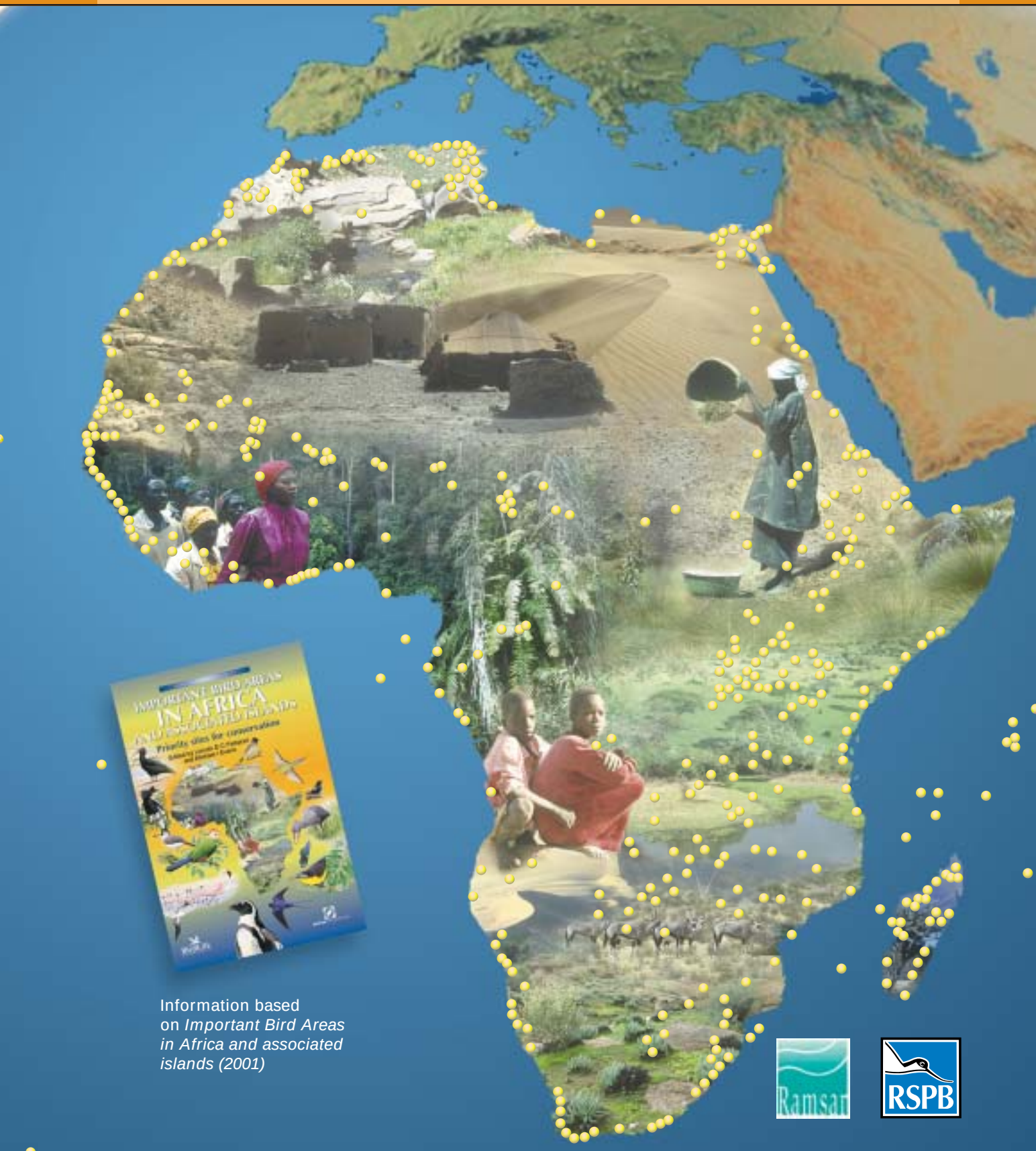
BirdLife INTERNATIONAL

Important Bird Areas and potential Ramsar Sites in Africa



Information based on *Important Bird Areas in Africa and associated islands (2001)*

Ramsar

RSPB

What is BirdLife International?

BirdLife International is a Partnership of non-governmental conservation organisations working in more than 100 countries, with a special focus on birds. The BirdLife Partnership works together on shared priorities, policies and programmes of conservation action, exchanging skills, achievements and information, and so growing in ability, authority and influence.

Each Partner represents a unique geographic area or territory (most often a country). In addition to Partners, BirdLife has Affiliates and a flexible system of Working Groups (including some bird Specialist Groups shared with Wetlands International and/or the Species Survival Commission (SSC) of the World Conservation Union (IUCN)), each with specific roles and responsibilities.

The BirdLife Partnership in Africa comprises 17 autonomous organisations in 18 countries that together have over 30,000 members and more than 300 paid staff.

What is the purpose of BirdLife International?

Mission Statement

The BirdLife International Partnership strives to conserve birds, their habitats and global biodiversity, working with people towards sustainability in the use of natural resources.

Where is BirdLife International heading?

Vision Statement

Birds are beautiful, inspirational and international. Birds are excellent flagships and vital environmental indicators. By focusing on birds, and the sites and habitats on which they depend, the BirdLife International Partnership is working to improve the quality of life for birds, for other wildlife (biodiversity) and for people.

Aims

BirdLife's long-term aims are to:

- prevent the extinction of any bird species
- maintain and where possible improve the conservation status of all bird species
- conserve and, where appropriate, improve and enlarge sites and habitats important for birds
- help, through birds, to conserve biodiversity and to improve the quality of people's lives
- integrate bird conservation into sustaining people's livelihoods.

Guiding principles

BirdLife International promotes sustainable living as a means of conserving birds, and all other life forms. BirdLife programmes are built through a participatory process of:

- linking Partners to plan policy, programmes and actions and to agree chosen priorities
- using the expertise and resources of Partners in all activities as fully as possible
- dividing programme tasks and responsibilities amongst the Partnership according to their wishes, expertise and capabilities
- sharing skills, experience and information within the Partnership so as to develop the capacity of individual Partners
- providing open access to data on birds and biodiversity to enable better informed decision-making
- democratic governance by the Partners
- working through local communities, organisations and individuals
- integrating bird and biodiversity conservation with social and economic development.

BirdLife International works with all like-minded organisations, national and local governments, decision-makers, landowners and managers, in pursuing bird and biodiversity conservation. The global work of the BirdLife Partnership is funded entirely by voluntary donations.

To find out more about how you could support this work, please contact the Africa Division of BirdLife International in Nairobi, Kenya, at either of the following addresses:

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Important Bird Areas and potential Ramsar Sites in Africa

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Preface

The Ramsar Convention's mission is "the conservation and wise use of wetlands by national action and international cooperation as a means to achieving sustainable development throughout the world". One of the three pillars of the Convention in achieving this mission is the List of Wetlands of International Importance (the Ramsar List). The other two are the wise use of all wetlands in the countries that have joined the Convention, and the practice of international cooperation in relation to shared aquatic systems.

In relation to the Ramsar List, the Conference of the Parties has adopted a strategic framework for the development of the List, seeking "to develop and maintain an international network of wetlands which are important for the conservation of global biological diversity and for sustaining human life through the ecological and hydrological functions they perform".

One of the most important aspects of the work of the Ramsar Convention has been its promotion of an improved knowledge of wetlands, through inventory and the assessment of the status and trends of wetland resources, and of a better recognition of wetland functions and values to support biodiversity conservation and sound socio-economic development.

This latter concern is particularly important for Africa in view of the recent debates and outcomes at the World Summit on Sustainable Development in support of the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD). The Summit emphasised very clearly the link between the wise use of ecosystems, including wetlands, and the strategies required to achieve poverty eradication, including the supply of clean water, food security, and better sanitation for people.

In this regard, the identification, designation and management of Ramsar sites in Africa should be pursued vigorously in order to maintain their critical values and functions as an important contribution to poverty eradication on this continent and its associated islands.

Through this publication and numerous other efforts, BirdLife International is making important contributions to the global efforts that are collectively being made to face the current challenges in the implementation of the Ramsar Convention. The Ramsar Bureau is pleased to acknowledge the policy of BirdLife International in strengthening the link between birds, the habitats upon which they depend, and people and poverty eradication. This policy is entirely consistent with the Ramsar mission and the Ramsar Strategic Plan 2003–2008, which provide the global framework for action in relation to wetlands. This publication is seen as a concrete and useful contribution for the implementation of the Strategic Plan.

In order to make the best use of this publication, Ramsar Contracting Parties should keep in mind that the presence of significant numbers of waterbirds in a wetland is often an indicator of the importance of the site for many other features as well, including values and functions of great relevance for people.

Thus Contracting Parties should aim to use appropriately all the Convention's criteria for Ramsar site designation. Although specific criteria will be applied for waterbirds, these are not the only wetland taxa for which Ramsar sites can be and should be listed. Care should be exercised to ensure that all components of biological diversity are taken into consideration in the designation of new sites and in their effective management.

The sites identified through the Important Bird Areas (IBA) programme as potentially qualifying for Ramsar designation provide a mechanism for establishing a sustainably managed network of critically important wetlands for waterbirds and for people and biodiversity in Africa and associated islands. We hope that many national and international initiatives will make the best use of this important contribution from BirdLife International.

Delmar Blasco
Secretary General
Convention on Wetlands (Ramsar, Iran, 1971)
September 2002

Foreword

The BirdLife International Important Bird Areas Programme in Africa reached a momentous milestone in October 2001, with the publication of Important Bird Areas in Africa and associated islands – Priority sites for conservation. This 1,144-page book identified 1,230 Important Bird Areas (IBAs) in Africa, summarised their ornithological importance, ecological background and conservation status, and most crucially made a series of recommendations for improving the conservation and sustainable management of these sites. At the launch of the book in South Africa in 2001, my predecessor as Chairman of the BirdLife International African Partnership – Dr Muhtari Aminu-Kano of the Nigerian Conservation Foundation stated: "Important Bird Areas in Africa and associated islands marks the beginning of a new challenge for us all. If we are really to make a difference to the protection of birds, African biodiversity and the natural ecosystems on which many local people depend, we must all focus our attention on these priority sites".

This new publication by BirdLife International – Important Bird Areas and potential Ramsar Sites in Africa – shows that the BirdLife African Partnership (see back cover) and its network of professional and volunteer collaborators from all corners of the globe have taken up this challenge. Using information from the Important Bird Areas in Africa book and other sources, particularly national and sub-regional inventories, 586 IBAs have been identified that contain areas qualifying as Ramsar Sites.

The importance of these 586 IBAs in the context of sustainable development and management of natural resources on the African continent cannot be overemphasised. These sites have now been identified as not only supporting waterbird biodiversity of global significance but also as crucial for that key resource required for human survival and development – water. Indeed the presence of significant numbers of waterbirds is often an indicator of the importance of a wetland for many other values and functions, including for people. As emphasised at the Johannesburg World Summit on Sustainable Development (2002), many people in rural African communities depend on natural ecosystems such as the potential Ramsar sites identified here and on the goods and services they provide. Sustainable use and conservation of these resources is therefore an important mechanism for poverty alleviation. Poverty and environmental quality are closely linked. Poverty constrains people's choices and often leads to short-term over-exploitation and long-term resource degradation. An approach that links conservation and sustainable use of natural resources to people's social and economic development can allow poverty to be alleviated while maintaining the well-being of natural ecosystems and species. This approach is the key to BirdLife's work in Africa. This publication will contribute to that work by providing a list of sites which, through the mechanism of Ramsar designation, can constitute a sustainably managed network of critically important wetlands for people and biodiversity. Parties, non-Parties, the BirdLife Partnership and its network of collaborators all now need to work together to ensure that qualifying IBAs are designated and protected. It is a great pleasure therefore for me to introduce and recommend effective use of this publication to all who are interested in the wise use of Africa's natural resources, particularly its wetlands.

In closing, I should like on behalf of the BirdLife International African Partnership to thank most warmly the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds (BirdLife in the UK), the Ramsar Bureau and all contributors and reviewers for their support in the preparation of Important Bird Areas and potential Ramsar Sites in Africa.

Daniel D. Siaffa
Executive Head,
Conservation Society of Sierra Leone
Chairman,
BirdLife International Council for the African Partnership

Contents

Introduction

Important Bird Areas in Africa

The Important Bird Areas (IBA) Programme[1] of BirdLife International[2] is a worldwide initiative aimed at identifying and protecting a network of critical sites for the conservation of the world's birds. The value of the IBA approach is that it sets local conservation efforts in a regional and international context, enabling networks of people to conserve networks of sites for birds and other biodiversity across the globe.

The first IBA inventory to cover a whole continent was published for Europe in 1989 (Grimmett and Jones 1989). Facilitated since 1990 by a coordinator at the BirdLife International Secretariat and, increasingly, by national IBA coordinators in individual countries, the actions of many individuals and organisations have coalesced into a large-scale IBA Programme in many parts of the world. So far, this has resulted in the production of 40 national IBA inventories worldwide (including 12 in Africa), as well as regional inventories for Africa (Fishpool and Evans 2001), Europe (Heath and Evans 2000) and the Middle East (Evans 1994)[3]. Building on these inventories, the IBA Programme for the last decade has addressed site-oriented research and action, encompassing habitat management, monitoring, education, advocacy, and national and international legal protection.

A total of 1,230 IBAs have been identified in Africa currently. A large amount of data has been collected by the Africa BirdLife Partnership and other experts, across seven core variables used to indicate the conservation status of these IBAs (Table 1). Many of these data are available in Fishpool and Evans (2001), and (from 2003) at **www.birdlife.net**.

The geographical extent of Africa, as considered in this report, is shown in Figure 1 and encompasses the whole of continental Africa, Madagascar, the western Indian Ocean islands of Seychelles, Mauritius (with Rodrigues), Réunion (with Iles Eparses), the Federal Islamic Republic of the Comoros, and Mayotte, together with the French Southern Territories of Crozet, Kerguelen, Amsterdam and St Paul Islands, the Norwegian Dependency of Bouvetøya (Bouvet Island), the UK Overseas Territories of St Helena, Ascension and Tristan da Cunha, São Tomé and Príncipe, and Cape Verde. Prince Edward and Marion Islands, belonging to South Africa, are also included. Excluded, however, are the Canary Islands (Spain), Madeira archipelago (Portugal) and the island of Socotra (Yemen).

Identifying potential Ramsar Sites

The method used in this report for selecting potential Ramsar Sites has been applied, not to all wetlands in Africa, but to

Table 1. The core types of data used for assessing the conservation status of IBAs in Africa, and the availability of data.

Indicator type	Data type	Description	No. of records in WBDB*
State	Site boundary	Description of each IBA boundary and a measure of the site's area (hectares)	1,230
	Habitat	Inventory of all primary habitats (10 types) that cover >5% of each IBA	2,500
	Key bird populations	Population size of each bird species for which each IBA was selected (average of 4 species per IBA)	4,609
	Land-use	Inventory of all land-uses (12 types) that cover >5% of each IBA	2,343
Pressure	Threats	Inventory of key threats (26 types) within each IBA	2,921
Response	Protection status	Inventory of statutory protected areas that overlap with each IBA, and the extent of overlap (in hectares) with each protected area	1,052
	Management plan	Whether each IBA is (partly or wholly) covered by an existing management plan	111

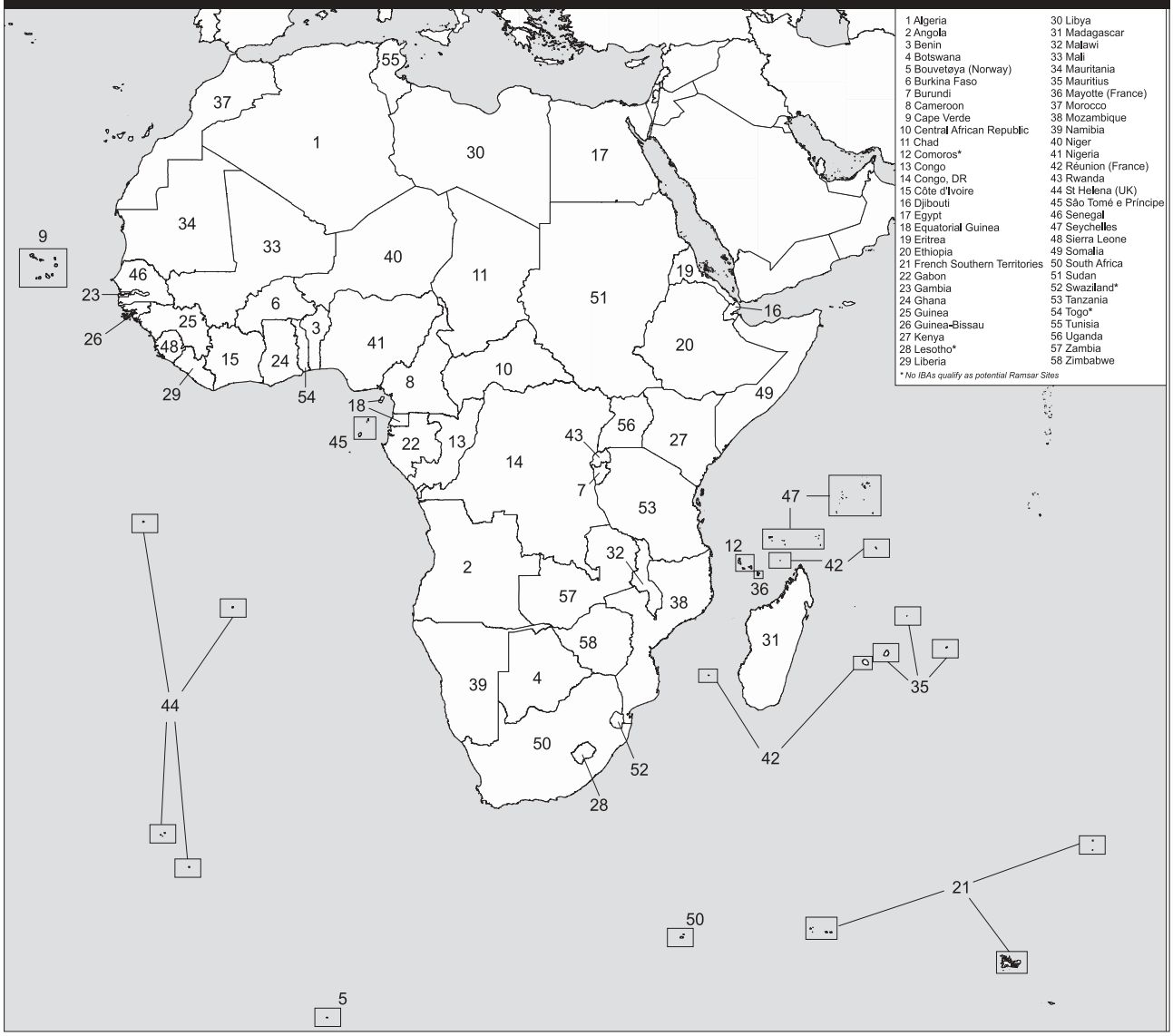
*WBDB — the BirdLife International World Bird Database, a purpose-built database that is used for the management, analysis and reporting of data held by BirdLife International.

[1] For full details of the BirdLife International IBA Programme, see **www.birdlife.net**

[2] In Africa, BirdLife International comprises 17 organisations in 18 countries that together have over 30,000 members and more than 300 paid staff.

[3] Much of the information used for the compilation of this report is drawn from Fishpool and Evans (2001).

Figure 1. The geographical scope of this report and the constituent territories.



those sites identified by BirdLife International as Important Bird Areas (Fishpool and Evans 2001). Ten criteria have been developed for the selection of IBAs in Africa (Barnes 1998, Fishpool and Evans 2001). These allow the identification of IBAs based on a site's international importance for:

- Bird species of global conservation concern;
- Assemblages of restricted-range bird species;
- Assemblages of biome-restricted bird species;
- Congregatory bird species.

A number of the criteria for the selection of IBAs are related directly to the criteria for the selection of Ramsar Sites (Figure 2). Hence, potential Ramsar Sites of international importance for wetland-dependent birds can be identified with relative ease from IBA inventories. For the present report, this was done step-wise:

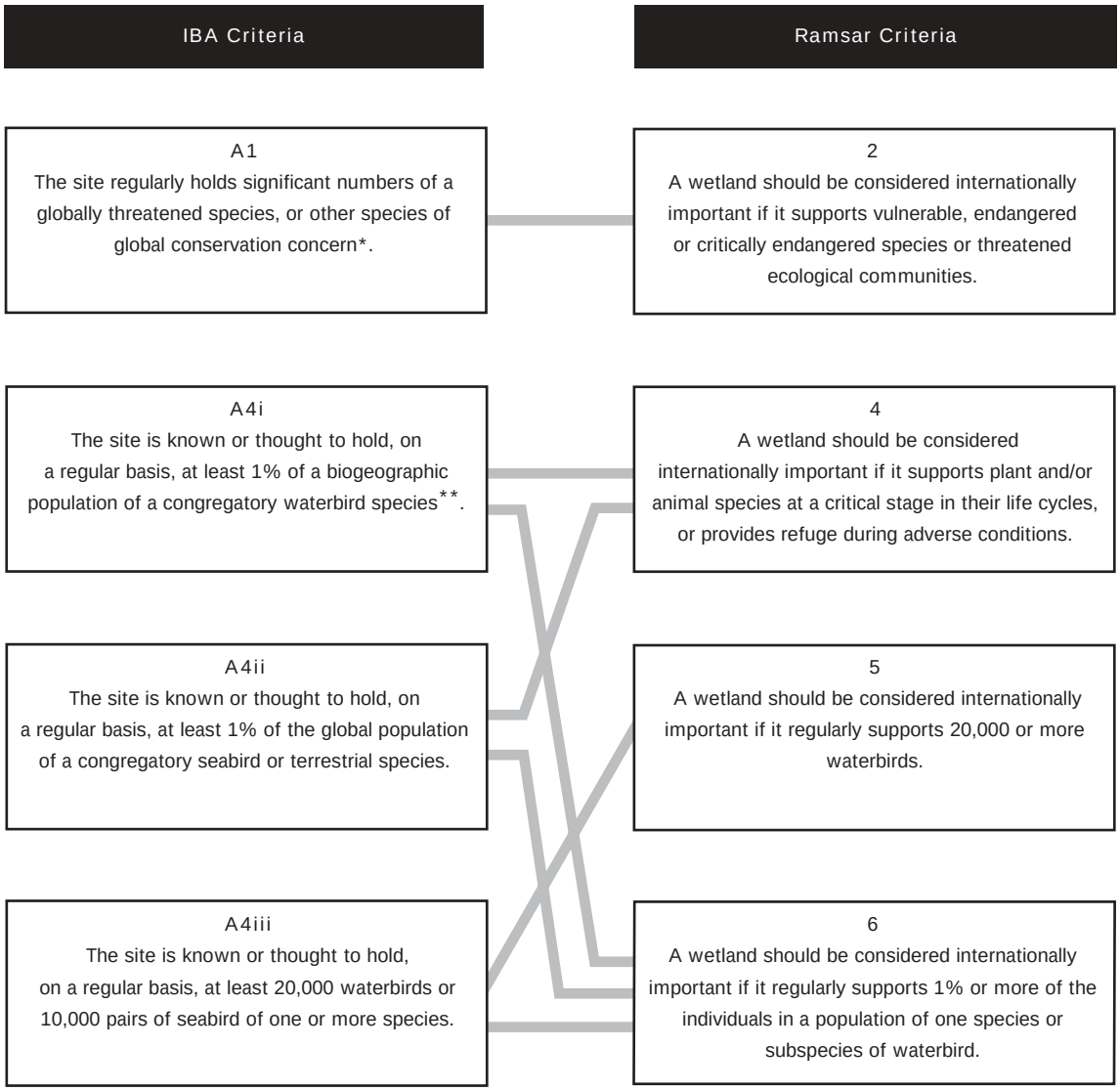
1. A list was compiled of all bird species that are ecologically dependent on wetlands and whose natural range includes areas of Africa (see Appendix 1).

2. Using the BirdLife International World Bird Database, data on the 1,230 IBAs in Africa and 4,609 key bird populations at these sites were analysed to compile a preliminary list of all IBAs in Africa that are internationally important for the wetland-dependent bird species under the IBA criteria shown in Figure 2.

3. All IBAs not containing wetland habitat (according to the Ramsar definition of 'wetland', for which see Appendix 2) were excluded from the site list (e.g. grassland IBAs important for the globally threatened Wattled Crane *Grus carunculatus*).

4. Ramsar designation of wetland habitat within each qualifying IBA, as of July 2002, was categorised as:
   - Complete – all wetland habitat important for key wetland birds (i.e. birds that trigger the IBA and Ramsar criteria listed in Figure 2) within the IBA is included currently within one Ramsar Site or more.
   - Partial – some wetland habitat important for key wetland birds within the IBA is included currently within

Figure 2. Direct links between IBA criteria and Ramsar criteria.



* See Appendix 3 for a list of the 87 'species of global conservation concern' in Africa that are wetland-dependent and the 'significant numbers' threshold for each species.

** For a very few waterbird species, the '1% of population' numerical threshold used for IBA criterion A4i is lower than that used for Ramsar criterion 6. In these cases, where the A4i-qualifying count at an IBA is lower than the Ramsar threshold, Ramsar criterion 6 has been treated as unmet.

one Ramsar Site or more, but expansion of current (or designation of new) Ramsar Site(s) is needed to cover excluded areas within the IBA.

- Lacking – no wetland habitat important for key wetland birds within the IBA is included within any Ramsar Site.

With regard to identifying key sites that hold 1% or more of the population of a wetland bird species, the IBA A4i criterion applies to biogeographic populations (i.e. Afrotropical or Palearctic) whereas the Ramsar Criterion 6 can be applied to smaller populations within Africa, such as subspecies or flyway populations. As a result, the numerical thresholds ('1% of population') for A4i tend to be higher than those for Ramsar Criterion 6. Thus, key sites chosen under A4i nearly always meet or exceed the 1% threshold for Ramsar Criterion 6.

Overview of results

Distribution of selected sites

Data on IBAs have been collected from every territory in Africa and, following the site-selection criteria used in this report (see 'Introduction', p.11), at least one IBA qualifying as a potential Ramsar Site has been identified in 54 out of the 58 countries or territories within the region (Table 2). Only in four countries do no IBAs appear to contain potential Ramsar Sites—the Federal Islamic Republic of the Comoros, Lesotho, Swaziland and Togo – according to the site-identification methodology used in this report (see pp. 11–13). In the remainder of Africa, a total of 586 IBAs have been identified that contain areas that qualify as potential Ramsar Sites (Figure 3). These IBAs are spread across the entire continent, spanning more than 10,000 km from 'Bouvetøya (Bouvet Island) Nature Reserve' IBA (54°S) in the Southern Ocean to 'Galite archipelago' IBA (37°N in Tunisia) in the Mediterranean Sea, and c.8,500 km across from 'Ilhéu Branco' IBA (24°W in Cape Verde) in the west to 'Plateau des Tourbières' IBA (77°E in French Southern Territories) in the east. The most notable concentrations of IBAs (potential Ramsar Sites) are in the highlands of East Africa and Ethiopia, along the Sahelian belt, on the lowland floodplains of south-central Africa, and in Madagascar. IBAs in the coastal zone and on oceanic islands are also well represented. Potential Ramsar Sites are, not surprisingly, sparse in the major African deserts of the Sahara, Kalahari and Ogaden, but there is also a notable lack of identified IBAs in the lowland forest zone of the Congo basin.

The wetland within an individual IBA can qualify as a potential Ramsar Site under several Ramsar criteria. Figure 4 shows IBAs that contain areas that qualify as Ramsar Sites under Ramsar Criterion 2 (sites important for wetland species that are globally threatened or otherwise of global conservation concern). These IBAs follow the same pattern as that shown in Figure 3, but with notably fewer IBAs in southern Africa, a relatively well-counted sub-region where many IBAs have been identified as holding potential Ramsar Sites under Ramsar Criterion 6 (sites that regularly support 1% or more of at least one waterbird species's biogeographic population). Figure 5 shows IBAs which contain areas that qualify as Ramsar Sites under Criterion 5 (sites that regularly support at least 20,000 waterbirds). The most striking concentrations of IBAs occur in the Sahelian belt, Rift and Nile Valleys, and East African highlands, reflecting the combined importance of these regions as foraging areas for both Palearctic and Afrotropical migratory waterbirds during the winter or non-breeding season. IBAs qualifying under Criterion 5 in southern Africa and Madagascar are notably few, compared to the overall number of sites qualifying in these regions, while oceanic islands are well-represented, resulting from the great importance of these areas for large populations of breeding seabirds.

IBAs that contain areas that qualify as Ramsar Sites under Criterion 4 (critical or refuge sites) and Criterion 6 (1% threshold sites) have a distribution very similar to that of all IBAs illustrated in Figure 3, since most IBAs selected qualify under at least these two criteria.

Ramsar designation progress

A total of 112 Ramsar Sites had been designated by the 35 Contracting Parties within the African region (as defined here), as of July 2002. Table 2 shows national progress with the designation of the qualifying IBAs as Ramsar Sites. Of the 586 IBAs in Africa that qualify as potential Ramsar Sites, the wetlands within 83 (14%) have actually been designated as Ramsar Sites, with nationally a relatively high proportion of such sites in Algeria, Benin, Botswana, Chad, Ghana, Guinea, Malawi, Mali and Senegal. However, within 25 of these 83 sites there is a need for the extension of Ramsar Site boundaries to include other important wetland habitat within the IBA. A total of 503 (86%) of the qualifying IBAs have no part of them designated as a Ramsar Site as yet, with nearly all countries or territories having at least one such undesignated IBA, and with particularly high numbers of such sites in Madagascar, Tanzania, Tunisia and South Africa.

Figure 6 shows the distribution of the 83 qualifying IBAs that contain wetlands that have actually been designated under the Convention, at least partially. These IBAs are clustered in north-west Africa, coastal West Africa, the Sahel, East African highlands, and southern Africa. This pattern reflects closely the overall aggregations of potential Ramsar Sites (Figure 3), except that there is a notable absence of designated Ramsar Sites on oceanic islands, in most coastal areas away from West Africa, and in the Ethiopian highlands.

Of the 87 wetland-dependent bird species in the African region that are of global conservation concern (Appendix 3), all but ten occur in significant numbers at one or more of the 586 qualifying IBAs. Among the 384 IBAs which qualify as potential Ramsar Sites under Ramsar Criterion 2, the wetland areas within 53 IBAs (14% of 384) have already been designated completely or partially as Ramsar Sites.

Table 2. The number of IBAs that contain areas that qualify as potential Ramsar Sites, and the progress in designation of these areas as Ramsar Sites.

Country	Designation progress*			Total
	Complete	Partial	Lacking	
Algeria	7	–	15	22
Angola	–	–	5	5
Benin	2	–	–	2
Botswana	3	1	1	5
Bouvetøya (Bouvet Island)	–	–	1	1
Burkina Faso	1	–	3	4
Burundi	1	–	3	4
Cameroon	–	–	6	6
Cape Verde	–	–	4	4
Central African Republic	–	–	1	1
Chad	2	–	1	3
Congo, Republic of	–	–	2	2
Congo, Democratic Republic of	1	–	7	8
Côte d'Ivoire	1	–	4	5
Djibouti	–	–	3	3
Egypt	2	–	23	25
Equatorial Guinea	–	–	1	1
Eritrea	–	–	4	4
Ethiopia	–	–	31	31
French Southern Territories	–	–	17	17
Gabon	–	1	4	5
The Gambia	–	1	8	9
Ghana	5	–	1	6
Guinea	6	–	1	7
Guinea-Bissau	–	–	5	5
Kenya	3	–	15	18
Liberia	–	–	3	3
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Socialist People's	–	–	3	3
Madagascar	2	–	38	40
Malawi	1	–	–	1
Mali	3	–	7	10
Mauritania	3	–	11	14
Mauritius	–	–	5	5
Mayotte	–	–	1	1
Morocco	1	3	28	32
Mozambique	–	–	4	4
Namibia	3	1	12	16
Niger	3	–	7	10
Nigeria	1	–	3	4
La Réunion and Iles Eparses	–	–	4	4
Rwanda	–	–	6	6
St Helena, Ascension and Tristan da Cunha	–	–	8	8
Sao Tomé and Príncipe	–	–	1	1
Senegal	–	4	9	13
Seychelles	–	–	14	14
Sierra Leone	1	–	3	4
Somalia	–	–	7	7
South Africa	2	11	35	48
Sudan	–	–	7	7
Tanzania	3	–	38	41
Tunisia	1	–	36	37
Uganda	–	1	22	23
Zambia	–	2	20	22
Zimbabwe	–	–	5	5
Total	58	25	503	586

* See 'Identifying potential Ramsar Sites' (p.11) for method of evaluation.

Figure 3. The IBAs in Africa which contain areas that qualify as potential Ramsar Sites.

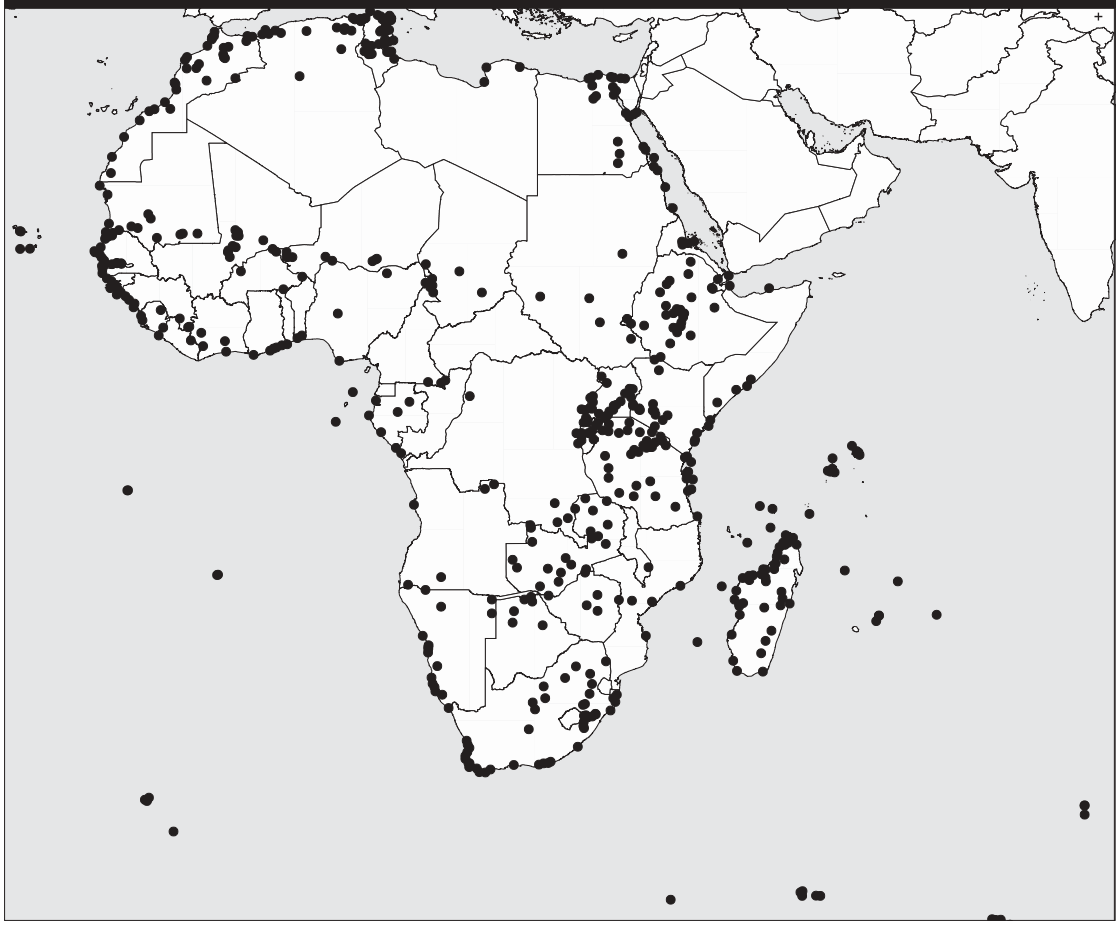


Figure 4. The IBAs in Africa which contain areas that qualify as potential Ramsar Sites under Criterion 2 (sites for species of global conservation concern).

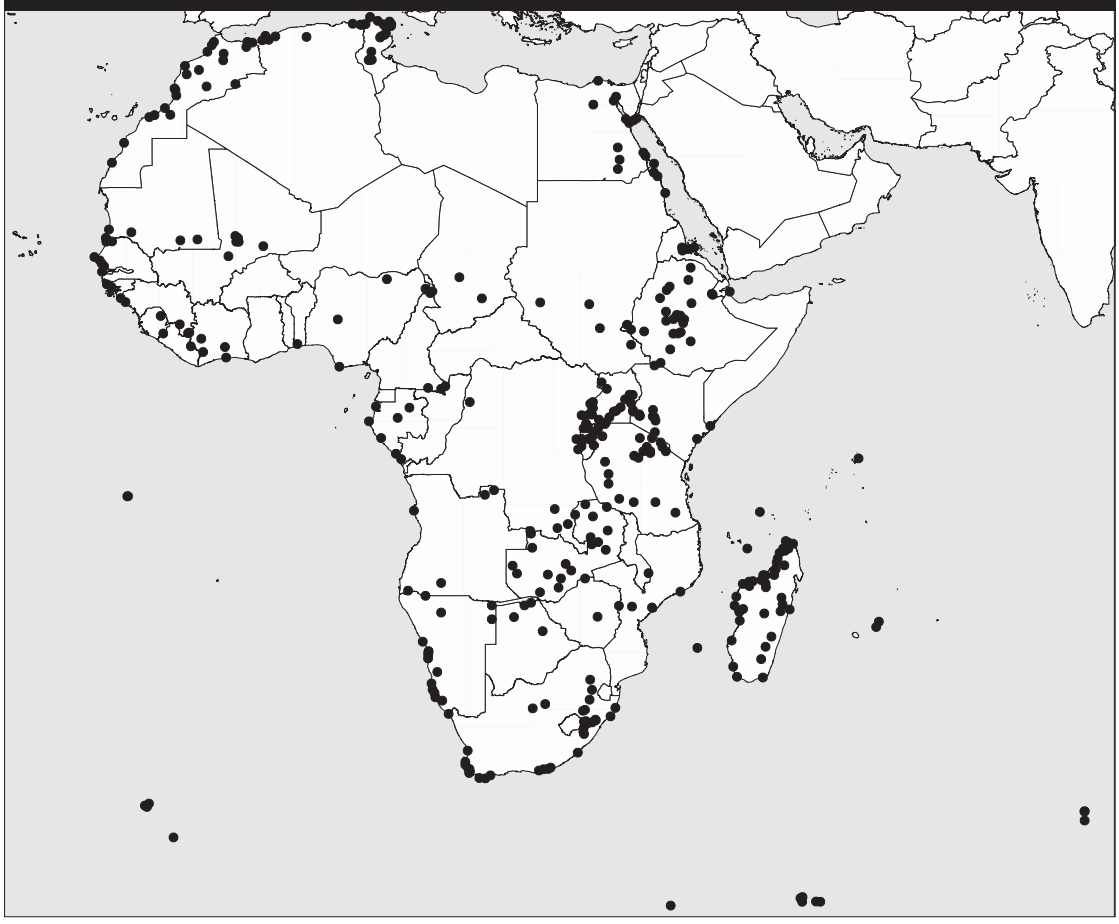


Figure 5. The IBAs in Africa which contain areas that qualify as potential Ramsar Sites under Criterion 5 (sites that regularly support 20,000 or more waterbirds).

