vegetation:

- Jarales (Lavandulo-Genistetum equisetiformis) on lithosols and in abandoned crops.
- Slope vegetation (Lavandulo-Rumicetum indurati).
- Annual grasslands and nitrophilous perennials of ruderal type (highly anthropized environments) and anverses (crops).

Riverside vegetation:

- Reedbeds (Arundo-Convolvuletum sepium) occurring on the edges of orchards and on the edge of streams.
- Brambles (Rubo-Corarietum myrtifoliae) on the edges of farms and stream banks.
- Juncales (*Scirpus holoschoenus*) in the bed of rivers and streams, with mastranto (*Mentha rotundifolia*).
- Tarajales (*Tamarix* sp.) in the dry beds and gravel pits of the Río Grande.



- Shrubby Saucedas (*Salix pedicellata*, *Salix angustifolia*, *Nerium oleander*) that develop in some tributaries with less temporary waters.

The following habitats of community interest that depend on the water supply of the Río Grande should be highlighted:

- *Salix alba* and *Populus alba* gallery forests (92A0) and Thermo-mediterranean riparian galleries and thickets (*Nerio-Tamaricetea* and *Securinegion tinctoriae*) (92D0).

Fauna

Vertebrate fauna

The vertebrate species that can be found in Río Grande are presented below, grouped by classes and taking into account the factors that can potentially condition their presence. Together with the common and scientific name, we highlight the species with a category of threat assigned in Andalusia, Spain, Europe and worldwide.

For Andalusia we have consulted the Libro Rojo de los Vertebrados Amenazados de Andalucía (CMA, 2001), where the 2000 IUCN threat categories are followed.

For the national scale, we consulted the Atlas and Red Book of Amphibians and Reptiles (Pleguezuelos et al., 2004), which follows the 2001 IUCN categories, and the Atlas of Terrestrial Mammals of Spain (Palomo and Gisbert, 2002). In addition to reports made by naturalists working in the area through the environmental association “Jara” (this association was created years ago to fight against the installation of tubes in Río Grande, that pretended to pipe the water all the way from the area in question, Coín, to Malaga). Finally, the global scale has been elaborated from the information collected in the publications.

Fish

The presence of 5 species has been recorded:

- Common Babo (*Luciobarbus sclateri*).
- Boga (*Pseudochondrostoma willkommi*)
- Cacho or Cachuelo (*Squalius pyrenaicus*)
- *Pseudochondrostoma willkommi* (*Pseudochondrostoma willkommi*)
- Eel (*Anguilla anguilla*)

It should be noted:

- Bogue (*Pseudochondrostoma willkommi*) catalogued as Vulnerable (VU*) at Andalusian level and included in Annex II of Directive 92/43/EEC.
- Cacho or Cachuelo (*Squalius pyrenaicus*) catalogued as Vulnerable (VU) at Andalusian level.
- The Puffleg (*Cobitis paludica*) listed as Vulnerable (VU) worldwide by the IUCN.
- The Eel (*Anguilla anguilla*) catalogued as Vulnerable at the National level.



Their populations are not sufficiently studied (density, distribution and current threats to their survival) and all these fish species are seriously threatened by the construction of a dam and the problems that may arise from the introduction of exotic species.

It is very important to note that the Río Grande river is currently free of invasion by exotic species, something that is not very common in the rivers of the Mediterranean basin, especially in those where dams or reservoirs have been built, and that it is very important to keep it that way to guarantee the future of the native species.

Amphibians

9 species inhabit the bodies of water in its basin:

- Gallipata (*Pleurodeles waltl*).
- Common salamander (*Salamandra salamandra*)
- Southern spadefoot toad (*Discoglossus jeanneae*)
- Spadefoot toad (*Pelobates cultripes*)
- Iberian Spotted Toad (*Pelodytes ibericus*)
- Common Toad (*Bufo bufo*)
- Common toad (*Bufo calamita*)
- Southern frog (*Hyla meridionalis*)
- Common frog (*Rana perezi*)

Highlights:

- The common salamander (*Salamandra salamandra*) as a Vulnerable species at Andalusian and National level.
- The Southern Red-crested Toad (*Discoglossus jeanneae*) endemism of the Iberian Peninsula included in Annex II of Directive 92/43/EEC.

Reptiles

Among the 20 species of reptiles present in its basin, the following stand out:

- The leper pond turtle (*Mauremys leprosa*) cataloged as Vulnerable (VU) at the national level, with a very important population that depends directly on the state of the water body of the Río Grande. This species is included in Annex II of Directive 92/43/EEC.
- The common chameleon (*Chamaeleo chamaeleon*) that although this species is not directly linked to the aquatic ecosystem has an important presence in areas of the Río Grande basin, thus revealing the importance of preserving this river to indirectly preserve other species of fauna.



Mammals

There are 47 species of mammals that inhabit the Río Grande basin and many of them are highly dependent on the aquatic ecosystem. First of all, the Palearctic otter (*Lutra lutra*), which has several breeding territories in the Río Grande, should be highlighted. This species is included in Annex II of Directive 92/43/EEC. Also the water rat (*Arvicola sapidus*) catalogued as vulnerable (VU) at Andalusian and National level.

Other mammal species that depend heavily on the Río Grande and its riparian ecosystem are the badger (*Meles meles*), the marten (*Martes foina*), and the polecat (*Mustela putorius*).

The Río Grande is also an important food source for a great variety of bats, with 16 species present in shelters along the riverbanks. Among them are 5 species included in Annex IV of Directive 92/43: medium-sized buzzard bat (*Myotis blythii*), big horseshoe bat (*Rhinolophus ferrumequinum*), big buzzard bat (*Myotis myotis*), little horseshoe bat (*Rhinolophus hipposideros*) and cave bat (*Miniopterus shreibersii*). Most of them are catalogued as Vulnerable at both Andalusian and National level.

Birds

More than 100 species inhabit the Grande River throughout the year, resident, summer, winter and migratory species need this habitat.

Of the 3 species listed as CRITICALLY ENDANGERED (CR), it is worth mentioning the crab heron (*Ardeola ralloides*), a species highly dependent on aquatic ecosystems that breeds in the nearby Laguna de los Prados and uses the Río Grande for feeding.

Of the 6 species listed as ENDANGERED (EN), the black stork (*Ciconia nigra*) stands out with its constant presence every winter in Río Grande.

It should also be mentioned that there are 16 bird species listed as vulnerable (VU), including the Bonelli's eagle (*Hieaaetus fasciatus*), a common resident in the area with at least two breeding pairs in the basin that use the Río Grande as a feeding area.