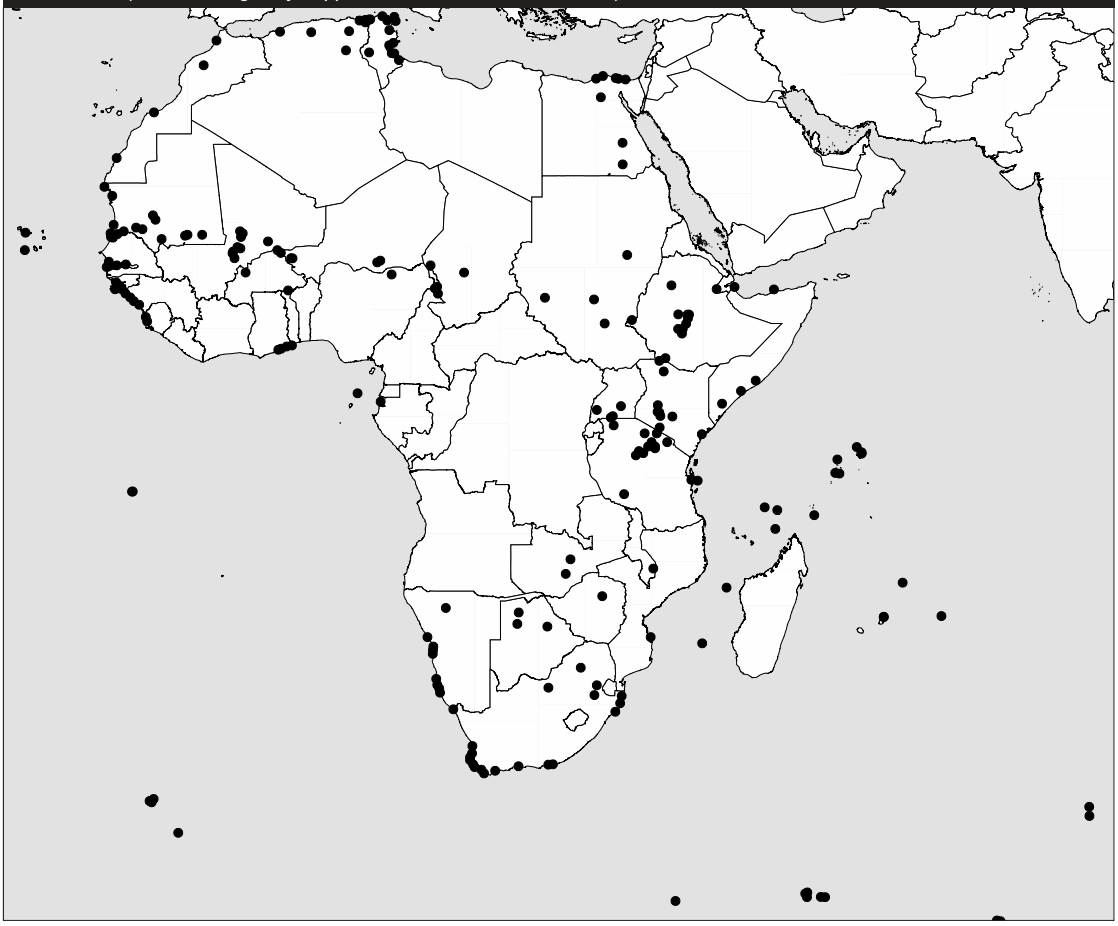
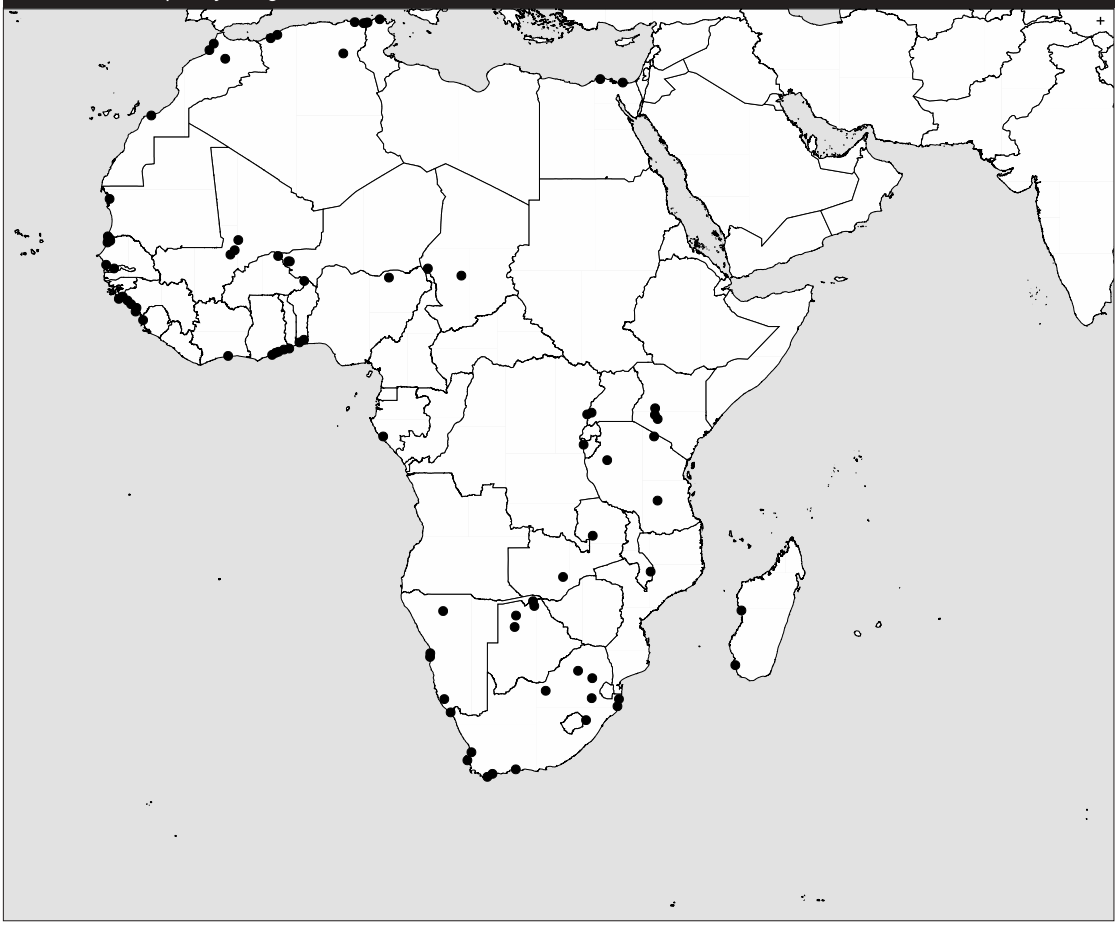


Figure 6. The IBAs in Africa which contain areas that qualify as potential Ramsar Sites, and that have been partially or completely designated as Ramsar Sites.



What should be done next?

Confirming official lists of candidate sites

This document gives an up-to-date list of sites that are shown by IBA data to merit Ramsar designation. It is offered to governments as a technical contribution from BirdLife International in its capacity as one of the Convention's International Partner Organisations. Meetings of the Contracting Parties at the regional and global levels should endorse these findings in appropriate ways, but decisions as to what shall be official candidate sites, and decisions as to designation, remain the responsibility of Parties.

In many instances the data in this document arise from collaborative work between NGOs (BirdLife Partners) and governments.

It is an important and urgent 'next step' for the lists of deserving Ramsar Site candidates presented in this document to be officially recognised as such by Contracting Party governments. In some cases, where there has been good discussion of the matter already, this may now be no more than a rapid formality. In others, where more consideration is required, BirdLife urges that attention be given to it immediately.

The Conference of Parties called for such action in 1996, in Resolution VI.12 which, inter alia, "urges each Contracting Party to recognise officially its identified sites meeting the criteria approved by the Conference of the Contracting Parties".

For countries which are not yet Ramsar Parties, this document should help with protection of their wetlands in the meantime, and should contribute towards their preparation for accession and their initial implementation of the Convention thereafter.

Defining Ramsar Site boundaries

It is beyond the scope of this document to indicate the precise boundary of each site, but clearly, before designation, definition of such boundaries will be required as a 'next step'. In many cases an appropriate boundary will already be suggested by the boundary of the IBA. Contracting Party governments are therefore urged to take the earliest opportunity to discuss this with BirdLife Partners/Secretariat (see 'Contact points and acknowledgements', p.135).

In some cases, in addition to an IBA boundary which encompasses an area of significance for birds, other contiguous areas beyond it which are wetland habitats meeting non-bird Ramsar criteria might also need to be included in any eventual Ramsar Site. In some other cases, an IBA that contains wetland habitats of sufficient importance to be designated as a Ramsar Site may also contain other non-wetland areas, which may not need to be included in the Ramsar designation. However, the simple fact of an area being a non-wetland component need not be a reason for its exclusion, if it plays an integral part in the functioning of the ecosystem.

Guidance and standards for boundary definition of Ramsar Sites have been adopted by the Conference of Parties, in the annex to Resolution VII.11 (1999) on the Strategic framework and guidelines for the future development of the List of Wetlands of International Importance (see Box 1). In addition, Recommendation 5.3 (1993) has referred to the importance of a whole catchment approach, to buffer zones, and to ecological corridors.

In Resolution VI.16 (1996) the Parties decided that when sites are designated, their boundaries must be "precisely described and also delimited on a map". Standards of precision for this have not yet been defined under the Convention, but this is becoming an increasingly important issue, and Parties are urged to use the best practicable degree of precision, especially in the interests of legal certainty.

Consulting and finalising site details

In most cases, Parties will wish to conduct consultations on proposals for new Ramsar Site designations with stakeholders such as local administrations and affected communities. This can be important in building support for the implementation of the Convention and can produce information that might be important in refining site details and boundaries. An appropriate balance will need to be struck between exhaustive discussion and prompt protection.

In the light of consultations, site details can be refined and finalised prior to the formal act of designation. An essential step at this stage is the completion of a standard Ramsar Information Sheet (RIS) for submission to the Ramsar Bureau. The sheet can be accessed at www.ramsar.org/key_ris.htm, and guidance on its completion can be found at www.ramsar.org/key_ris_guide.htm. COP Recommendation

Box 1. Extract from Guidelines for adopting a systematic approach to identifying priority wetlands for designation under the Ramsar Convention (annexed to Resolution VII.11).

46. Boundary definition of sites. When designating sites, Contracting Parties are encouraged to take a management-oriented approach to determining boundaries, recognising that these should allow management of the site to be undertaken at the appropriate scale for maintaining the ecological character of the wetland. Article 2.1 of the Convention indicates that Ramsar sites "may incorporate riparian and coastal zones adjacent to the wetlands, and islands or bodies of marine water deeper than six metres at low tide lying within the wetlands". For very small and therefore potentially vulnerable sites, Contracting Parties are encouraged to include buffer zones around the wetland. These may also be a useful management tool for subterranean system wetlands as well as larger sites.

47. In determining the boundaries of sites identified as habitat for animal species, these should be established so as to provide adequately for all the ecological and conservation requirements of those populations. In particular, large animals, species at the top of food-chains, those with large home-ranges, or with feeding and resting areas that are widely separated, will generally require substantial areas to support viable populations. If it is not possible to designate a site extending to the entire range used or accommodating viable (self-sustaining) populations, then additional measures relating to both the species and its habitat should be adopted in the surrounding areas (or the buffer zone). These measures will complement the protection of the core habitat within the Ramsar site.

48. While some sites considered for designation will be identified at landscape scale, containing substantial elements of whole wetland ecosystems, others may be smaller. In selecting and delimiting such more restricted wetlands the following guidance may assist in determining their extent:

i as far as possible, sites should include complexes or mosaics of vegetation communities, not just single communities of importance. Note that wetlands with naturally nutrient poor (oligotrophic) conditions generally exhibit low diversity of species and habitats. In these wetlands, high diversity may be associated with low conservation quality (indicated by markedly altered conditions). Thus, diversity must always be considered within the context of the norms of the wetland type;

i. zonations of communities should be included as completely as possible in the site. Important are communities showing natural gradients (transitions), for instance from wet to dry, from salt to brackish, from brackish to fresh, from oligotrophic to eutrophic, from rivers to their associated banks, shingle bars and sediment systems, etc.;

iii. natural succession of vegetation communities often proceeds rapidly in wetlands. To the greatest extent possible and where these exist, all phases of succession (for example, from open shallow water, to communities of emergent vegetation, to reedswamp, to marshland or peatland, to wet forest) should be included in designated sites. Where dynamic changes are occurring, it is important that the site is large enough so that pioneer stages can continue to develop within the Ramsar site;

iv. continuity of a wetland with a terrestrial habitat of high conservation value will enhance its own conservation value.

49. The smaller the site, the more vulnerable it is likely to be to outside influences. In determining boundaries of Ramsar sites, particular attention should be given to ensuring that wherever possible the limits of the sites serve to protect them from potentially damaging activities, especially those likely to cause hydrological disturbance. Ideally, boundaries should include those areas of land necessary to provide and maintain the hydrological functions needed to conserve the international importance and integrity of the site. Alternatively, it is important that planning processes are operating to ensure that potential negative impacts arising from land-use practices on adjoining land or within the drainage basin are suitably regulated and monitored to provide confidence that the ecological character of the Ramsar site will not be compromised.

4.7 (1993) and Resolution VI.13 (1996) encourage the use of the RIS.

Protecting sites prior to designation

BirdLife's two strongest recommendations arising from this work on candidate sites are (a) that the sites identified should be designated as Ramsar Sites as soon as possible, and (b) while waiting for the designation process to be completed, or for accession to the Convention in the case of countries which are not yet Parties, sites should receive the degree of protection which Ramsar designation would afford them.

Sites are sometimes damaged through lack of knowledge about their value—however, once their value is known, it would be unfortunate not to apply the desired level of protection simply because a formal step of designation had not yet been completed.

Ideally, this should apply to all the sites in this document from the time of its publication. At the least, however, BirdLife would advocate that it be applied as a matter of policy upon adoption of official lists of candidate sites at government level, as described above in 'Confirming official lists of candidate sites'. This practice exists in some places already, where decision-making authorities treat recognised candidate sites as though they were already designated. To do so effectively requires that this approach be advertised as an official policy, endorsed at the same level of government that designates sites.

Approaches to designation

The act of designation takes different forms in different countries, and its manner is not prescribed under the Convention. Typically, it may be an administrative notification to relevant authorities, land-owners and (by public announcement) local communities, made by the responsible Ministry. In some cases it may be a form of Presidential decree, and in some cases a specific legal instrument applying to the site(s) in question. Parties are free to decide the approach taken, but some points of general good practice are worth mentioning here.

As with the notification of designations to the Ramsar Bureau, a map showing the site boundary should be made available. Information on the reasons why the site is designated, and the particular functions and values which need to be taken into account in planning, management and decision-making, should also be made available. The legal and policy implications of designation (based, of course, on the provisions of the Convention, but elaborated as appropriate for the jurisdiction concerned) should be made clear; as should the allocation of relevant responsibilities, and sources of further information. Wide publicity is desirable, to raise awareness of the significance of both the site and the Convention generally. Consultation with affected stakeholders, especially local communities, is essential.

After designation

The purpose of this document is to contribute towards the adequate representation of important areas for waterbirds in the List of Wetlands of International Importance in Africa. Acting on the steps above should achieve this.

These steps, however, constitute merely the first stage towards the objective of fuller implementation of the site-designation aspects of the Ramsar Convention, and better conservation and wise use of wetlands generally. A wealth of other material and advice is available under the Convention, and from BirdLife International and others, on the various dimensions of the treatment of sites once listed. All users of this document are therefore encouraged to continue dialogue with BirdLife International and the Ramsar Bureau on issues such as planning, decision-making, management, monitoring and awareness-raising.

With the assistance of the systematic information base presented here, the prospects for ultimately stronger, more complete and more durable success in the conservation and wise use of wetlands of importance for birds in Africa should be better than ever before. The challenge to deliver this rests now on all governments and NGOs who are in a position to put this document to use. BirdLife urges the highest levels of commitment to this among all concerned, and stands ready to provide what further assistance it can.

Country chapters

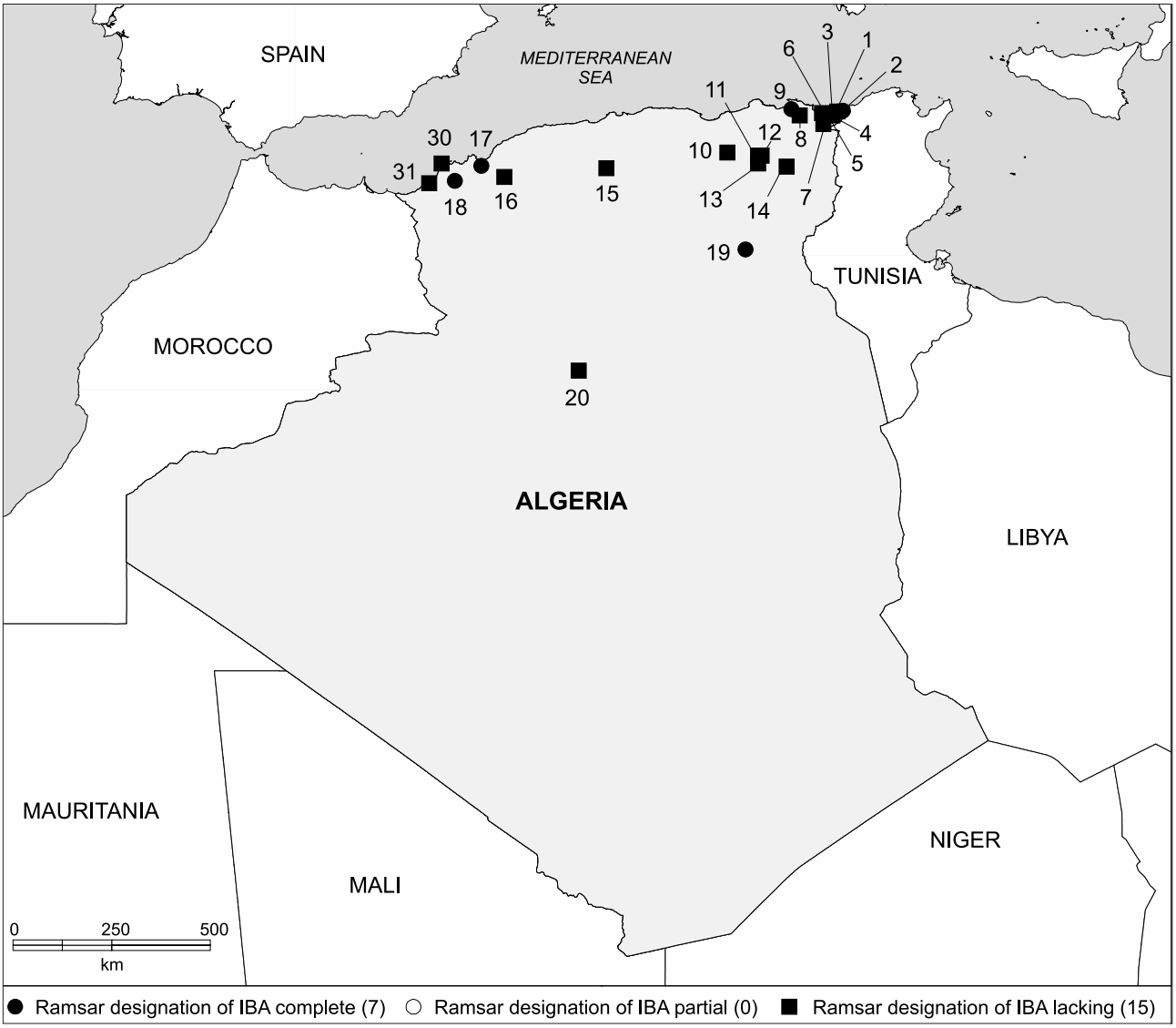
The following sections provide a country-by-country assessment of IBAs and potential Ramsar Sites in Africa. For each IBA, selected details are provided for international name, location, area, Ramsar-qualifying criteria and designation progress. An analysis of the occurrence of wetland-dependent bird species of global conservation concern at the selected IBAs is also provided.

Full details of each site, including count data for individual bird species, can be found in Fishpool and Evans (2001) and will be made available in the Data Zone at www.birdlife.net during 2003.

Algeria

Ramsar designation is:
Complete in 7 IBAs
Lacking in 15 IBAs

Location of Important Bird Areas that contain areas which qualify as Ramsar Sites in Algeria



Designation progress

Areas within 22 Important Bird Areas qualify currently as Ramsar Sites in the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria. Designation coverage is complete within seven of these, while 15 (88%) of the suitable IBAs in Algeria have no Ramsar designation as yet. There are four other Ramsar Sites in Algeria, none of which overlap with IBAs.

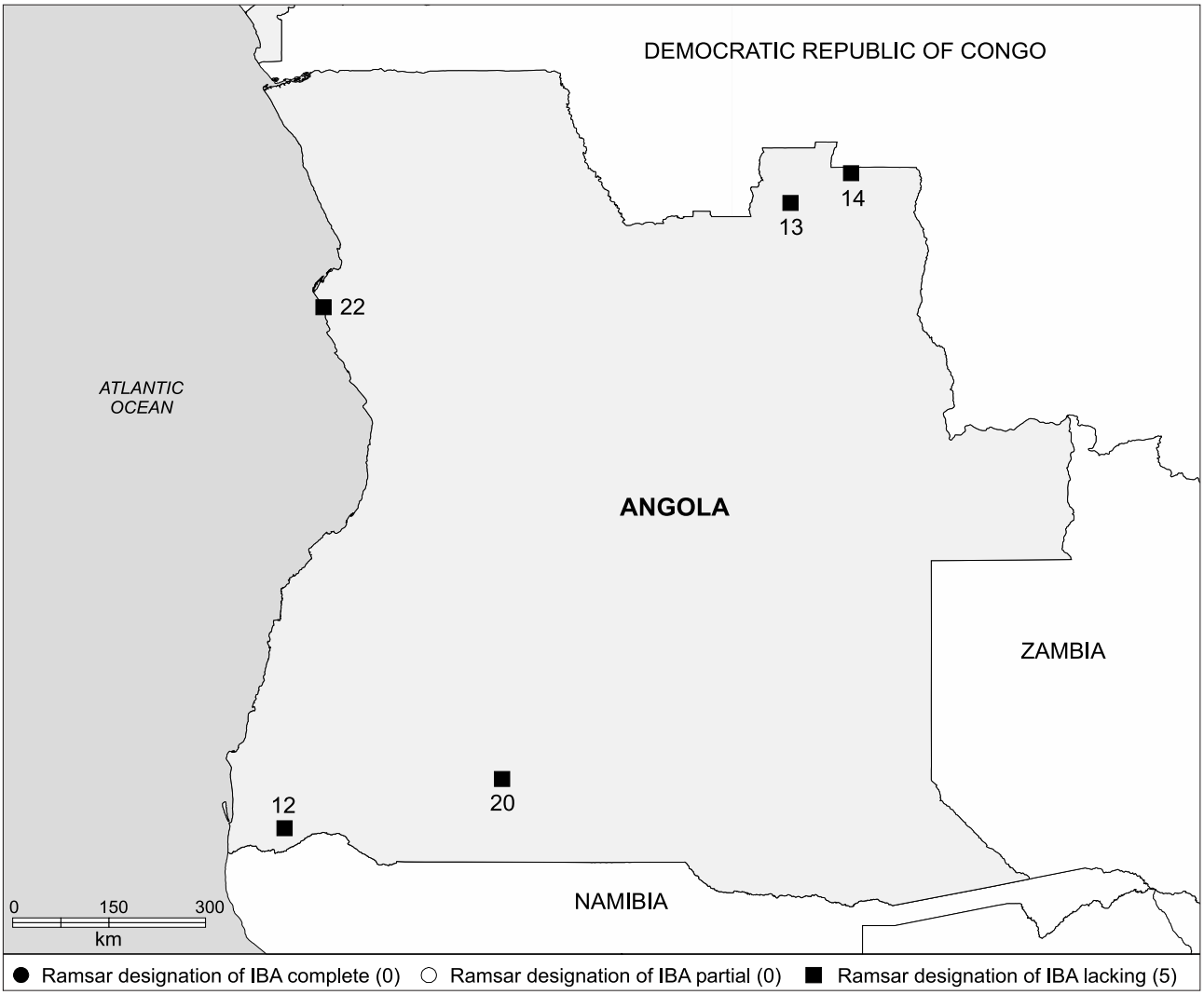
Summary of Important Bird Areas that contain areas which qualify as Ramsar Sites in Algeria

IBA code	IB.	IBA area (ha)	Ramsar Site name	Ramsar Site area (ha)	Ramsar criteria			
					2	4	5	6
	Ramsar designation of IBA complete (7 IBAs)							
DZ001	Lac Oubeïra	2,200	Lac Oubeïra	2,200	●	●	●	●
DZ002	Lac Tonga	2,700	Lac Tonga	2,700	●	●	●	●
DZ005	Lac des Oiseaux—Garaet et Touyour	70	Lac des Oiseaux, ou Garaet et Touyour	70	●	●		●
DZ009	Complexe de zones humides de la plaine de Guerbes-Sanhadja	42,100	Complexe de zones humides de la plaine de Guerbes-Sanhadja	42,100	●			
DZ017	Marais de la Macta	44,500	Marais de la Macta	44,500	●	●	●	●
DZ018	Sebkha d'Oran	56,870	Sebkha d'Oran	56,870	●	●		●
DZ019	Chott Merouane et Oued Khrouf	337,700	Chott Merrouane et Oued Khrouf	337,700		●	●	●
				Subtotal	6	6	4	6

Angola

Ramsar designation is:
Lacking in 5 IBAs

Location of Important Bird Areas that contain areas which qualify as Ramsar Sites in Angola



Designation progress

Areas within five Important Bird Areas qualify currently as Ramsar Sites in the People's Republic of Angola, of which none has been designated as yet.

Summary of Important Bird Areas that contain areas which qualify as Ramsar Sites in Angola

IBA code	IBA name	IBA area (ha)	Ramsar Site name	Ramsar Site area (ha)	Ramsar criteria 2	4	5	6
	Ramsar designation of IBA lacking (5 IBAs)							
AO012	Iona National Park	1,592,000			●			
AO013	Lago Carumbo	150,000			●			
AO014	Luachimo River (Chitato)	2,000			●			
AO020	Mupa National Park	660,000			●			
AO022	Quiçama	996,000			●			
				Grand total	5	–	–	–

For the full details of each site, including bird populations, see Fishpool and Evans (2001) and the Data Zone at **www.birdlife.net** by 2003. See 'Identifying potential Ramsar Sites' (p.11) for a description of the site- and species-selection procedure and the method for evaluating adequacy of Ramsar coverage that have been used in this report.

Threatened species

Within the five IBAs that contain areas that qualify as Ramsar Sites under Criterion 2, six wetland-dependent species of global conservation concern occur regularly in significant numbers.

Summary of the occurrence of wetland species of global conservation concern within the selected IBAs

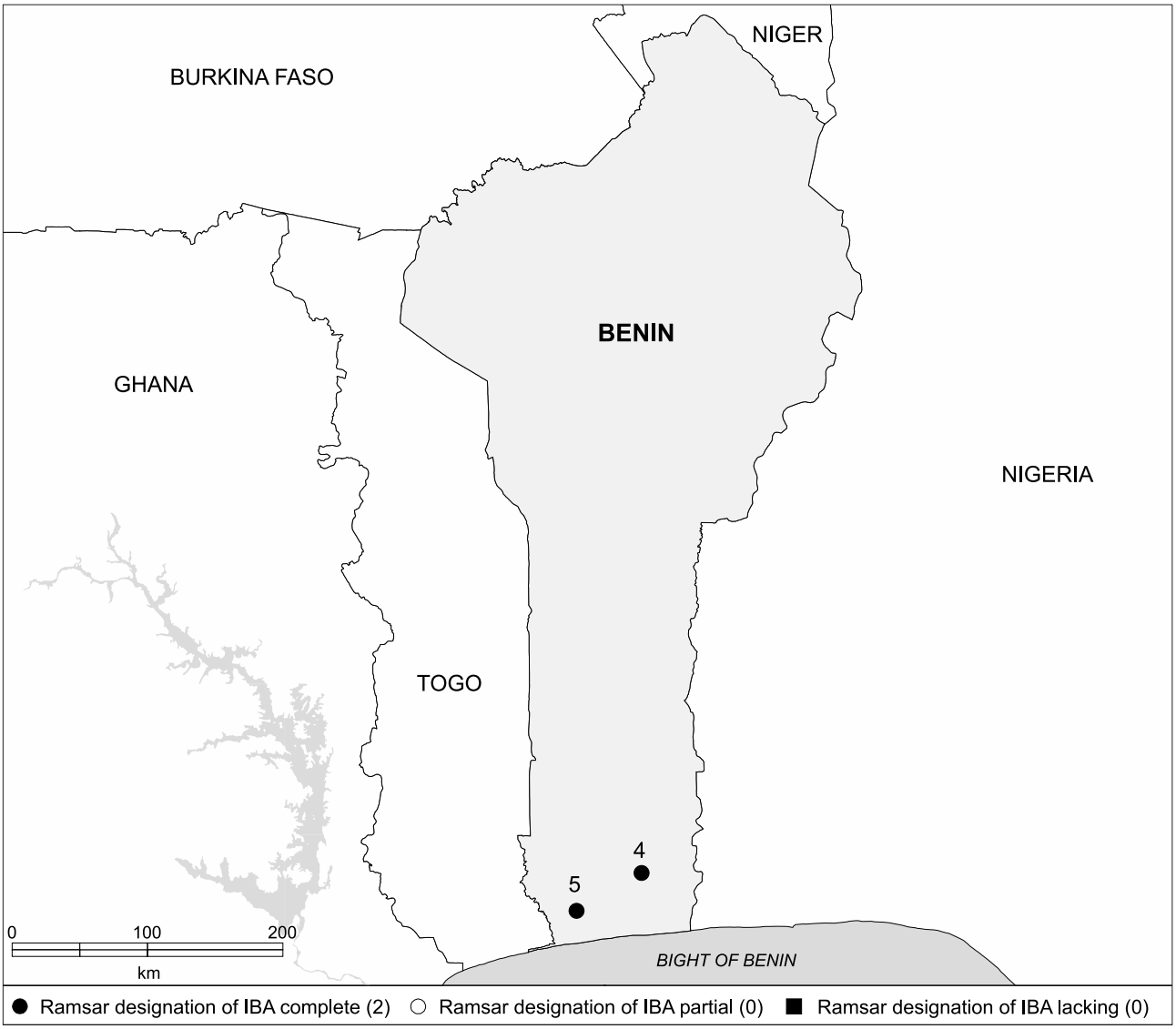
IBA code	Lesser Flamingo *Phoenicopterus minor* (LR/nt)	Wattled Crane *Grus carunculatus* (VU)	Damara Tern *Sterna balaenarum* (LR/nt)	Brazza's Martin *Phedina brazzae* (DD)	Grimwood's Longclaw *Macronyx grimwoodi* (DD)	Cinderella Waxbill *Estrilda thomensis* (LR/nt)	Grand total
AO012	●		●			●	3
AO013					●		1
AO014				●			1
AO020		●					1
AO022	●		●				2
Grand total	2	1	2	1	1	1	8

Species name and global threat status (IUCN 2000; see p.147)

Benin

Ramsar designation is:
Complete in 2 IBAs

Location of Important Bird Areas that contain areas which qualify as Ramsar Sites in Benin



Designation progress

Areas within two Important Bird Areas qualify currently as Ramsar Sites in the Republic of Benin, and are completely designated as such already. One IBA (W du Bénin National Park; BJ001) lies adjacent to a Ramsar Site in Niger.

Summary of Important Bird Areas that contain areas which qualify as Ramsar Sites in Benin

IBA code	IBA name	IBA area (ha)	Ramsar Site name	Ramsar Site area (ha)	Ramsar criteria			
					2	4	5	6
	Ramsar designation of IBA complete (2 IBAs)							
BJ004	Lake Nokoué	90,000	Basse Vallée de l'Ouémé, Lagune de Porto-Novo, Lac Nokoué	91,600		●		●
BJ005	Lake Ahémé and Aho complex	45,000	Basse Vallée du Couffo, Lagune Côtiere, Chenal Aho, Lac Ahémé	47,500	●	●		●
				Grand total	1	2	–	2

For the full details of each site, including bird populations, see Fishpool and Evans (2001) and the Data Zone at **www.birdlife.net** by 2003. See 'Identifying potential Ramsar Sites' (p.11) for a description of the site- and species-selection procedure and the method for evaluating adequacy of Ramsar coverage that have been used in this report.

Threatened species

Within the one IBA that contains an area that qualifies as a Ramsar Site under Criterion 2, one wetland-dependent species of global conservation concern occurs regularly in significant numbers.

Summary of the occurrence of wetland species of global conservation concern within the selected IBAs

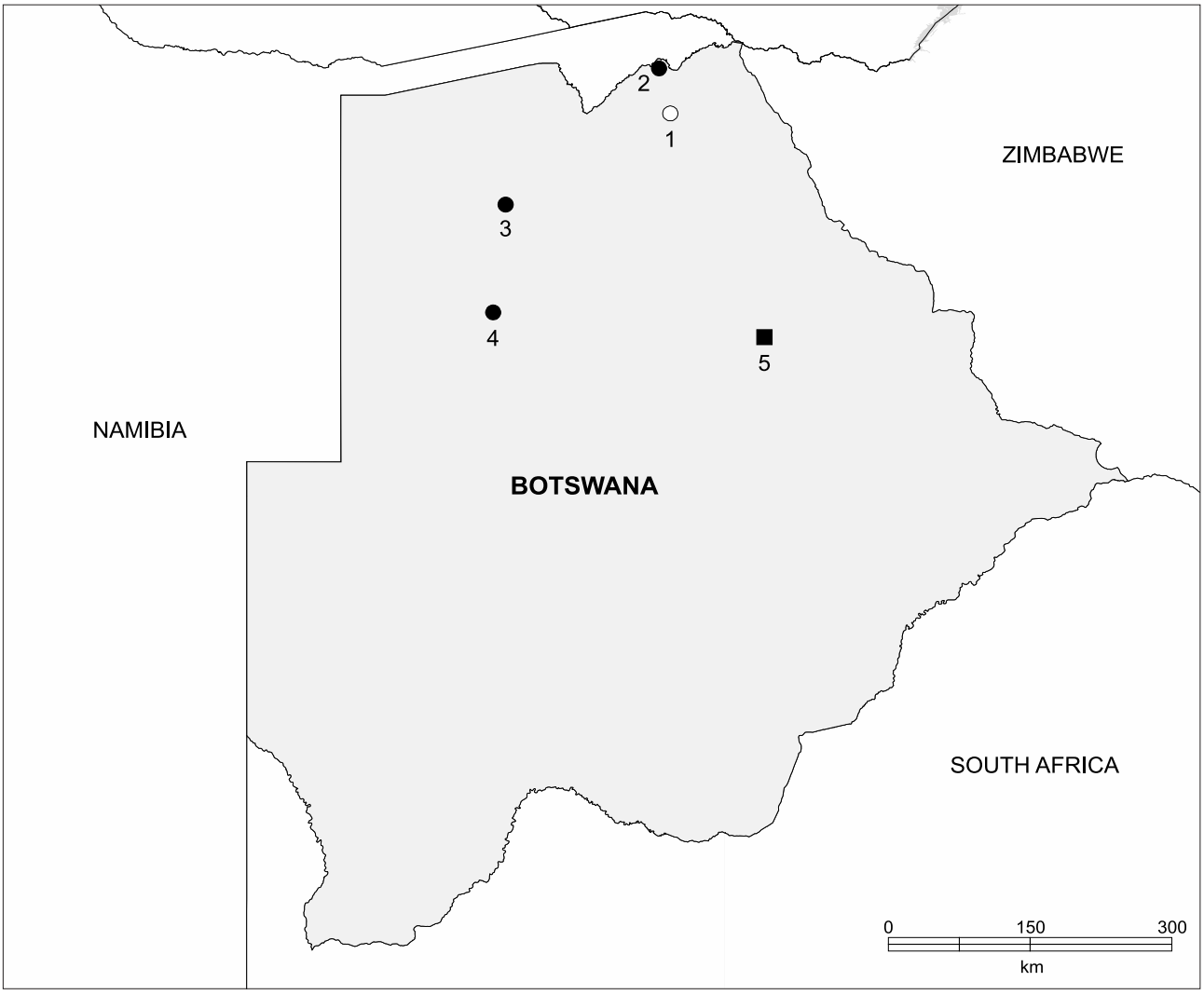
IBA code	Damara Tern *Sterna balaenarum* (LR/nt)	Grand total
BJ005	●	1
Grand total	1	1

Species name and global threat status (IUCN 2000; see p.147)

Botswana

Ramsar designation is:
Complete in 3 IBAs
Partial in 1 IBA
Lacking in 1 IBA

Location of Important Bird Areas that contain areas which qualify as Ramsar Sites in Botswana



Designation progress

Areas within five Important Bird Areas qualify currently as Ramsar Sites in the Republic of Botswana. Designation coverage is complete within three of these and partial (with need for further designation) in one IBA. However, one (20%) of the suitable IBAs in Botswana has no Ramsar designation as yet.

Summary of Important Bird Areas that contain areas which qualify as Ramsar Sites in Botswana

IBA code	IBA name	IBA area (ha)	Ramsar Site name	Ramsar Site area (ha)	Ramsar criteria			
					2	4	5	6
	Ramsar designation of IBA complete (3 IBAs)							
BW002	Linyanti swamp/Chobe river	20,000	Okavango Delta System	6,864,000	●	●		●
BW003	Okavango Delta	1,900,000	Okavango Delta System	6,864,000	●	●	●	●
BW004	Lake Ngami	25,000	Okavango Delta System	6,864,000		●	●	●
				Subtotal	2	3	2	3
	Ramsar designation of IBA partial (1 IBA)							
BW001	Chobe National Park	1,069,800	Okavango Delta System	6,864,000		●		●
				Subtotal	–	1	–	1
	Ramsar designation of IBA lacking (1 IBA)							
BW005	Makgadikgadi Pans	1,200,000			●	●	●	●
				Subtotal	1	1	1	1
				Grand total	3	5	3	5

For the full details of each site, including bird populations, see Fishpool and Evans (2001) and the Data Zone at **www.birdlife.net** by 2003. See 'Identifying potential Ramsar Sites' (p.11) for a description of the site- and species-selection procedure and the method for evaluating adequacy of Ramsar coverage that have been used in this report.

Threatened species

Within the three IBAs that contain areas that qualify as Ramsar Sites under Criterion 2, four wetland-dependent species of global conservation concern occur regularly in significant numbers.

Summary of the occurrence of wetland species of global conservation concern within the selected IBAs

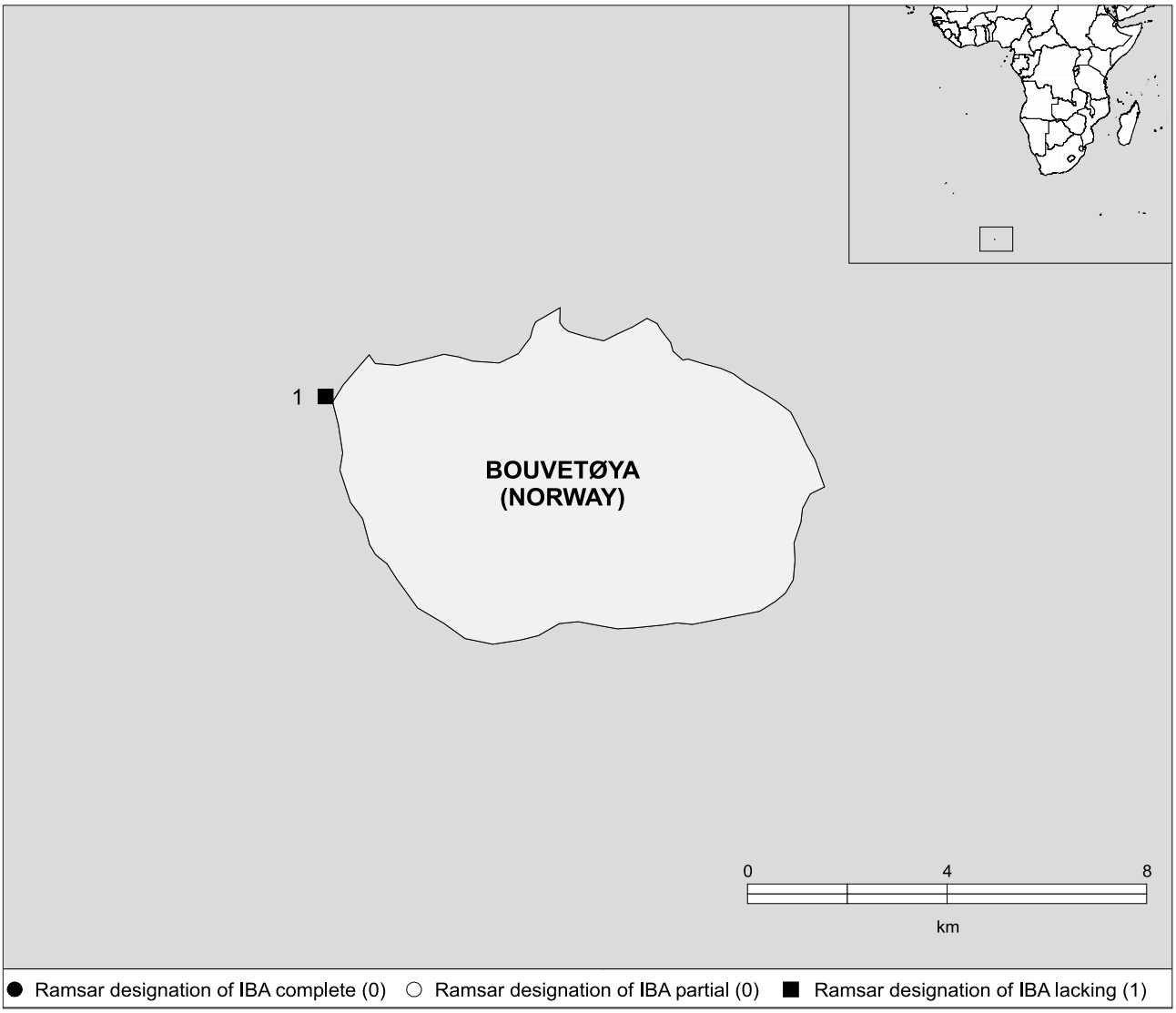
Species name and global threat status (IUCN 2000; see p.147)

IBA code	**Slaty Egret** *Egretta vinaceigula* (VU)	Lesser Flamingo *Phoenicopterus minor* (LR/nt)	Wattled Crane *Grus carunculatus* (VU)	African Skimmer *Rynchops flavirostris* (LR/nt)	Grand total
BW002	●		●		2
BW003	●		●	●	3
BW005		●	●		2
Grand total	2	1	3	1	7

Bouvetøya (Bouvet Island)

Ramsar designation is:
Lacking in 1 IBA

Location of Important Bird Area that contains an area which qualifies as a Ramsar Site in Bouvetøya (Bouvet Island)



Designation progress:

An area within one Important Bird Area qualifies currently as a Ramsar Site in the Norwegian dependency of Bouvetøya (Bouvet Island), but it has not been designated as yet.

Summary of Important Bird Areas that contain areas which qualify as Ramsar Sites in Bouvetøya (Bouvet Island)

IBA code	IBA name	IBA area (ha)	Ramsar Site name	Ramsar Site area (ha)	Ramsar criteria			
					2	4	5	6
	Ramsar designation of IBA lacking (1 IBA)							
BV001	Bouvetøya (Bouvet Island) Nature Reserve	5,000				●	●	●
				Grand total	—	1	1	1

For the full details of each site, including bird populations, see Fishpool and Evans (2001) and the Data Zone at **www.birdlife.net** by 2003. See 'Identifying potential Ramsar Sites' (p.11) for a description of the site- and species-selection procedure and the method for evaluating adequacy of Ramsar coverage that have been used in this report.

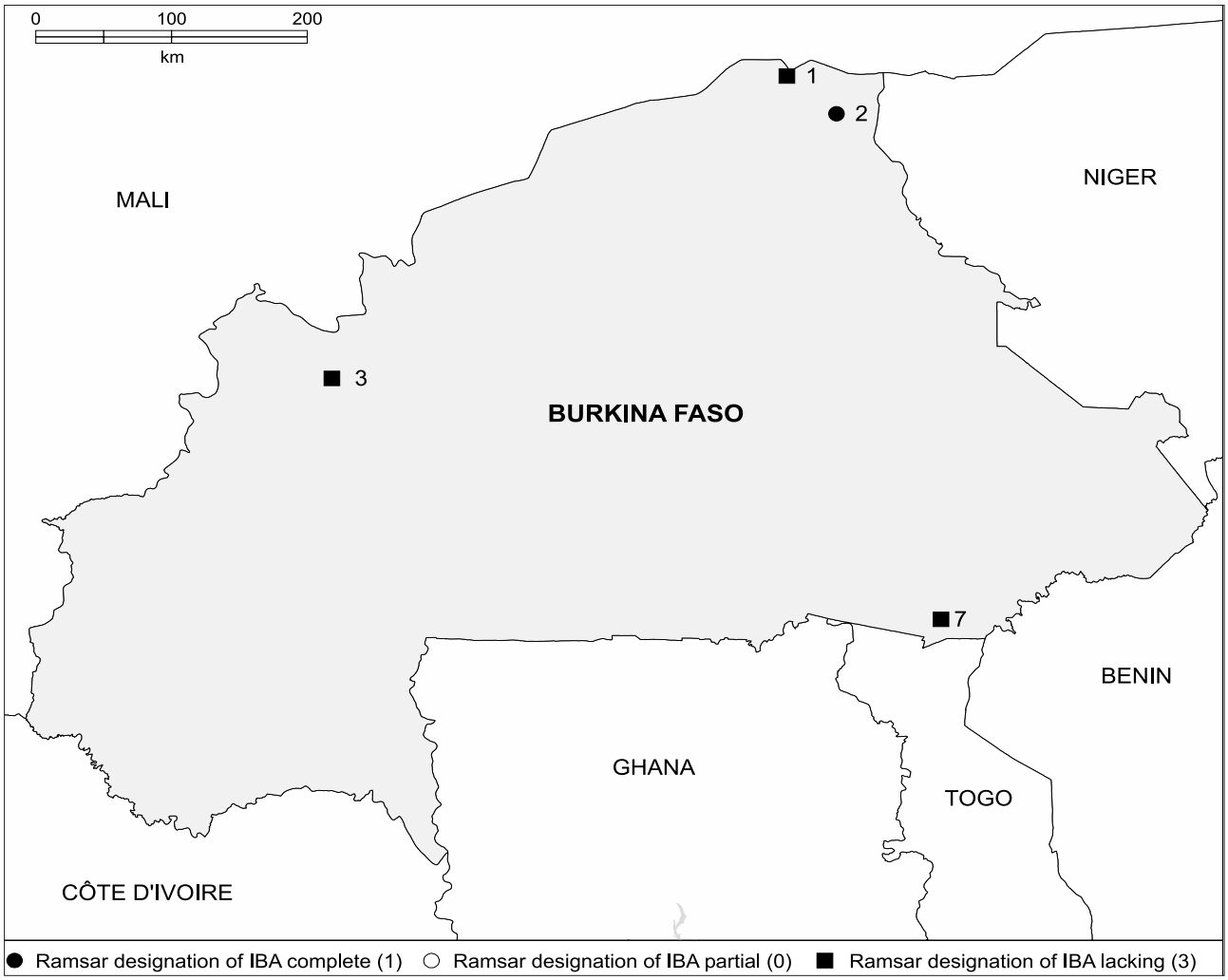
Threatened species

No wetland-dependent species of global conservation concern are known to occur regularly in significant numbers at the selected IBA.

Burkina Faso

Ramsar designation is:
Complete in 1 IBA
Lacking in 3 IBAs

Location of Important Bird Areas that contain areas which qualify as Ramsar Sites in Burkina Faso



Designation progress

Areas within four Important Bird Areas qualify currently as Ramsar Sites in the Republic of Burkina Faso. Designation coverage is complete within one of these, while three (75%) of the suitable IBAs in Burkina Faso have no Ramsar designation as yet. There are two other Ramsar Sites in Burkina Faso, both of which overlap with IBAs.

Summary of Important Bird Areas that contain areas which qualify as Ramsar Sites in Burkina Faso

IBA code	IBA name	IBA area (ha)	Ramsar Site name	Ramsar Site area (ha)	Ramsar criteria			
					2	4	5	6
	Ramsar designation of IBA complete (1 IBA)							
BF002	Lake Oursi–Lake Darkoye	45,000	La Mare d'Oursi	45,000		●	●	●
				Subtotal	–	1	1	1
	Ramsar designation of IBA lacking (3 IBAs)							
BF001	Béli River	105,000				●	●	●
BF003	Lake Sourou	22,000				●	●	
BF007	Lake Kompienga	48,000				●	●	
				Subtotal	–	3	3	1
				Grand total	–	4	4	2

For the full details of each site, including bird populations, see Fishpool and Evans (2001) and the Data Zone at **www.birdlife.net** by 2003. See 'Identifying potential Ramsar Sites' (p.11) for a description of the site- and species-selection procedure and the method for evaluating adequacy of Ramsar coverage that have been used in this report.

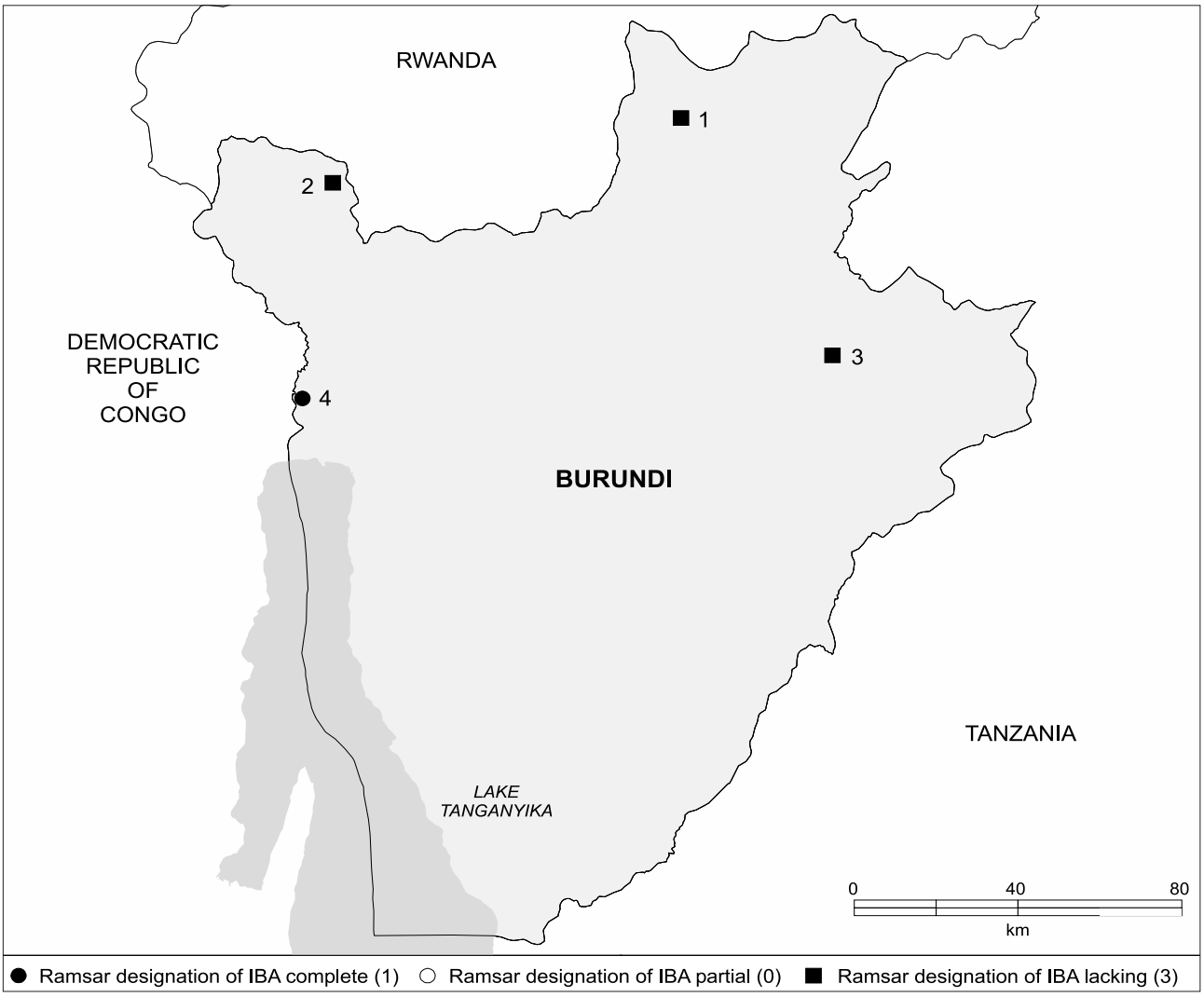
Threatened species

No wetland-dependent species of global conservation concern are known to occur regularly in significant numbers at any of the selected IBAs.

Burundi

Ramsar designation is:
Complete in 1 IBA
Lacking in 3 IBAs

Location of Important Bird Areas that contain areas which qualify as Ramsar Sites in Burundi



Designation progress

Areas within four Important Bird Areas qualify currently as Ramsar Sites in the Republic of Burundi. Designation is complete within one of these IBAs, while three (75%) of the suitable IBAs in Burundi have no Ramsar designation as yet.

Summary of Important Bird Areas that contain areas which qualify as Ramsar Sites in Burundi

IBA code	IBA name	IBA area (ha)	Ramsar Site name	Ramsar Site area (ha)	Ramsar criteria			
					2	4	5	6
	Ramsar designation of IBA complete (1 IBA)							
BI004	Rusizi National Park	9,000	Delta de la Rusizi de la Réserve Naturelle de la Rusizi et la partie nord de la zone littorale du lac Tanganyika	1,000	●	●		●
				Subtotal	1	1	—	1
	Ramsar designation of IBA lacking (3 IBAs)							
BI001	Rwihinda Lake Managed Nature Reserve	8,000			●			
BI002	Kibira National Park	37,870			●			
BI003	Ruvubu National Park	43,630			●			
				Subtotal	3	—	—	—
				Grand total	4	1	—	1

For the full details of each site, including bird populations, see Fishpool and Evans (2001) and the Data Zone at **www.birdlife.net** by 2003. See 'Identifying potential Ramsar Sites''(p.11) for a description of the site- and species-selection procedure and the method for evaluating adequacy of Ramsar coverage that have been used in this report.

Threatened species

Within the four IBAs that contain areas that qualify as Ramsar Sites under Criterion 2, four wetland-dependent species of global conservation concern occur regularly in significant numbers.

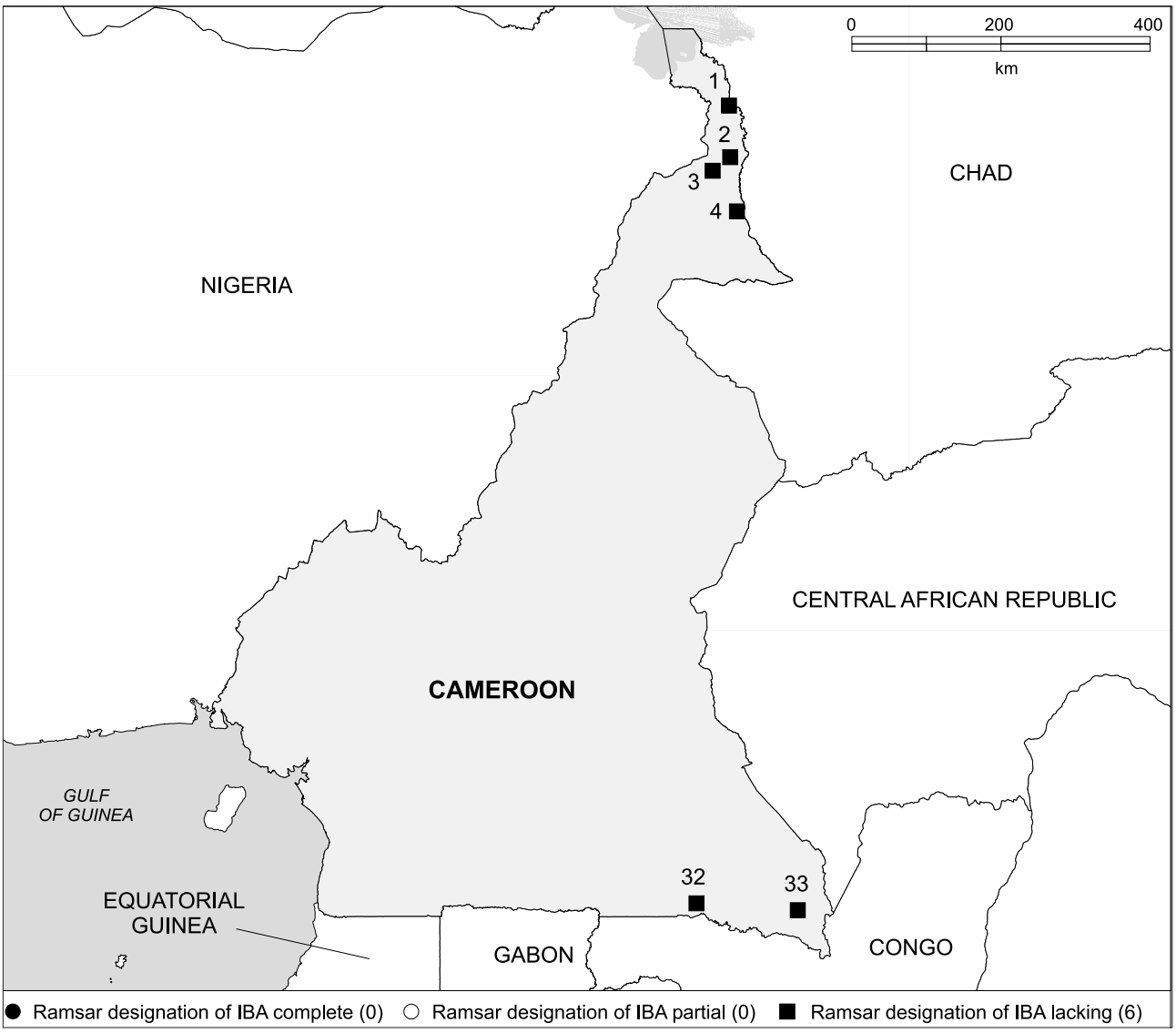
Summary of the occurrence of wetland species of global conservation concern within the selected IBAs

	Species name and global threat status (IUCN 2000; see p.147)				
IBA code	African Skimmer *Rynchops flavirostris* (LR/nt)	Papyrus Gonolek *Laniarius mufumbiri* (LR/nt)	Grauer's Swamp-warbler *Bradypterus graueri* (EN)	Papyrus Yellow Warbler *Chloropeta gracilirostris* (VU)	Grand total
BI001		●		●	2
BI002			●		1
BI003		●		●	2
BI004	●				1
Grand total	1	2	1	2	6

Cameroon

Ramsar designation is:
Lacking in 6 IBAs

Location of Important Bird Areas that contain areas which qualify as Ramsar Sites in Cameroon



Designation progress

Areas within six Important Bird Areas qualify currently as Ramsar Sites in the Republic of Cameroon, of which none has been designated as yet.

Summary of Important Bird Areas that contain areas which qualify as Ramsar Sites in Cameroon

IBA code	IBA name	IBA area (ha)	Ramsar Site name	Ramsar Site area (ha)	Ramsar criteria			
					2	4	5	6
	Ramsar designation of IBA lacking (6 IBAs)							
CM001	Kalamaloué National Park	4,500				●		●
CM002	Logone flood-plain	500,000			●	●	●	●
CM003	Waza National Park	170,000			●	●	●	●
CM004	Lake Maga	50,000				●	●	●
CM032	Nki	200,000			●			
CM033	Lobéké National Park	217,000			●			
				Grand total	4	4	3	4

For the full details of each site, including bird populations, see Fishpool and Evans (2001) and the Data Zone at **www.birdlife.net** by 2003. See 'Identifying potential Ramsar Sites' (p.11) for a description of the site- and species-selection procedure and the method for evaluating adequacy of Ramsar coverage that have been used in this report.

Threatened species

Within the four IBAs that contain areas that qualify as Ramsar Sites under Criterion 2, two wetland-dependent species of global conservation concern occur regularly in significant numbers.

Summary of the occurrence of wetland species of global conservation concern within the selected IBAs

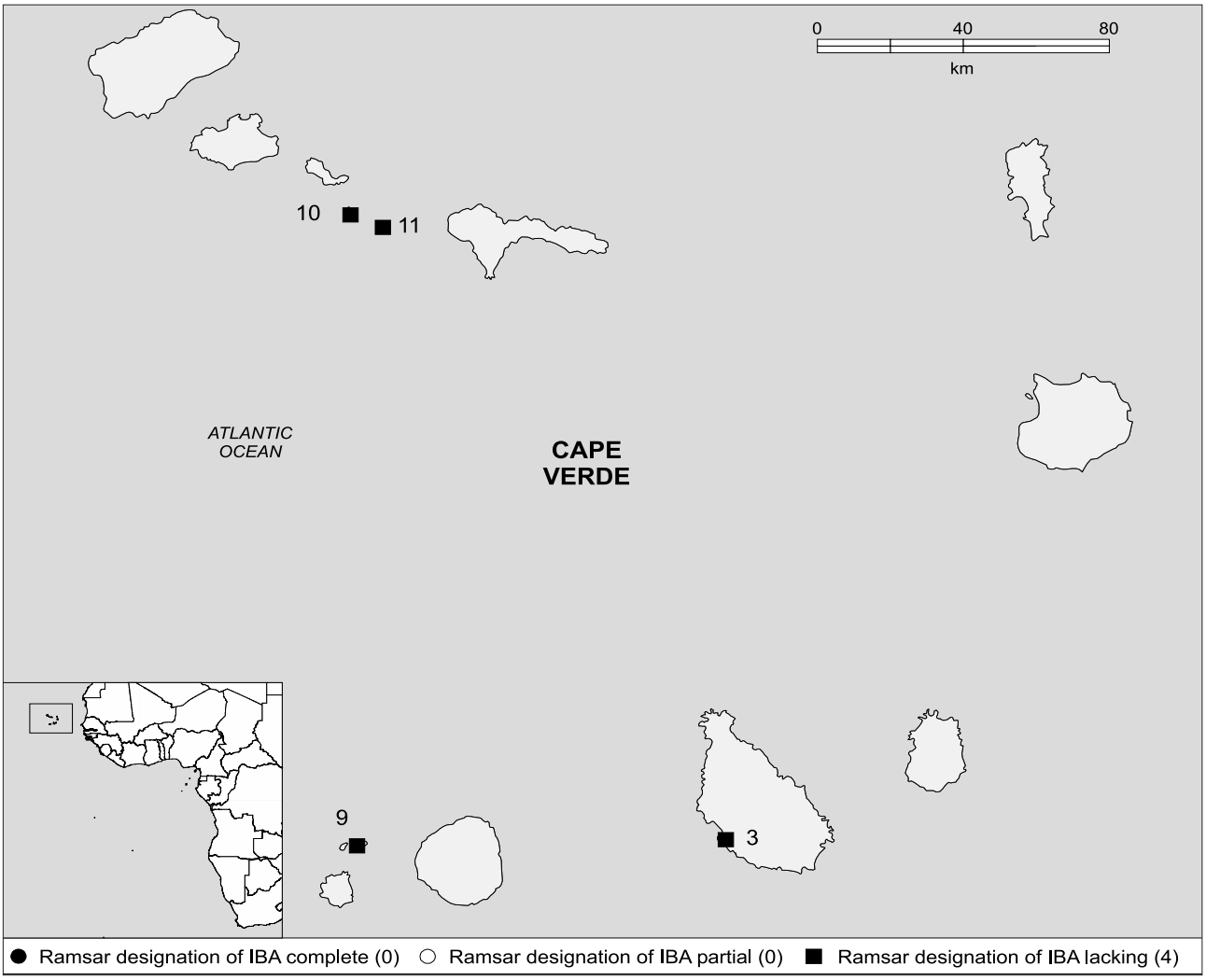
Species name and global threat status (IUCN 2000; see p.147)

IBA code	Black Crowned-crane *Balearica pavonina* (LR/nt)	Dja River Warbler *Bradypterus grandis* (VU)	Grand total
CM002	●		1
CM003	●		1
CM032		●	1
CM033		●	1
Grand total	2	2	4

Cape Verde

Ramsar designation is:
Lacking in 4 IBAs

Location of Important Bird Areas that contain areas which qualify as Ramsar Sites in Cape Verde



Designation progress

Areas within four Important Bird Areas qualify currently as Ramsar Sites in the Republic of Cape Verde, of which none has been designated as yet.

Summary of Important Bird Areas that contain areas which qualify as Ramsar Sites in Cape Verde

IBA code	IBA name	IBA area (ha)	Ramsar Site name	Ramsar Site area (ha)	Ramsar criteria			
					2	4	5	6
	Ramsar designation of IBA lacking (4 IBAs)							
CV003	Coastal cliffs between Porto Mosquito and Baia do Inferno	160				●		●
CV009	Ilhéus do Rombo	500				●	●	
CV010	Ilhéu Branco	300				●		●
CV011	Ilhéu Raso	700				●	●	●
				Grand total	–	4	2	3

For the full details of each site, including bird populations, see Fishpool and Evans (2001) and the Data Zone at **www.birdlife.net** by 2003. See 'Identifying potential Ramsar Sites' (p.11) for a description of the site- and species-selection procedure and the method for evaluating adequacy of Ramsar coverage that have been used in this report.

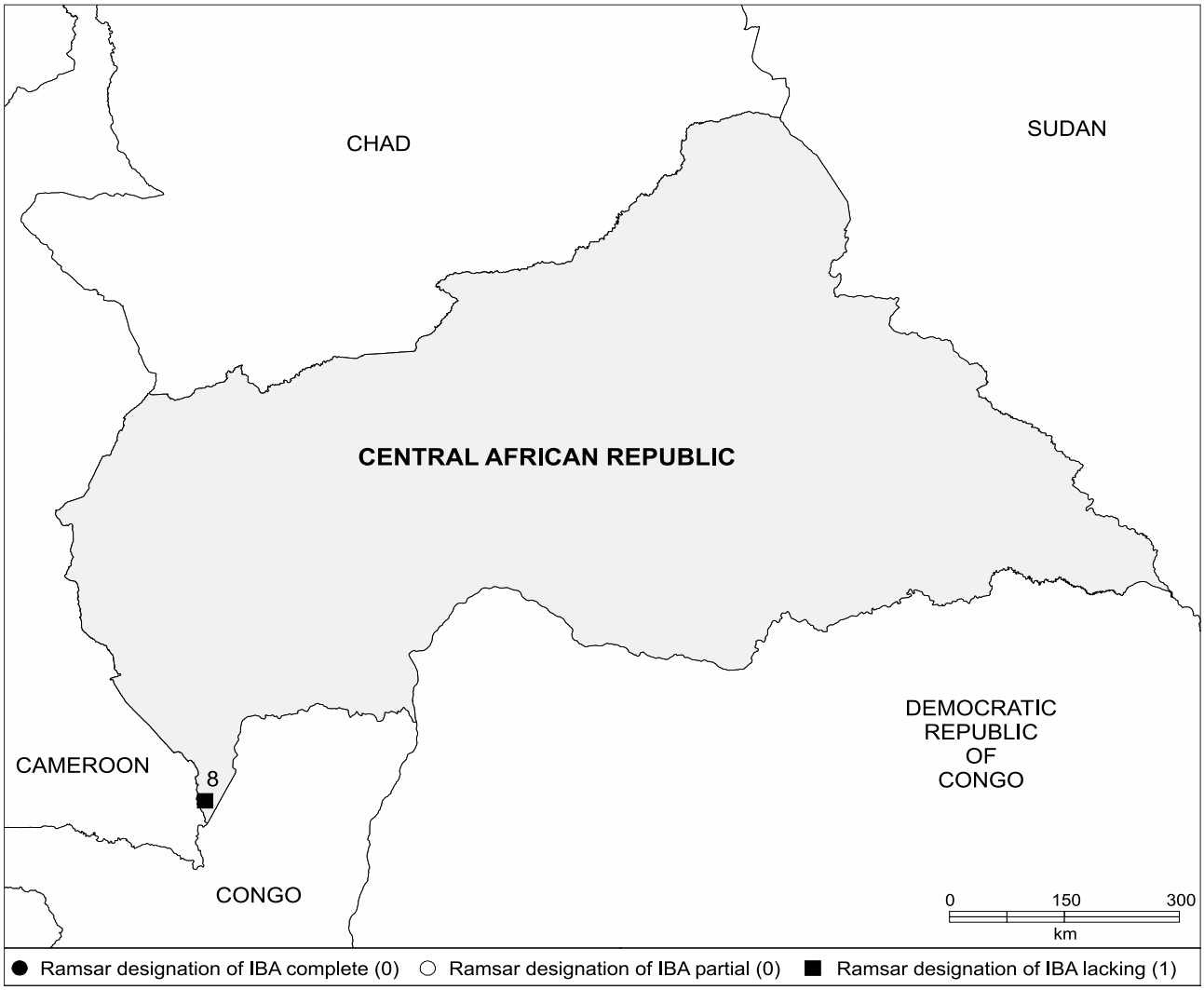
Threatened species

No wetland-dependent species of global conservation concern are known to occur regularly in significant numbers at any of the selected IBAs.

Central African Republic

Ramsar designation is:
Lacking in 1 IBA

Location of Important Bird Area that contains an area which qualifies as a Ramsar Site in Central African Republic



Designation progress

An area within one Important Bird Area qualifies currently as a Ramsar Site in Central African Republic, but has not been designated as yet.

Summary of Important Bird Areas that contain areas which qualify as Ramsar Sites in Central African Republic

IBA code	IBA name	IBA area (ha)	Ramsar Site name	Ramsar Site area (ha)	Ramsar criteria			
					2	4	5	6
	Ramsar designation of IBA lacking (1 IBA)							
CF008	Dzanga–Ndoki National Park	457,900			●			
				Grand total	1	–	–	–

For the full details of each site, including bird populations, see Fishpool and Evans (2001) and the Data Zone at **www.birdlife.net** by 2003. See 'Identifying potential Ramsar Sites' (p.11) for a description of the site- and species-selection procedure and the method for evaluating adequacy of Ramsar coverage that have been used in this report.

Threatened species

Within the IBA that contains an area that qualifies as a Ramsar Site under Criterion 2, one wetland-dependent species of global conservation concern occurs regularly in significant numbers.

Summary of the occurrence of wetland species of global conservation concern within the selected IBA

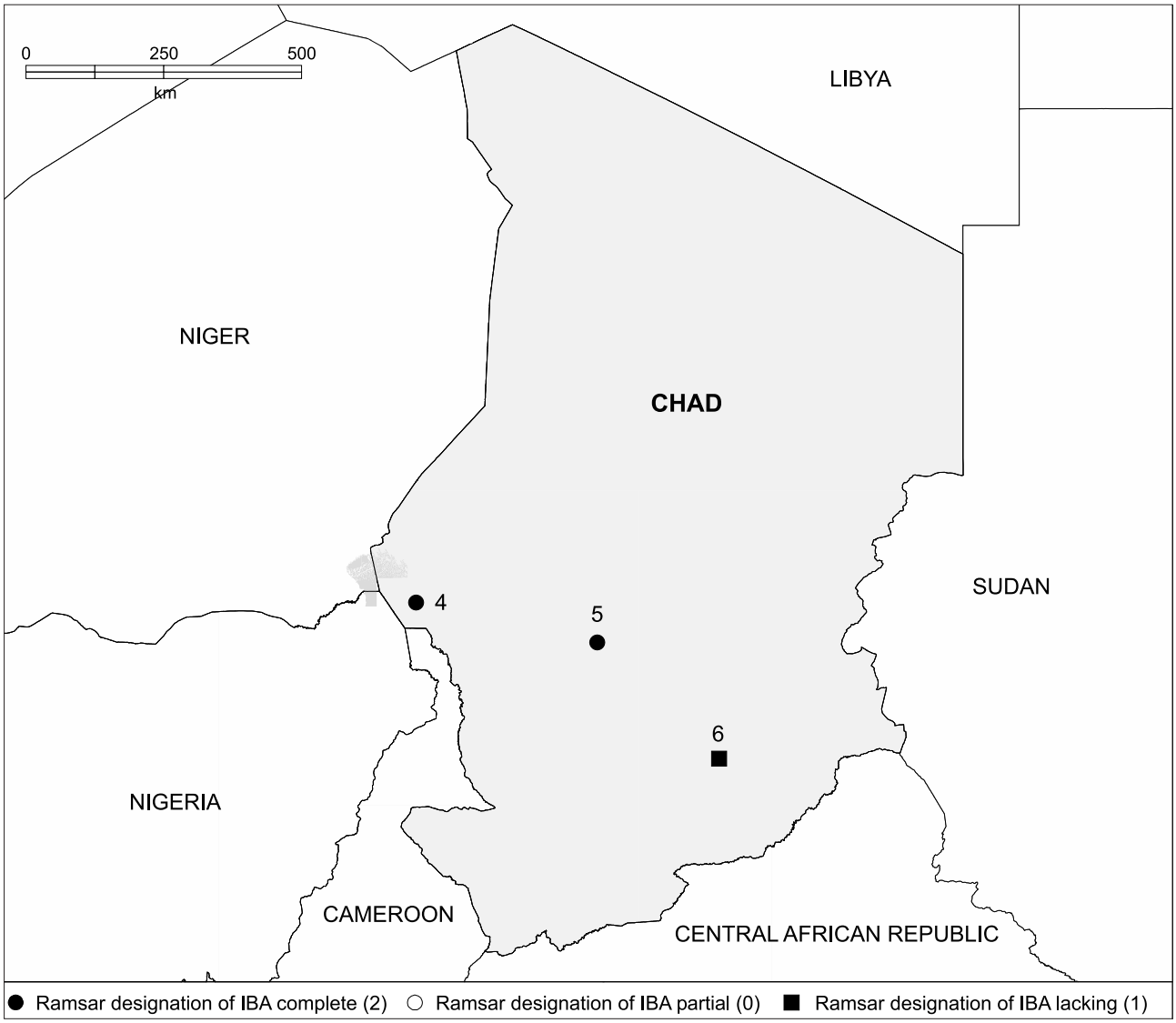
Species name and global threat status (IUCN 2000; see p.147)

IBA code	Dja River Warbler *Bradypterus grandis* (VU)	Grand total
CF008	●	1
Grand total	1	1

Chad

Ramsar designation is:
Complete in 2 IBAs
Lacking in 1 IBA

Location of Important Bird Areas that contain areas which qualify as Ramsar Sites in Chad



Designation progress

Areas within three Important Bird Areas qualify currently as Ramsar Sites in the Republic of Chad. Designation coverage is complete within two of these, while one (33%) of the suitable IBAs in Chad has no Ramsar designation as yet.

Summary of Important Bird Areas that contain areas which qualify as Ramsar Sites in Chad

IBA code	IBA name	IBA area (ha)	Ramsar Site name	Ramsar Site area (ha)	Ramsar criteria			
					2	4	5	6
	Ramsar designation of IBA complete (2 IBAs)							
TD004	Lake Chad	2,600,000	Partie tchadienne du lac Tchad	1,648,168		●	●	●
TD005	Lake Fitri	195,000	Lac Fitri	195,000	●	●	●	●
				Subtotal	1	2	2	2
	Ramsar designation of IBA lacking (1 IBA)							
TD006	Zakouma National Park	300,000			●	●		●
				Subtotal	1	1	–	1
				Grand total	2	3	2	3

For the full details of each site, including bird populations, see Fishpool and Evans (2001) and the Data Zone at **www.birdlife.net** by 2003. See 'Identifying potential Ramsar Sites' (p.11) for a description of the site- and species-selection procedure and the method for evaluating adequacy of Ramsar coverage that have been used in this report.

Threatened species

Within the two IBAs that contain areas that qualify as Ramsar Sites under Criterion 2, two wetland-dependent species of global conservation concern occur regularly in significant numbers.

Summary of the occurrence of wetland species of global conservation concern within the selected IBAs

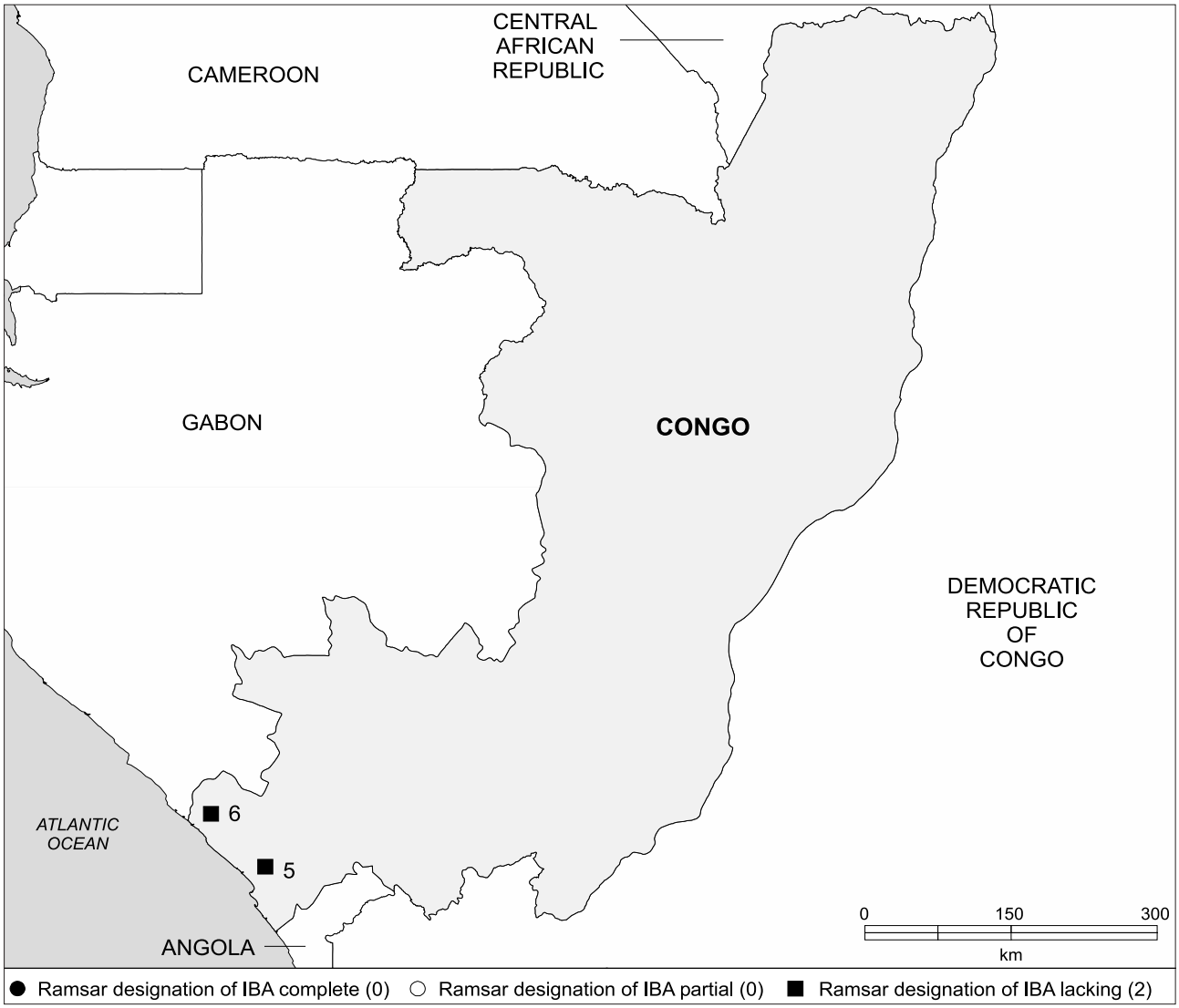
Species name and global threat status (IUCN 2000; see p.147)

IBA code	Ferruginous Duck *Aythya nyroca* (LR/nt)	Black Crowned-crane *Balearica pavonina* (LR/nt)	Grand total
TD005	●	●	2
TD006		●	1
Grand total	1	2	3

Congo

Ramsar designation is:
Lacking in 2 IBAs

Location of Important Bird Areas that contain areas which qualify as Ramsar Sites in Congo



Designation progress

Areas within two Important Bird Areas qualify currently as Ramsar Sites in the Republic of Congo, neither of which has been designated as yet. There is currently one Ramsar Site in Congo, which does not overlap with any IBA.

Summary of Important Bird Areas that contain areas which qualify as Ramsar Sites in Congo

IBA code	IBA name	IBA area (ha)	Ramsar Site name	Ramsar Site area (ha)	Ramsar criteria			
					2	4	5	6
	Ramsar designation of IBA lacking (2 IBAs)							
CG005	Lower Kouilou basin	160,000			●			
CG006	Conkouati National Park	300,000			●	●		●
				Grand total	2	1	–	1

For the full details of each site, including bird populations, see Fishpool and Evans (2001) and the Data Zone at **www.birdlife.net** by 2003. See 'Identifying potential Ramsar Sites' (p.11) for a description of the site- and species-selection procedure and the method for evaluating adequacy of Ramsar coverage that have been used in this report.

Threatened species

Within the two IBAs that contain areas that qualify as Ramsar Sites under Criterion 2, three wetland-dependent species of global conservation concern occur regularly in significant numbers.

Summary of the occurrence of wetland species of global conservation concern within the selected IBAs

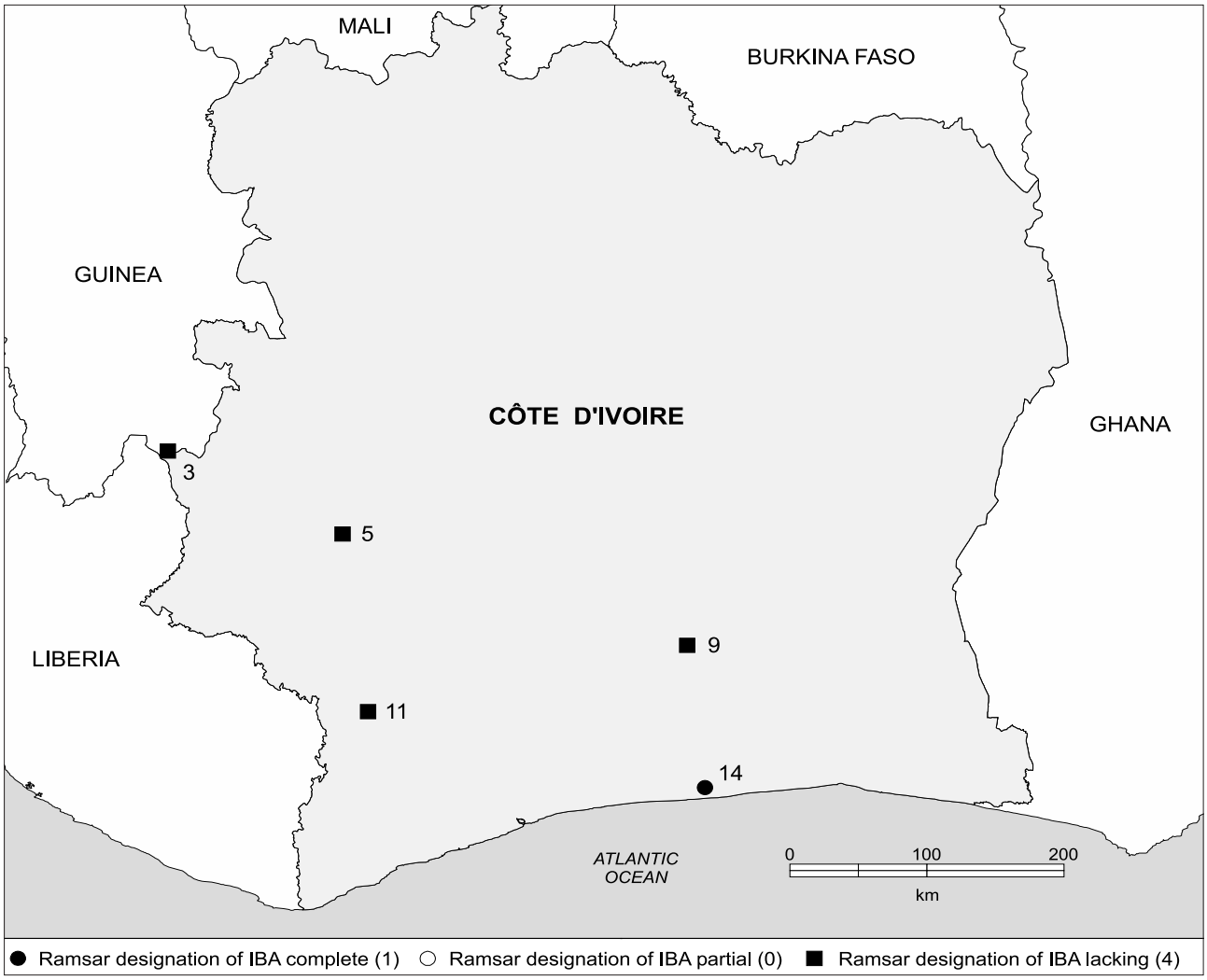
Species name and global threat status (IUCN 2000; see p.147)

IBA code	Damara Tern *Sterna balaenarum* (LR/nt)	African River Martin *Pseudochelidon eurystomina* (DD)	Loango Weaver *Ploceus subpersonatus* (VU)	Grand total
CG005	●		●	2
CG006		●		1
Grand total	1	1	1	3

Côte d'Ivoire

Ramsar designation is:
Complete in 1 IBA
Lacking in 4 IBAs

Location of Important Bird Areas that contain areas which qualify as Ramsar Sites in Côte d'Ivoire



Designation progress

Areas within five Important Bird Areas qualify currently as Ramsar Sites in the Republic of Côte d'Ivoire. Designation coverage is complete within one of these, while four (80%) of the suitable IBAs in Côte d'Ivoire have no Ramsar designation as yet.

Summary of Important Bird Areas that contain areas which qualify as Ramsar Sites in Côte d'Ivoire

IBA code	IBA name	IBA area (ha)	Ramsar Site name	Ramsar Site area (ha)	Ramsar criteria			
					2	4	5	6
	Ramsar designation of IBA complete (1 IBA)							
CI014	Azagny National Park	19,400	Parc national d'Azagny	19,400	●			
				Subtotal	1	–	–	–
	Ramsar designation of IBA lacking (4 IBAs)							
CI003	Mont Nimba Strict Nature Reserve	5,000			●			
CI005	Mont Péko National Park	34,000			●			
CI009	Lamto Ecological Research Station	2,500			●			
CI011	Taï National Park and Nzo Faunal Reserve	518,000			●			
				Subtotal	4	–	–	–
				Grand total	5	–	–	–

For the full details of each site, including bird populations, see Fishpool and Evans (2001) and the Data Zone at **www.birdlife.net** by 2003. See 'Identifying potential Ramsar Sites' (p.11) for a description of the site- and species-selection procedure and the method for evaluating adequacy of Ramsar coverage that have been used in this report.

Threatened species

Within the five IBAs that contain areas that qualify as Ramsar Sites under Criterion 2, two wetland-dependent species of global conservation concern occur regularly in significant numbers.