Invertebrate fauna

A large number of invertebrates inhabit the basin, many of them depending on the state of their bodies of water in order to reproduce and breed.

The presence of 20 species of dragonflies (Odonatos) stands out, among which *Oxygastra curtisii*, catalogued as vulnerable (VU) at the Andalusian and national level, stands out.

It should be mentioned in this section the presence of a new species of unique invertebrate that has its aquatic larval stage, it is a species of *Nevrorthus* discovered in studies of water quality in the Río Grande basin through bioindicators. These studies were coordinated and funded by the environmental association "Jara". This species is



Nevrorthus reconditus (2014, V. J. Monserrat and O. Gavira). It is currently not listed with any category of protection given the degree of ignorance of the population status and the need for study. This reveals the importance of preserving the aquatic habitats of the Río Grande basin.

Aquatic Coleoptera are also a family with a large representation in this river with 39 species detected in its channel and 28 in its tributaries. Of these, there are 8 endemisms of the Iberian Peninsula that present a degree of vulnerability among which *Hydraena gaditana*, *Hydraena alcantarana leniestea*, *Hydraena servilia* and *Hydroscapha crotchi* should be highlighted.

3. Social movement for the protection of the Río Grande river

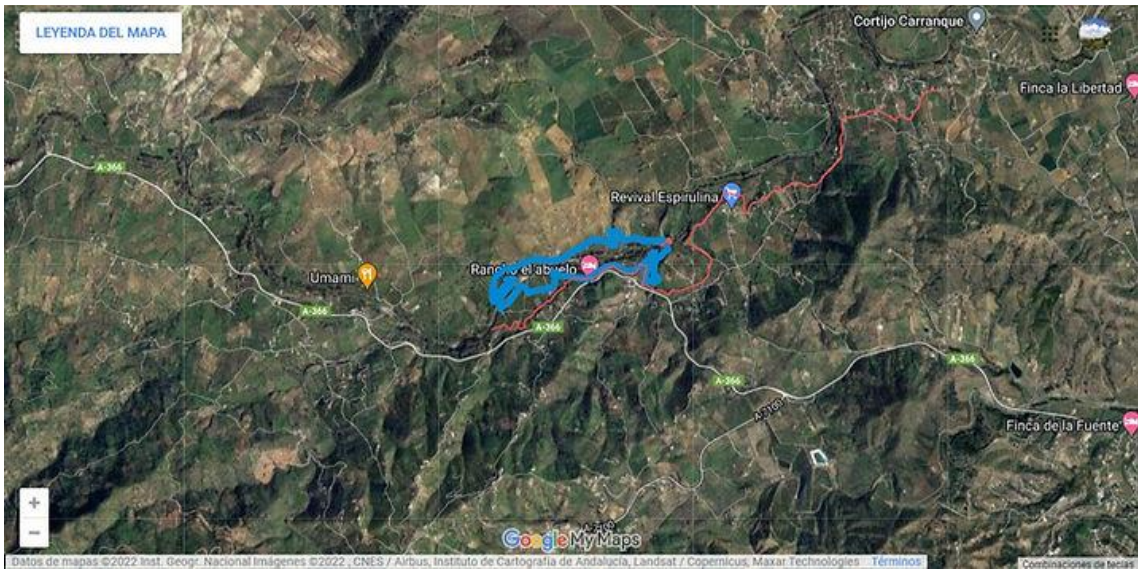
Since the Cerro Blanco dam appeared in the National Hydrological Plan (Law 10/2001, of July 5), a citizen and social movement for the protection of the Río Grande river and the refusal to build the dam has arisen. Between 2001 and 2003, the Cerro Blanco Anti-Dam Platform, with the support of the New Water Culture movement and conservation groups such as the environmental association “Jara”, managed to stop the construction of the dam (<https://www.permaculturacanadulce.org/divulgacion-y-activismo/rio-grande/>).

Years later, in 2004, the threat of damming the Río Grande river returned with the publication in the Official State Gazette of a dam and weir project in the same area with a water transfer to the city of Malaga.

For the second time, a citizen and social movement made up of conservation associations, irrigation associations, social groups and local and regional institutions called "Coordinadora en Defensa de Río Grande" organized to prevent the project. From 2006 to 2009 they managed to stop the transfer of Río Grande to Malaga city.

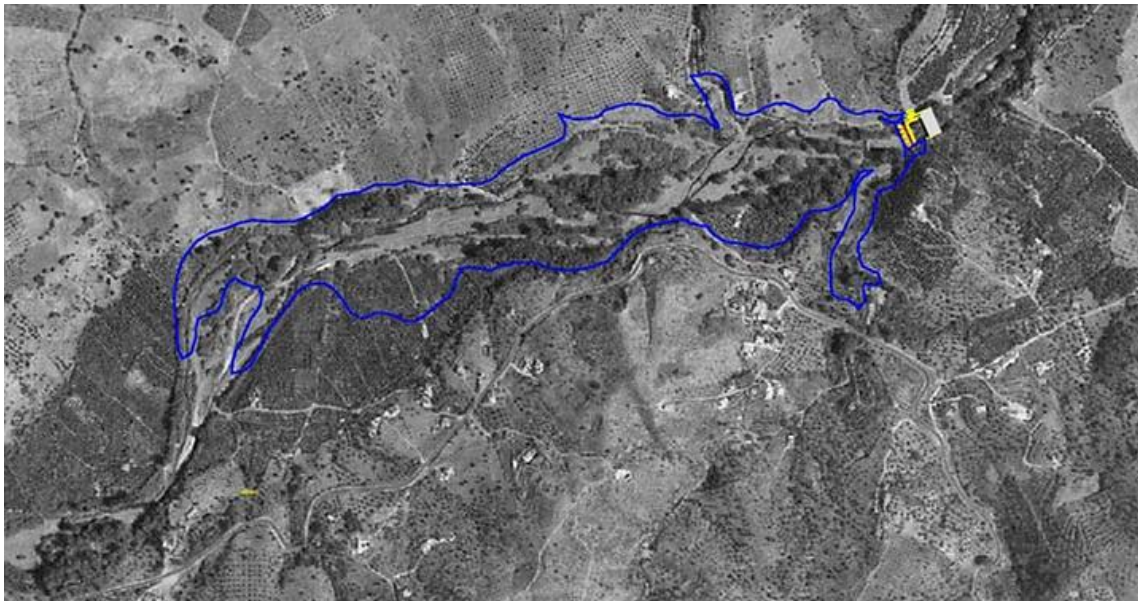
After these social struggles, the dam project was not included in the following river basin plans until 2022, when the Cerro Blanco dam project reappeared, this time through the Directorate General of Planning and Water Resources Management of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Sustainable Development of the Andalusian Regional Government.