Summary of the occurrence of wetland species of global conservation concern within the selected IBAs

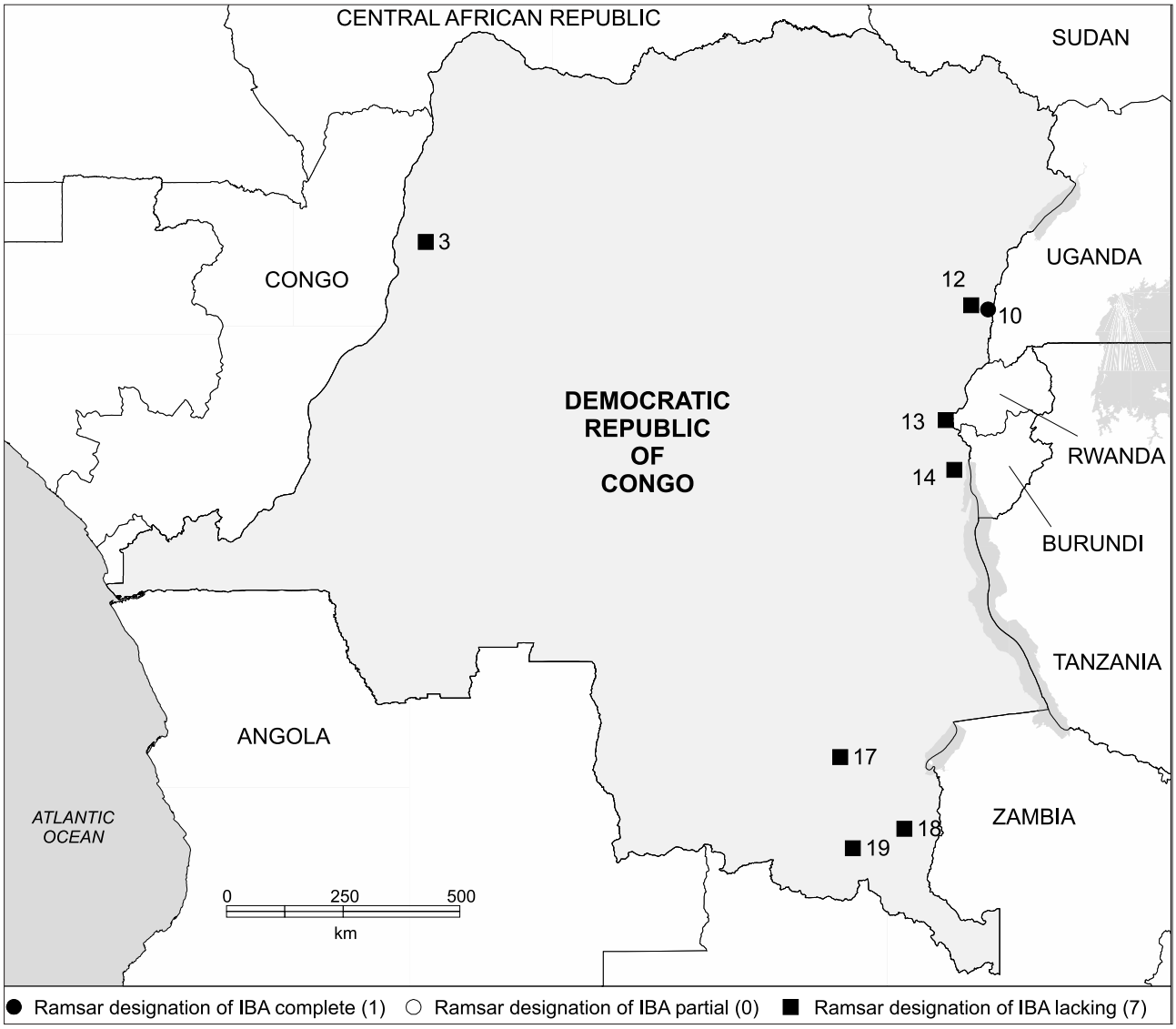
Species name and global threat status (IUCN 2000; see p.147)

IBA code	Hartlaub's Duck *Pteronetta hartlaubii* (LR/nt)	Rufous Fishing-owl *Scotopelia ussheri* (EN)	Grand total
CI003		●	1
CI005	●	●	2
CI009		●	1
CI011	●	●	2
CI014		●	1
Grand total	2	5	7

Democratic Republic of Congo

Ramsar designation is:
Complete in 1 IBA
Lacking in 7 IBAs

Location of Important Bird Areas that contain areas which qualify as Ramsar Sites in Democratic Republic of Congo



Designation progress

Areas within eight Important Bird Areas qualify currently as Ramsar Sites in Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC). Designation coverage is complete within one of these, while seven (87%) of the suitable IBAs in DRC have no Ramsar designation as yet. There is one other Ramsar Site in DRC, which does not overlap with any IBA.

Summary of Important Bird Areas that contain areas which qualify as Ramsar Sites in Democratic Republic of Congo

IBA code	IBA name	IBA area (ha)	Ramsar Site name	Ramsar Site area (ha)	Ramsar criteria			
					2	4	5	6
	Ramsar designation of complete (1 IBA)							
CD010	Virunga National Park	780,000	Parc national des Virunga	800,000	●			
Subtotal				Subtotal	1	–	–	–

IBA code	IBA name	IBA area (ha)	Ramsar Site name	Ramsar Site area (ha)	Ramsar criteria			
					2	4	5	6
	Ramsar designation of IBA lacking (7 IBAs)							
CD003	Ngiri	250,000			●	●		●
CD012	Forests west of Lake Edward	100,000			●			
CD013	Kahuzi–Biega National Park	600,000			●			
CD014	Itombwe Mountains	1,190,000			●			
CD017	Upemba National Park	1,173,000			●			
CD018	Kundelungu National Park	760,000			●			
CD019	Lufira valley	14,700			●			
				Subtotal	7	1	–	1
				Grand total	8	1	–	1

For the full details of each site, including bird populations, see Fishpool and Evans (2001) and the Data Zone at **www.birdlife.net** by 2003. See 'Identifying potential Ramsar Sites' (p.11) for a description of the site- and species-selection procedure and the method for evaluating adequacy of Ramsar coverage that have been used in this report.

Threatened species

Within the eight IBAs that contain areas that qualify as Ramsar Sites under Criterion 2, seven wetland-dependent species of global conservation concern occur regularly in significant numbers.

Summary of the occurrence of wetland species of global conservation concern within the selected IBAs

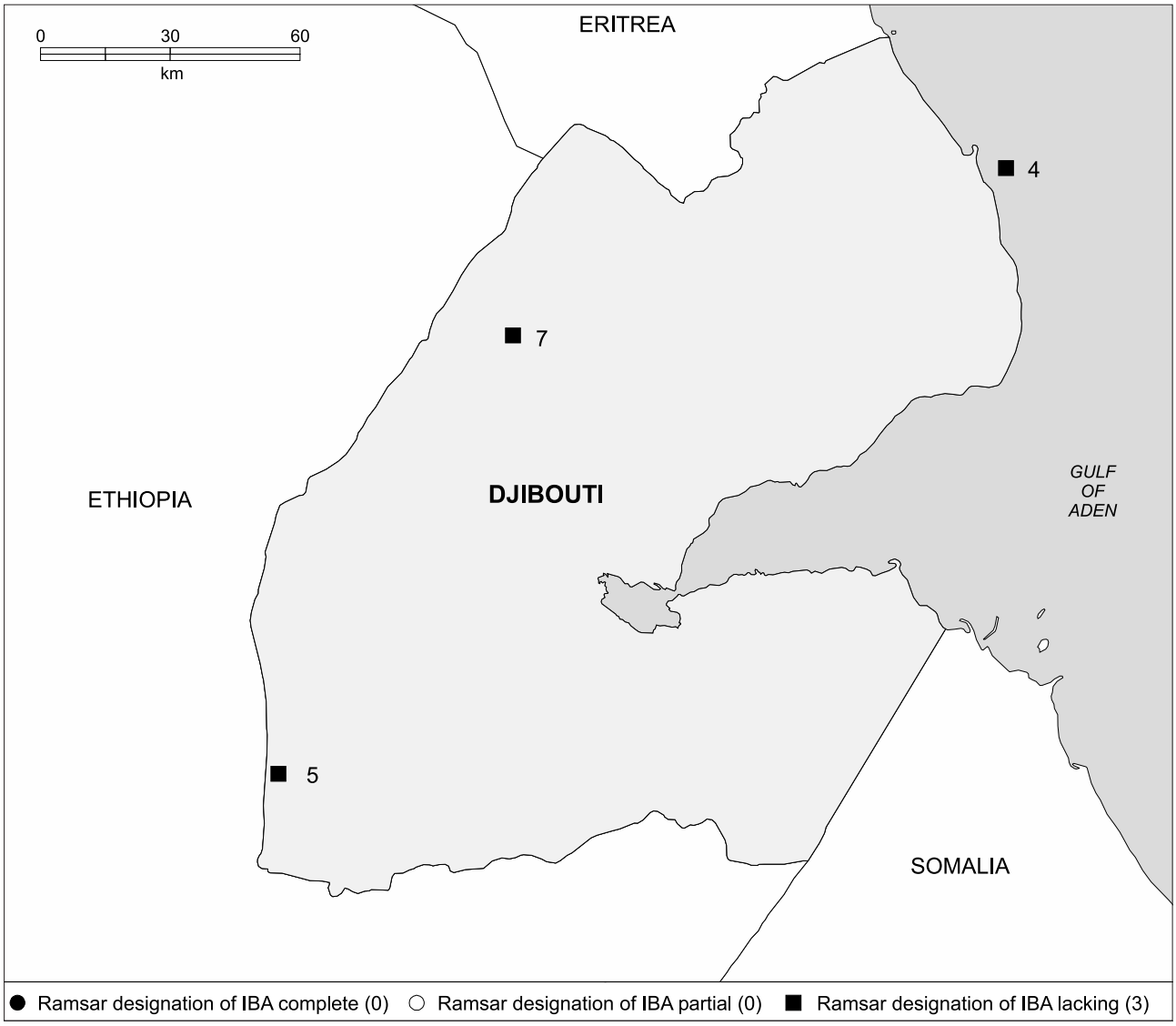
Species name and global threat status (IUCN 2000; see p.147)

IBA code	Shoebill *Balaeniceps rex* (LR/nt)	Wattled Crane *Grus carunculatus* (VU)	African River Martin *Pseudochelidon eurystomina* (DD)	Papyrus Gonolek *Laniarius mufumbiri* (LR/nt)	Grauer's Swamp-warbler *Bradypterus graueri* (EN)	Papyrus Yellow Warbler *Chloropeta gracilirostris* (VU)	Lake Lufira Weaver *Ploceus ruweti* (DD)	Grand total
CD003			●					1
CD010	●			●	●			3
CD012					●			1
CD013					●			1
CD014						●		1
CD017	●	●						2
CD018		●						1
CD019	●	●					●	3
Grand total	3	3	1	1	3	1	1	13

Djibouti

Ramsar designation is:
Lacking in 3 IBAs

Location of Important Bird Areas that contain areas which qualify as Ramsar Sites in Djibouti



Designation progress

Areas within three Important Bird Areas qualify currently as Ramsar Sites in the Republic of Djibouti, of which none has been designated as yet.

Summary of Important Bird Areas that contain areas which qualify as Ramsar Sites in Djibouti

IBA code	IBA name	IBA area (ha)	Ramsar Site name	Ramsar Site area (ha)	Ramsar criteria			
					2	4	5	6
	Ramsar designation of IBA lacking (3 IBAs)							
DJ004	Les Sept Frères	4,000				●		●
DJ005	Lac Abhé	11,100			●	●		●
DJ007	Dôda	15,000				●		●
				Grand total	**1**	**3**	**–**	**3**

For the full details of each site, including bird populations, see Fishpool and Evans (2001) and the Data Zone at **www.birdlife.net** by 2003. See 'Identifying potential Ramsar Sites' (p.11) for a description of the site- and species-selection procedure and the method for evaluating adequacy of Ramsar coverage that have been used in this report.

Threatened species
Within the IBA that contains an area which qualifies as a Ramsar Site, one wetland-dependent species of global conservation concern occurs regularly in significant numbers.

Summary of the occurrence of wetland species of global conservation concern within the selected IBAs

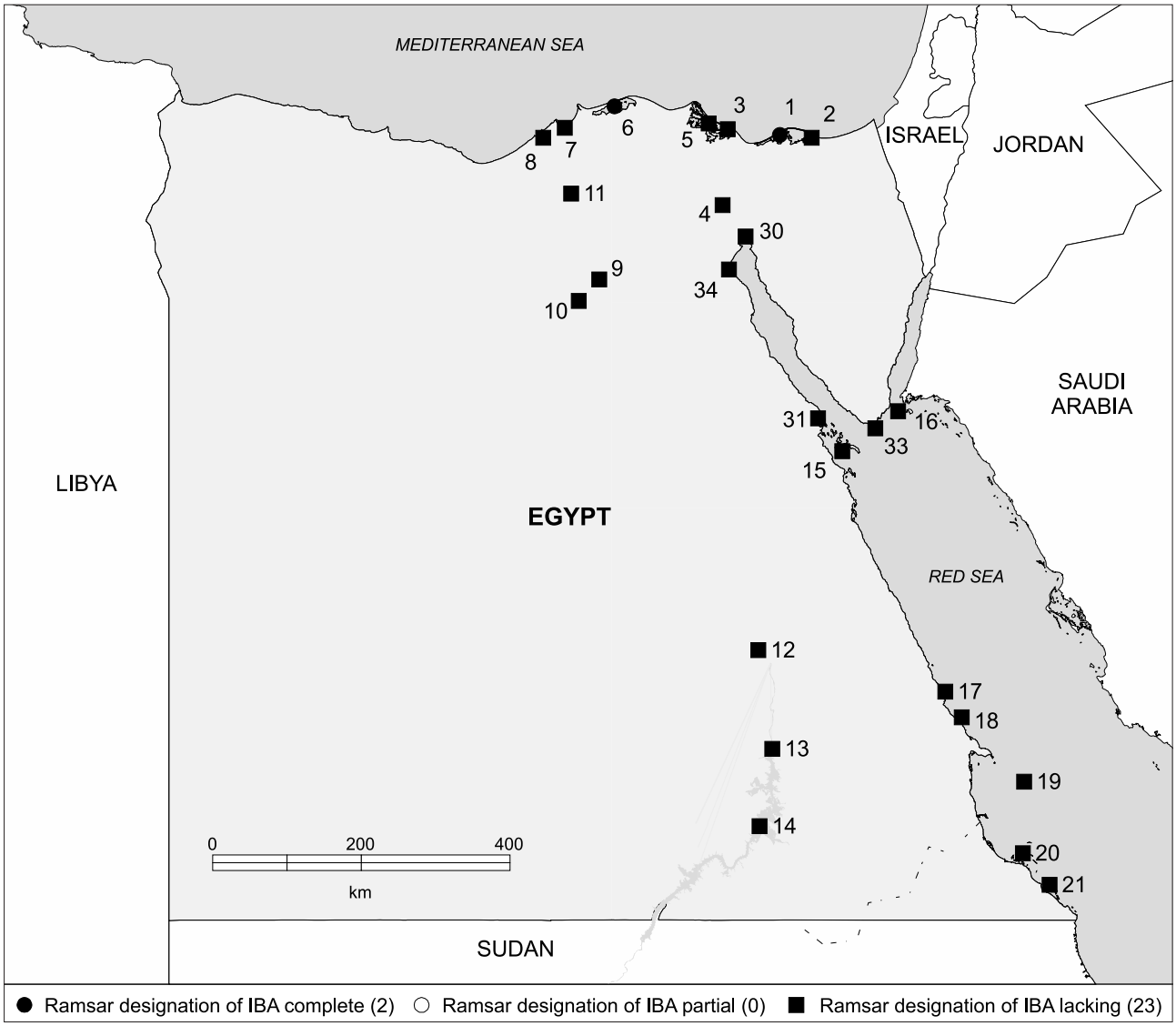
Species name and global threat status (IUCN 2000; see p.147)

IBA code	**Lesser Flamingo** *Phoenicopterus minor* (LR/nt)	Grand total
DJ005	●	1
Grand total	1	**1**

Egypt

Ramsar designation is:
Complete in 2 IBAs
Lacking in 23 IBAs

Location of Important Bird Areas that contain areas which qualify as Ramsar Sites in Egypt



Designation progress

Areas within 25 Important Bird Areas qualify currently as Ramsar Sites in the Arab Republic of Egypt. Designation coverage is complete within two of these, while 23 (92%) of the suitable IBAs in Egypt have no Ramsar designation as yet.

Summary of Important Bird Areas that contain areas which qualify as Ramsar Sites in Egypt

IBA code	IBA name	IBA area (ha)	Ramsar Site name	Ramsar Site area (ha)	Ramsar criteria			
					2	4	5	6
	Ramsar designation of IBA complete (2 IBAs)							
EG001	Lake Bardawil	59,500	Lake Bardawil	59,500		●	●	●
EG006	Lake Burullus Protected Area	46,000	Lake Burullus	46,200	●	●	●	●
				Subtotal	1	2	2	2

IBA code	IBA name	IBA area (ha)	Ramsar Site name	Ramsar Site area (ha)	Ramsar criteria			
					2	4	5	6
	Ramsar designation of IBA lacking (23 IBAs)							
EG002	Zaranik Protected Area	25,000				●		●
EG003	El Malaha	3,500				●	●	●
EG004	Bitter Lakes	6,000				●		●
EG005	Lake Manzala	77,000				●	●	●
EG007	Lake Idku	7,000				●	●	
EG008	Lake Maryut	6,000				●		●
EG009	Lake Qarun Protected Area	25,000				●	●	●
EG010	Wadi El Rayan Protected Area	71,000			●	●		●
EG011	Wadi El Natrun	2,000				●		●
EG012	Upper Nile	15,000			●	●	●	●
EG013	Aswan reservoir	1,500			●			
EG014	Lake Nasser	540,000			●	●	●	●
EG015	Hurghada archipelago	150,000			●	●		●
EG016	Tiran island	3,100			●	●		●
EG017	Wadi Gimal island	200			●	●		●
EG018	Qulân islands	300			●	●		●
EG019	Zabargad island	450			●	●		●
EG020	Siyal islands	200			●	●		●
EG021	Rawabel islands	100			●			
EG030	Suez	5,000			●			
EG031	Gebel El Zeit	100,000			●			
EG033	Ras Mohammed National Park	48,000			●			
EG034	Ain Sukhna	15,000			●			
				Subtotal	15	17	6	16
				Grand total	16	19	8	18

For the full details of each site, including bird populations, see Fishpool and Evans (2001) and the Data Zone at **www.birdlife.net** by 2003. See 'Identifying potential Ramsar Sites' (p.11) for a description of the site- and species-selection procedure and the method for evaluating adequacy of Ramsar coverage that have been used in this report.

Threatened species

Within the 16 IBAs that contain areas which qualify as Ramsar Sites under Criterion 2, two wetland-dependent species of global conservation concern occur regularly in significant numbers.

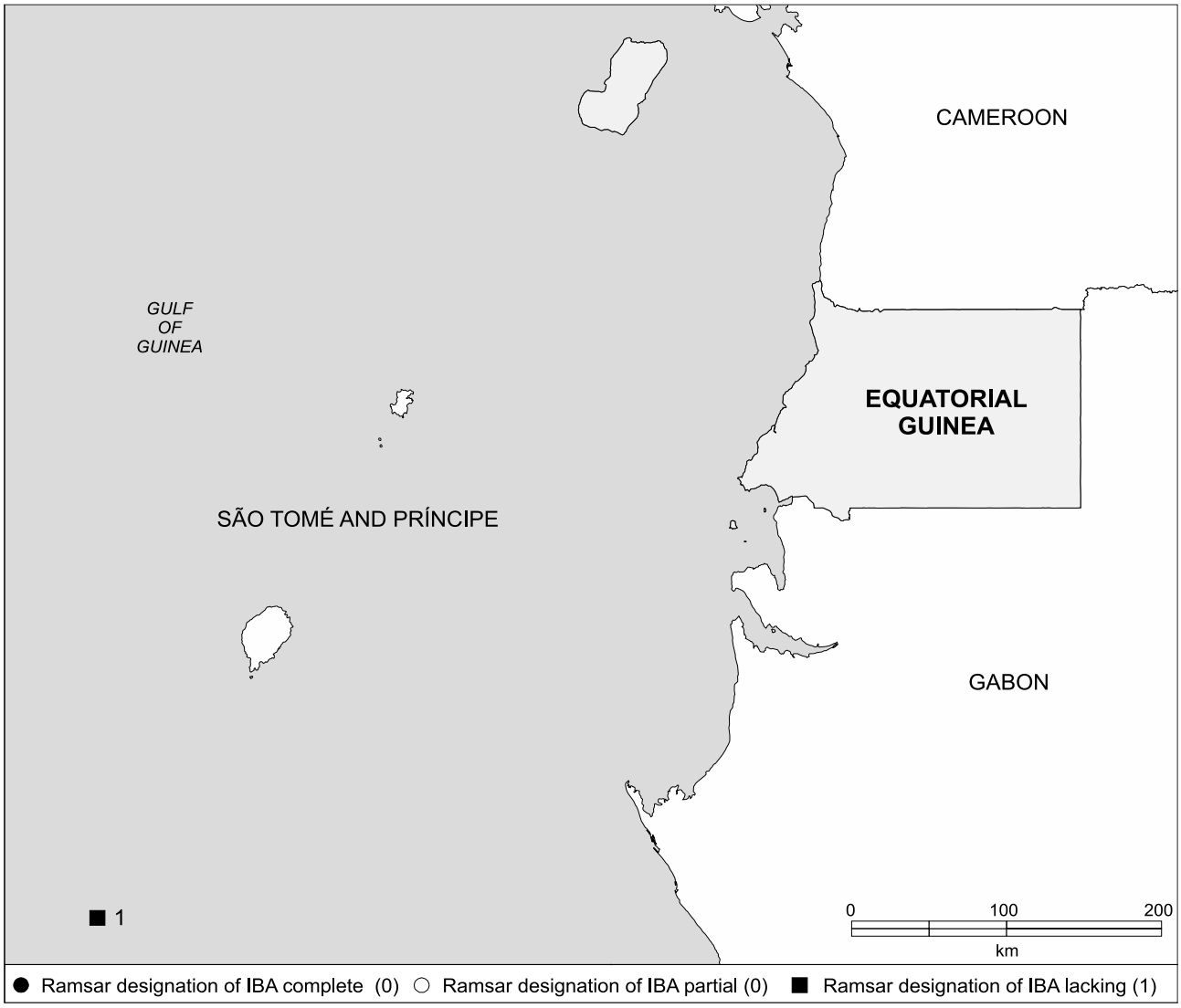
Summary of the occurrence of wetland species of global conservation concern within the selected IBAs

	Species name and global threat status (IUCN 2000; see p.147)		
IBA code	Ferruginous Duck *Aythya nyroca* (LR/nt)	White-eyed Gull *Larus leucophthalmus* (LR/nt)	Grand total
EG006	●		1
EG010	●		1
EG012	●		1
EG013	●		1
EG014	●		1
EG015		●	1
EG016		●	1
EG017		●	1
EG018		●	1
EG019		●	1
EG020		●	1
EG021		●	1
EG030		●	1
EG031		●	1
EG033		●	1
EG034		●	1
Grand total	5	11	16

Equatorial Guinea

Ramsar designation is:
Lacking in 1 IBA

Location of Important Bird Area that contains an area which qualifies as a Ramsar Site in Equatorial Guinea



Designation progress

An area within one Important Bird Area qualifies currently as a Ramsar Site in the Republic of Equatorial Guinea, but it has not been designated as yet.

Summary of Important Bird Areas that contain areas which qualify as Ramsar Sites in Equatorial Guinea

IBA code	IBA name	IBA area (ha)	Ramsar Site name	Ramsar Site area (ha)	Ramsar criteria			
					2	4	5	6
	Ramsar designation of IBA lacking (1 IBA)							
GQ001	Annobón	23,000				●		●
				Grand total	–	1	–	1

For the full details of each site, including bird populations, see Fishpool and Evans (2001) and the Data Zone at **www.birdlife.net** by 2003. See 'Identifying potential Ramsar Sites' (p.11) for a description of the site- and species-selection procedure and the method for evaluating adequacy of Ramsar coverage that have been used in this report.

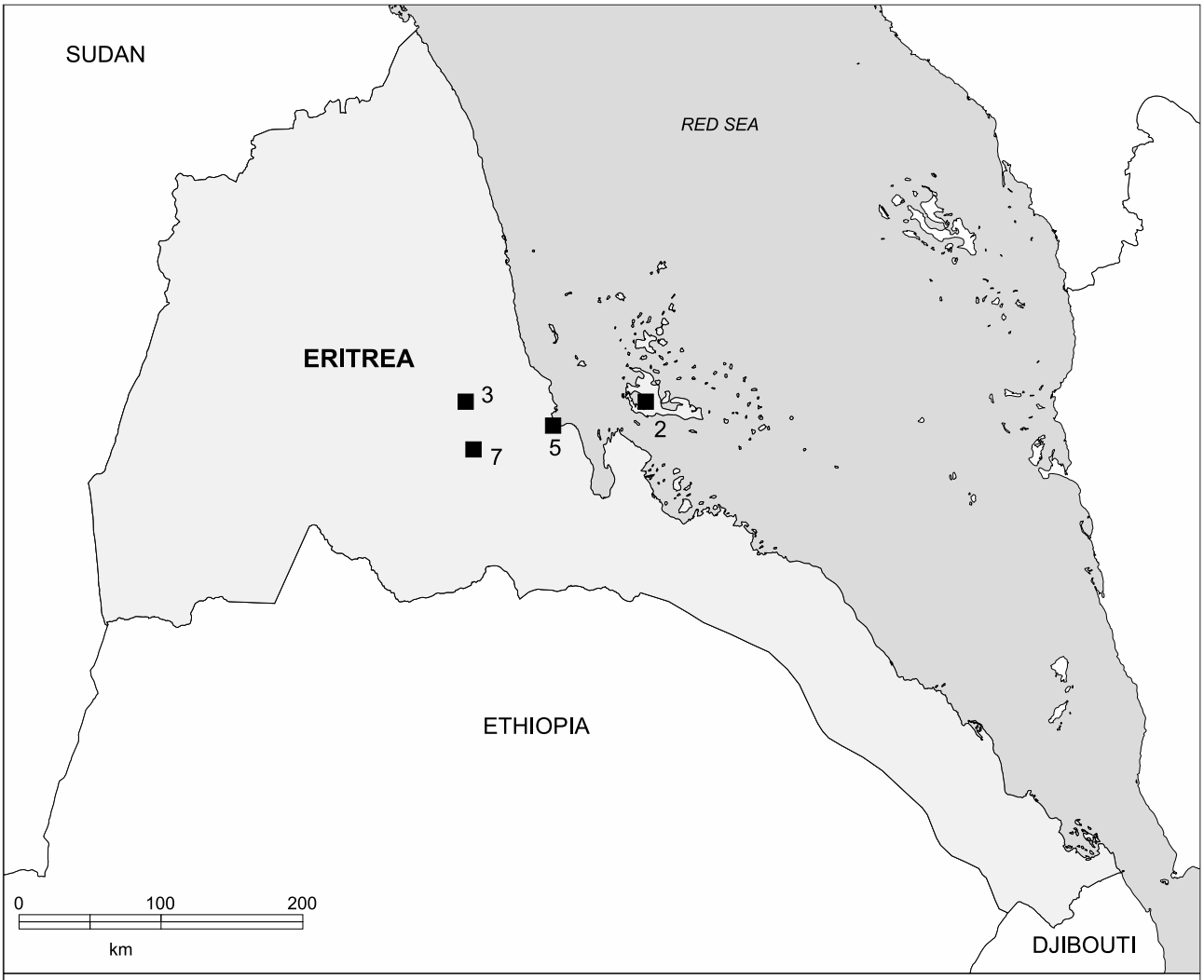
Threatened species

No wetland-dependent species of global conservation concern are known to occur regularly in significant numbers at the selected IBA.

Eritrea

Ramsar designation is:
Lacking in 4 IBAs

Location of Important Bird Areas that contain areas which qualify as Ramsar Sites in Eritrea



Designation progress

Areas within four Important Bird Areas qualify currently as Ramsar Sites in Eritrea, of which none has been designated as yet.

Summary of Important Bird Areas that contain areas which qualify as Ramsar Sites in Eritrea

IBA code	IBA name	IBA area (ha)	Ramsar Site name	Ramsar Site area (ha)	Ramsar criteria			
					2	4	5	6
	Ramsar designation of IBA lacking (4 IBAs)							
ER002	Dehalak Archipelago and offshore islands	300,000			●	●		●
ER003	Semenawi Bahri	20,000			●			
ER005	Massawa coast	–			●	●		●
ER007	Asmara escarpment	–			●			
				Grand total	4	2	–	2

For the full details of each site, including bird populations, see Fishpool and Evans (2001) and the Data Zone at **www.birdlife.net** by 2003. See 'Identifying potential Ramsar Sites' (p.11) for a description of the site- and species-selection procedure and the method for evaluating adequacy of Ramsar coverage that have been used in this report.

Threatened species

Within the four IBAs that contain areas that qualify as Ramsar Sites under Criterion 2, two wetland-dependent species of global conservation concern occur regularly in significant numbers.

Summary of the occurrence of wetland species of global conservation concern within the selected IBAs

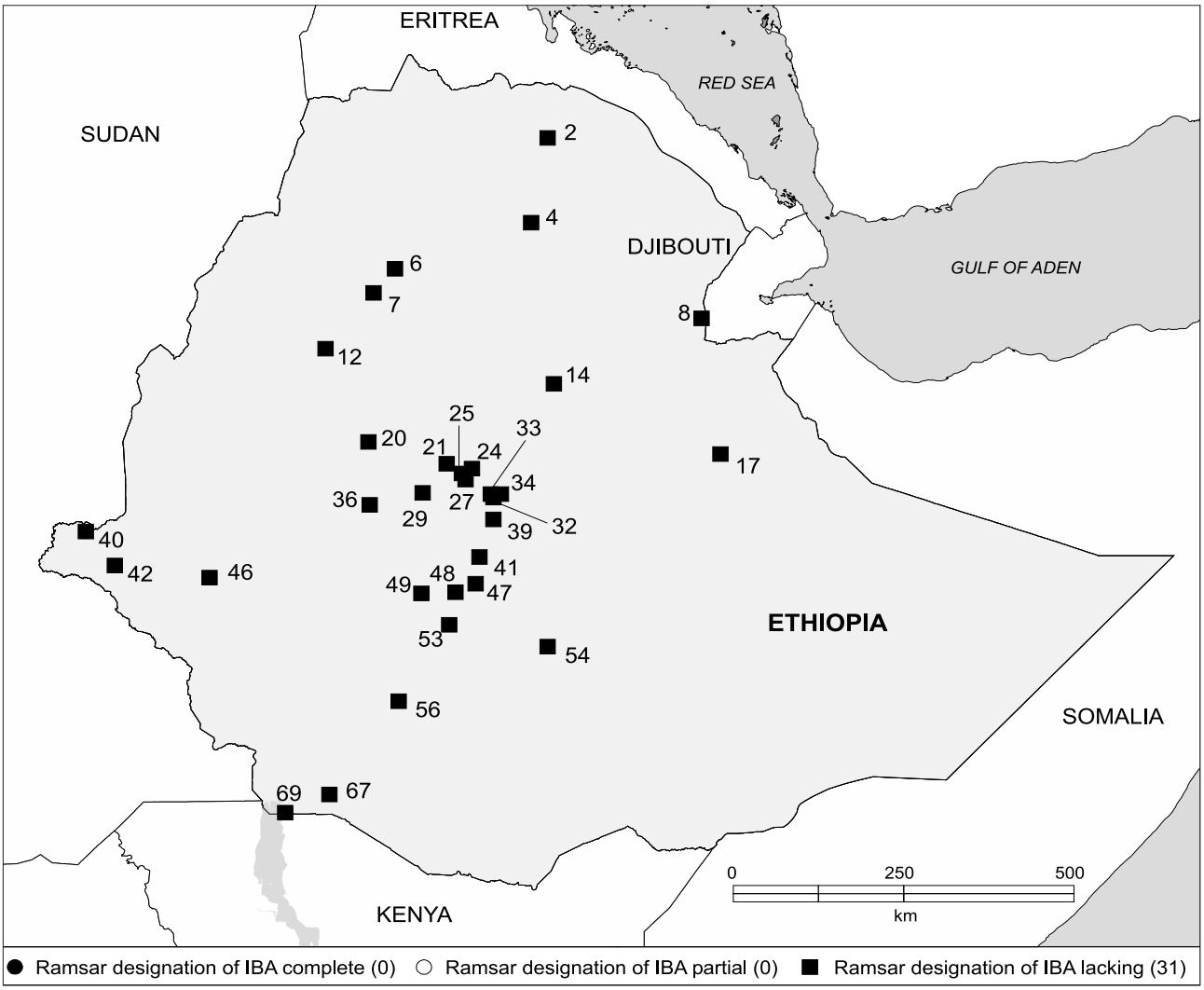
Species name and global threat status (IUCN 2000; see p.147)

IBA code	**White-eyed Gull** *Larus leucophthalmus* (LR/nt)	**Rouget's Rail** *Rougetius rougetii* (LR/nt)	Grand total
ER002	●		1
ER003		●	1
ER005	●		1
ER007		●	1
Grand total	2	2	4

Ethiopia

Ramsar designation is:
Lacking in 31 IBAs

Location of Important Bird Areas that contain areas which qualify as Ramsar Sites in Ethiopia



Designation progress

Areas within 31 Important Bird Areas qualify currently as Ramsar Sites in the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, of which none has been designated as yet.

Summary of Important Bird Areas that contain areas which qualify as Ramsar Sites in Ethiopia

IBA code	IBA name	IBA area (ha)	Ramsar Site name	Ramsar Site area (ha)	Ramsar criteria			
					2	4	5	6
Ramsar designation of IBA lacking (31 IBAs)								
ET002	Dessa'a forest	120,026			●			
ET004	Lake Ashenge	–			●	●		●
ET006	Fogera plains	–			●			
ET007	Bahir Dar–Lake Tana	500,000			●	●	●	
ET008	Lake Abe wetland system	44,000			●	●	●	
ET012	Awi Zone	131,844			●			
ET014	Guassa (Menz)	106,000			●			
ET017	Lakes Alemaya and Adele	772				●		●
ET020	Finchaa and Chomen swamps	60,000			●			
ET021	Berga floodplain	410			●	●		●
ET024	Sululta plain	–			●	●		●
ET025	Gudo plain	–			●			
ET027	Gefersa reservoir	5,700			●	●		●

IBA code	IBA name	IBA area (ha)	Ramsar Site name	Ramsar Site area (ha)	Ramsar criteria			
					2	4	5	6
ET029	Akaki–Aba-Samuel wetlands	12,068			●	●	●	●
ET032	Bishoftu lake	93			●			
ET033	Chelekleka lake and swamp	–			●	●	●	●
ET034	Green Lake	54			●	●	●	●
ET036	Jibat forest	32,000			●			
ET039	Koka dam and Lake Gelila	18,400			●	●	●	●
ET040	Baro river	38,400			●	●	●	●
ET041	Lake Zeway	65,400				●	●	
ET042	Gambella National Park	506,100			●			
ET046	Metu–Gore–Tepu forests	–			●			
ET047	Lake Langano	65,400			●			
ET048	Abijatta–Shalla Lakes National Park	88,700			●	●	●	●
ET049	Boyo wetland	–			●	●	●	
ET053	Lake Awassa	12,900				●	●	●
ET054	Bale Mountains National Park	247,000			●			
ET056	Nechisar National Park	51,400			●			
ET067	Lake Chew Bahir	112,500			●	●	●	●
ET069	Lake Turkana and Omo delta	–			●	●	●	●
				Grand total	28	18	13	14

For the full details of each site, including bird populations, see Fishpool and Evans (2001) and the Data Zone at **www.birdlife.net** by 2003. See ‘Identifying potential Ramsar Sites’ (p.11) for a description of the site- and species-selection procedure and the method for evaluating adequacy of Ramsar coverage that have been used in this report.

Threatened species

Within the 28 IBAs that contain areas that qualify as Ramsar Sites under Criterion 2, ten wetland-dependent species of global conservation concern occur regularly in significant numbers.

Summary of the occurrence of wetland species of global conservation concern within the selected IBAs

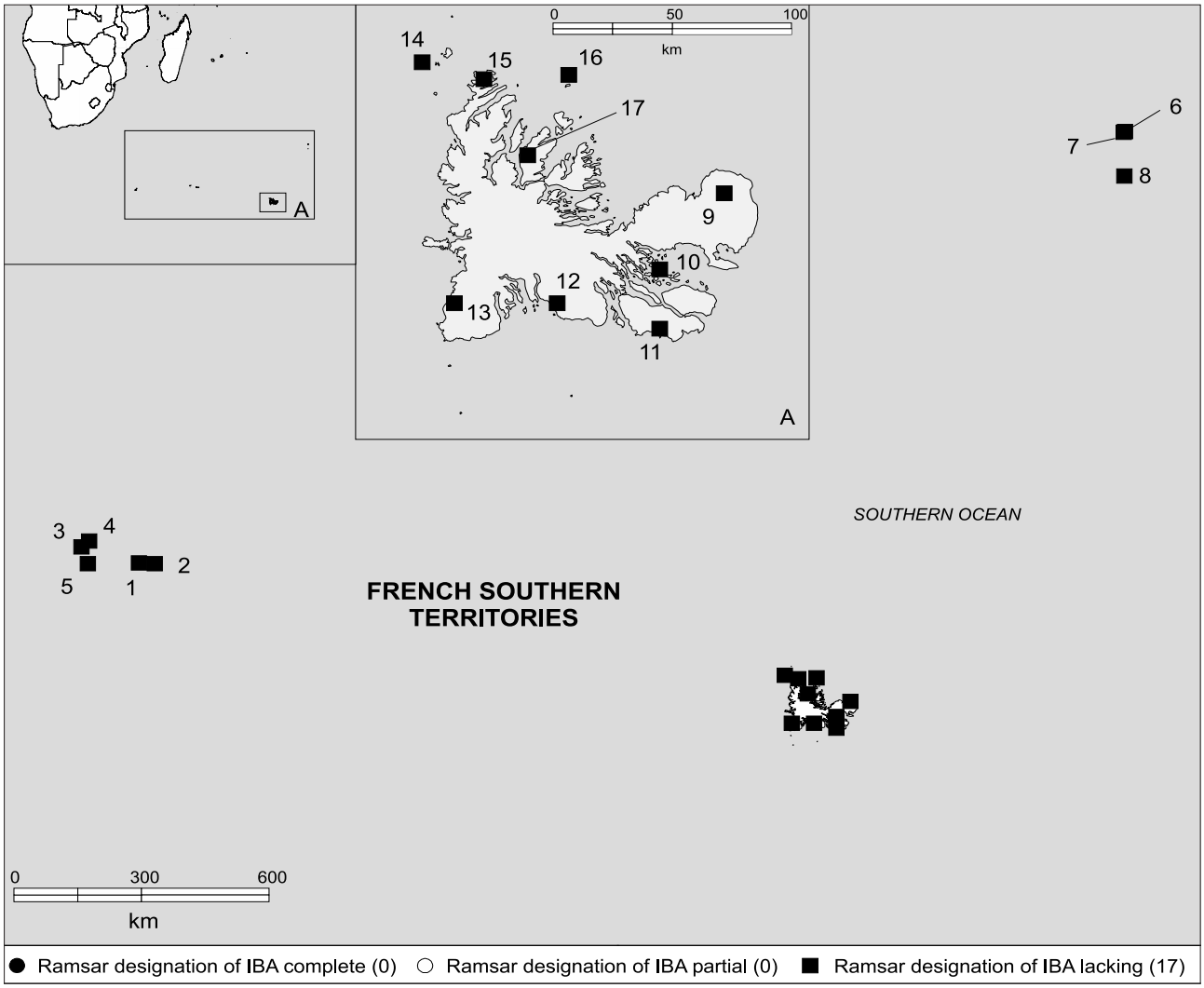
Species name and global threat status (IUCN 2000; see p.147)

IBA code	Shoebill *Balaeniceps rex* (LR/nt)	Lesser Flamingo *Phoenicopterus minor* (LR/nt)	Blue-winged Goose *Cyanochen cyanopterus* (LR/nt)	Ferruginous Duck *Aythya nyroca* (LR/nt)	Wattled Crane *Grus carunculatus* (VU)	White-winged Flufftail *Sarothrura ayresi* (EN)	Rouget's Rail *Rougetius rougetii* (LR/nt)	Great Snipe *Gallinago media* (LR/nt)	African Skimmer *Rynchops flavirostris* (LR/nt)	Basra Reed Warbler *Acrocephalus griseldis* (LR/nt)	Grand total
ET002							●				1
ET004				●			●				2
ET006		●			●						2
ET007		●			●		●				3
ET008										●	1
ET012							●				1
ET014							●				1
ET020					●		●				2
ET021			●		●	●	●				4
ET024			●			●	●	●			4
ET025							●				1
ET027			●				●				2
ET029		●			●						2
ET032		●		●							2
ET033		●		●							2
ET034		●		●							2
ET036							●				1
ET039		●								●	2
ET040	●										1
ET042	●									●	2
ET046							●				1
ET047		●									1
ET048		●			●						2
ET049					●						1
ET054					●		●				2
ET056		●									1
ET067		●									1
ET069									●		1
Grand total	2	11	3	4	8	2	13	1	1	3	48

French Southern Territories

Ramsar designation is:
Lacking in 17 IBAs

Location of Important Bird Areas that contain areas which qualify as Ramsar Sites in French Southern Territories



Designation progress

Areas within 17 Important Bird Areas qualify currently as Ramsar Sites in French Southern Territories, of which none has been designated as yet.

Summary of Important Bird Areas that contain areas which qualify as Ramsar Sites in French Southern Territories

IBA code	IBA name	IBA area (ha)	Ramsar Site name	Ramsar Site area (ha)	Ramsar criteria			
					2	4	5	6
Ramsar designation of IBA lacking (17 IBAs)								
TF001	Île de la Possession	14,600			●	●	●	●
TF002	Île de l'Est	13,000			●	●	●	●
TF003	Île aux Cochons	6,600			●	●	●	●
TF004	Îles des Apôtres	800			●	●	●	●
TF005	Île des Pingouins	400			●	●	●	●
TF006	Plateau des Tourbières	800			●	●		●
TF007	Falaises d'Entrecasteaux	360			●	●	●	●
TF008	Île Saint Paul	800			●	●	●	●
TF009	Péninsule Courbet	60,000			●	●	●	●
TF010	Islands of the Golfe du Morbihan	28,000			●	●	●	●
TF011	Southern coast of Péninsule Jeanne d'Arc	12,000			●	●	●	●
TF012	Baie Larose	2,000			●	●	●	●

IBA code	IBA name	IBA area (ha)	Ramsar Site name	Ramsar Site area (ha)	Ramsar criteria			
					2	4	5	6
TF013	Péninsule Rallier du Baty	27,000			●	●	●	●
TF014	Îles Nuageuses and Île Clugny	24,000			●	●	●	●
TF015	Northern part of Péninsule Loranchet	6,000			●	●	●	●
TF016	Îles Leygues	2,400			●			
TF017	Île Foch, Île Sainte Lanne Gramont and Île Howe	48,000			●	●	●	●
				Grand total	17	16	15	16

For the full details of each site, including bird populations, see Fishpool and Evans (2001) and the Data Zone at **www.birdlife.net** by 2003. See 'Identifying potential Ramsar Sites' (p.11) for a description of the site- and species-selection procedure and the method for evaluating adequacy of Ramsar coverage that have been used in this report.