This infrastructure is included in the Hydrological Plan of the Andalusian Mediterranean basins, which reactivates the citizenship presenting hundreds of allegations to the project with an outstanding work by the new association “Valle Natural Río Grande” (2 years old), that includes members of the previous association “Jara” as well.



https://www.google.com/maps/d/viewer?mid=1H2eUk_o1wz57yj3f7DJWnFvMxfvQCw_S&ll=36.68439602063565%2C-4.822452788452147&z=14

Location of the diversion weir and approach of the maximum impoundment line:



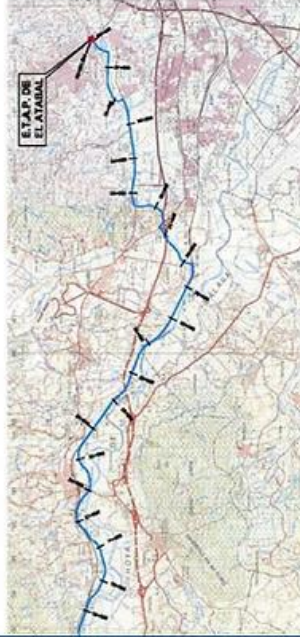


Route of the pipeline:



Aguas de las Cuencas Mediterráneas, S.A.

Trazado de la conducción



Blanco - ETAP(E) Atabal



Piano de trazado de la conducción Cerro



Official Andalusian gazette:

JUNTA DE ANDALUCÍA

CONSEJERÍA DE AGRICULTURA, GANADERÍA,
PESCA Y DESARROLLO SOSTENIBLE

DEMARCAÇÃO HIDROGRÁFICA DE LAS
CUENCAS MEDITERRÁNEAS ANDALUZAS

DOCUMENTOS
INICIALES

Cod.	Agente	Fecha presentación	Cod. alegación	Temática	Resumen alegación	Respuesta
					recogido la demanda para riego de dichos espacios con agua regenerada. Consideran además que las infraestructuras existentes son insuficientes para alcanzar los objetivos planificados,	usuario, a la pertinente solicitud de concesión/autorización o modificación del título actual conforme a las estipulaciones del RD 1620/2007. El déficit del subsistema indica, por una parte, la necesidad de reordenamiento de los aprovechamientos y, por otra, una apuesta por la reutilización
U10	Ayuntamiento de Málaga	17/05/2019	U10-06	Desalación	De las cifras recogidas en el <i>Anexo 4 Extracciones</i> para el subsistema I4, concluyen que en este nuevo ciclo no se incluyen volúmenes procedentes de desalación, a pesar de que las infraestructuras estaban recogidas en el anterior Programa de Medidas, por lo que sugieren que se aderen las alternativas que se han planteado para garantizar las demandas, y dejan clara su postura contraria a la desalación de agua de mar por razones no solo económicas sino también energéticas y medioambientales, apostando por el aprovechamiento de recursos superficiales no regulados y recursos subterráneos aún por explotar.	Bajo los supuestos de evolución de recursos y demandas a 2027 considerados, en el Plan Hidrológico del segundo ciclo no se consideraba necesaria en dicho horizonte la "Desaladora del Bajo Guadalhorce". Conscientes de los costes implicados, la desalación entra en juego sólo cuando es precisa la introducción de agua externa al sistema. Respecto a la incorporación de nuevos recursos superficiales y subterráneos, cabe recordar que cualquier propuesta habrá de ser compatible con la necesidad de cumplir con los objetivos medioambientales (buen estado ecológico de las masas de aguas superficiales y cuantitativo de las subterráneas) y cumplir las condiciones que impone la DMA (artículo 4.7) para las nuevas modificaciones de las características físicas de masas de agua superficial o alteraciones del nivel de las masas de agua subterránea. El déficit del subsistema indica por una parte la necesidad de reordenamiento de los aprovechamientos y por otra una apuesta por la reutilización, como ya se ha indicado en la respuesta a la alegación U10-05.
U10	Ayuntamiento de Málaga	17/05/2019	U10-07	Extracciones	Consideran que concluir índices de explotación de las masas de agua subterránea a partir de datos, tal y como se indica en los Documentos Iniciales, parcialmente estimados, sin llevar a cabo una actualización de los aprovechamientos y concesiones y una revisión del balance de masas, es aventurado e incierto, y que sería necesario evaluar el balance real entre los recursos subterráneos extraídos y los disponibles, teniendo en cuenta para estos últimos los recursos naturales, los retornos, las recargas artificiales, las escorrentías o flujos subterráneos y los recursos no explotables destinados a garantizar el buen estado de dichas masas.	Reconociendo que los balances de masas de agua subterránea siempre comportan un cierto grado de incertidumbre, la caracterización cuantitativa del estado ha tenido en cuenta todos los componentes y factores condicionantes que se citan en la alegación, utilizando la mejor información disponible. La metodología de evaluación se describe en el Plan Hidrológico. En cualquier caso, en este ciclo se va a proceder a una revisión completa de tales balances con especial atención al tratamiento de la información concesional.
U10	Ayuntamiento de Málaga	17/05/2019	U10-08	Aumento de capacidad de regulación	Concluyen que, dada la reducida reserva útil de que dispone Málaga (sistema Guadalhorce-Limonero) sumada a los efectos del cambio climático, resulta necesaria la ampliación de la capacidad de almacenamiento del sistema, proponiendo la inclusión de la	En el año 2009, la Comisión de Medio Ambiente del Parlamento Andaluz propuso que la presa de Cerro Blanco, prevista en el Plan Hidrológico Nacional, fuera descartada y que se solicitara al entonces Ministerio de Medio Ambiente y Medio Rural y Marino su exclusión del listado de obras