Threatened species

Within the 17 IBAs that contain areas that qualify as Ramsar Sites under Criterion 2, 15 wetland-dependent species of global conservation concern occur regularly in significant numbers.

Summary of the occurrence of wetland species of global conservation concern within the selected IBAs

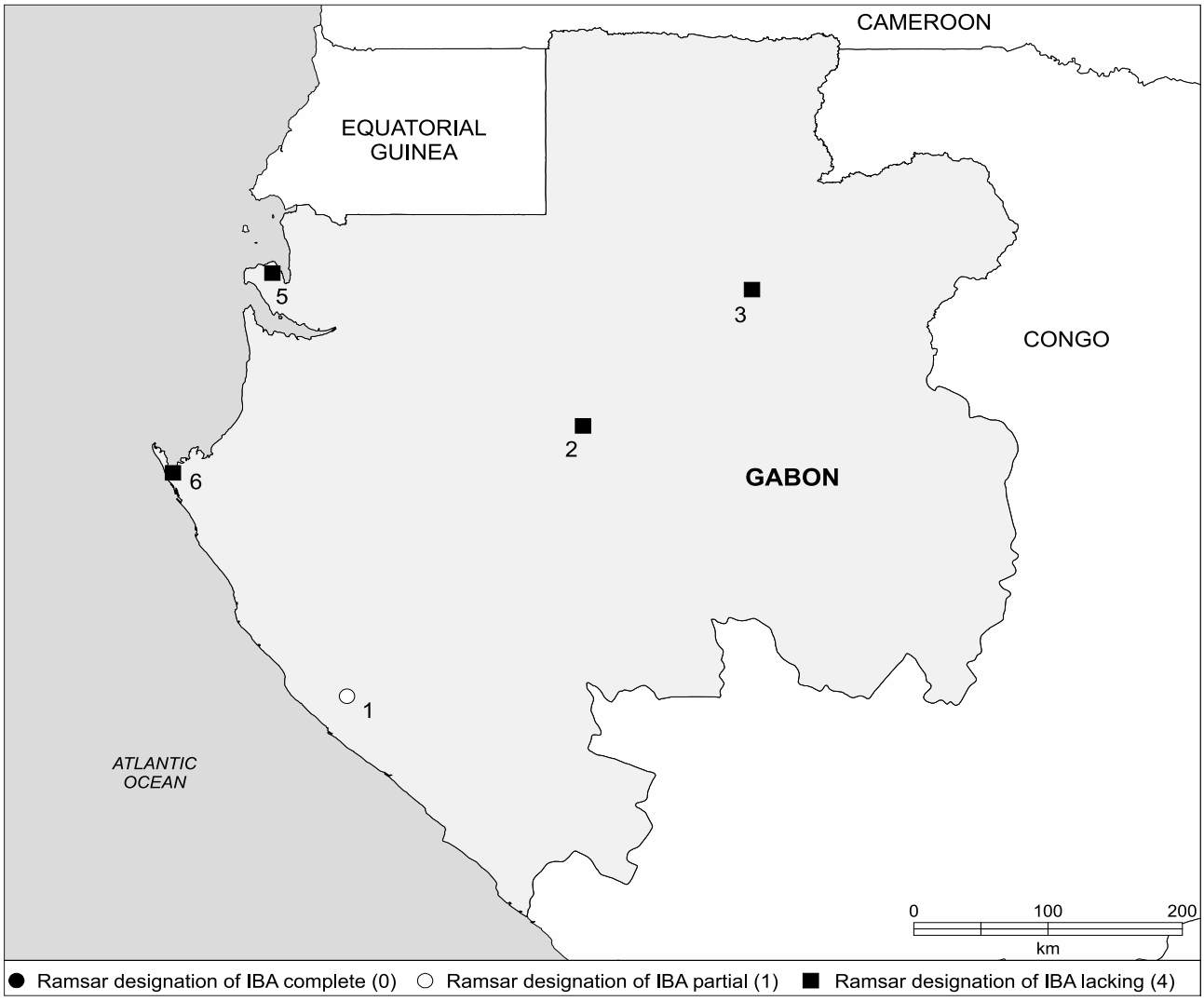
Species name and global threat status (IUCN 2000; see p.147)

IBA code	Gentoo Penguin *Pygoscelis papua* (LR/nt)	Rockhopper Penguin *Eudyptes chrysocome* (VU)	Macaroni Penguin *Eudyptes chrysolophus* (VU)	Wandering Albatross *Diomedea exulans* (VU)	Amsterdam Albatross *Diomedea amsterdamensis* (CR)	Black-browed Albatross *Thalassarche melanophris* (LR/nt)	Grey-headed Albatross *Thalassarche chrysostoma* (VU)	Indian Yellow-nosed Albatross *Thalassarche carteri* (VU)	Sooty Albatross *Phoebetria fusca* (VU)	Light-mantled Albatross *Phoebetria palpebrata* (LR/nt)	Northern Giant-petrel *Macronectes halli* (LR/nt)	White-chinned Petrel *Procellaria aequinoctialis* (VU)	Grey Petrel *Procellaria cinerea* (LR/nt)	Eaton's Pintail *Anas eatoni* (VU)	Kerguelen Tern *Sterna virgata* (LR/nt)	Grand total
TF001		●	●	●			●		●	●	●			●	●	9
TF002	●	●	●	●		●	●		●	●	●	●	●		●	12
TF003	●	●	●	●					●		●					6
TF004			●	●		●	●	●	●		●				●	8
TF005			●			●	●	●	●		●				●	7
TF006					●											1
TF007								●	●							2
TF008									●							1
TF009	●		●	●							●			●	●	6
TF010											●		●		●	3
TF011			●			●										2
TF012				●							●				●	3
TF013	●		●	●							●				●	5
TF014	●	●		●		●	●				●				●	7
TF015			●			●									●	3
TF016				●							●					2
TF017	●			●							●				●	4
Grand total	6	4	9	10	1	6	5	3	7	2	12	1	2	2	11	81

Gabon

Ramsar designation is:
Partial in 1 IBA
Lacking in 4 IBAs

Location of Important Bird Areas that contain areas which qualify as Ramsar Sites in Gabon



Designation progress

Areas within five Important Bird Areas qualify currently as Ramsar Sites in the Republic of Gabon. Designation coverage is partial (with need of expansion) within one of these IBAs, while four (80%) of the suitable IBAs in Gabon have no Ramsar designation as yet. There is one other Ramsar Site in Gabon, which does not overlap with any IBA.

Summary of Important Bird Areas that contain areas which qualify as Ramsar Sites in Gabon

IBA code	IBA name	IBA area (ha)	Ramsar Site name	Ramsar Site area (ha)	Ramsar criteria 2	4	5	6
	Ramsar designation of IBA partial (1 IBA)							
GA001	Gamba Protected Areas Complex	1,130,000	Setté Cama	220,000	●	●		●
			Petit Loango	480,000				
				Subtotal	1	1	–	1
	Ramsar designation of IBA lacking (4 IBAs)							
GA002	Lopé Faunal Reserve	500,000			●			
GA003	Ipassa Strict Nature Reserve	10,000			●			
GA005	Akanda	7,500			●	●	●	●
GA006	Ogooué delta and Mandji island	30,000			●	●		●
				Subtotal	4	2	1	2
				Grand total	5	3	1	3

For the full details of each site, including bird populations, see Fishpool and Evans (2001) and the Data Zone at **www.birdlife.net** by 2003. See 'Identifying potential Ramsar Sites' (p.11) for a description of the site- and species-selection procedure and the method for evaluating adequacy of Ramsar coverage that have been used in this report.

Threatened species

Within the five IBAs that contain areas that qualify as Ramsar Sites under Criterion 2, five wetland-dependent species of global conservation concern occur regularly in significant numbers.

Summary of the occurrence of wetland species of global conservation concern within the selected IBAs

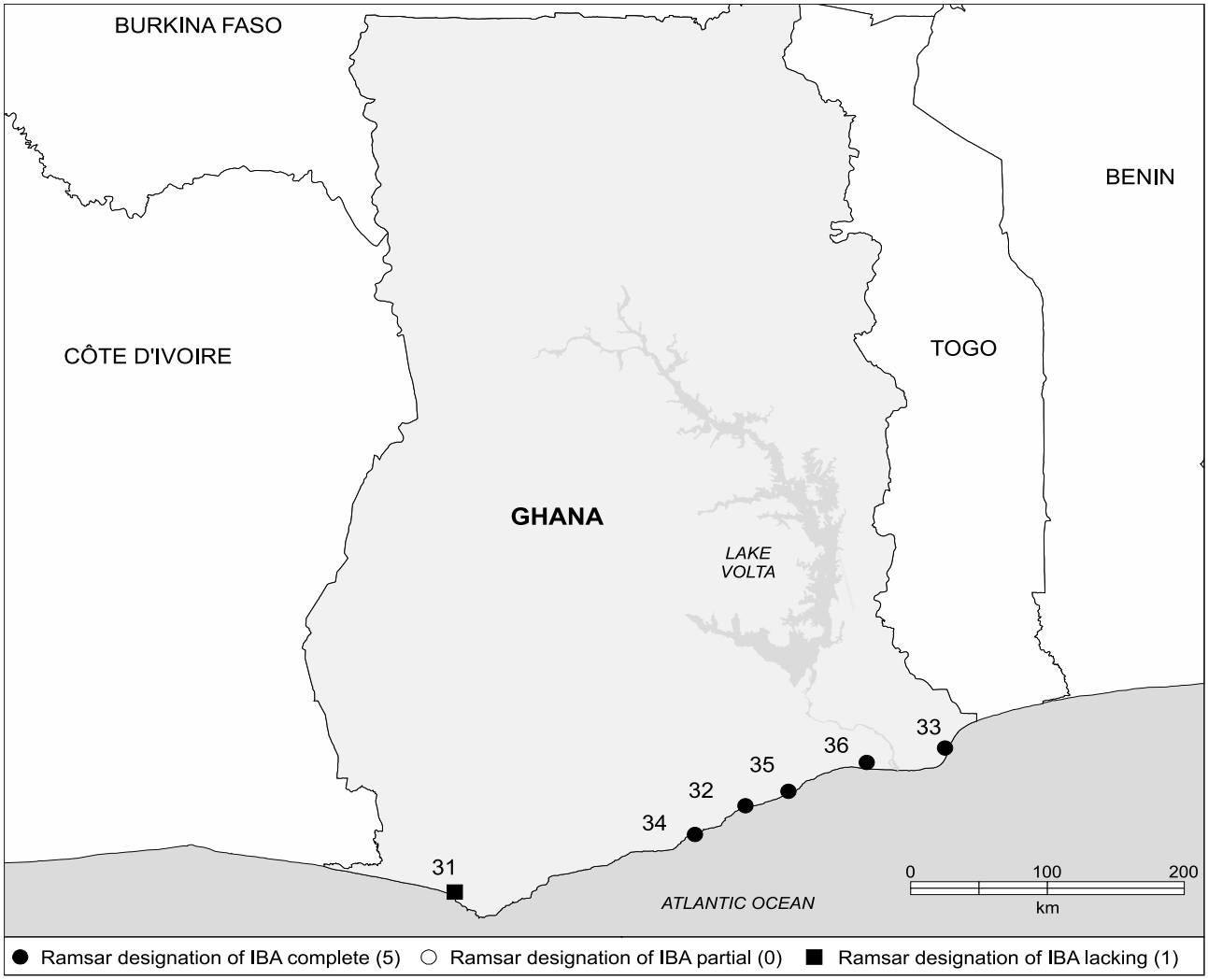
Species name and global threat status (IUCN 2000; see p.147)

IBA code	Damara Tern *Sterna balaenarum* (LR/nt)	African Skimmer *Rynchops flavirostris* (LR/nt)	African River Martin *Pseudochelidon eurystomina* (DD)	Dja River Warbler *Bradypterus grandis* (VU)	Loango Weaver *Ploceus subpersonatus* (VU)	Grand total
GA001	●		●		●	3
GA002				●		1
GA003			●			1
GA005	●	●			●	3
GA006	●	●	●		●	4
Grand total	3	2	3	1	3	12

Ghana

Ramsar designation is:
Complete in 5 IBAs
Lacking in 1 IBA

Location of Important Bird Areas that contain areas which qualify as Ramsar Sites in Ghana



Designation progress

Areas within six Important Bird Areas qualify currently as Ramsar Sites in the Republic of Ghana. Designation coverage is complete within five of these, while one (17%) of the suitable IBAs in Ghana has no Ramsar designation as yet. There is one other Ramsar Site in Ghana, which does not overlap with any IBA.

Summary of Important Bird Areas that contain areas which qualify as Ramsar Sites in Ghana

IBA code	IBA name	IBA area (ha)	Ramsar Site name	Ramsar Site area (ha)	Ramsar criteria			
					2	4	5	6
	Ramsar designation of IBA complete (5 IBAs)							
GH032	Densu Delta Ramsar Site	9,350	Densu delta	4,620		●	●	●
GH033	Keta Lagoon Ramsar Site	53,000	Anlo-Keta lagoon complex	127,780		●	●	●
GH034	Muni-Pomadze Ramsar Site	9,500	Muni lagoon	8,670		●		●
GH035	Sakumo Lagoon Ramsar Site	3,900	Sakumo Lagoon	1,340		●	●	●
GH036	Songor Ramsar Site	23,200	Songor Lagoon	28,740		●	●	●
				Subtotal	–	5	4	5
	Ramsar designation of IBA lacking (1 IBA)							
GH031	Amansuri wetland	38,050				●		●
				Subtotal	–	1	–	1
				Grand total	–	6	4	6

Threatened species

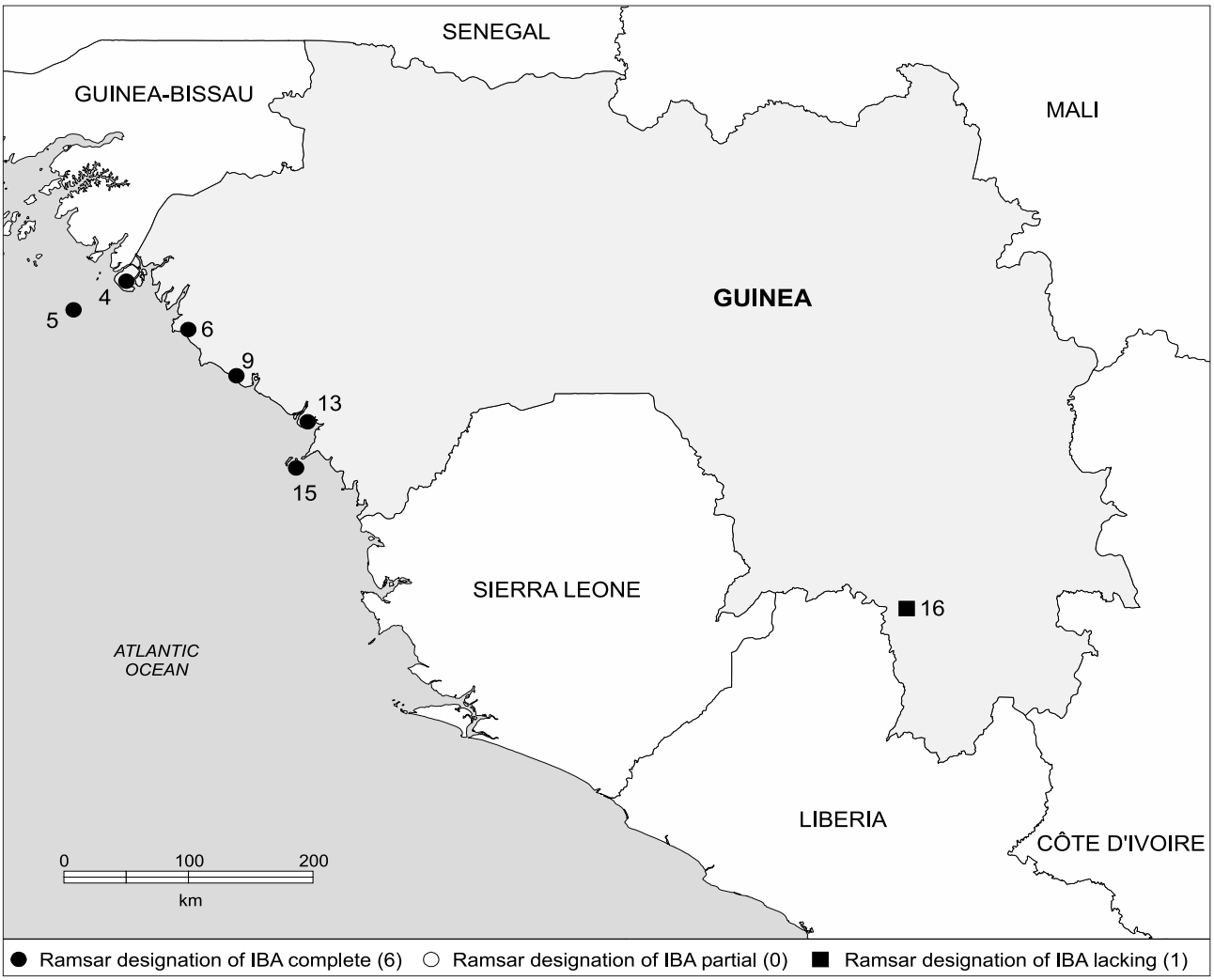
No wetland-dependent species of global conservation concern are known to occur regularly in significant numbers at the selected IBAs.

For the full details of each site, including bird populations, see Fishpool and Evans (2001) and the Data Zone at **www.birdlife.net** by 2003. See 'Identifying potential Ramsar Sites' (p.11) for a description of the site- and species-selection procedure and the method for evaluating adequacy of Ramsar coverage that have been used in this report.

Guinea

Ramsar designation is:
Complete in 6 IBAs
Lacking in 1 IBA

Location of Important Bird Areas that contain areas which qualify as Ramsar Sites in Guinea



Designation progress

Areas within seven Important Bird Areas qualify currently as Ramsar Sites in Guinea. Designation coverage is complete within six of these, while one (14%) of the suitable IBAs in Guinea has no Ramsar designation as yet.

Summary of Important Bird Areas that contain areas which qualify as Ramsar Sites in Guinea

IBA code	IBA name	IBA area (ha)	Ramsar Site name	Ramsar Site area (ha)	Ramsar criteria			
					2	4	5	6
	Ramsar designation of IBA complete (6 IBAs)							
GN004	Iles Tristao	85,000	Iles Tristao	85,000	●	●	●	●
GN005	Ile Alcatraz and Ile du Naufrage	1	Ile Alcatraz	1		●		●
GN006	Rio Kapatchez	20,000	Rio Kapatchez	20,000	●	●	●	●
GN009	Rio Pongo	30,000	Rio Pongo	30,000		●	●	
GN013	Konkouré	90,000	Konkouré	90,000		●	●	●
GN015	Ile Blanche	10	Ile Blanche	10		●		●
				Subtotal	2	6	4	5
	Ramsar designation of IBA lacking (1 IBA)							
GN016	Massif du Ziama	116,170			●			
				Subtotal	1	–	–	–
				Grand total	3	6	4	5

For the full details of each site, including bird populations, see Fishpool and Evans (2001) and the Data Zone at **www.birdlife.net** by 2003. See 'Identifying potential Ramsar Sites' (p.11) for a description of the site- and species-selection procedure and the method for evaluating adequacy of Ramsar coverage that have been used in this report.

Threatened species

Within the three IBAs that contain areas that qualify as Ramsar Sites under Criterion 2, two wetland-dependent species of global conservation concern occur regularly in significant numbers.

Summary of the occurrence of wetland species of global conservation concern within the selected IBAs

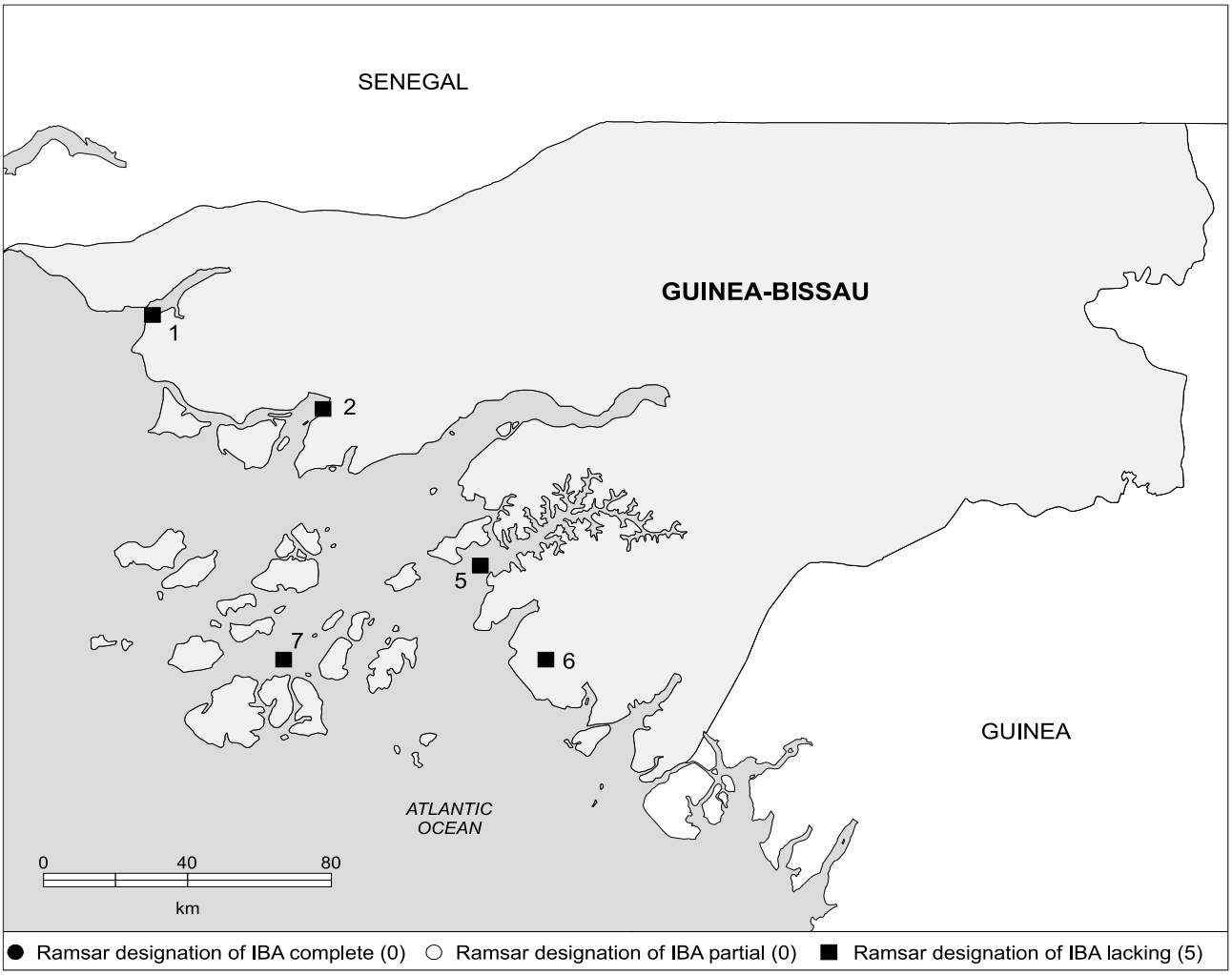
Species name and global threat status (IUCN 2000; see p.147)

IBA code	**Lesser Flamingo** *Phoenicopterus minor* (LR/nt)	Rufous Fishing-owl *Scotopelia ussheri* (EN)	Grand total
GN004	●		1
GN006	●		1
GN016		●	1
Grand total	2	1	3

Guinea-Bissau

Ramsar designation is:
Lacking in 5 IBAs

Location of Important Bird Areas that contain areas which qualify as Ramsar Sites in Guinea-Bissau



Designation progress

Areas within five Important Bird Areas qualify currently as potential Ramsar Sites in the Republic of Guinea-Bissau, of which none has been designated as yet. There is currently one Ramsar Site in Guinea-Bissau, which overlaps with an IBA.

Summary of Important Bird Areas that contain areas which qualify as Ramsar Sites in Guinea-Bissau

IBA code	IBA name	IBA area (ha)	Ramsar Site name	Ramsar Site area (ha)	Ramsar criteria			
					2	4	5	6
	Ramsar designation of IBA lacking (5 IBAs)							
GW001	Rio Cacheu	54,000			●			
GW002	Rio Mansôa and Gêba estuary	191,000			●	●	●	●
GW005	Ilha de Bolama–Rio Grande de Buba	30,000				●	●	●
GW006	Rio Tombali, Rio Cumbijã and Ilha de Melo	77,500				●	●	●
GW007	Arquipélago dos Bijagós	190,000				●	●	●
				Grand total	2	4	4	4

For the full details of each site, including bird populations, see Fishpool and Evans (2001) and the Data Zone at **www.birdlife.net** by 2003. See 'Identifying potential Ramsar Sites' (p.11) for a description of the site- and species-selection procedure and the method for evaluating adequacy of Ramsar coverage that have been used in this report.

Threatened species

Within the two IBAs that contain areas that qualify as Ramsar Sites under Criterion 2, one wetland-dependent species of global conservation concern occurs regularly in significant numbers.

Summary of the occurrence of wetland species of global conservation concern within the selected IBAs

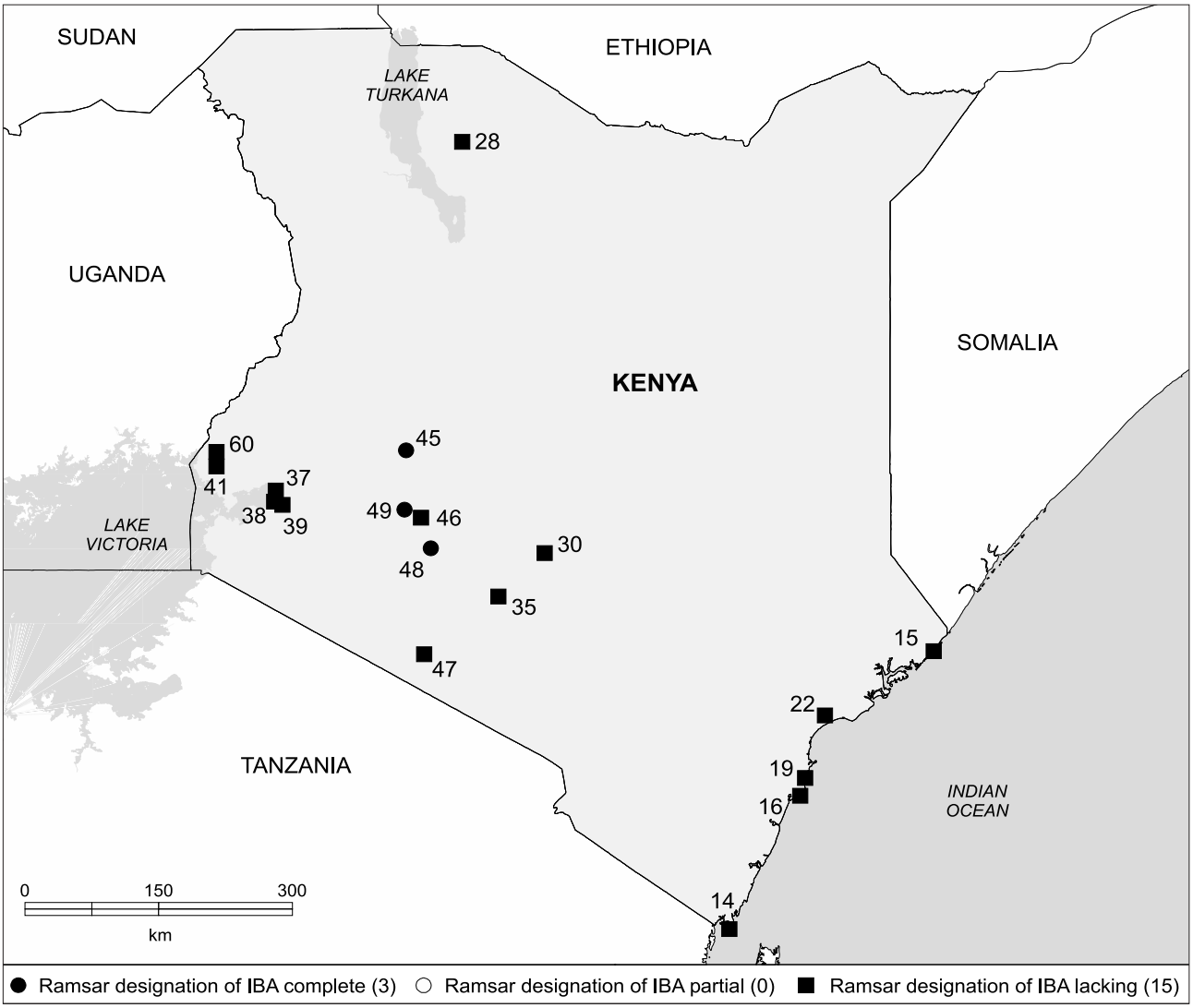
Species name and global threat status (IUCN 2000; see p.147)

IBA code	**Lesser Flamingo** *Phoenicopterus minor* (LR/nt)	Grand total
GW001	●	1
GW002	●	1
Grand total	2	2

Kenya

Ramsar designation is:
Complete in 3 IBAs
Lacking in 15 IBAs

Location of Important Bird Areas that contain areas which qualify as Ramsar Sites in Kenya



Designation progress

Areas within 18 Important Bird Areas qualify currently as Ramsar Sites in the Republic of Kenya. Designation coverage is complete within three of these, while 15 (83%) of the suitable IBAs in Kenya have no Ramsar designation as yet. There is currently one other Ramsar Site in Kenya, which overlaps with an IBA.

Summary of Important Bird Areas that contain areas which qualify as Ramsar Sites in Kenya

IBA code	IBA name	IBA area (ha)	Ramsar Site name	Ramsar Site area (ha)	Ramsar criteria			
					2	4	5	6
	Ramsar designation of IBA complete (3 IBAs)							
KE045	Lake Bogoria National Reserve	10,700	Lake Bogoria	10,700	●	●	●	●
KE048	Lake Naivasha	23,600	Lake Naivasha	30,000	●	●	●	●
KE049	Lake Nakuru National Park	18,800	Lake Nakuru	18,800	●	●	●	●
				Subtotal	3	3	3	3

IBA code	IBA name	IBA area (ha)	Ramsar Site name	Ramsar Site area (ha)	Ramsar criteria			
					2	4	5	6
	Ramsar designation of IBA lacking (15 IBAs)							
KE014	Kisite island	1				●		●
KE015	Kiunga Marine National Reserve	25,000				●		●
KE016	Mida Creek, Whale Island and the Malindi–Watamu coast	26,100				●		●
KE019	Sabaki river mouth	20				●		●
KE022	Tana River Delta	130,000			●	●	●	●
KE028	Lake Turkana	756,000				●	●	●
KE030	Masinga reservoir	100,000				●	●	●
KE035	Dandora ponds	300				●		●
KE037	Dunga swamp	100			●			
KE038	Koguta swamp	200			●			
KE039	Kusa swamp	350			●			
KE041	Yala swamp complex	8,000			●			
KE046	Lake Elmenteita	7,200			●	●	●	●
KE047	Lake Magadi	10,500			●	●	●	●
KE060	Sio Port swamp	400			●			
				Subtotal	8	10	5	10
				Grand total	11	13	8	13

For the full details of each site, including bird populations, see Fishpool and Evans (2001) and the Data Zone at **www.birdlife.net** by 2003. See 'Identifying potential Ramsar Sites' (p.11) for a description of the site- and species-selection procedure and the method for evaluating adequacy of Ramsar coverage that have been used in this report.

Threatened species

Within the 11 IBAs that contain areas that qualify as Ramsar Sites under Criterion 2, five wetland-dependent species of global conservation concern occur regularly in significant numbers.

Summary of the occurrence of wetland species of global conservation concern within the selected IBAs

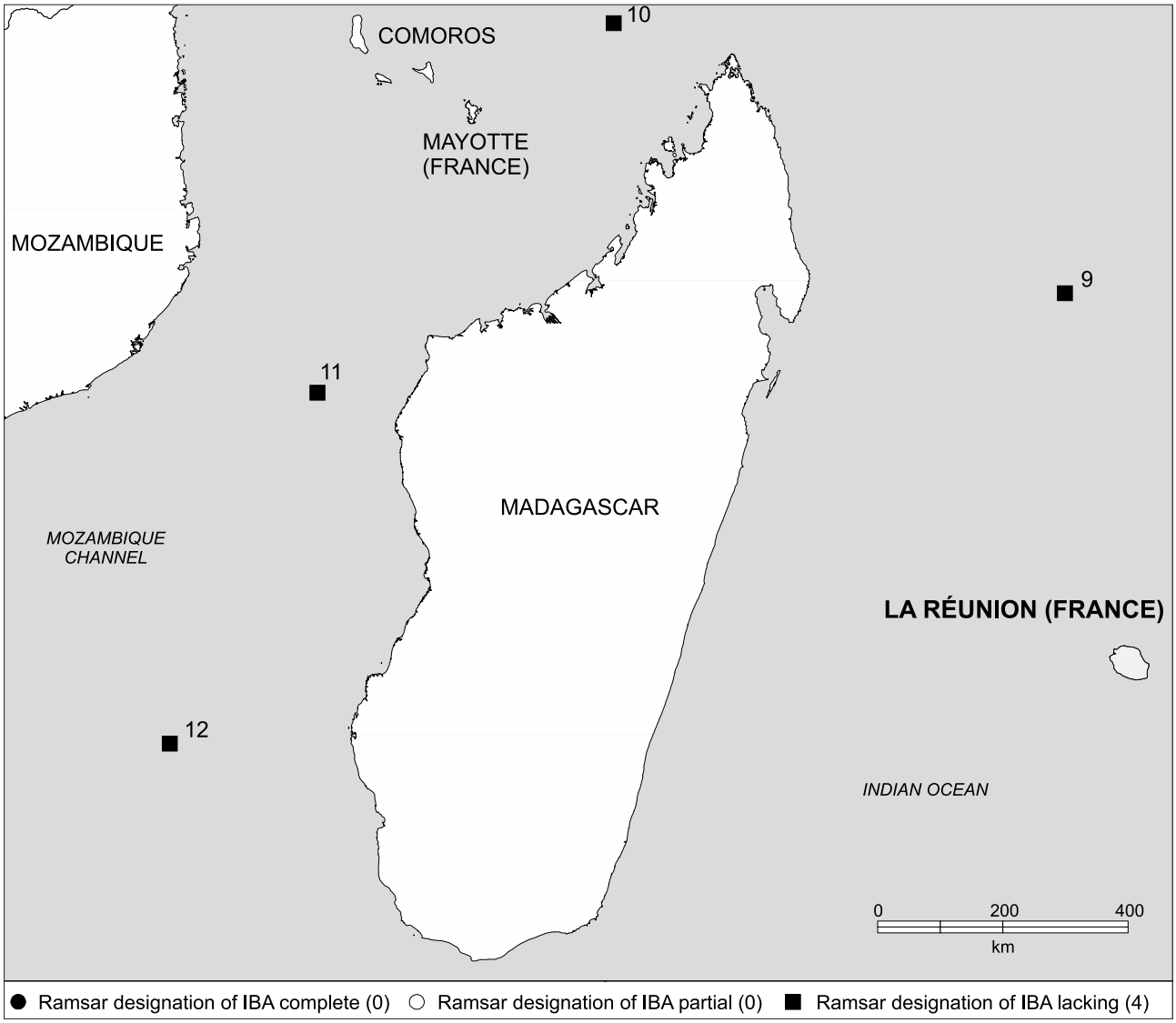
Species name and global threat status (IUCN 2000; see p.147)

IBA code	Madagascar Pond-heron *Ardeola idae* (VU)	Lesser Flamingo *Phoenicopterus minor* (LR/nt)	Papyrus Gonolek *Laniarius mufumbiri* (LR/nt)	Basra Reed Warbler *Acrocephalus griseldis* (LR/nt)	Papyrus Yellow Warbler *Chloropeta gracilirostris* (VU)	Grand total
KE022				●		1
KE037			●		●	2
KE038			●		●	2
KE039			●			1
KE041			●		●	2
KE045		●				1
KE046		●				1
KE047		●				1
KE048				●		1
KE049	●	●				2
KE060			●			1
Grand total	1	4	5	2	3	15

La Réunion and Iles Eparses

Ramsar designation is:
Lacking in 4 IBAs

Location of Important Bird Areas that contain areas which qualify as Ramsar Sites in La Réunion and Iles Eparses



Designation progress

Areas within four Important Bird Areas qualify currently as Ramsar Sites in La Réunion (an overseas Département of France) and Iles Eparses (a French dependency), of which none has been designated as yet.

Summary of Important Bird Areas that contain areas which qualify as Ramsar Sites in La Réunion and Iles Eparses

IBA code	IBA name	IBA area (ha)	Ramsar Site name	Ramsar Site area (ha)	Ramsar criteria			
					2	4	5	6
	Ramsar designation of IBA lacking (4 IBAs)							
RE009	Tromelin	100				●		●
RE010	Ile du Lys, Glorieuses Archipelago	60				●	●	●
RE011	Juan de Nova	850				●	●	●
RE012	Europa	3,000			●	●	●	●
				Grand total	1	4	3	4

For the full details of each site, including bird populations, see Fishpool and Evans (2001) and the Data Zone at **www.birdlife.net** by 2003. See 'Identifying potential Ramsar Sites' (p.11) for a description of the site- and species-selection procedure and the method for evaluating adequacy of Ramsar coverage that have been used in this report.

Threatened species

Within the one IBA that contains an area that qualifies as a Ramsar Site under Criterion 2, one wetland-dependent species of global conservation concern occurs regularly in significant numbers.

Summary of the occurrence of wetland species of global conservation concern within the selected IBAs

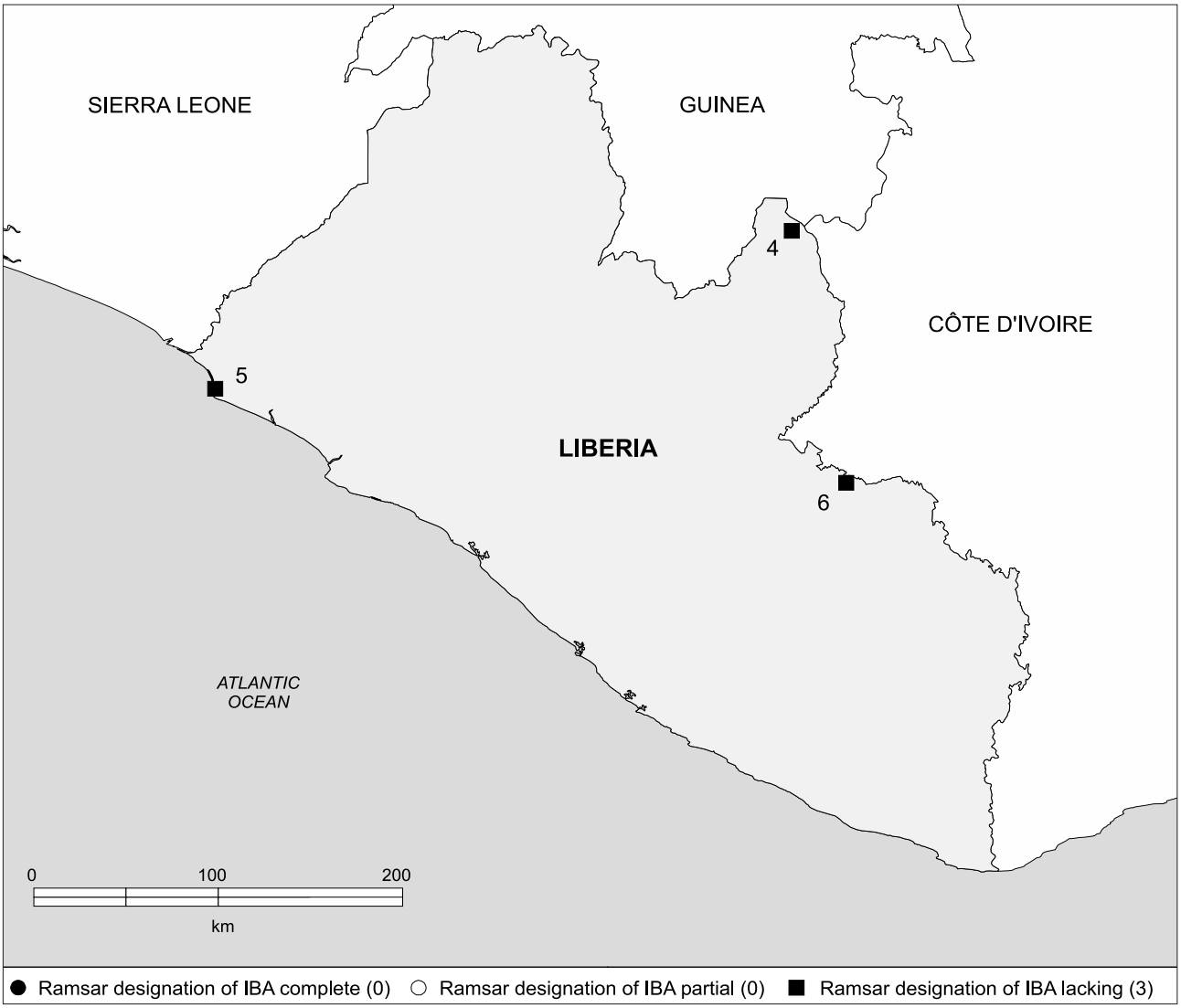
Species name and global threat status (IUCN 2000; see p.147)

IBA code	**Madagascar Pond-heron** *Ardeola idae* (VU)	Grand total
RE012	●	1
Grand total	1	1

Liberia

Ramsar designation is:
Lacking in 3 IBAs

Location of Important Bird Areas that contain areas which qualify as Ramsar Sites in Liberia



Designation progress

Areas within three Important Bird Areas qualify currently as Ramsar Sites in the Republic of Liberia, of which none has been designated as yet.