UNIÓN EUROPEA
Fondo Europeo de Desarrollo Regional

Pág. 39 de 56

JUNTA DE ANDALUCÍA

CONSEJERÍA DE AGRICULTURA, GANADERÍA,
PESCA Y DESARROLLO SOSTENIBLE

DEMARCAÇÃO HIDROGRÁFICA DE LAS
CUENCAS MEDITERRÁNEAS ANDALUZAS

DOCUMENTOS
INICIALES

Cod.	Agente	Fecha presentación	Cod. alegación	Temática	Resumen alegación	Respuesta
					presa de Cerro Blanco en el Plan Hidrológico, ya que pese a la oposición de diversos colectivos se encuentra recogida en el Plan Hidrológico Nacional, con plena vigencia. Consideran además que la regulación del río Grande reduciría el riesgo de inundación del cauce bajo del Guadalhorce.	de Interés General. En consecuencia, la administración hidráulica andaluza optó por excluirla del Programa de Medidas. Hay que tener en cuenta además que, según el artículo 4(7) de la DMA, para poder llevar a cabo nuevas modificaciones de las características físicas de las masas de agua, como sería el caso, hay que justificar que los beneficios obtenidos con dichas modificaciones agua no pueden conseguirse, por motivos de viabilidad técnica o de costes desproporcionados, por otros medios que constituyan una opción medioambiental significativamente mejor. En el caso de la presa de Cerro Blanco, su construcción comportaría serias afecciones a un LIC fluvial situado a corta distancia aguas abajo de la obra, con lo que tal justificación parece inviable, ya que existen alternativas que resultan técnica, económica y medioambientalmente más favorables.
U10	Ayuntamiento de Málaga	17/05/2019	U10-09	Inundaciones	Consideran fundamental abordar otras actuaciones tendentes a la prevención de avenidas en zonas contiguas al cauce bajo del Guadalhorce, como el encauzamiento del río Campanillas, la prolongación hacia el norte del encauzamiento del Guadalhorce, el acondicionamiento y mejora del canal de la margen izquierda, la ejecución del canal de la margen derecha, e incluso abordar la viabilidad de la sustitución de la actual estructura de la MA-21 sobre el río Guadalhorce.	No es objeto del Plan Hidrológico, sino del Plan de Gestión de Riesgo de Inundación (PGR), actualmente en fase de revisión, determinar las actuaciones necesarias para la prevención de avenidas e inundaciones. No obstante, el Programa de Medidas incorporará las actuaciones derivadas del PGR, con los plazos que en este se determinen.
U10	Ayuntamiento de Málaga	17/05/2019	U10-10	Inundaciones	En relación al río Guadalmedina, y en el marco de la tramitación del Plan Especial del Guadalmedina, consideran prioritario plantear soluciones como la restauración hidrológico-forestal de la cuenca del Guadalmedina y el estudio para la posible modificación de las normas de explotación de la presa del Limonero.	Tal y como se ha comentado en la respuesta a la alegación U10-09, no es objeto del Plan Hidrológico, sino del Plan de Gestión de Riesgo de Inundación (PGR), actualmente en fase de revisión, determinar las actuaciones necesarias para la prevención de avenidas e inundaciones. No obstante, el Programa de Medidas incorporará las actuaciones derivadas del PGR, con los plazos que en este se determinen.
U10	Ayuntamiento de Málaga	17/05/2019	U10-11	Satisfacción de las demandas	Consideran necesario que, antes de acometer la medida "Abastecimiento en alta a la zona del Bajo Guadalhorce", que contempla el abastecimiento a los municipios de la parte baja del Valle del Guadalhorce desde la ETAP de Pílonos, de titularidad del Ayuntamiento de Málaga y que en la actualidad no dispone de capacidad para tratar el agua que se estima pueden consumir estos municipios, se actúe en la ETAP para su ampliación y acondicionamiento.	El Programa de Medidas incluye la actuación de Acuaamed "Remodelación de la ETAP de Pílonos", actualmente en curso y cuyo proyecto incluye adecuar la ETAP para un caudal de 2,000 l/s, ampliables a 3,000 l/s en el futuro, así como mejorar el proceso de tratamiento para poder garantizar el cumplimiento de los parámetros de calidad exigida.

UNIÓN EUROPEA
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Pág. 40 de 56



In pink, the petition of the Town Hall of Malaga, in 2019:

They conclude that, given the reduced useful reserve available in Malaga (Guadalhorce-Limonero system) and the effects of climate change, it is necessary to increase the storage capacity of the system, proposing the inclusion of the Cerro Blanco dam in the Hydrological Plan, given that, despite opposition from various groups, it is included in the National Hydrological Plan, which is fully valid. They also consider that the regulation of the Grande river would reduce the risk of flooding in the lower Guadalhorce riverbed.

In orange, the answer from the department in the regional government:

In 2009, the Environmental Commission of the Andalusian Parliament proposed that the Cerro Blanco dam, foreseen in the National Hydrological Plan, be discarded and that the then Ministry of the Environment and Rural and Marine Affairs be asked to exclude it from the list of works of General Interest. As a result, the Andalusian water authority opted to exclude it from the Programme of Measures. It should also be borne in mind that, according to Article 4 (7) of the WFD, in order to carry out new modifications to the physical characteristics of bodies of water, as would be the case here, it must be justified that the benefits obtained with such water modifications cannot be achieved, for reasons of technical feasibility or disproportionate costs, by other means which constitute a significantly better environmental option. In the case of the Cerro Blanco dam, its construction would seriously affect a river SCI located a short distance downstream of the project, so that such a justification seems unfeasible, since there are alternatives which are technically, economically and environmentally more favourable.

But in the new plan 2022-2027, the project appears again in the list (in orange):

Junta de Andalucía
Consejería de Agricultura,
Ganadería, Pesca y Desarrollo Sostenible

DEMARCACIÓN HIDROLÓGICA DE LAS
CUENCAS MEDIOFLUVIALES ANDALUZAS
PLAN HIDROLÓGICO 2022-2027 - ANEJO 1

En segundo lugar se contemplan 11 medidas de **asesoramiento y formación**, de las cuales una es un programa de sensibilización y formación ciudadana en el uso sostenible del agua y la protección de los ecosistemas acuáticos y el resto son medidas en el ámbito portuario, tales como la elaboración, difusión y aplicación de códigos de buenas prácticas en operación portuarias, en particular para la manipulación de graneles, o la implantación y aplicación de sistemas de gestión medioambiental y aplicación de recomendaciones sectoriales (ROM 5.1).

Por último, las medidas de **inspección y vigilancia** (policía - enforcement) ascienden a 2, de las cuales una es el programa de seguimiento y control de vertidos y la otra el incremento de los servicios de vigilancia del Dominio Público Marítimo-Terrestre (DPMT).

4.2.11. INCREMENTO DE RECURSOS DISPONIBLES

Se trata del segundo tipo más numeroso, con 62 medidas de incremento de recursos, obras de conducción y redes de distribución y actuaciones de operación y mantenimiento para satisfacer las demandas.

Entre las medidas de **incremento de recursos** cabe destacar por un lado las de incremento de recursos convencionales, y, por otro, las de recursos no convencionales, con 14 medidas de reutilización para distintos usos repartidas por toda la demarcación, y 3 medidas de desalación no incluidas en el apartado 4.2.7 al no estar orientadas a la sustitución de sustitución de recursos en masas de agua subterránea en mal estado o riesgo.