Summary of Important Bird Areas that contain areas which qualify as Ramsar Sites in Liberia

IBA code	IBA name	IBA area (ha)	Ramsar Site name	Ramsar Site area (ha)	Ramsar criteria			
					2	4	5	6
	Ramsar designation of IBA lacking (3 IBAs)							
LR004	Nimba mountains	20,240			●			
LR005	Cape Mount	4,560				●		●
LR006	Zwedru	15,000			●			
				Grand total	2	1	–	1

For the full details of each site, including bird populations, see Fishpool and Evans (2001) and the Data Zone at **www.birdlife.net** by 2003. See 'Identifying potential Ramsar Sites' (p.11) for a description of the site- and species-selection procedure and the method for evaluating adequacy of Ramsar coverage that have been used in this report.

Threatened species

Within the two IBAs that contain areas that qualify as Ramsar Sites under Criterion 2, one wetland-dependent species of global conservation concern occurs regularly in significant numbers.

Summary of the occurrence of wetland species of global conservation concern within the selected IBAs

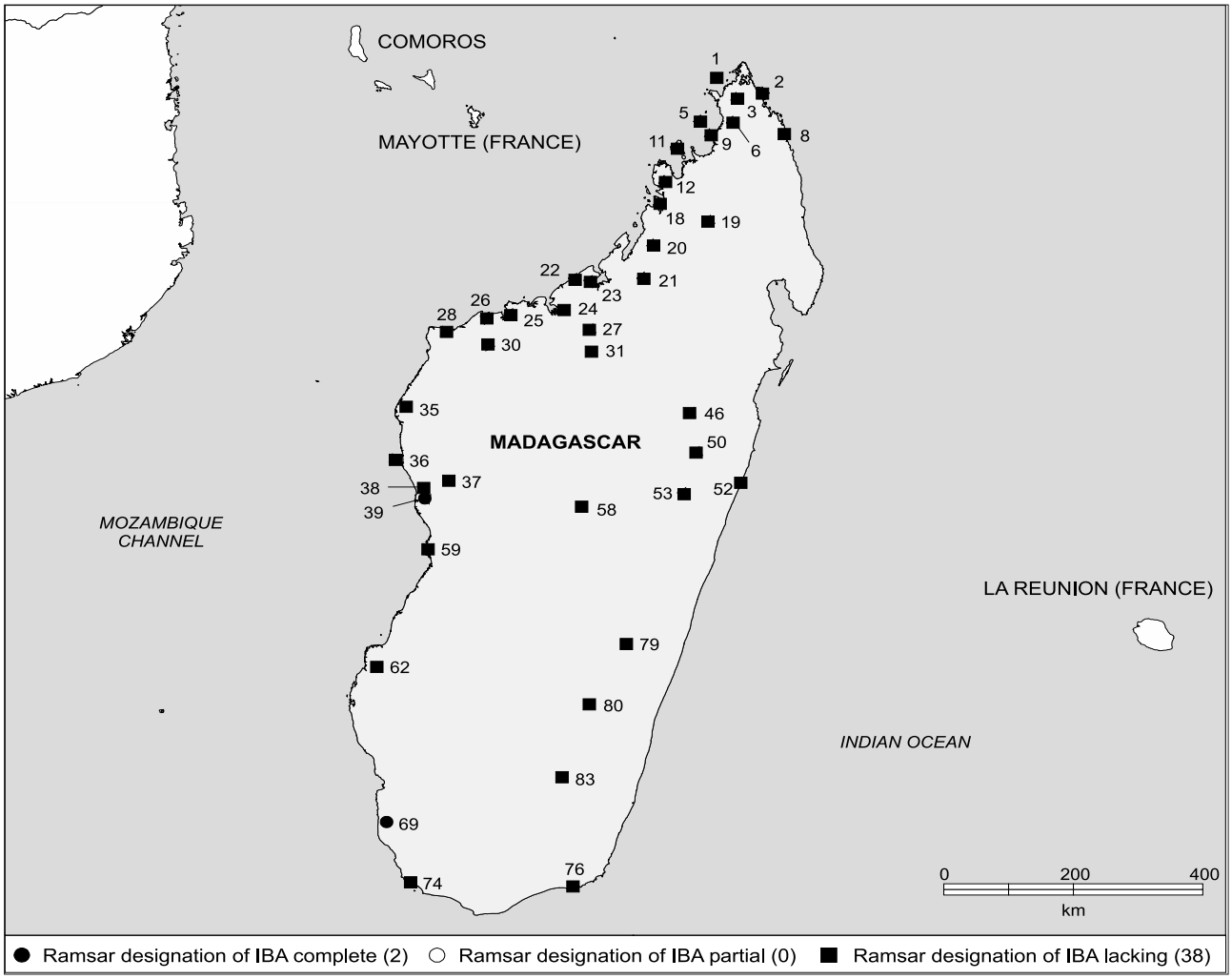
IBA code	Rufous Fishing-owl *Scotopelia ussheri* (EN)	Grand total
LR004	●	1
LR006	●	1
Grand total	2	2

Species name and global threat status (IUCN 2000; see p.147)

Madagascar

Ramsar designation is:
Complete in 2 IBAs
Lacking in 38 IBAs

Location of Important Bird Areas that contain areas which qualify as Ramsar Sites in Madagascar



Designation progress

Areas within 40 Important Bird Areas qualify currently as Ramsar Sites in the Republic of Madagascar. Designation coverage is complete within two of these, while 38 (95%) of the suitable IBAs in Madagascar have no Ramsar designation as yet.

Summary of Important Bird Areas that contain areas which qualify as Ramsar Sites in Madagascar

IBA code	IBA name	IBA area (ha)	Ramsar Site name	Ramsar Site area (ha)	Ramsar criteria 2	4	5	6
	Ramsar designation of IBA complete (2 IBAs)							
MG039	Manambolomaty wetland complex and Tsimembo Classified Forest	35,470	Complexe des lacs de Manambolomaty	7,491	●	●		●
MG069	Tsimanampetsotse Strict Nature Reserve	43,000	Lac Tsimanampetsotsa	45,604	●	●		●
				Subtotal	2	2	–	2
	Ramsar designation of IBA lacking (38 IBAs)							
MG001	Cape Anorontany archipelago	458			●	●		●
MG002	East coast of Antsiranana	13,720			●			
MG003	Montagne d'Ambre National Park and Special Reserve	20,030			●			
MG005	Mitsio archipelago	3,150			●			
MG006	Ankarana Special Reserve	18,225			●			
MG008	Lake Sahaka Hunting Reserve	3,000				●		●

IBA code	IBA name	IBA area (ha)	Ramsar Site name	Ramsar Site area (ha)	Ramsar criteria			
					2	4	5	6
MG009	Ambavanankarana wetlands	61,220			●	●		●
MG011	Nosy Be and satellite islands	28,108			●			
MG012	Ampasindava Bay wetlands	163,100			●			
MG018	Sahamalaza Bay wetlands	59,080			●	●		●
MG019	Ankaizina wetlands	11,490			●			
MG020	Loza Bay wetlands	60,700			●			
MG021	Port-Bergé wetlands	104,800			●			
MG022	Ankobohobo wetlands	3,750			●			
MG023	Mahajamba Bay wetlands	180,000			●	●		●
MG024	Bombetoka Bay and Marovoay wetlands	148,200			●	●		●
MG025	Mahavavy delta wetlands	258,900			●	●		●
MG026	Baly Bay National Park	69,350			●	●		●
MG027	Ankarafantsika Strict Nature Reserve and Ampijoroa Forestry Station	135,000			●			
MG028	Cape Saint André Forest and wetlands	90,110			●			
MG030	Namoroka Tsingy Strict Nature Reserve	21,742			●			
MG031	Maevatanana–Ambato-Boeni wetlands	10,000			●			
MG035	Tambohorano wetlands	8,300			●	●		●
MG036	Iles Barren complex	172			●	●		●
MG037	Bemaraha Tsingy National Park and Strict Nature Reserve	152,000			●			
MG038	Bemamba wetland complex	41,500			●	●		●
MG046	Lake Alaotra	90,000			●	●		●
MG050	Didy and Ivondro wetlands	26,880			●	●		●
MG052	North Pangalanes wetlands	5,500			●	●		●
MG053	Torotorofotsy wetlands	5,400			●			
MG058	Lake Itasy	3,500			●			
MG059	Wetlands of the Tsiribihina delta and upper Tsiribihina river	264,100			●	●		●
MG062	Lake Ihotry Hunting Reserve–Mangoky Delta complex	139,520			●	●		●
MG074	South-western coastal wetlands	29,580			●	●		●
MG076	Lakes Anony and Erombo	4,100			●	●		●
MG079	Ranomafana National Park	41,713			●			
MG080	Andringitra National Park	31,160			●			
MG083	Kalambatritra Special Reserve	28,250			●			
				Subtotal	37	18	–	18
				Grand total	39	20	–	20

For the full details of each site, including bird populations, see Fishpool and Evans (2001) and the Data Zone at **www.birdlife.net** by 2003. See 'Identifying potential Ramsar Sites' (p.11) for a description of the site- and species-selection procedure and the method for evaluating adequacy of Ramsar coverage that have been used in this report.

Threatened species

Within the 39 IBAs that contain areas that qualify as Ramsar Sites under Criterion 2, 12 wetland-dependent species of global conservation concern occur regularly in significant numbers.

Summary of the occurrence of wetland species of global conservation concern within the selected IBAs

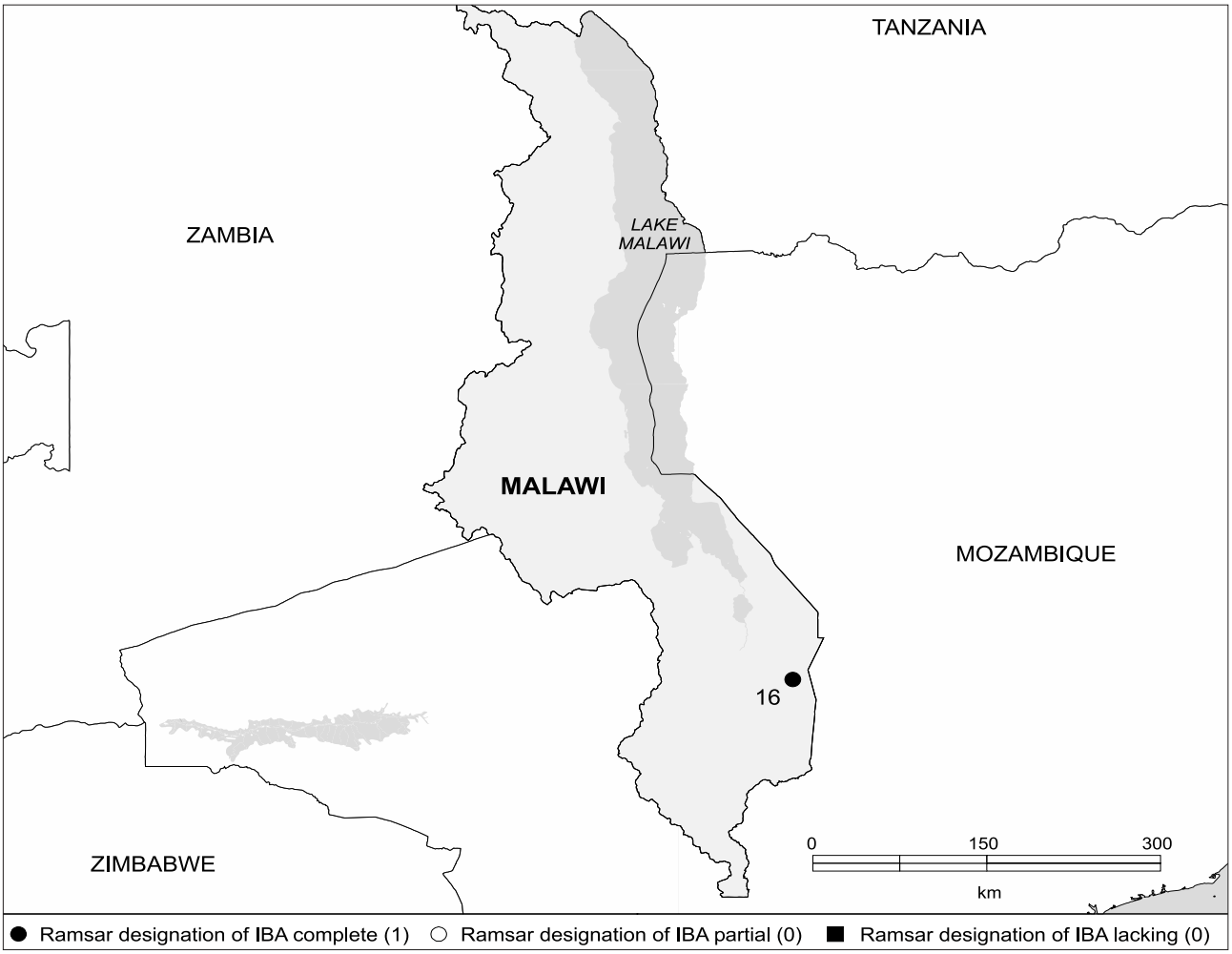
Species name and global threat status (IUCN 2000; see p.147)

IBA code	Alaotra Grebe *Tachybaptus rufolavatus* (CR)	Madagascar Grebe *Tachybaptus pelzelnii* (VU)	Madagascar Heron *Ardea humbloti* (VU)	Madagascar Pond-heron *Ardeola idae* (VU)	Lesser Flamingo *Phoenicopterus minor* (LR/nt)	Meller's Duck *Anas melleri* (EN)	Madagascar Teal *Anas bernieri* (EN)	Madagascar Pochard *Aythya innotata* (CR)	Madagascar Fish-eagle *Haliaeetus vociferoides* (CR)	Slender-billed Flufftail *Sarothrura watersi* (EN)	Sakalava Rail *Amaurornis olivieri* (CR)	Madagascar Plover *Charadrius thoracicus* (LR/nt)	Grand total
MG001									●				1
MG002							●						1
MG003		●		●									2
MG005									●				1
MG006			●	●					●				3
MG009			●				●		●				3
MG011									●				1
MG012			●						●				2
MG018			●	●					●				3
MG019		●	●			●							3
MG020									●				1
MG021			●				●						2
MG022			●						●				2
MG023			●						●				2
MG024		●	●		●		●		●				5
MG025			●	●	●		●		●				5
MG026		●	●	●			●		●			●	6
MG027		●	●	●					●				4
MG028		●							●				2
MG030		●		●									2
MG031		●	●						●				3
MG035			●				●		●			●	4
MG036			●										1
MG037		●		●					●				3
MG038			●		●		●		●		●	●	6
MG039			●	●	●		●		●			●	6
MG046	●	●	●	●		●		●					6
MG050		●				●							2
MG052						●							1
MG053						●				●			2
MG058		●		●		●							3
MG059			●	●			●		●			●	5
MG062		●	●	●	●		●		●		●	●	8
MG069					●							●	2
MG074			●									●	2
MG076		●	●		●								3
MG079						●				●			2
MG080		●				●							2
MG083						●							1
Grand total	1	15	22	13	7	9	11	1	22	2	2	8	113

Malawi

Ramsar designation is:
Complete in 1 IBA

Location of Important Bird Area that contains an area which qualifies as a Ramsar Site in Malawi



Designation progress

An area within one Important Bird Area qualifies currently as a Ramsar Site in the Republic of Malawi, and is completely designated as such already.

Summary of Important Bird Areas that contains areas which qualify as Ramsar Sites in Malawi

IBA code	IBA name	IBA area (ha)	Ramsar Site name	Ramsar Site area (ha)	Ramsar criteria			
					2	4	5	6
	Ramsar designation of IBA complete (1 IBA)							
MW016	Lake Chilwa and flood-plain Nature Reserve	220,000	Lake Chilwa	224,800	●	●	●	●
				Grand total	1	1	1	1

For the full details of each site, including bird populations, see Fishpool and Evans (2001) and the Data Zone at **www.birdlife.net** by 2003. See 'Identifying potential Ramsar Sites' (p.11) for a description of the site- and species-selection procedure and the method for evaluating adequacy of Ramsar coverage that have been used in this report.

Threatened species

Within the one IBA that contains an area that qualifies as a Ramsar Site under Criterion 2, one wetland-dependent species of global conservation concern occurs regularly in significant numbers.

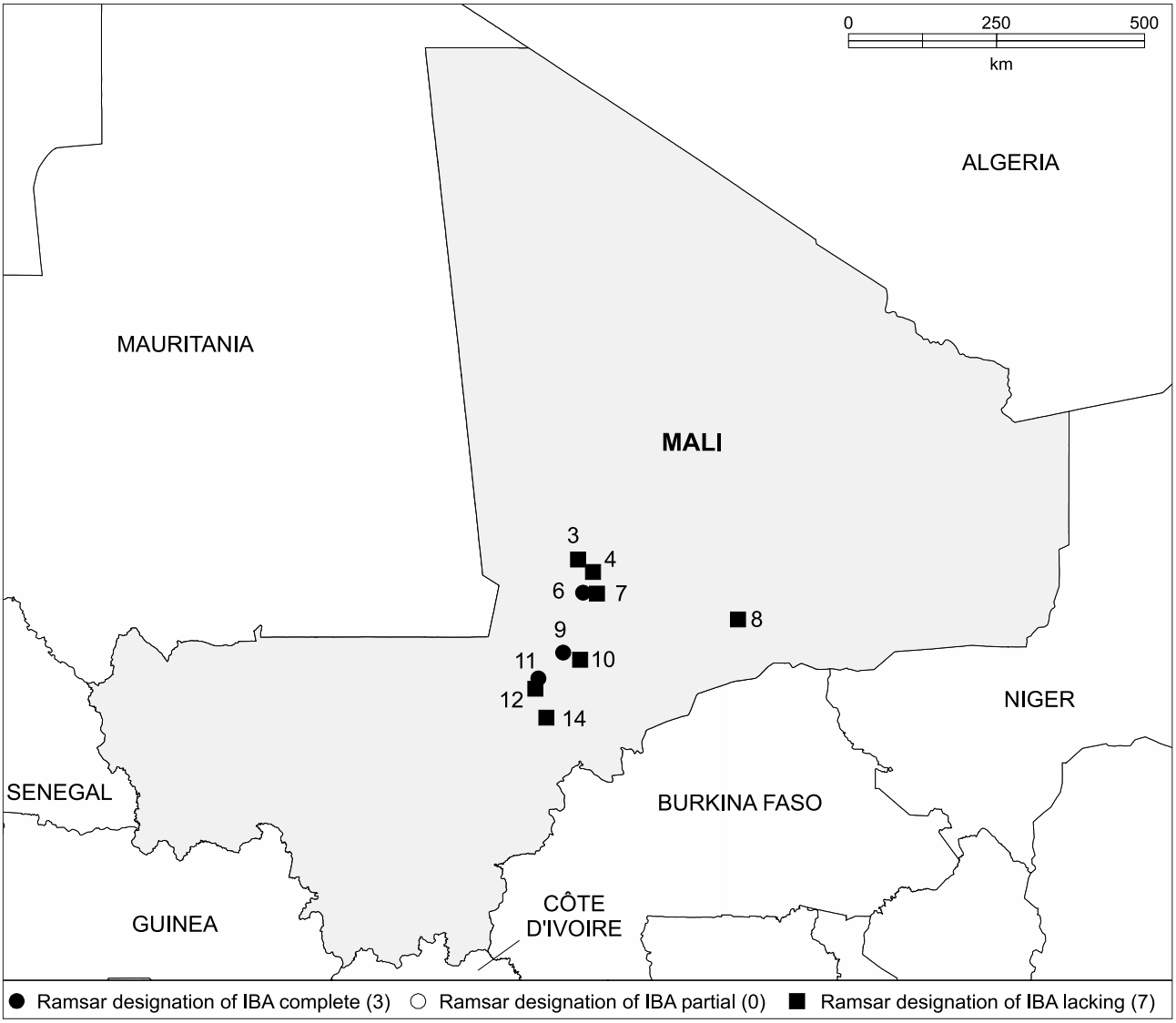
Summary of the occurrence of wetland species of global conservation concern within the selected IBAs

	Species name and global threat status (IUCN 2000; see p.147)	
IBA code	African Skimmer *Rynchops flavirostris* (LR/nt)	Grand total
MW016	●	1
Grand total	1	1

Mali

Ramsar designation is:
Complete in 3 IBAs
Lacking in 7 IBAs

Location of Important Bird Areas that contain areas which qualify as Ramsar Sites in Mali



Designation progress

Areas within 10 Important Bird Areas qualify currently as Ramsar Sites in the Republic of Mali. Designation coverage is complete within three of these, while seven (70%) of the suitable IBAs in Mali have no Ramsar designation as yet.

Summary of Important Bird Areas that contain areas which qualify as Ramsar Sites in Mali

IBA code	IBA name	IBA area (ha)	Ramsar Site name	Ramsar Site area (ha)	Ramsar criteria			
					2	4	5	6
	Ramsar designation of IBA complete (3 IBAs)							
ML006	Lac Horo	18,900	Lac Horo	18,900	●	●	●	●
ML009	Lac Débo–Lac Oualado Débo	103,100	Walado Debo/Lac Debo	103,100		●	●	●
ML011	Séri	40,000	Séri	40,000	●	●	●	●
				Subtotal	2	3	3	3

IBA code	IBA name	IBA area (ha)	Ramsar Site name	Ramsar Site area (ha)	Ramsar criteria			
					2	4	5	6
	Ramsar designation of IBA lacking (7 IBAs)							
ML003	Lac Faguibine	45,000			●	●	●	●
ML004	Lac Télé	5,600			●	●	●	●
ML007	Lac Fati	13,500			●	●		●
ML008	Mare de Gossi	300				●	●	●
ML010	Timisobo–Képagou	8,000				●	●	●
ML012	Koumbé Niasso	–				●	●	●
ML014	Kouakourou	–				●	●	●
				Subtotal	3	7	6	7
				Grand total	5	10	9	10

For the full details of each site, including bird populations, see Fishpool and Evans (2001) and the Data Zone at **www.birdlife.net** by 2003. See 'Identifying potential Ramsar Sites' (p.11) for a description of the site- and species-selection procedure and the method for evaluating adequacy of Ramsar coverage that have been used in this report.

Threatened species

Within the five IBAs that contain areas that qualify as Ramsar Sites under Criterion 2, one wetland-dependent species of global conservation concern occurs regularly in significant numbers.

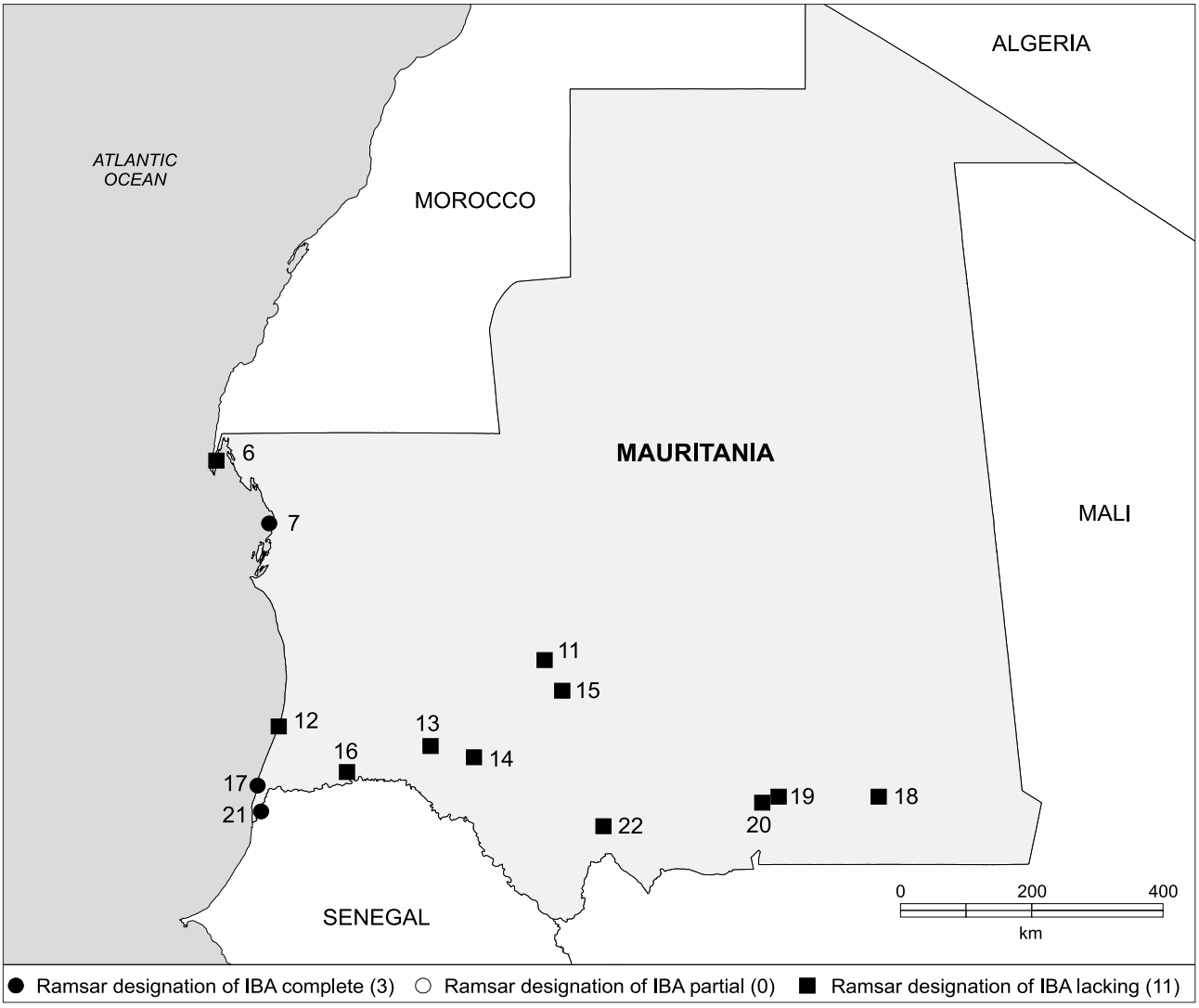
Summary of the occurrence of wetland species of global conservation concern within the selected IBAs

	Species name and global threat status (IUCN 2000; see p.147)	
IBA code	Ferruginous Duck *Aythya nyroca* (LR/nt)	Grand total
ML003	●	1
ML004	●	1
ML006	●	1
ML007	●	1
ML011	●	1
Grand total	5	5

Mauritania

Ramsar designation is:
Complete in 3 IBAs
Lacking in 11 IBAs

Location of Important Bird Areas that contain areas which qualify as Ramsar Sites in Mauritania



Designation progress

Areas within 14 Important Bird Areas qualify currently as Ramsar Sites in the Islamic Republic of Mauritania. Designation coverage is complete within three of these, while 11 (79%) of the suitable IBAs in Mauritania have no Ramsar designation as yet.

Summary of Important Bird Areas that contain areas which qualify as Ramsar Sites in Mauritania

IBA code	IBA name	IBA area (ha)	Ramsar Site name	Ramsar Site area (ha)	Ramsar criteria			
					2	4	5	6
	Ramsar designation of IBA complete (3 IBAs)							
MR007	Banc d'Arguin National Park	1,173,000	Parc national du Banc d'Arguin	1,200,000		●	●	●
MR017	Chott Boul	15,500	Chat Tboul	15,500	●	●	●	●
MR021	Diawling National Park	15,600	Parc National du Diawling	15,600	●	●	●	●
				Subtotal	2	3	3	3

IBA code	IBA name	IBA area (ha)	Ramsar Site name	Ramsar Site area (ha)	Ramsar criteria			
					2	4	5	6
	Ramsar designation of IBA lacking (11 IBAs)							
MR006	Cap Blanc	310,000				●	●	●
MR011	Gabou	100				●	●	●
MR012	Aftout es Sâheli	120,000			●	●	●	●
MR013	Lac d'Aleg	4,275			●	●	●	●
MR014	Lac de Mâl	5,250				●	●	●
MR015	Tâmourt en Na'âj	1,000				●	●	●
MR016	Rkîz	16,500				●	●	●
MR018	Gâat Mahmoûdé*	16,200			●	●	●	●
MR019	Tâmourt de Chlim*	500				●	●	●
MR020	Sawana–Oum Lellé*	1,200			●	●	●	●
MR022	Kankossa	1,500				●	●	
				Subtotal	4	11	11	10
				Grand total	6	14	14	13

*IBA has been proposed as a Ramsar Site by the government

For the full details of each site, including bird populations, see Fishpool and Evans (2001) and the Data Zone at **www.birdlife.net** by 2003. See 'Identifying potential Ramsar Sites'' (p.11) for a description of the site- and species-selection procedure and the method for evaluating adequacy of Ramsar coverage that have been used in this report.

Threatened species

Within the six IBAs that contain areas that qualify as Ramsar Sites under Criterion 2, three wetland-dependent species of global conservation concern occur regularly in significant numbers.

Summary of the occurrence of wetland species of global conservation concern within the selected IBAs

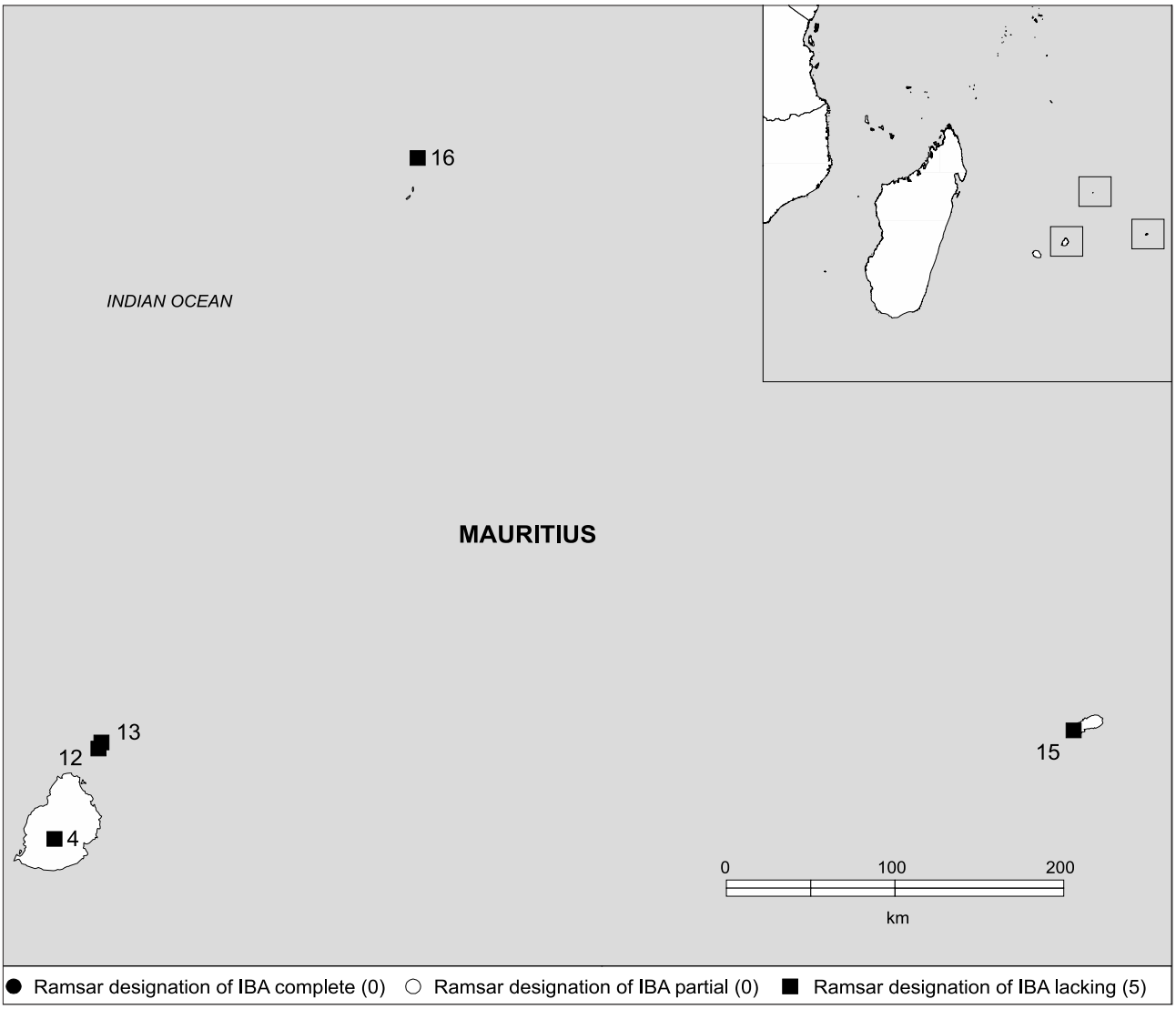
Species name and global threat status (IUCN 2000; see p.147)

IBA code	**Lesser Flamingo** *Phoenicopterus minor* (LR/nt)	Ferruginous Duck *Aythya nyroca* (LR/nt)	Black Crowned-crane *Balearica pavonina* (LR/nt)	Grand total
MR012	●			1
MR013		●		1
MR017	●			1
MR018			●	1
MR020		●		1
MR021	●			1
Grand total	3	2	1	6

Mauritius

Ramsar designation is:
Lacking in 5 IBAs

Location of Important Bird Areas that contain areas which qualify as Ramsar Sites in Mauritius



Designation progress

Areas within five Important Bird Areas qualify currently as Ramsar Sites in the Republic of Mauritius, of which none has been designated as yet. There is currently one Ramsar Site in Mauritius, which does not overlap with any IBA.

Summary of Important Bird Areas that contain areas which qualify as Ramsar Sites in Mauritius

IBA code	IBA name	IBA area (ha)	Ramsar Site name	Ramsar Site area (ha)	Ramsar criteria			
					2	4	5	6
	Ramsar designation of IBA lacking (5 IBAs)							
MU004	Relict forests of central plateau	580			●			
MU012	Round Island	169			●	●	●	●
MU013	Serpent Island	31				●	●	●
MU015	Rodrigues islets	180				●	●	
MU016	Cargados Carajos shoals (Saint Brandon)	19,000				●	●	●
				Grand total	2	4	4	3

For the full details of each site, including bird populations, see Fishpool and Evans (2001) and the Data Zone at **www.birdlife.net** by 2003. See 'Identifying potential Ramsar Sites' (p.11) for a description of the site- and species-selection procedure and the method for evaluating adequacy of Ramsar coverage that have been used in this report.

Threatened species

Within the two IBAs that contain areas that qualify as Ramsar Sites under Criterion 2, two wetland-dependent species of global conservation concern occur regularly in significant numbers.

Summary of the occurrence of wetland species of global conservation concern within the selected IBAs

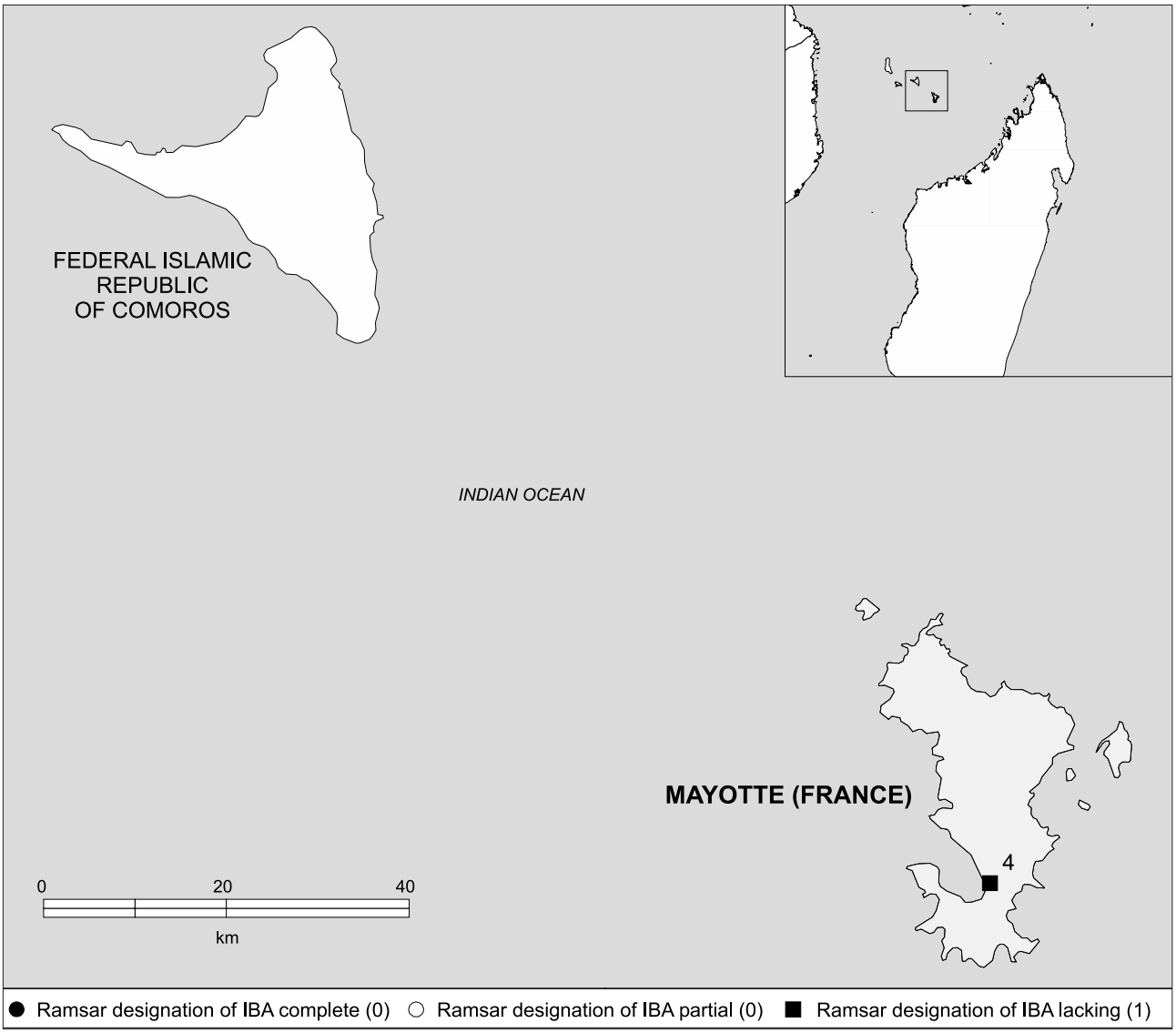
Species name and global threat status (IUCN 2000; see p.147)

IBA code	**Trinidade Petrel** *Pterodroma arminjoniana* (VU)	Meller's Duck *Anas melleri* (EN)	Grand total
MU004		●	1
MU012	●		1
Grand total	1	1	2

Mayotte

Ramsar designation is:
Lacking in 1 IBA

Location of Important Bird Area that contains an area which qualifies as a Ramsar Site in Mayotte



Designation progress

An area within one Important Bird Area qualifies currently as a Ramsar Site in Mayotte (a 'Collectivité territoriale à caractère départementale' of France), but it has not been designated as yet.

Summary of Important Bird Areas that contain areas which qualify as Ramsar Sites in Mayotte

IBA code	IBA name	IBA area (ha)	Ramsar Site name	Ramsar Site area (ha)	Ramsar criteria			
					2	4	5	6
	Ramsar designation of IBA lacking (1 IBA)							
YT004	Baie de Bouéni	325			●			
				Grand total	1	–	–	–

For the full details of each site, including bird populations, see Fishpool and Evans (2001) and the Data Zone at **www.birdlife.net** by 2003. See 'Identifying potential Ramsar Sites' (p.11) for a description of the site- and species-selection procedure and the method for evaluating adequacy of Ramsar coverage that have been used in this report.

Threatened species

Within the one IBA that contains an area that qualifies as a Ramsar Site under Criterion 2, one wetland-dependent species of global conservation concern occurs regularly in significant numbers.

Summary of the occurrence of wetland species of global conservation concern within the selected IBA

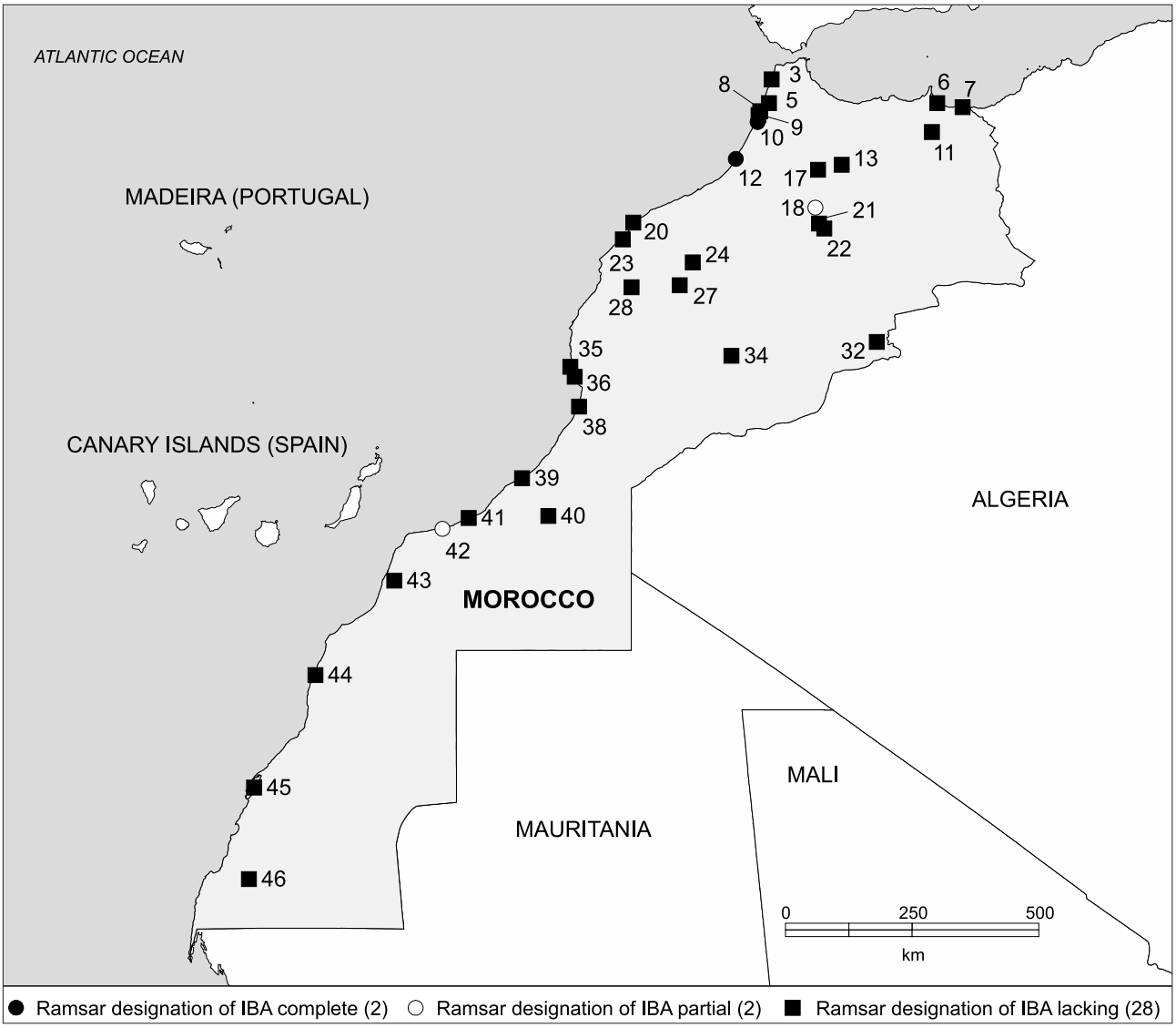
Species name and global threat status (IUCN 2000; see p.147)

IBA code	**Madagascar Pond-heron** *Ardeola idae* (VU)	Grand total
YT004	●	1
Grand total	1	1

Morocco

Ramsar designation is:
Complete in 2 IBAs
Partial in 2 IBAs
Lacking in 28 IBAs

Location of Important Bird Areas that contain areas which qualify as Ramsar Sites in Morocco



Designation progress

Areas within 32 Important Bird Areas qualify currently as Ramsar Sites in the Kingdom of Morocco. Designation coverage is complete within two of these and partial (with need of expansion) in two. However, 28 (87%) of the suitable IBAs in Morocco have no Ramsar designation as yet.