El subtítulo de **obras de conducción y redes de distribución** contempla un total de 11 medidas no incluidas en el apartado 4.2.7 al no estar orientadas al aporte de recursos externos a masas de agua subterránea en riesgo, entre las que destacan las medidas para la construcción y mejora de redes de abastecimiento.

También se contemplan en este grupo 3 medidas de tratamiento de recursos, concretamente de mejora de ETAP (Estación de Tratamiento de Aguas Potables).

Por último, se incluyen un total de 28 medidas que consisten en **actuaciones de operación y mantenimiento** de las infraestructuras de suministro para satisfacer las demandas, incluyendo las de mejora de la seguridad en presas.

Junta de Andalucía
Consejería de Agricultura,
Ganadería, Pesca y Desarrollo Sostenible

DEMARCACIÓN HIDROLÓGICA DE LAS
CUENCAS MEDIOFLUVIALES ANDALUZAS
PLAN HIDROLÓGICO 2022-2027 - ANEJO 1

Además de las medidas de incremento de recursos disponibles contempladas en el Programa de Medidas, en el escenario tendencial se han tenido en cuenta también una serie de actuaciones de satisfacción de las demandas previstas para horizontes posteriores que se recogen en la Tabla nº 9:

Código	Nombre de la actuación	Horizonte	Administración responsable	Presupuesto (€)
DM40173C	Nuevos depósitos reguladores en la explotación del Campo de Gibraltar (según ZR Guadamarque)	Por determinar	Administración General del Estado	5.951.000
DM40174C	Presas de Gibralmedina	2039	Administración General del Estado	155.000.000
DM40243C	Conducciones derivadas de la presa de Gibralmedina	2039	Administración General del Estado	81.000.000
-	Presas de Cerro Blanco	Por determinar	Junta de Andalucía	-
-	Ejecución del nuevo aliviadero de la Presa del Conde de Guadalquivir	2033	Junta de Andalucía	25.000.000
DM40309C	Sujeción de la Ladera Margen Derecha junto al aliviadero Presa de Benlizar	Por determinar	Junta de Andalucía	8.500.000
DM40309C	Abastecimiento conjunto en los municipios del Río nacimiento	Por determinar	Administración local	-
DM40309C	Abastecimiento conjunto en los municipios del Alto y Medio Andarso	Por determinar	Administración local	-
DM40350C	Desaladora de agua de mar de Carboneras 2ª Fase	2039	Administración General del Estado	-
DM40350C	Reutilización EDAR El Caubro (Níjar)	Por determinar	Administración local	-

Tabla nº 9. Actuaciones de satisfacción de las demandas en horizontes posteriores a 2027

4.2.12. MEDIDAS DE PREVENCIÓN DE INUNDACIONES

Como medidas de prevención de inundaciones, el Programa de Medidas cuenta con una única medida contemplada al respecto, que consiste en el Programa de **conservación, mantenimiento y restauración del DPH**.

4.2.13. MEDIDAS DE PROTECCIÓN FRENTE A INUNDACIONES

Como medidas de protección frente a inundaciones se contemplan 6 medidas, de las cuales 5 son **medidas estructurales**: 1 de laminación de avenidas y 4 de encauzamiento. La restante es una medida orientada a la elaboración de ordenanzas para la implementación de medidas de **drenaje urbano sostenible**.



In October 2021, another nearby village, Cártama, petitions the building of the dam:
https://www.vallenaturalriogrande.com/files/ugd/ad6a5e_1c3693ab16604f5e9d5ae690fbc624f2.pdf

(Here the translation)

The Municipal Corporation supports a motion to request the implementation of a DWTP and the use of the water resources of the Río Grande.

The aim is to guarantee water supply in the town.

At the ordinary plenary session held at the Cártama Town Hall, the Municipal Corporation unanimously backed an institutional motion requesting the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries and Sustainable Development of the Regional Government of Andalusia and the Territorial Delegation of Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries and Sustainable Development of Malaga to accept the admission of an allegation to the Hydrological Plan 2022-2027 consisting of the urgent execution of a DWTP (Drinking Water Treatment Plant) in the area surrounding the Aljaima weir, as well as the reactivation of the projects for the use of the water resources of the River Grande.

This Institutional proposal states that the Cartameño Town Council has been informing the Regional Ministry since 2015 about the alarming lack of water resources in the municipality and in the region of Valle del Guadalhorce, as well as warning of the urgent need to carry out the necessary actions in this region to ensure adequate supply to the population.

To all this, we must add the lack of rainfall and drought situations that have been suffered in the region of Guadalhorce, which negatively affects the wells from which the town is supplied, which could lead to restrictions in the water supply, especially in summer.

The motion states that this shortage of water resources will directly condition the future development of the municipality, affecting not only a growing population, but also vital sectors such as agriculture and livestock.

For all these reasons, Cártama Town Council wishes to express its concern at this serious situation, and considers it "urgently necessary for the Andalusian Regional Government to offer a definitive solution to the lack of water resources in the Guadalhorce region, and particularly in Cártama, in accordance with the Hydrological Plan of the Mediterranean Accounts of the Andalusian Regional Government".

In this sense, taking into account that the Hydrological Plan 2022-27 is currently in the public consultation phase, the municipal body considers it necessary to present an allegation in order to be taken into account as the most viable option to remedy the existing water supply deficit in Cártama and in the Guadalhorce Valley region: the construction of a drinking water treatment plant with a treatment capacity of at least 150l/s. This infrastructure would be located in the Guadalhorce Valley area, in the municipality of Cártama. This infrastructure would be located around the Aljaima weir, with an investment of approximately 1,800,000 €, as well as the reactivation of the projects to exploit the water resources of the Río Grande, whose water quality is optimal for the adequate supply of the Guadalhorce Valley region.

Also in February 2022, the Town Hall of Malaga one political party presented the petition of the approval of construction of the dam in a Motion held in the capital (duration of the video



23 minutes), and was approved that day by a minimum majority (15 votes in favour, 14 votes against):

<http://videoactas.malaga.eu/actas/session/sessionDetail/8a8148c47efee3d1017f1ba1fd20001c?startAt=16625.0>

EL PLENO

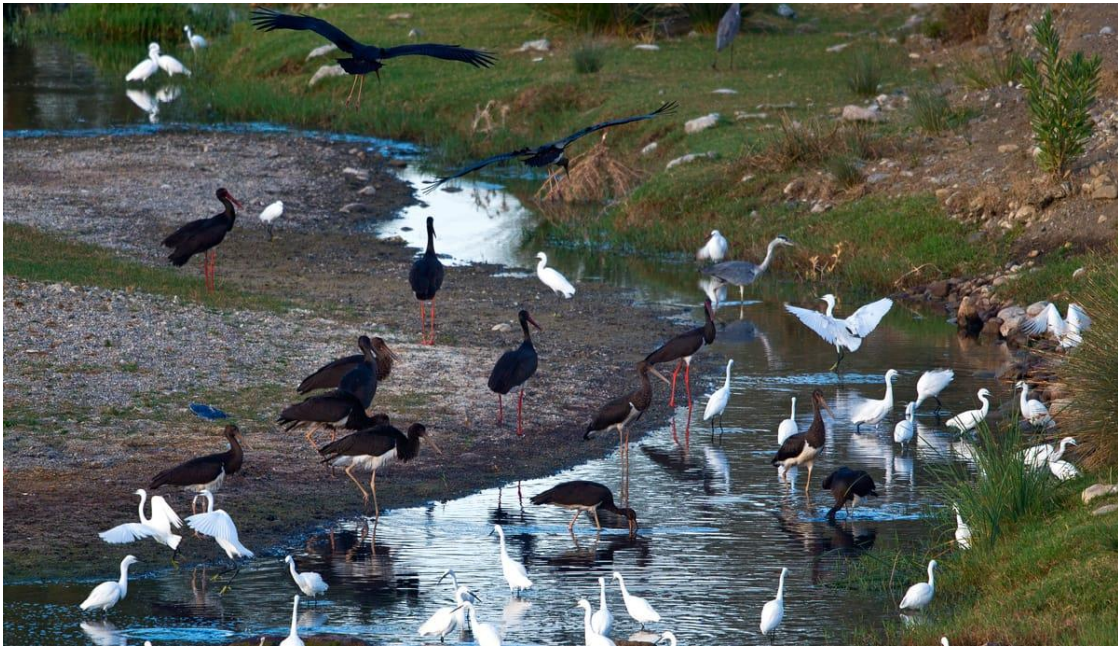


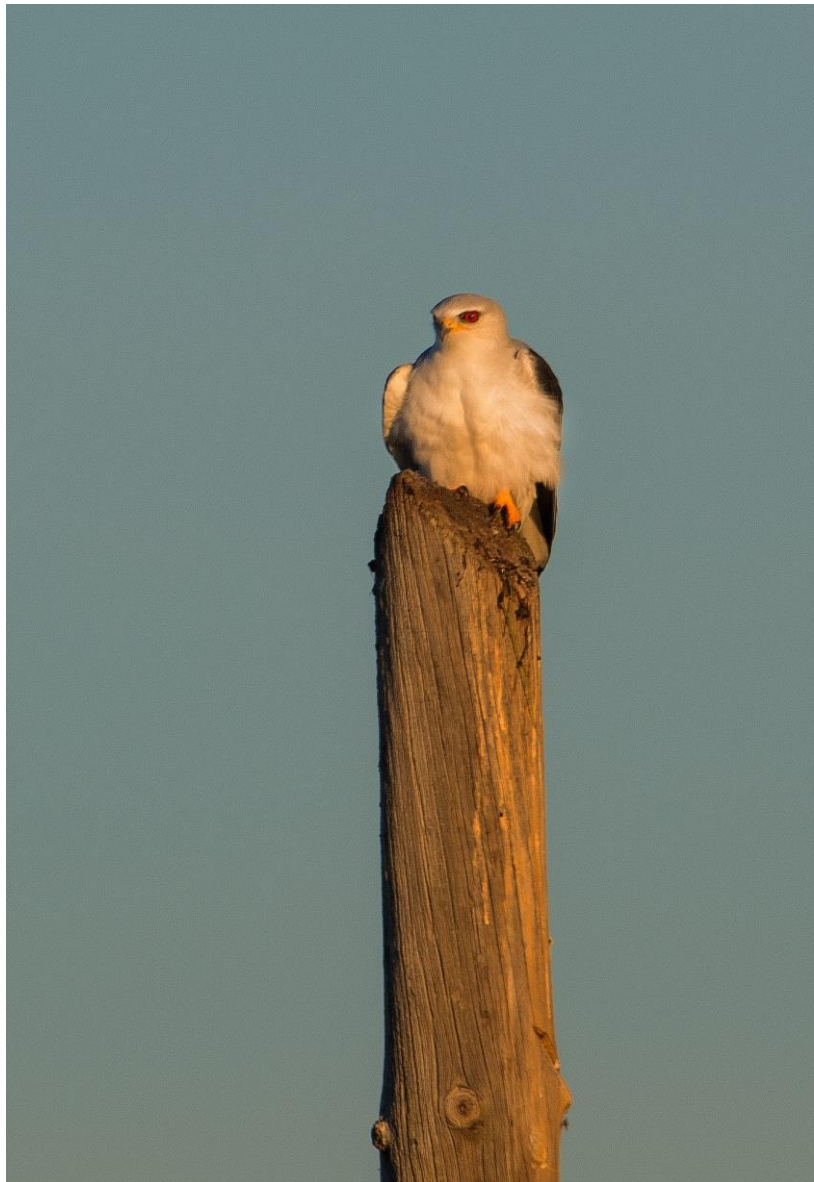


The Association “Valle Natural Río Grande” is mainly formed by farmers and goat/sheep keepers. They all live from a traditional watering system “acequias” that exist from the Arab times. A great community, with a new generation of farmers and animal keepers that Río Grande brings together.

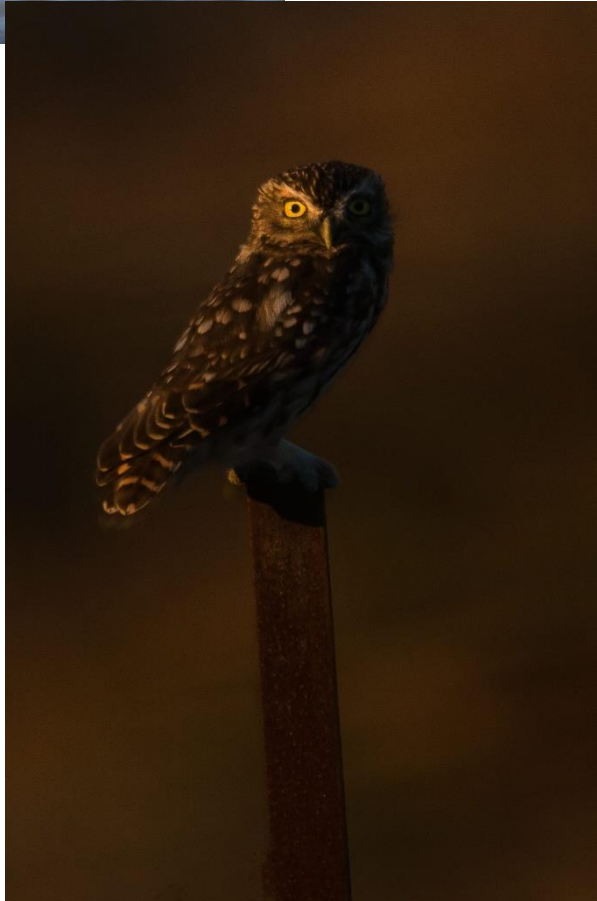
The building of a dam would be the end of the Valley and its people.