Summary of Important Bird Areas that contain areas which qualify as Ramsar Sites in Morocco

IBA code	IBA name	IBA area (ha)	Ramsar Site name	Ramsar Site area (ha)	Ramsar criteria			
					2	4	5	6
	Ramsar designation of IBA complete (2 IBAs)							
MA010	Merja Zerga	7,000	Merja Zerga	7,000	●	●	●	●
MA012	Canton Forestier de Sidi Bou Ghaba	652	Merja Sidi Boughaba	600	●	●		●
				Subtotal	2	2	1	2
	Ramsar designation of IBA partial (2 IBAs)							
MA018	Parc Naturel d'Ifrane	50,000	Lac d'Afennourir	250	●	●		●
MA042	Lagune de Khnifiss	20,000	Baie de Khnifiss	6,500	●	●	●	●
				Subtotal	2	2	1	2

IBA code	IBA name	IBA area (ha)	Ramsar Site name	Ramsar Site area (ha)	Ramsar criteria			
					2	4	5	6
	Ramsar designation of IBA lacking (28 IBAs)							
MA003	Oued Tahadart	14,000				●		●
MA005	Marais Larache	3,600			●	●		●
MA006	Sebkha Bou Areg	18,000			●	●		●
MA007	Embouchure Oued Moulouya	2,700			●	●		●
MA008	Merja Bargha	25				●		●
MA009	Merja Halloufa	300				●		●
MA011	Barrage Mohamed V	6,000			●	●		●
MA013	Barrage Idriss Premier	5,700				●		●
MA017	Dwiyate	750			●	●		●
MA020	Région Jorf Lasfar	400				●		●
MA021	Aguelmane n'Tifounassine	–				●		●
MA022	Aguelmane de Sidi Ali Ta'nzoult	1,750				●		●
MA023	Sidi Moussa–Oualidia	4,500			●	●		●
MA024	Barrage al Massira	14,000			●	●	●	●
MA027	Sahb al Majnoun	2,000				●		●
MA028	Sebkha Zima	600			●	●		●
MA032	Merzouga/Tamezguidat	22,700			●	●		●
MA034	Barrage al Mansour Ad-Dhabi	5,000			●	●		●
MA035	Tamri and Imsouane	4,800			●	●		●
MA036	Tarhazoute	4,500			●	●		●
MA038	Parc National de Souss-Massa and Aglou	63,800			●	●		●
MA039	Plage Blanche–Ras Takoumba	25,000			●	●		●
MA040	Msseyed	180,000			●	●		●
MA041	Oued Amma Fatma	300			●	●		●
MA043	Zone Humide de Laayoune	600				●		●
MA044	Pointe d'Awfist	750			●	●		●
MA045	Baie d'Ad Dakhla	21,200			●	●	●	●
MA046	Parc National de Dakhla	2,000,000				●		●
				Subtotal	18	28	2	28
				Grand total	22	32	4	32

For the full details of each site, including bird populations, see Fishpool and Evans (2001) and the Data Zone at **www.birdlife.net** by 2003. See ‘Identifying potential Ramsar Sites’ (p.11) for a description of the site- and species-selection procedure and the method for evaluating adequacy of Ramsar coverage that have been used in this report.

Threatened species

Within the 22 IBAs that contain areas that qualify as Ramsar Sites under Criterion 2, four wetland-dependent species of global conservation concern occur regularly in significant numbers.

Summary of the occurrence of wetland species of global conservation concern within the selected IBAs

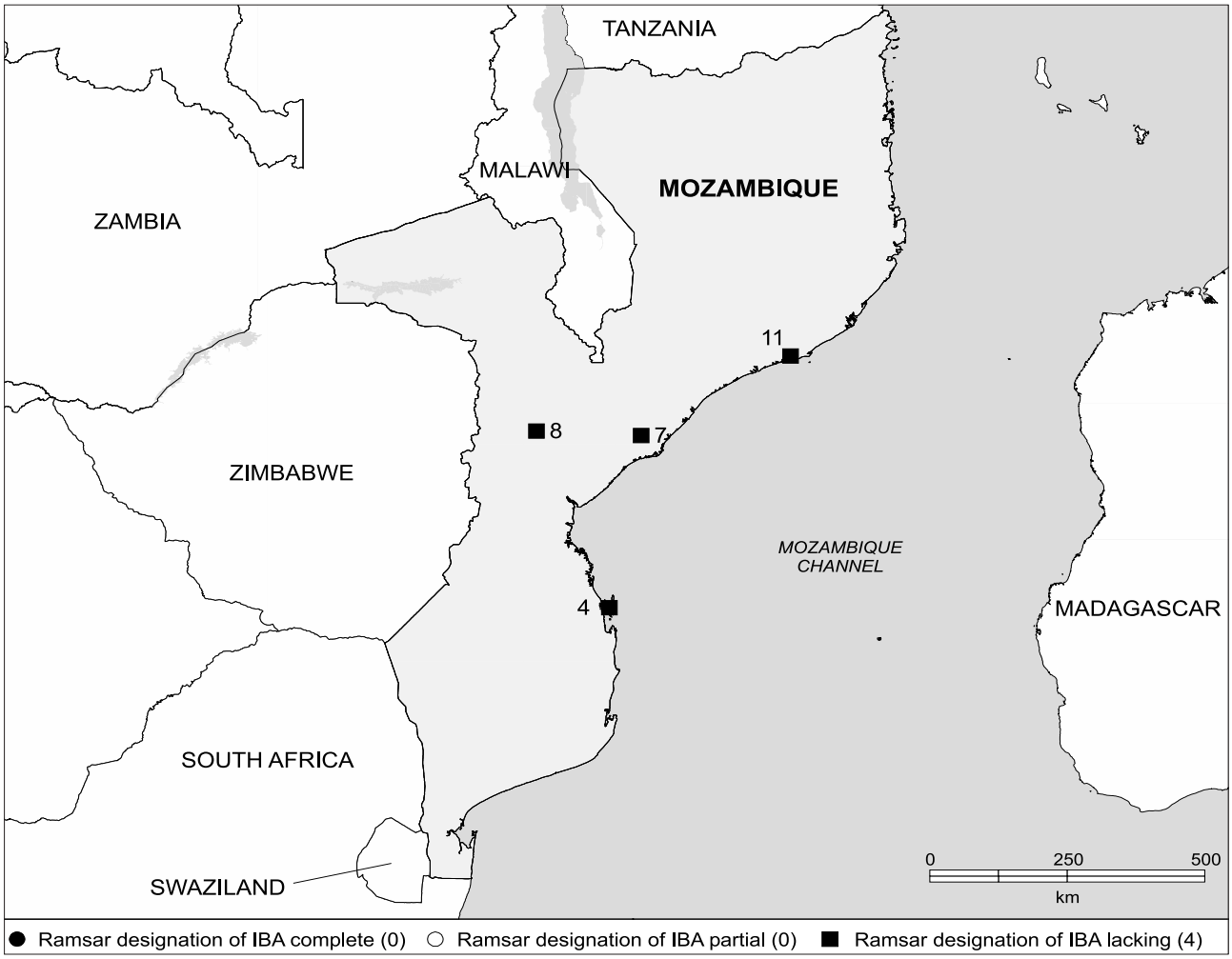
Species name and global threat status (IUCN 2000; see p.147)

IBA code	Northern Bald Ibis *Geronticus eremita* (CR)	**Marbled Teal** *Marmaronetta angustirostris* (VU)	Slender-billed Curlew *Numenius tenuirostris* (CR)	Audouin's Gull *Larus audouinii* (LR/nt)	Grand total
MA005		●			1
MA006				●	1
MA007		●		●	2
MA010		●	●		2
MA011		●			1
MA012		●			1
MA017		●			1
MA018		●			1
MA023		●		●	2
MA024		●			1
MA028		●			1
MA032		●			1
MA034		●			1
MA035	●				1
MA036	●				1
MA038	●	●		●	3
MA039		●			1
MA040		●			1
MA041				●	1
MA042				●	1
MA044				●	1
MA045				●	1
Grand total	3	15	1	8	27

Mozambique

Ramsar designation is:
Lacking in 4 IBAs

Location of Important Bird Areas that contain areas which qualify as Ramsar Sites in Mozambique



Designation progress

Areas within four Important Bird Areas qualify currently as Ramsar Sites in the Republic of Mozambique, of which none has been designated as yet.

Summary of Important Bird Areas that contain areas which qualify as Ramsar Sites in Mozambique

IBA code	IBA name	IBA area (ha)	Ramsar Site name	Ramsar Site area (ha)	Ramsar criteria			
					2	4	5	6
	Ramsar designation of IBA lacking (4 IBAs)							
MZ004	Bazaruto Archipelago	50,000				●	●	●
MZ007	Zambezi River Delta	500,000			●	●		●
MZ008	Gorongosa Mountain and National Park	385,000			●			
MZ011	Moebase region	40,000			●			
				Grand total	3	2	1	2

For the full details of each site, including bird populations, see Fishpool and Evans (2001) and the Data Zone at **www.birdlife.net** by 2003. See 'Identifying potential Ramsar Sites' (p.11) for a description of the site- and species-selection procedure and the method for evaluating adequacy of Ramsar coverage that have been used in this report.

Threatened species

Within the three IBAs that contain areas that qualify as Ramsar Sites under Criterion 2, three wetland-dependent species of global conservation concern occur regularly in significant numbers.

Summary of the occurrence of wetland species of global conservation concern within the selected IBAs

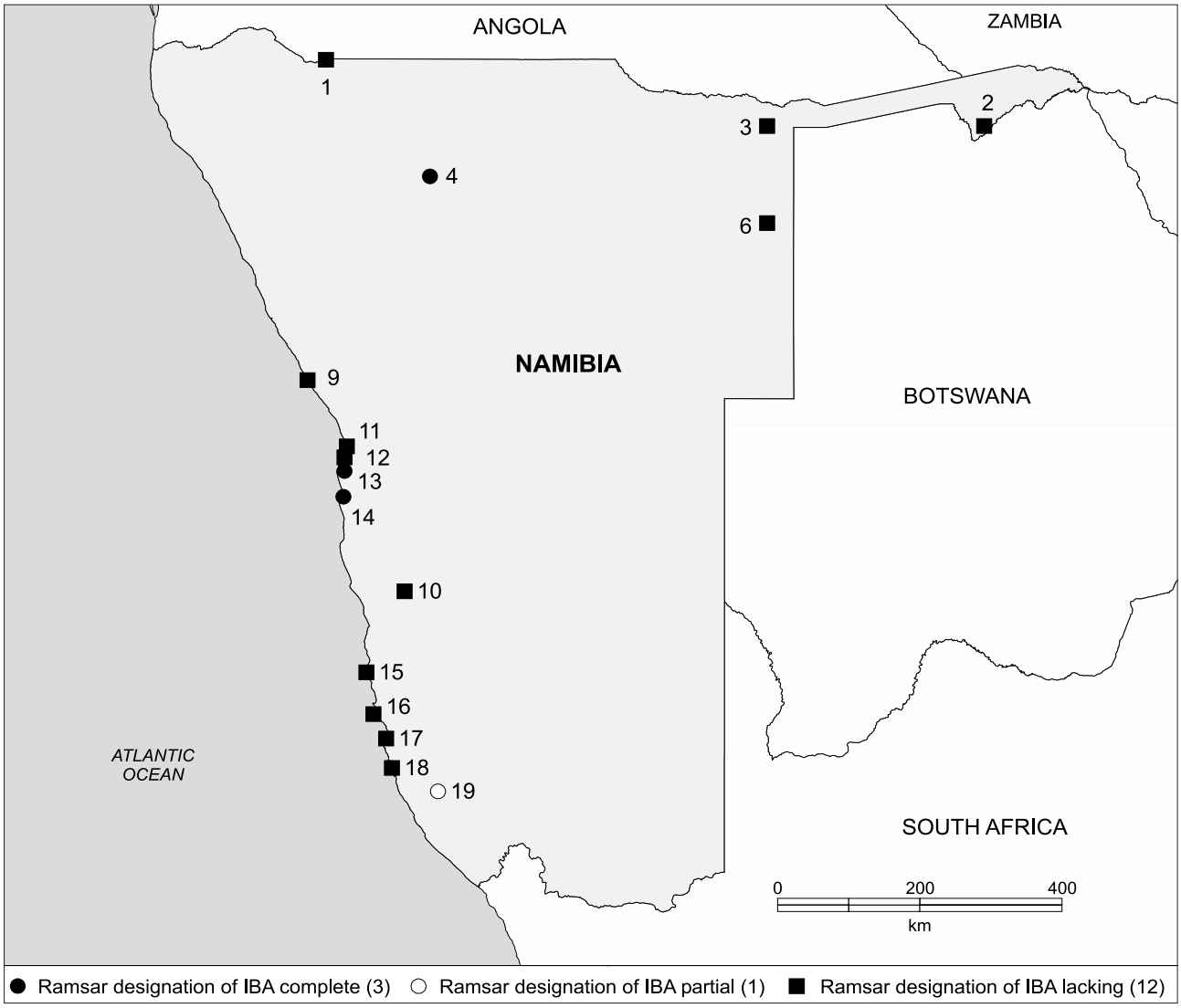
Species name and global threat status (IUCN 2000; see p.147)

IBA code	**Madagascar Pond-heron** *Ardeola idae* (VU)	Wattled Crane *Grus carunculatus* (VU)	Great Snipe *Gallinago media* (LR/nt)	Grand total
MZ007		●		1
MZ008			●	1
MZ011	●			1
Grand total	1	1	1	3

Namibia

Ramsar designation is:
Complete in 3 IBAs
Partial in 1 IBA
Lacking in 12 IBAs

Location of Important Bird Areas that contain areas which qualify as Ramsar Sites in Namibia



Designation progress

Areas within 16 Important Bird Areas qualify currently as Ramsar Sites in the Republic of Namibia. Designation coverage is complete within three of these and partial (with need of expansion) in one. However, 12 (75%) of the suitable IBAs in Namibia have no Ramsar designation as yet.

Summary of Important Bird Areas that contain areas which qualify as Ramsar Sites in Namibia

IBA code	IBA name	IBA area (ha)	Ramsar Site name	Ramsar Site area (ha)	Ramsar criteria			
					2	4	5	6
	Ramsar designation of IBA complete (3 IBAs)							
NA004	Etosha National Park	2,291,200	Etosha Pan	600,000	●	●	●	●
NA013	Walvis Bay	4,000	Walvis Bay	12,600	●	●	●	●
NA014	Sandwich Harbour	8,500	Sandwich Harbour	16,500	●	●	●	●
				Subtotal	3	3	3	3
	Ramsar designation of IBA partial (1 IBA)							
NA019	Sperrgebiet	2,600,000	Orange River Mouth	500	●	●		●
				Subtotal	1	1	–	1

IBA code	IBA name	IBA area (ha)	Ramsar Site name	Ramsar Site area (ha)	Ramsar criteria			
					2	4	5	6
	Ramsar designation of IBA lacking (12 IBAs)							
NA001	Epupa–Ruacana	28,000			●			
NA002	Eastern Caprivi wetlands	468,000			●	●		●
NA003	Mahango Game Reserve and Kavango river	24,462			●	●		●
NA006	Bushmanland (Tsumkwe) pan system	120,000			●	●		●
NA009	Cape Cross lagoon	500			●	●	●	●
NA010	Namib-Naukluft Park	4,976,800			●	●		●
NA011	Mile 4 saltworks	3,400			●	●	●	●
NA012	30-Kilometre Beach: Walvis–Swakopmund	2,100			●	●		●
NA015	Mercury Island	3			●	●	●	●
NA016	Ichaboe Island	7			●	●	●	●
NA017	Lüderitz Bay islands	80			●	●	●	●
NA018	Possession Island	–			●	●	●	●
				Subtotal	12	11	6	11
				Grand total	16	15	9	15

For the full details of each site, including bird populations, see Fishpool and Evans (2001) and the Data Zone at **www.birdlife.net** by 2003. See 'Identifying potential Ramsar Sites' (p.11) for a description of the site- and species-selection procedure and the method for evaluating adequacy of Ramsar coverage that have been used in this report.

Threatened species

Within the 16 IBAs that contain areas that qualify as Ramsar Sites under Criterion 2, 12 wetland-dependent species of global conservation concern occur regularly in significant numbers.

Summary of the occurrence of wetland species of global conservation concern within the selected IBAs

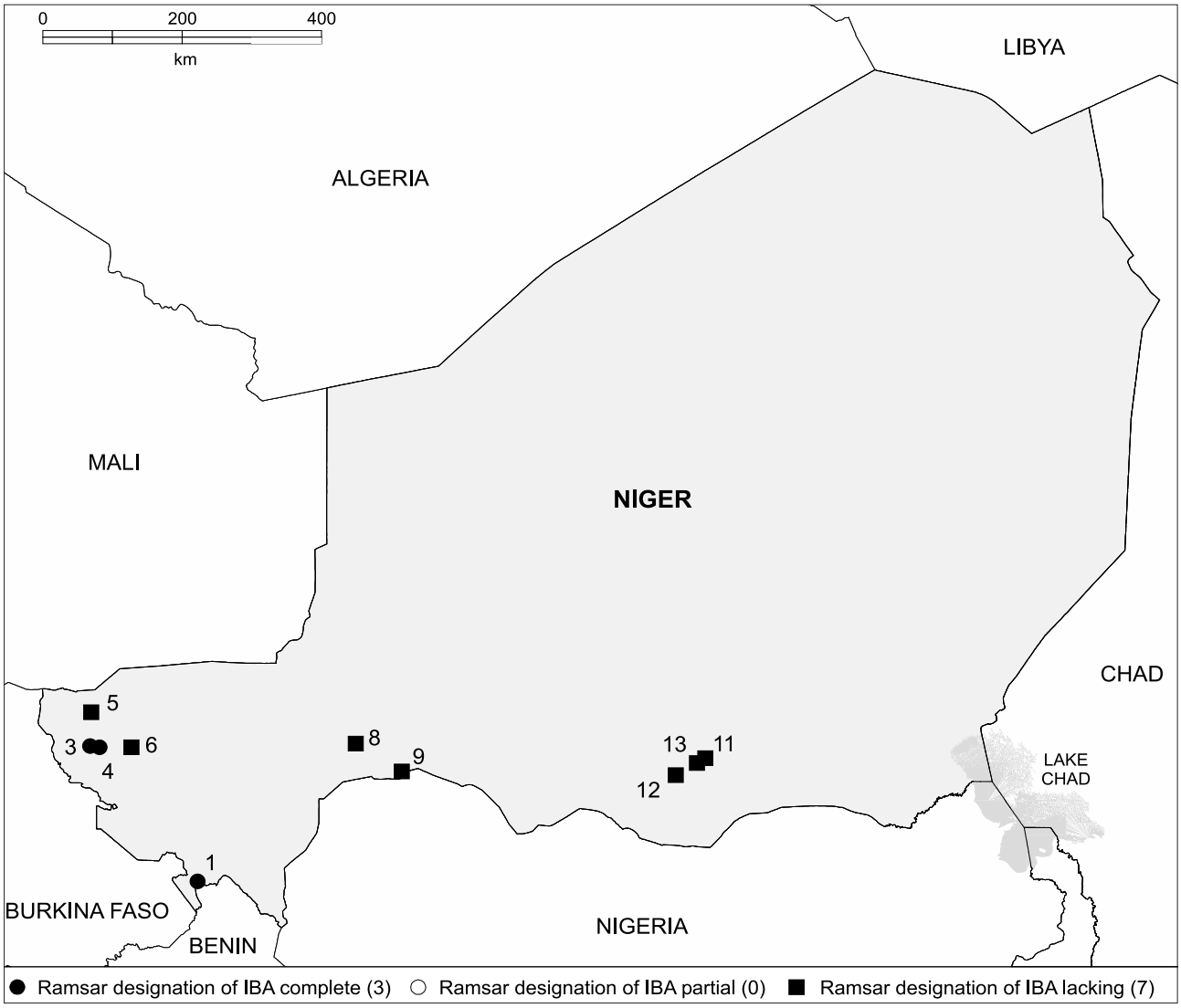
Species name and global threat status
(IUCN 2000; see p.147)

IBA code	African Penguin *Spheniscus demersus* (VU)	Cape Gannet *Morus capensis* (VU)	Crowned Cormorant *Phalacrocorax coronatus* (LR/nt)	Bank Cormorant *Phalacrocorax neglectus* (VU)	Cape Cormorant *Phalacrocorax capensis* (LR/nt)	Slaty Egret *Egretta vinaceigula* (VU)	Lesser Flamingo *Phoenicopterus minor* (LR/nt)	Wattled Crane *Grus carunculatus* (VU)	African Black Oystercatcher *Haematopus moquini* (LR/nt)	Great Snipe *Gallinago media* (LR/nt)	Damara Tern *Sterna balaenarum* (LR/nt)	Cinderella Waxbill *Estrilda thomensis* (LR/nt)	Grand total
NA001												●	1
NA002						●		●					2
NA003						●		●					2
NA004							●						1
NA006						●	●	●		●			4
NA009					●		●				●		3
NA010	●		●	●			●		●		●		6
NA011					●		●		●		●		4
NA012											●		1
NA013							●		●		●		3
NA014					●		●		●		●		4
NA015	●	●		●					●				4
NA016	●	●	●	●	●								5
NA017	●		●	●					●				4
NA018	●	●	●	●	●				●				6
NA019					●		●		●		●		4
Grand total	5	3	4	5	6	3	8	3	8	1	7	1	54

Niger

Ramsar designation is:
Complete in 3 IBAs
Lacking in 7 IBAs

Location of Important Bird Areas that contain areas which qualify as Ramsar Sites in Niger



Designation progress

Areas within 10 Important Bird Areas qualify currently as Ramsar Sites in the Republic of Niger. Designation coverage is complete within three of these, while seven (70%) of the suitable IBAs in Niger have no Ramsar designation as yet. There are currently two other Ramsar Sites in Niger, which do not overlap with any IBA.

Summary of Important Bird Areas that contain areas which qualify as Ramsar Sites in Niger

IBA code	IBA name	IBA area (ha)	Ramsar Site name	Ramsar Site area (ha)	Ramsar criteria			
					2	4	5	6
	Ramsar designation of IBA complete (3 IBAs)							
NE001	'W' National Park	220,000	Parc National du 'W'	220,000		●		●
NE003	Kokoro wetland	2,100	Complexe Kokorou–Namga	66,829		●	●	●
NE004	Namga wetland	600	Complexe Kokorou–Namga	66,829		●	●	
				Subtotal	–	3	2	2

IBA code	IBA name	IBA area (ha)	Ramsar Site name	Ramsar Site area (ha)	Ramsar criteria			
					2	4	5	6
	Ramsar designation of IBA lacking (7 IBAs)							
NE005	Ayorou	10,000				●		●
NE006	Tillabéri roost	8				●		●
NE008	Dan Doutchi wetland	1,780				●		●
NE009	Tchérassa reservoir	150				●		●
NE011	Lassouri–Karandi wetlands	100				●		●
NE012	Chiya wetland	250				●	●	
NE013	Atchi wetland	800				●	●	
				Subtotal	–	7	2	5
				Grand total	–	10	4	7

For the full details of each site, including bird populations, see Fishpool and Evans (2001) and the Data Zone at **www.birdlife.net** by 2003. See 'Identifying potential Ramsar Sites' (p.11) for a description of the site- and species-selection procedure and the method for evaluating adequacy of Ramsar coverage that have been used in this report.

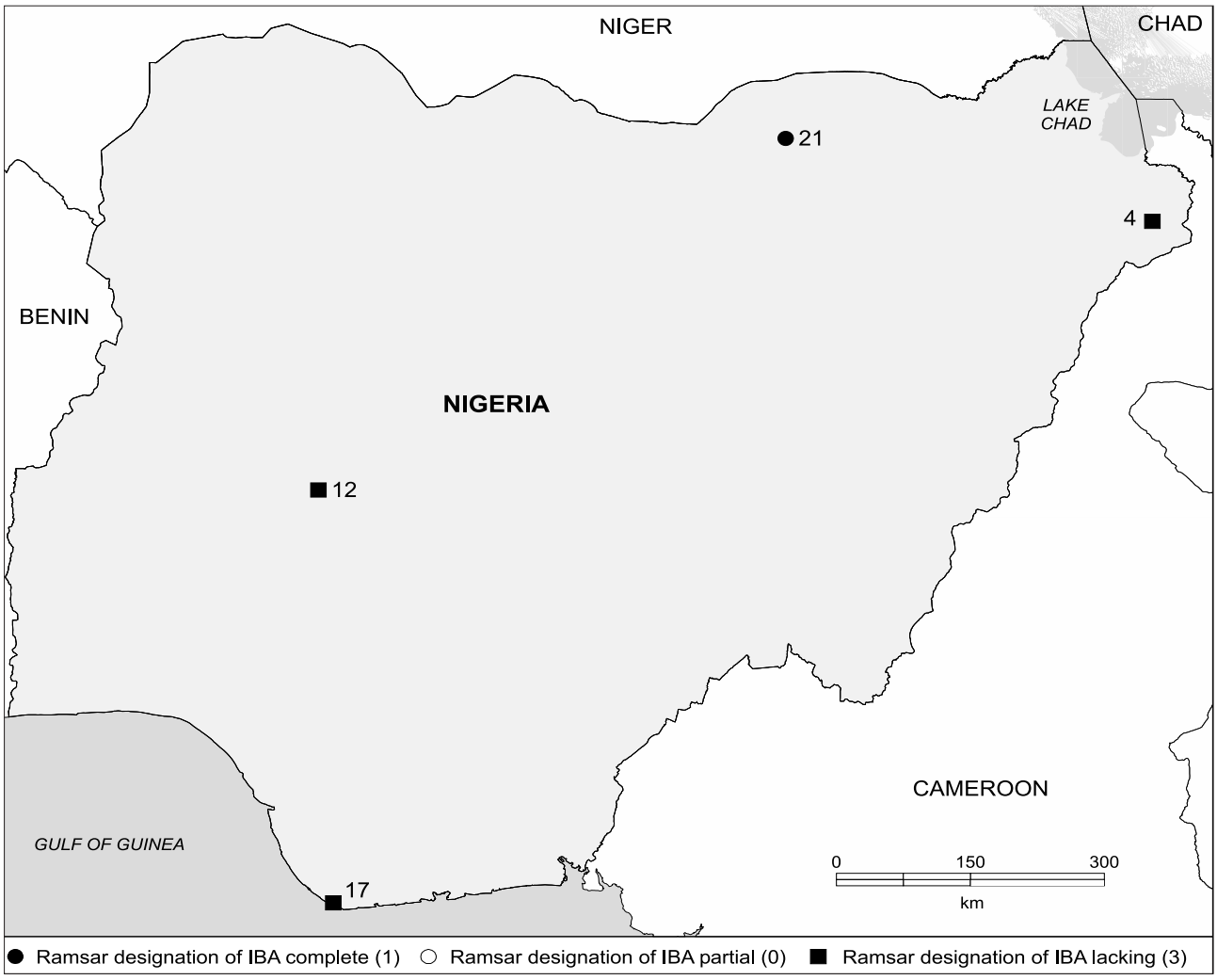
Threatened species

No wetland-dependent species of global conservation concern are known to occur regularly in significant numbers at any of the selected IBAs.

Nigeria

Ramsar designation is:
Partial in 1 IBA
Lacking in 3 IBAs

Location of Important Bird Areas that contain areas which qualify as Ramsar Sites in Nigeria



Designation progress

Areas within four Important Bird Areas qualify currently as Ramsar Sites in the Federal Republic of Nigeria. Designation coverage is partial (with need of expansion) within one of these IBAs, while three (75%) of the suitable IBAs in Nigeria have no Ramsar designation as yet.

Summary of Important Bird Areas that contain areas which qualify as Ramsar Sites in Nigeria

IBA code	IBA name	IBA area (ha)	Ramsar Site name	Ramsar Site area (ha)	Ramsar criteria			
					2	4	5	6
	Ramsar designation of IBA partial (1 IBA)							
NG021	Hadejia-Nguru wetlands	300,000	Nguru Lake (and Marma Channel) complex	58,100	●	●	●	●
				Subtotal	1	1	1	1
	Ramsar designation of IBA lacking (3 IBAs)							
NG004	Chad Basin National Park—Chingurmi–Duguma sector	35,400			●			
NG012	Lower Kaduna–Middle Niger flood-plain	—			●	●		●
NG017	Akassa forests	7,900			●			
				Subtotal	3	1	–	1
				Grand total	4	2	1	2

For the full details of each site, including bird populations, see Fishpool and Evans (2001) and the Data Zone at **www.birdlife.net** by 2003. See 'Identifying potential Ramsar Sites' (p.11) for a description of the site- and species-selection procedure and the method for evaluating adequacy of Ramsar coverage that have been used in this report.

Threatened species

Within the four IBAs that contain areas that qualify as Ramsar Sites under Criterion 2, four wetland-dependent species of global conservation concern occur regularly in significant numbers.

Summary of the occurrence of wetland species of global conservation concern within the selected IBAs

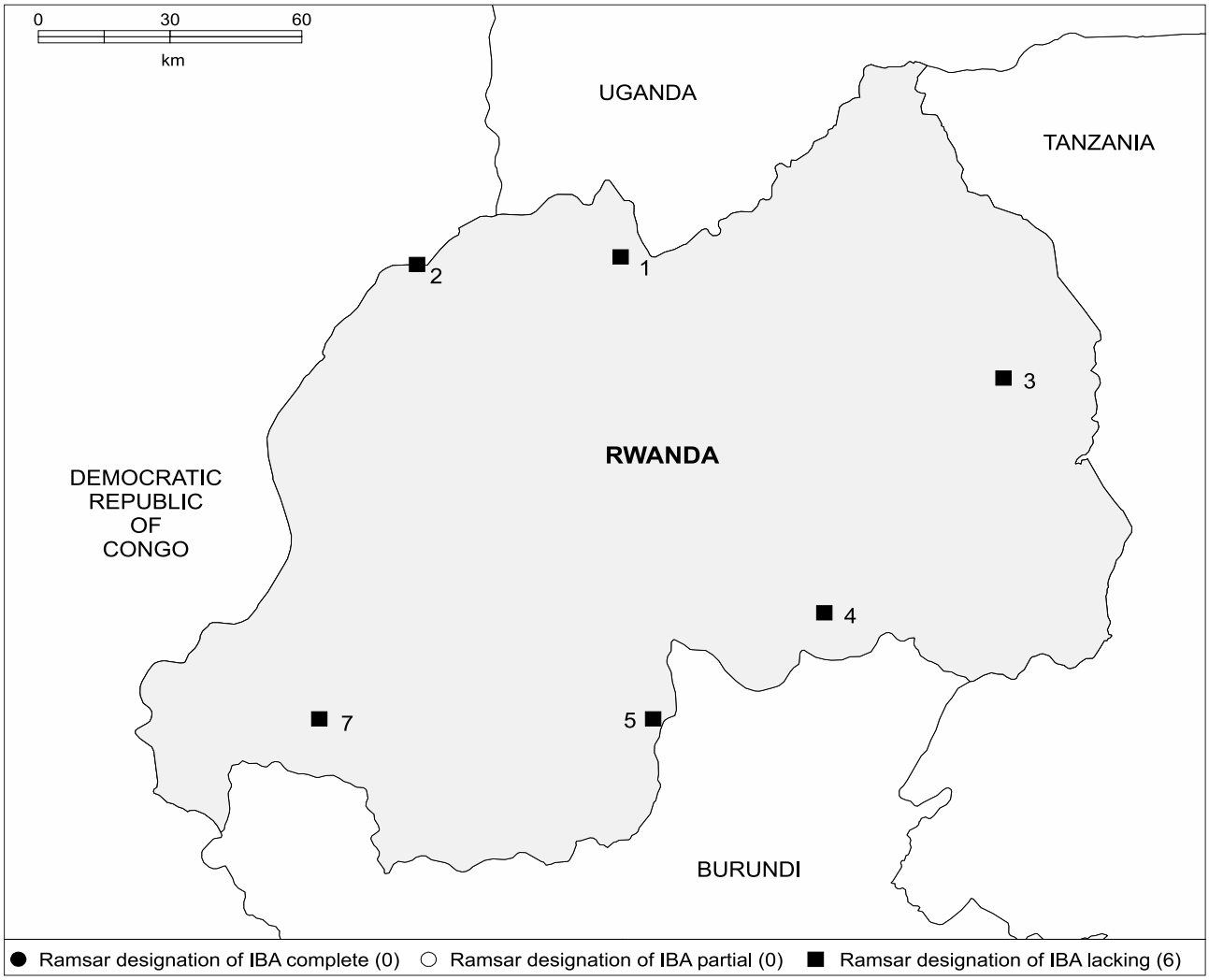
Species name and global threat status (IUCN 2000; see p.147)

IBA code	Hartlaub's Duck *Pteronetta hartlaubii* (LR/nt)	**Ferruginous Duck** *Aythya nyroca* (LR/nt)	Black Crowned-crane *Balearica pavonina* (LR/nt)	Damara Tern *Sterna balaenarum* (LR/nt)	Grand total
NG004			●		1
NG012	●				1
NG017				●	1
NG021		●			1
Grand total	1	1	1	1	4

Rwanda

Ramsar designation is:
Lacking in 6 IBAs

Location of Important Bird Areas that contain areas which qualify as Ramsar Sites in Rwanda



Designation progress

Areas within six Important Bird Areas qualify currently as Ramsar Sites in the Republic of Rwanda, of which none has been designated as yet.

Summary of Important Bird Areas that contain areas which qualify as Ramsar Sites in Rwanda

IBA code	IBA name	IBA area (ha)	Ramsar Site name	Ramsar Site area (ha)	Ramsar criteria			
					2	4	5	6
	Ramsar designation of IBA lacking (6 IBAs)							
RW001	Rugezi Marsh	8,500			●			
RW002	Volcans National Park	15,000			●			
RW003	Akagera National Park	100,000			●			
RW004	Nyabarongo wetlands	10,000			●			
RW005	Akanyaru wetlands	30,000			●			
RW007	Nyungwe forest	90,000			●			
				Grand total	6	–	–	–

For the full details of each site, including bird populations, see Fishpool and Evans (2001) and the Data Zone at **www.birdlife.net** by 2003. See 'Identifying potential Ramsar Sites' (p.11) for a description of the site- and species-selection procedure and the method for evaluating adequacy of Ramsar coverage that have been used in this report.

Threatened species

Within the six IBAs that contain areas that qualify as Ramsar Sites under Criterion 2, five wetland-dependent species of global conservation concern occur regularly in significant numbers.

Summary of the occurrence of wetland species of global conservation concern within the selected IBAs

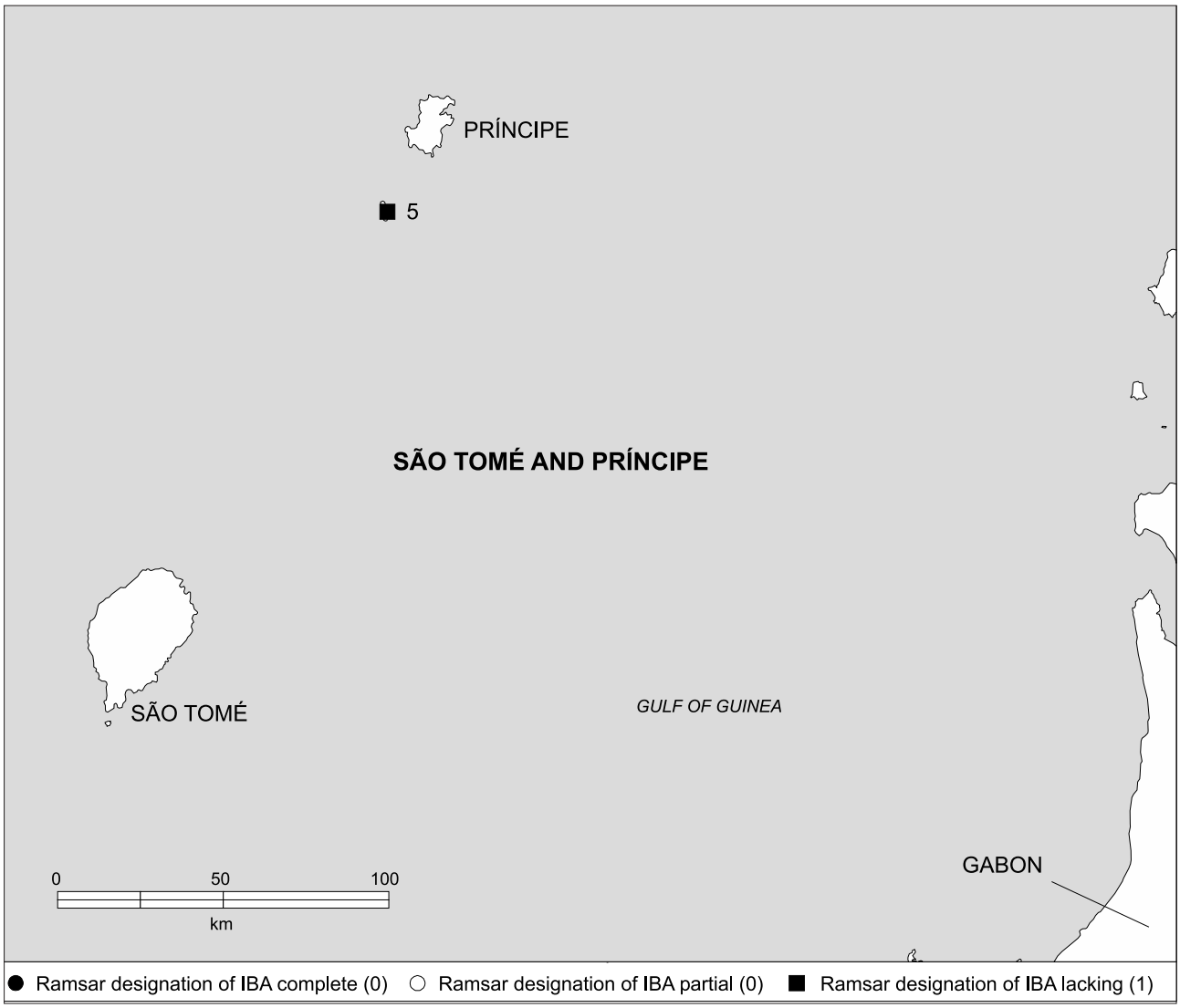
Species name and global threat status (IUCN 2000; see p.147)

IBA code	Madagascar Pond-heron *Ardeola idae* (VU)	Shoebill *Balaeniceps rex* (LR/nt)	Papyrus Gonolek *Laniarius mufumbiri* (LR/nt)	Grauer's Swamp-warbler *Bradypterus graueri* (EN)	Papyrus Yellow Warbler *Chloropeta gracilirostris* (VU)	Grand total
RW001			●	●	●	3
RW002				●		1
RW003	●	●	●			3
RW004			●		●	2
RW005			●		●	2
RW007				●		1
Grand total	1	1	4	3	3	12

São Tomé and Príncipe

Ramsar designation is:
Lacking in 1 IBA

Location of Important Bird Area that contains an area which qualifies as a Ramsar Site in São Tomé and Príncipe



Designation progress

An area within one Important Bird Area qualifies currently as a Ramsar Site in the Democratic Republic of São Tomé and Príncipe, but it has not been designated as yet.

Summary of Important Bird Areas that contain areas which qualify as Ramsar Sites in São Tomé and Príncipe

IBA code	IBA name	IBA area (ha)	Ramsar Site name	Ramsar Site area (ha)	Ramsar criteria			
					2	4	5	6
	Ramsar designation of IBA lacking (1 IBA)							
ST005	Tinhosas islands	23				●	●	●
				Grand total	–	1	1	1

For the full details of each site, including bird populations, see Fishpool and Evans (2001) and the Data Zone at **www.birdlife.net** by 2003. See 'Identifying potential Ramsar Sites' (p.11) for a description of the site- and species-selection procedure and the method for evaluating adequacy of Ramsar coverage that have been used in this report.