All these photos have been taken at different times of the year by a local artist “Teo”, and bird lover:









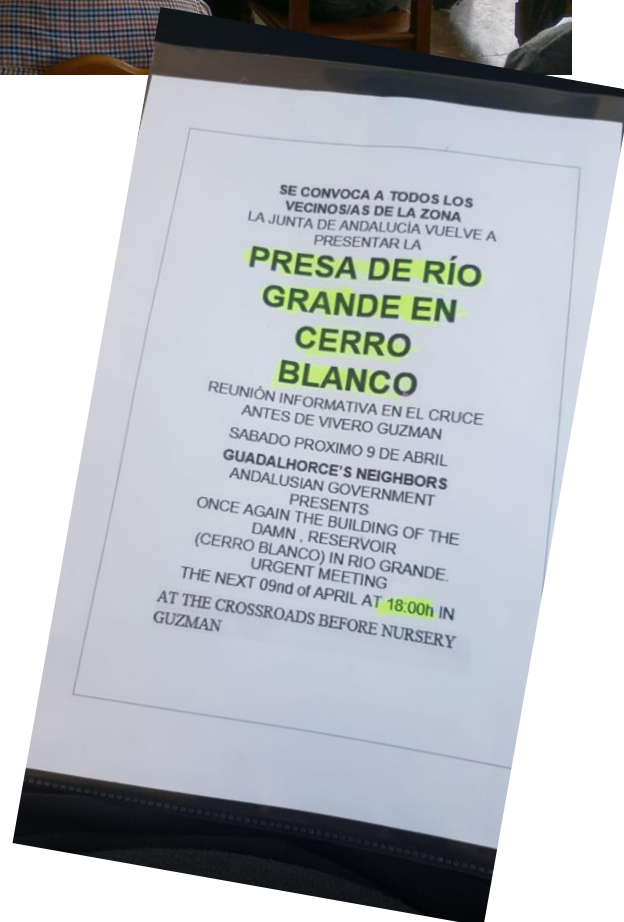








As soon as we heard the news, the Association held various meetings with the local neighbours of different villages, informing them of the situation.





We talked and asked all the political parties that are represented in the Town Hall of Coín, to protect Río Grande.

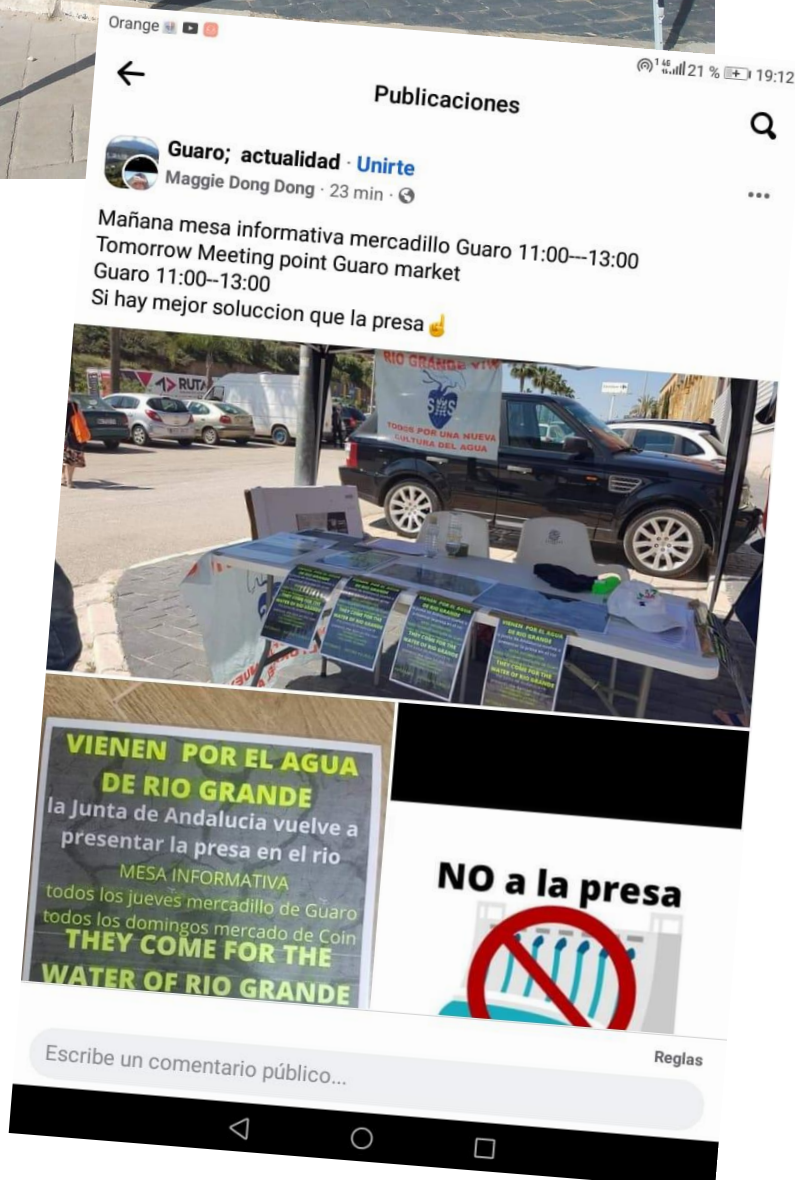
In February 2022, we petitioned to attend the monthly meeting of the Town Hall of Coín, where we were allowed to speak as an Association, for 2 minutes (<https://www.vallenaturalriogrande.com/participaciones?lang=en>), defending Río Grande.

Finally, it was voted by all the councillors (except by one) against the construction of the dam.

Money was raised to pay a lawyer to help us write the allegations (document .pdf attached).

We also printed posters and installed an informative table every Sunday in the local organic market to carry on informing the local neighbours (in Coín) and another informative table in Guaró.







On the 2nd June 2022, we presented allegations against the Plan 2022-2027.

Correo electrónico: asociacionvalleorigrande@gmail.com

El presente justificante tiene validez a efectos de presentación de la documentación en este Registro Electrónico y no prejuzga la admisión del escrito para su tramitación. La fecha y hora de este Registro Electrónico es la de la Sede electrónica del Punto de Acceso General (<https://sede.administracion.gob.es/>). El inicio del cómputo de los plazos que hayan de cumplirse las Administraciones Públicas vendrá determinado por la fecha y hora de presentación en el registro electrónico de cada Administración u organismo.

Número de registro: REGAGE22e00022103406

Fecha y hora de presentación: 02/06/2022 09:29:03

Fecha y hora de registro: 02/06/2022 09:29:03

Tipo de registro: Entrada

Oficina de registro electrónico: REGISTRO ELECTRÓNICO

Organismo destinatario: A01025641 - Consejería de Agricultura, Ganadería, Pesca y Desarrollo Sostenible

Organismo raíz: A01002820 - Junta de Andalucía

Nivel de administración: Administración Autonómica

Asunto: Alegaciones Presa Cerro Blanco

Expone: Que dentro del trámite conferido en el acuerdo de 23 de febrero de 2022, de la Dirección General de Planificación y Recursos Hídricos, por el que se proroga el periodo de información y consulta pública sobre la Propuesta de Proyecto de revisión del Plan Hidrológico y para el Plan de Gestión del Riesgo de Inundación, correspondiente al proceso de planificación 2022-2027 de la Demarcación Hidrográfica de las Cuenas Mediterráneas Andaluzas, y se abre un periodo de información y consulta pública del documento del «Estudio Ambiental Estratégico conjunto para el Plan Hidrológico y para el Plan de Gestión del Riesgo de Inundación», correspondiente al proceso de planificación 2022-2027 de la demarcación hidrográfica de las Cuenas Mediterráneas Andaluzas, publicado en el BOJA del 2 de marzo de 2022

Solicita: Presentar ALEGACIONES a los citados proyectos de revisión del plan Hidrológico y Estudio de impacto ambiental estratégico conjunto (ver documento adjunto)

Documentos anexados:

Also, from first thing in the morning that day, a table in front of the Town Hall of Coín was installed to help the neighbours present their signed documents against the dam. We paid for the photocopies of the document of the allegations.

We were there till the Town Hall closed at 2pm.



The Town Hall of Aozaina, Town Hall of Coín and Town Hall of Guaro were informed at the time and our allegations shared with them, in order to get the Town Halls to present them as well.



Our Association continues the job of protecting Río Grande, started in 2006 but the neighbours (<https://www.iagua.es/2006/11/manifestacin-en-con-contra-la-actuacin>) an associations “Jara” and “Mesa por el Agua”:



And as the manifest said at the time:

The groups that make up the “Coordinadora en Defensa de Río Grande” wish to make clear in this act their categorical rejection of the project to build a weir or dam to divert water from the Río Grande to the El Atabal drinking water treatment plant, for the following reasons:

- 1ª) *Because it falsifies reality by making people believe that only a diversion weir will be built to capture 23% of the water from the Río Grande, when in reality it is intended to build a dam and a pipe one metre sixty in diameter and 38 km long, with the capacity to dam and channel all the water from the river.*
- 2ª) *Because this would mean the destruction of an archaeological, cultural, ethnographic and ecological heritage of the first magnitude, since the project would destroy one of the best preserved examples of the Andalusian legacy, such as the network of market gardens and irrigation channels that surround the banks of the river, as well as the entire ecosystem linked to it, which includes a very wide diversity of fauna and flora that in some of its sections has earned the consideration of Site of Community Interest.*
- 3ª) *Because it will impede the economic development of the region, drying up the wells of all the towns that are supplied with groundwater from the river and leaving without natural resources all those activities, such as ecological agriculture, rural tourism and bird-watching tourism, on which its immediate future had been based.*
- 4ª) *Because it is unnecessary for Málaga and the Costa del Sol if we take into account that up to five times more water can be obtained than what is intended to be extracted from*



the Río Grande by simply undertaking other much cheaper and harmless infrastructures, such as, for example, the improvement of pipelines, the use of the Casasola reservoir, the correction of the saline discharge into the Guadalhorce reservoir or the reuse of treated water from the city of Málaga. And the best proof of this is that much of the water withdrawn from the Río Grande will not go to Malaga but will be used to cool a combined cycle gas power station that is to be built in Campanillas.

5ª) Because, to top it all, it is illegal, given that it involves an administrative action that violates the European Union Water Framework Directive 2000/60/EC, by preventing the fulfilment of the objective, set for 2015, of returning rivers to their "good ecological status", that is, to maintain their course as undisturbed as possible, in accordance with the philosophy of the new water culture on which this legislation is based.

The Río Grande is a green corridor linking the natural area at the mouth of the Guadalhorce, which it also supplies, with the Sierra de las Nieves, so that today it acts as an artery that oxygenates the heart of Málaga, which is why its destruction not only directly affects the inhabitants of Guaro, Coín, Villafranco, Alhaurín el Grande, Gibralgalia, Cártama, Cerralba and Pizarra, but all the people of Málaga in general. For this reason, because it is everyone's heritage, because we have good reasons and because we need living rivers, we want to shout loud and clear from here: no to the tubes, no to the construction of the Río Grande dam, save Río Grande, Río Grande is all of us, Río Grande is alive.

On the 5th June 2022, we had another demonstration in Coín, to create awareness:

**SÁBADO 5 DE JUNIO
DÍA MUNDIAL DEL MEDIOAMBIENTE**

EXPOSICIÓN DE DIBUJO
Plaza de la Villa. Coín
18:00
Participa con tu dibujo
de la naturaleza

MANIFESTACIÓN
Plaza de la Villa. Coín
20:00
**¡RÍO GRANDE
TE NECESITA OTRA VEZ!**

Se respetarán todas las normas sanitarias para el COVID

www.vallenaturalriogrande.com

Alianza Malagueña
en Defensa del Patrimonio Natural y Cultural



So far, our costs are to pay a lawyer to write the allegations and anything else required to answer back to the Administration in this matter. We are in the process of contracting the services of a technician to carry on with the studies. And we are also using the money paid by our members (10 euros per person per year) to pay for printing posters and similar.

To count with your help, would mean:

- Being able to carry on with the services of the lawyer.
- Extend the studies on the area, as it is our next step to present the case of a “protection figure” on Río Grande at a regional level that can then be accepted by the European Union.
- Continue informing the neighbours with meetings and gatherings, and for that we also need to pay for the artwork and printing of documents and posters.
- Finance our social media (website, domain, etc.).

Our Association is “non-profit” organization, which means that none of its members get paid for the work that we develop.

We will carry on the job of protecting this “alive” river and to preserve it for generations to come.

More photos and videos on our website:

<https://www.vallenaturalriogrande.com/presa-no?lang=en>