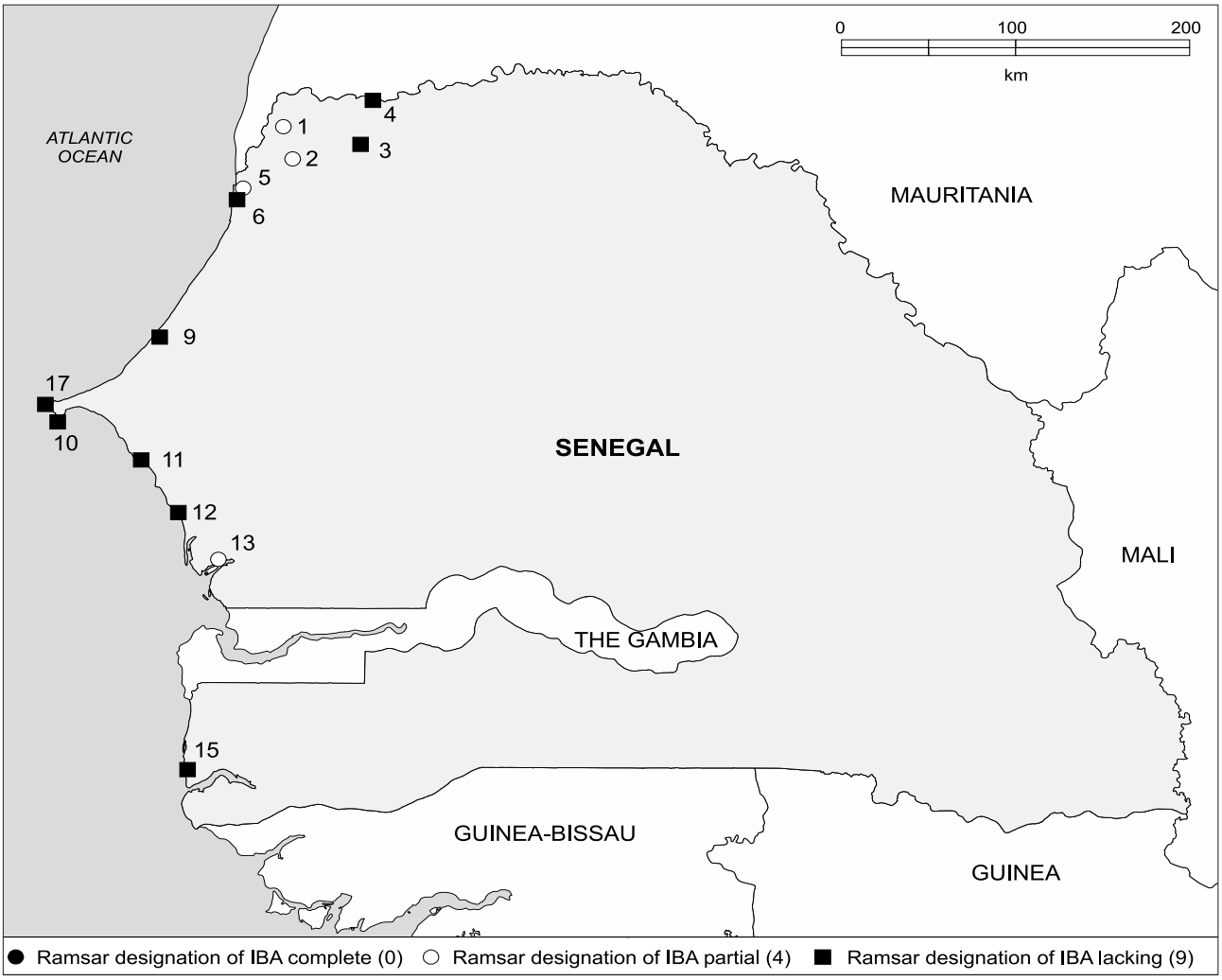
Threatened species

No wetland-dependent species of global conservation concern are known to occur regularly in significant numbers at the selected IBA.

Senegal

Ramsar designation is:
Partial in 4 IBAs
Lacking in 9 IBAs

Location of Important Bird Areas that contain areas which qualify as Ramsar Sites in Senegal



Designation progress

Areas within 13 Important Bird Areas qualify currently as Ramsar Sites in the Republic of Senegal. Designation coverage is partial (with need of expansion) within four of these IBAs, while nine (69%) of the suitable IBAs in Senegal have no Ramsar designation as yet.

Summary of Important Bird Areas that contain areas which qualify as Ramsar Sites in Senegal

IBA code	IBA name	IBA area (ha)	Ramsar Site name	Ramsar Site area (ha)	Ramsar criteria			
					2	4	5	6
	Ramsar designation of IBA partial (4 IBAs)							
SN001	Djoudj wetlands	56,000	Djoudj	16,000	●	●	●	●
SN002	Ndiaël basin (including the 'Trois Marigots')	140,000	Bassin du Ndiael	10,000		●	●	●
SN005	Guembeul Avifaunal Reserve and St Louis lagoons	1,500	Gueumbeul	720		●		●
SN013	Delta du Saloum	180,000	Delta du Saloum	73,000	●	●	●	●
				Subtotal	2	4	3	4

IBA code	IBA name	IBA area (ha)	Ramsar Site name	Ramsar Site area (ha)	Ramsar criteria			
					2	4	5	6
	Ramsar designation of IBA lacking (9 IBAs)							
SN003	Lac de Guiers	17,000			●	●		●
SN004	River Sénégal (Ntiagar to Richard-Toll)	8,000				●	●	●
SN006	Parc National de la Langue de Barbarie	2,000				●		●
SN009	Niayes (from Dakar to St Louis)	4,000				●		●
SN010	Parc National des Iles de la Madeleine	45				●		●
SN011	La Petite Côte	14,000			●	●		●
SN012	Joal-Fadiouth	1,800			●	●		●
SN015	Kalissaye Avifaunal Reserve	16				●		●
SN017	Cap Vert	3,800			●	●		●
				Subtotal	4	9	1	9
				Grand total	6	13	4	13

For the full details of each site, including bird populations, see Fishpool and Evans (2001) and the Data Zone at **www.birdlife.net** by 2003. See 'Identifying potential Ramsar Sites' (p.11) for a description of the site- and species-selection procedure and the method for evaluating adequacy of Ramsar coverage that have been used in this report.

Threatened species

Within the six IBAs that contain areas that qualify as Ramsar Sites under Criterion 2, three wetland-dependent species of global conservation concern occur regularly in significant numbers.

Summary of the occurrence of wetland species of global conservation concern within the selected IBAs

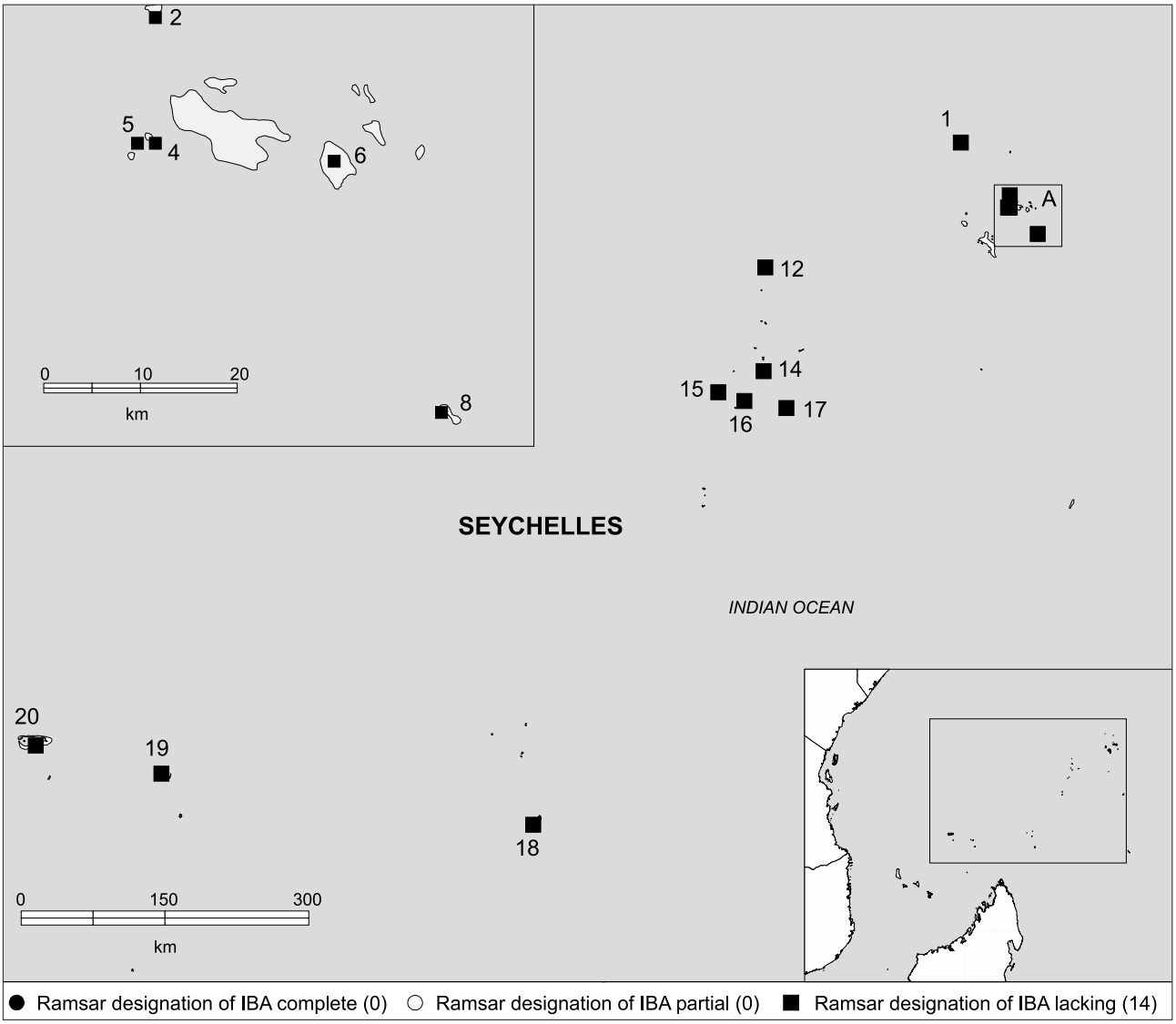
Species name and global threat status (IUCN 2000; see p.147)

IBA code	**Lesser Flamingo** *Phoenicopterus minor* (LR/nt)	**Ferruginous Duck** *Aythya nyroca* (LR/nt)	**Audouin's Gull** *Larus audouinii* (LR/nt)	Grand total
SN001	●	●		2
SN003	●			1
SN011			●	1
SN012			●	1
SN013			●	1
SN017			●	1
Grand total	2	1	4	7

Seychelles

Ramsar designation is:
Lacking in 14 IBAs

Location of Important Bird Areas that contain areas which qualify as Ramsar Sites in Seychelles



Designation progress

Areas within 14 Important Bird Areas qualify currently as Ramsar Sites in the Republic of Seychelles, of which none has been designated as yet.

Summary of Important Bird Areas that contain areas which qualify as Ramsar Sites in Seychelles

IBA code	IBA name	IBA area (ha)	Ramsar Site name	Ramsar Site area (ha)	Ramsar criteria			
					2	4	5	6
	Ramsar designation of IBA lacking (14 IBAs)							
SC001	Bird Island	101				●	●	●
SC002	Aride island	173				●	●	●
SC004	Cousin island	132				●	●	●
SC005	Cousine island	26				●	●	●
SC006	La Digue island	1,010			●			
SC008	Frégate island	219				●		●
SC012	African Banks	750				●	●	●
SC014	Etoile island	1				●		●
SC015	Boudeuse island	–				●		●

IBA code	IBA name	IBA area (ha)	Ramsar Site name	Ramsar Site area (ha)	Ramsar criteria			
					2	4	5	6
SC016	Marie Louise island	52				●	●	●
SC017	Desnoeufs island	35				●	●	●
SC018	Islets of Farquhar atoll	17,825				●	●	●
SC019	Cosmoledo atoll	14,960				●	●	●
SC020	Aldabra atoll	33,180			●	●	●	●
				Grand total	2	13	10	13

For the full details of each site, including bird populations, see Fishpool and Evans (2001) and the Data Zone at **www.birdlife.net** by 2003. See 'Identifying potential Ramsar Sites' (p.11) for a description of the site- and species-selection procedure and the method for evaluating adequacy of Ramsar coverage that have been used in this report.

Threatened species

Within the two IBAs that contain areas that qualify as Ramsar Sites under Criterion 2, three wetland-dependent species of global conservation concern occur regularly in significant numbers.

Summary of the occurrence of wetland species of global conservation concern within the selected IBAs

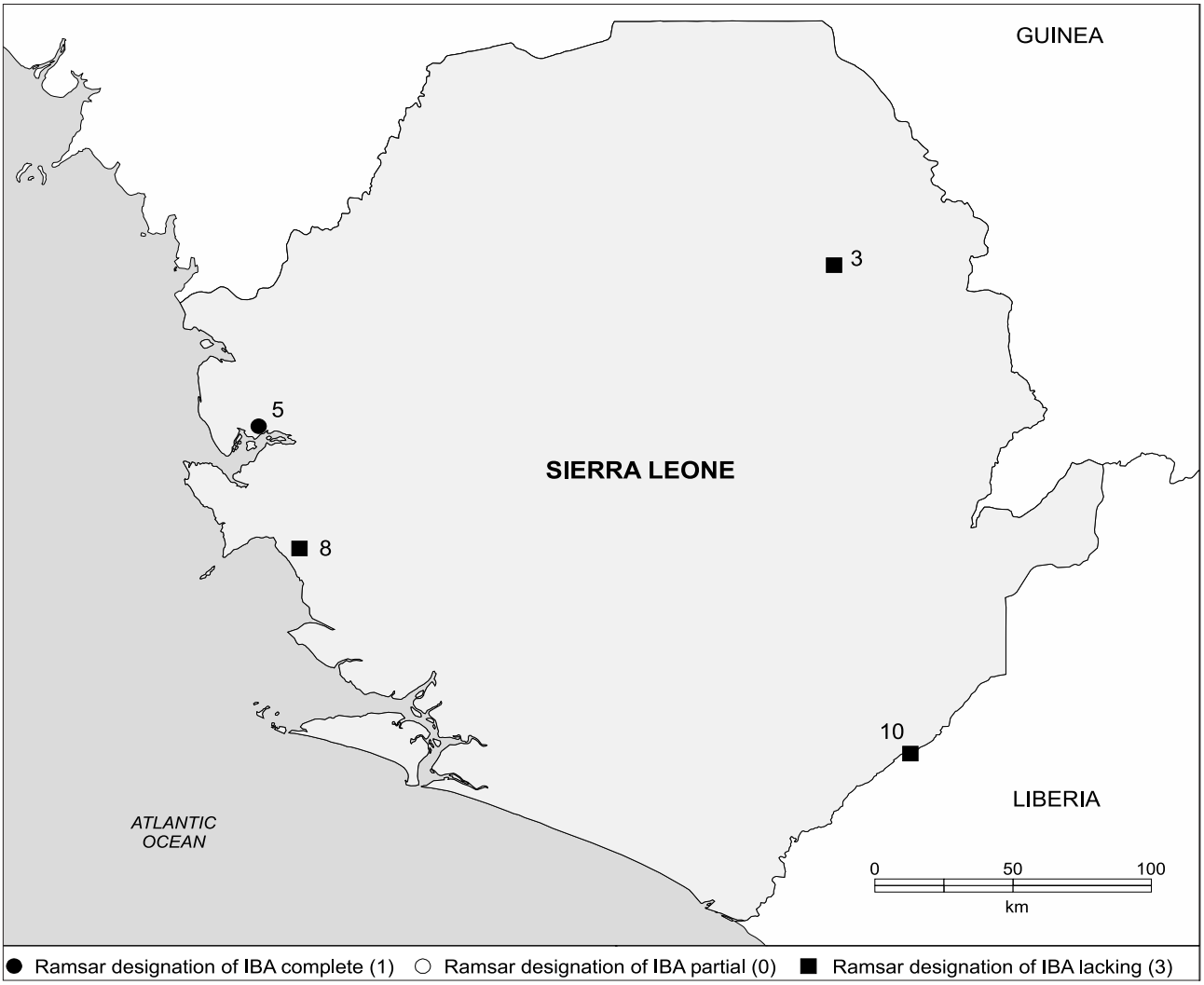
Species name and global threat status
(IUCN 2000; see p.147)

IBA code	**Madagascar Pond-heron** *Ardeola idae* (VU)	**Seychelles Swiftlet** *Collocalia elaphra* (VU)	**Seychelles Paradise-flycatcher** *Terpsiphone corvina* (CR)	Grand total
SC006		●	●	2
SC020	●			1
Grand total	1	1	1	3

Sierra Leone

Ramsar designation is:
Complete in 1 IBA
Lacking in 3 IBAs

Location of Important Bird Areas that contain areas which qualify as Ramsar Sites in Sierra Leone



Designation progress

Areas within four Important Bird Areas qualify currently as Ramsar Sites in the Republic of Sierra Leone. Designation coverage is complete within one of these, while three (75%) of the suitable IBAs in Sierra Leone have no Ramsar designation as yet.

Summary of Important Bird Areas that contain areas which qualify as Ramsar Sites in Sierra Leone

IBA code	IBA name	IBA area (ha)	Ramsar Site name	Ramsar Site area (ha)	Ramsar criteria			
					2	4	5	6
	Ramsar designation of IBA complete (1 IBA)							
SL005	Sierra Leone River estuary	295,000	Sierra Leone River Estuary	295,000		●	●	●
				Subtotal	–	1	1	1
	Ramsar designation of IBA lacking (3 IBAs)							
SL003	Loma Mountains Non-hunting Forest Reserve	33,201			●			
SL008	Yawri Bay	33,605				●	●	●
SL010	Gola Forest Reserve	76,100			●			
				Subtotal	2	1	1	1
				Grand total	2	2	2	2

For the full details of each site, including bird populations, see Fishpool and Evans (2001) and the Data Zone at **www.birdlife.net** by 2003. See 'Identifying potential Ramsar Sites' (p.11) for a description of the site- and species-selection procedure and the method for evaluating adequacy of Ramsar coverage that have been used in this report.

Threatened species

Within the two IBAs that contain areas that qualify as Ramsar Sites under Criterion 2, one wetland-dependent species of global conservation concern occurs regularly in significant numbers.

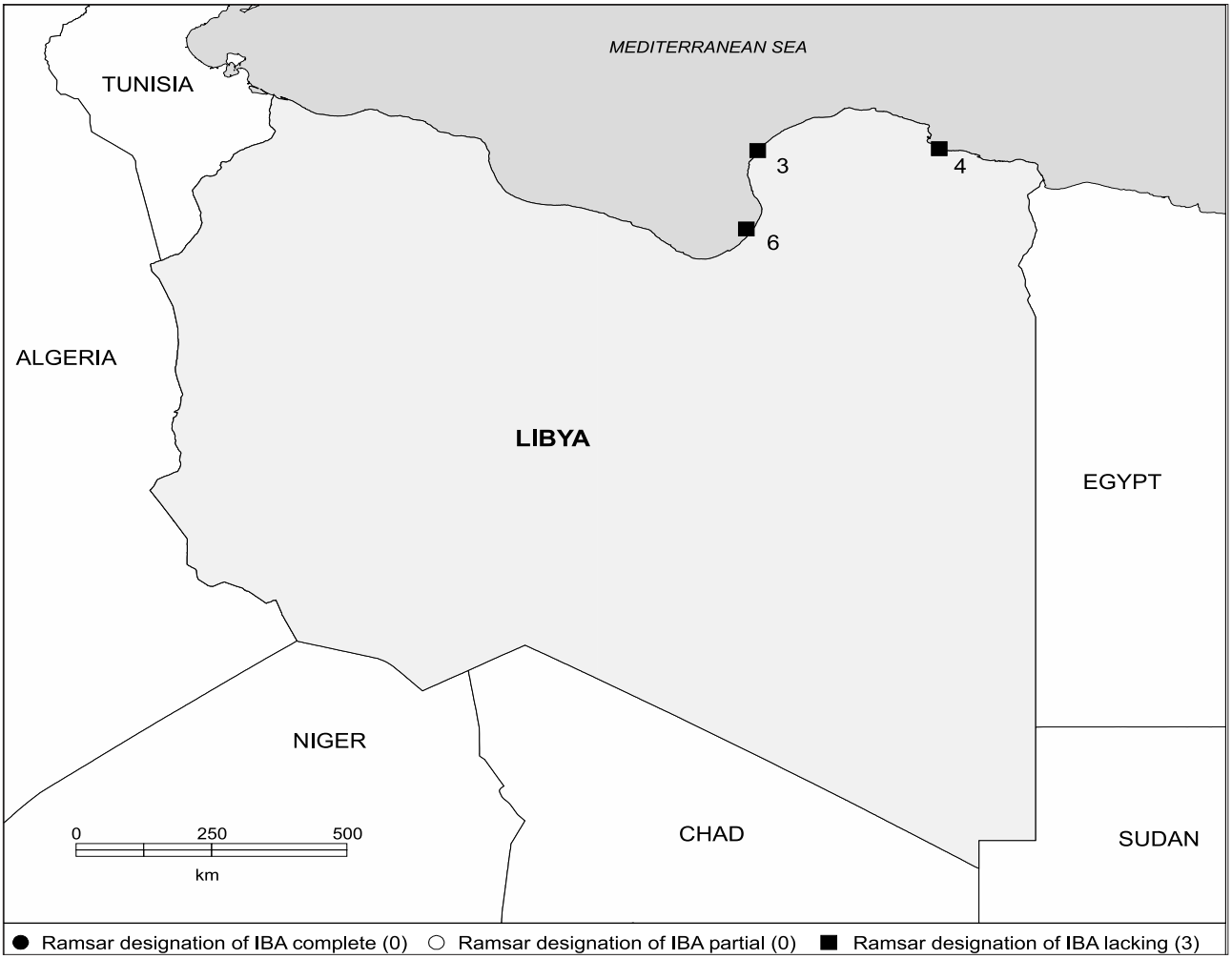
Summary of the occurrence of wetland species of global conservation concern within the selected IBAs

IBA code	Species name and global threat status (IUCN 2000; see p.147) **Rufous Fishing-owl** *Scotopelia ussheri* (EN)	Grand total
SL003	●	1
SL010	●	1
Grand total	2	2

Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya

Ramsar designation is:
Lacking in 3 IBAs

Location of Important Bird Areas that contain areas which qualify as Ramsar Sites in the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya



Designation progress

Areas within three Important Bird Areas qualify currently as potential Ramsar Sites in the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, of which none has been designated as yet. There are currently two Ramsar Sites in Libya, one of which overlaps with an IBA.

Summary of Important Bird Areas that contain areas which qualify as Ramsar Sites in the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya

IBA code	IBA name	IBA area (ha)	Ramsar Site name	Ramsar Site area (ha)	Ramsar criteria			
					2	4	5	6
	Ramsar designation of IBA lacking (3 IBAs)							
LY003	Benghazi	500				●		●
LY004	Geziret al Elba–Ayn al Ghazalah Bay	1,000				●		●
LY006	Geziret Garah	5				●		●
				Grand total	–	3	–	3

For the full details of each site, including bird populations, see Fishpool and Evans (2001) and the Data Zone at **www.birdlife.net** by 2003. See 'Identifying potential Ramsar Sites' (p.11) for a description of the site- and species-selection procedure and the method for evaluating adequacy of Ramsar coverage that have been used in this report.

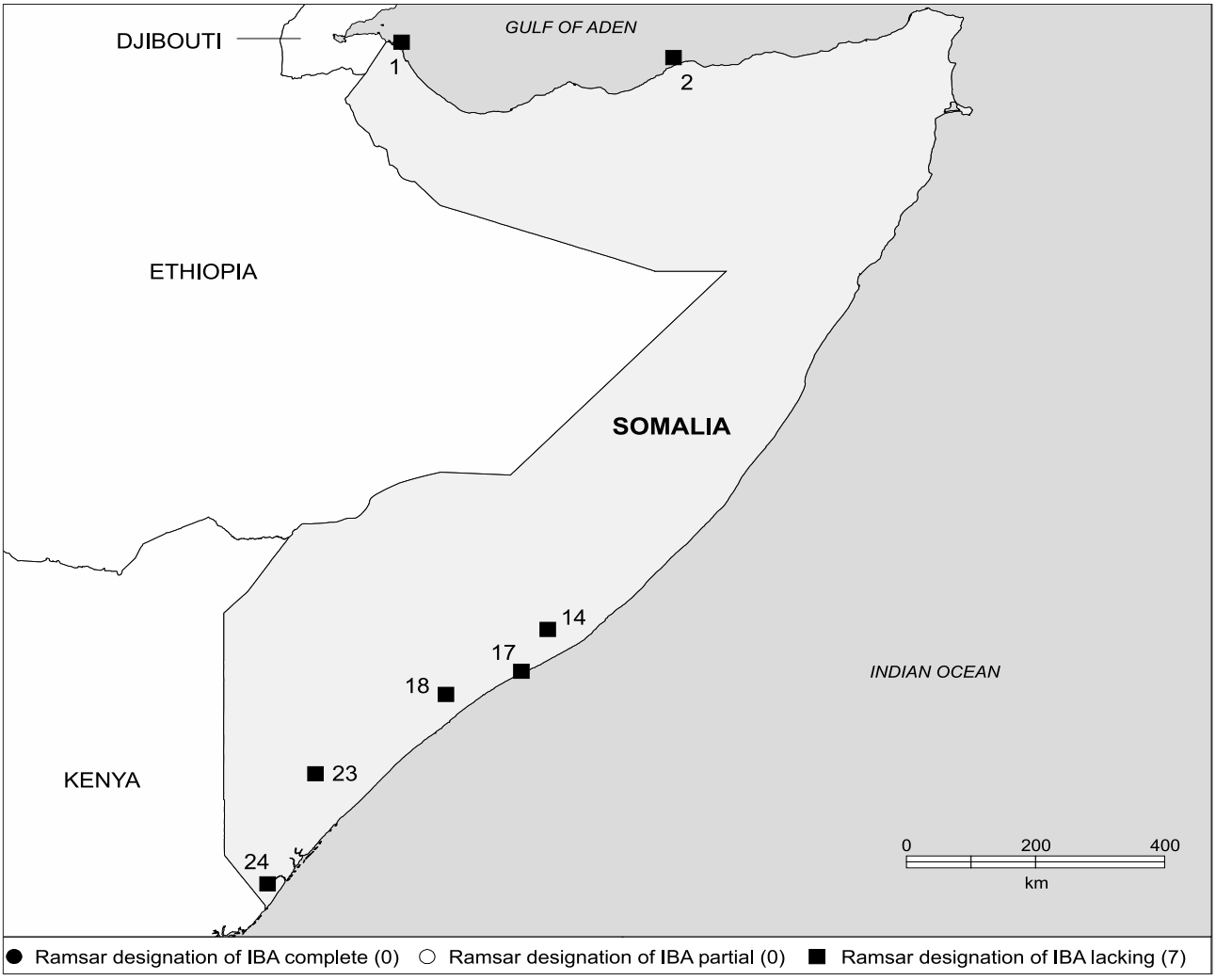
Threatened species

No wetland-dependent species of global conservation concern are known to occur regularly in significant numbers at any of the selected IBAs.

Somalia

Ramsar designation is:
Lacking in 7 IBAs

Location of Important Bird Areas that contain areas which qualify as Ramsar Sites in Somalia



Designation progress

Areas within seven Important Bird Areas qualify currently as Ramsar Sites in the Democratic Republic of Somalia, of which none has been designated as yet.

Summary of Important Bird Areas that contain areas which qualify as Ramsar Sites in Somalia

IBA code	IBA name	IBA area (ha)	Ramsar Site name	Ramsar Site area (ha)	Ramsar criteria			
					2	4	5	6
	Ramsar designation of IBA lacking (7 IBAs)							
SO001	Jasiira Ceebaad and Jasiira Sacaada Diin	690			●	●	●	●
SO002	Jasiira Maydh	45				●	●	●
SO014	Xawaadley reservoir	3,000				●	●	●
SO017	Jasiira lagoon and Muqdisho islets	5,000				●		●
SO018	Arbowerow	—				●	●	
SO023	Far Waamo	140,000				●	●	●
SO024	Laag Badaana	334,000			●			
				Grand total	2	6	5	5

For the full details of each site, including bird populations, see Fishpool and Evans (2001) and the Data Zone at **www.birdlife.net** by 2003. See 'Identifying potential Ramsar Sites' (p.11) for a description of the site- and species-selection procedure and the method for evaluating adequacy of Ramsar coverage that have been used in this report.

Threatened species

Within the two IBAs that contain areas that qualify as Ramsar Sites under Criterion 2, two wetland-dependent species of global conservation concern occur regularly in significant numbers.

Summary of the occurrence of wetland species of global conservation concern within the selected IBAs

Species name and global threat status

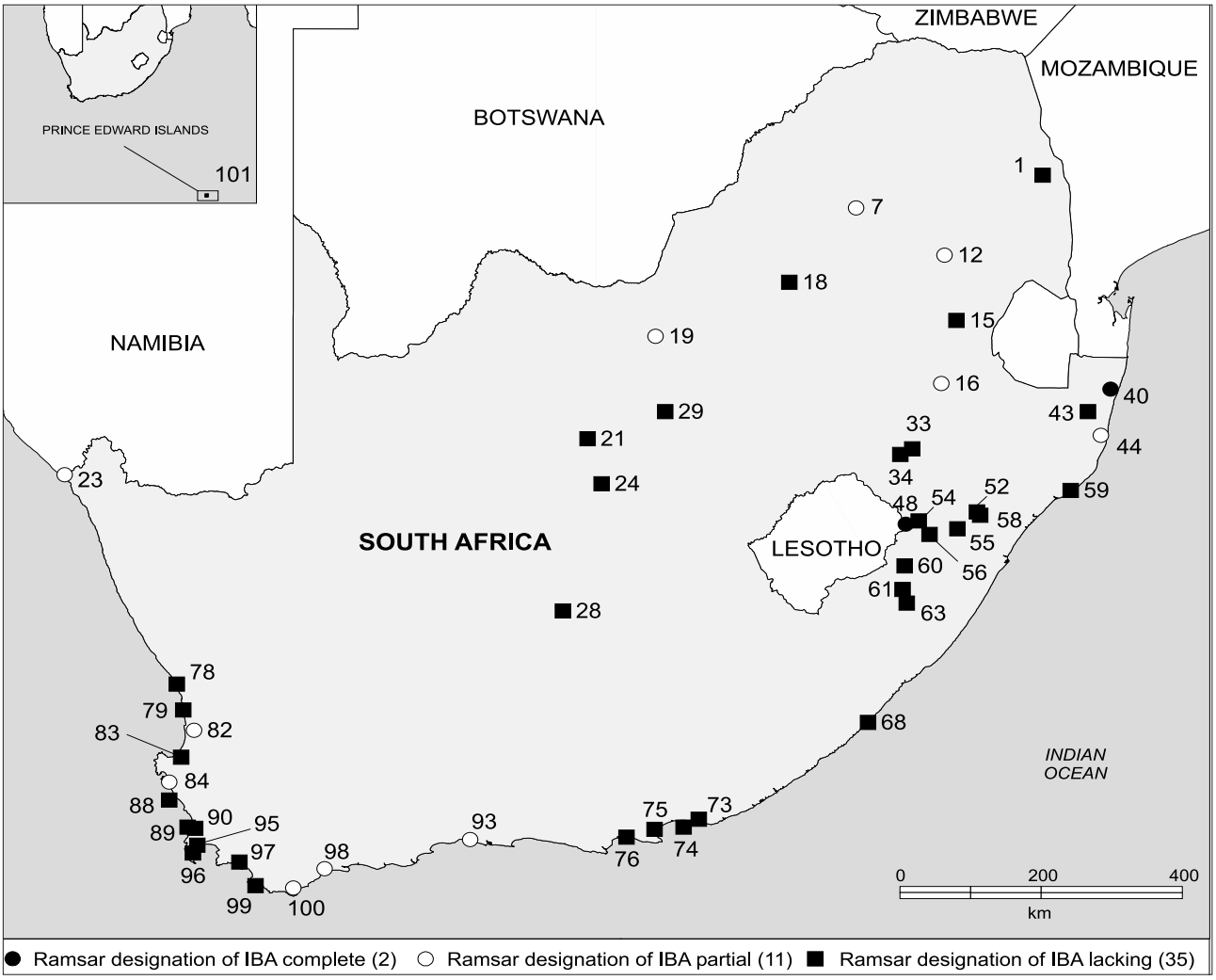
(IUCN 2000; see p.147)

IBA code	**White-eyed Gull** *Larus leucophthalmus* (LR/nt)	**Basra Reed Warbler** *Acrocephalus griseldis* (LR/nt)	Grand total
SO001	●		1
SO024		●	1
Grand total	1	1	2

South Africa

Ramsar designation is:
Complete in 2 IBAs
Partial in 11 IBAs
Lacking in 35 IBAs

Location of Important Bird Areas that contain areas which qualify as Ramsar Sites in South Africa



Designation progress

Areas within 48 Important Bird Areas qualify currently as Ramsar Sites in the Republic of South Africa. Designation coverage is complete within two of these and partial (with need of expansion) in 11. However, 35 (73%) of the suitable IBAs in South Africa have no Ramsar designation as yet. There are currently four other Ramsar Sites in South Africa, three of which overlap with IBAs.

Summary of Important Bird Areas which qualify as Ramsar Sites in South Africa

IBA code	IBA name	IBA area (ha)	Ramsar Site name	Ramsar Site area (ha)	Ramsar criteria			
					2	4	5	6
	Ramsar designation of IBA complete (2 IBAs)							
ZA040	Lake Sibaya	7,759	Lake Sibaya	7,750		●	●	
ZA048	Natal Drakensberg Park	242,813	Natal Drakensberg Park	242,813	●	●		●
				Subtotal	1	2	1	1
	Ramsar designation of IBA partial (11 IBAs)							
ZA007	Nyl river flood-plain	16,000	Nylsvley Nature Reserve	3,970		●	●	●
ZA012	Steenkampsberg	100,000	Verloren Valei Nature Reserve	5,891	●	●		●
ZA016	Grassland Biosphere Reserve (proposed)	1,050,000	Seekoeivlei Nature Reserve	4,754	●	●	●	●
ZA019	Barberspan and Leeupan	4,000	Barberspan	3,118		●	●	●
ZA023	Orange river mouth wetlands	9,600	Orange River Mouth wetland	2,000	●	●	●	●
ZA044	Lake St Lucia and Mkuze swamps	167,700	St. Lucia System	155,500	●	●	●	●

IBA code	IBA name	IBA area (ha)	Ramsar Site name	Ramsar Site area (ha)	Ramsar criteria			
					2	4	5	6
ZA082	Verlorenvlei	1,700	Verlorenvlei	1,500		●		●
ZA084	West Coast National Park and Saldanha Bay islands	27,600	Langebaan	6,000	●	●	●	●
ZA093	Wilderness--Sedgefield lakes complex	12,250	Wilderness Lakes	1,300		●	●	●
ZA098	De Hoop Nature Reserve	40,000	De Hoop Vlei	750	●	●	●	●
ZA100	Heuningnes river and estuary system	9,000	De Mond (Heuningnes Estuary)	918	●	●		●
				Subtotal	7	11	8	11
	Ramsar designation of IBA lacking (35 IBAs)							
ZA001	Kruger National Park and adjacent areas	2,142,528				●		●
ZA015	Chrissie Pans	62,500			●	●	●	●
ZA018	Magaliesberg and Witwatersberg	80,000				●		●
ZA021	Spitskop Dam	2,495			●	●		●
ZA024	Kamfers Dam	400				●		●
ZA028	Platberg-Karoo Conservancy	1,200,000				●		●
ZA029	Sandveld and Bloemhof Dam Nature Reserves	55,372			●	●		●
ZA033	Bedford/Chatsworth	410			●	●		●
ZA034	Murphy's Rust	58			●	●		●
ZA043	Mkuzi Game Reserve	36,474				●		●
ZA052	Umvoti vlei	2,800			●			
ZA054	Hlatikulu Nature Reserve	186			●			
ZA055	Karkloof Nature Reserve	1,748			●			
ZA056	Umgeni Vlei Nature Reserve	957			●			
ZA058	KwaZulu-Natal mistbelt grasslands	5,000			●			
ZA059	Richards Bay Game Reserve	1,200			●	●	●	●
ZA060	Greater Ingwangwana river	2,000			●			
ZA061	Franklin vlei	5,244			●	●		●
ZA063	Penny Park	120			●			
ZA068	Dwesa and Cwebe Nature Reserves	6,050			●			
ZA073	Alexandria coastal belt	15,460			●			
ZA074	Algoa Bay Island Nature Reserve	40			●	●	●	●
ZA075	Swartkops estuary, Redhouse and Chatty saltpans	926			●	●	●	●
ZA076	Maitland--Gamtoos coast	1,800			●	●		●
ZA078	Olifants river estuary	2,000				●		●
ZA079	Bird Island	3			●	●	●	●
ZA083	Lower Berg river wetlands	6,621				●	●	●
ZA088	Dassen Island	273			●	●	●	●
ZA089	Robben Island National Historical Monument	574			●	●	●	●
ZA090	Rietvlei Wetland Reserve	527			●	●		●
ZA095	False Bay Park (proposed)	3,000			●	●	●	●
ZA096	Boulders Bay	2			●			
ZA097	Botriviervlei and Kleinmond estuary	1,400				●	●	●
ZA099	Dyer Island Nature Reserve	20			●	●	●	●
ZA101	Prince Edward Islands Special Nature Reserve	33,400			●	●	●	●
				Subtotal	27	25	12	25
				Grand total	35	38	21	37

For the full details of each site, including bird populations, see Fishpool and Evans (2001) and the Data Zone at **www.birdlife.net** by 2003. See 'Identifying potential Ramsar Sites' (p.11) for a description of the site- and species-selection procedure and the method for evaluating adequacy of Ramsar coverage that have been used in this report.

Threatened species

Within the 35 IBAs that contain areas that qualify as Ramsar Sites under Criterion 2, 21 wetland-dependent species of global conservation concern occur regularly in significant numbers.

Summary of the occurrence of wetland species of global conservation concern within the selected IBAs

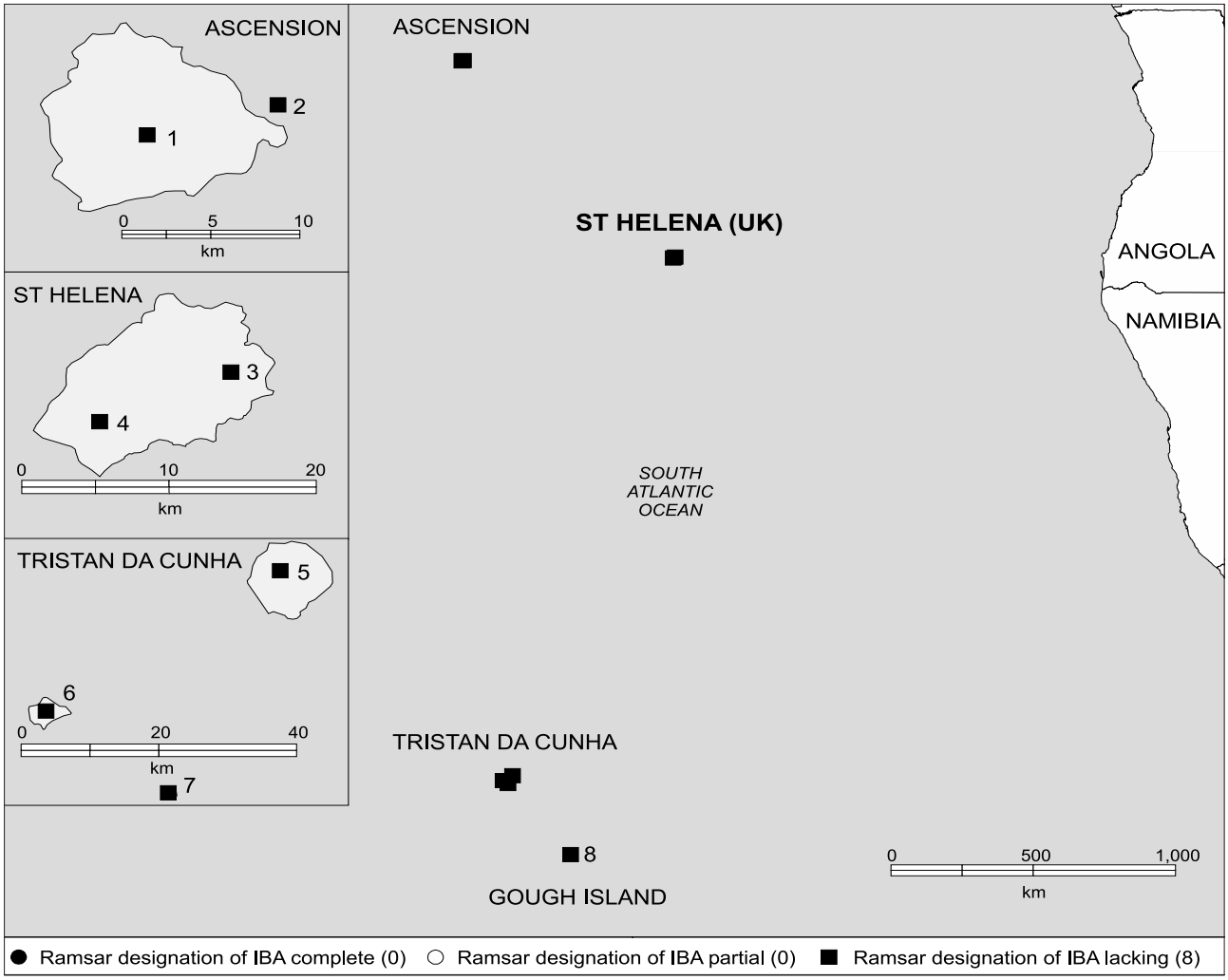
Species name and global threat status (IUCN 2000; see p.147)

IBA code	Rockhopper Penguin *Eudyptes chrysocome* (VU)	Macaroni Penguin *Eudyptes chrysolophus* (VU)	African Penguin *Spheniscus demersus* (VU)	Wandering Albatross *Diomedea exulans* (VU)	Grey-headed Albatross *Thalassarche chrysostoma* (VU)	Indian Yellow-nosed Albatross *Thalassarche carteri* (VU)	Sooty Albatross *Phoebetria fusca* (VU)	Southern Giant-petrel *Macronectes giganteus* (VU)	Northern Giant-petrel *Macronectes halli* (LR/nt)	White-chinned Petrel *Procellaria aequinoctialis* (VU)	Grey Petrel *Procellaria cinerea* (LR/nt)	Cape Gannet *Morus capensis* (VU)	Crowned Cormorant *Phalacrocorax coronatus* (LR/nt)	Bank Cormorant *Phalacrocorax neglectus* (VU)	Cape Cormorant *Phalacrocorax capensis* (LR/nt)	Lesser Flamingo *Phoenicopterus minor* (LR/nt)	Wattled Crane *Grus carunculatus* (VU)	White-winged Flufftail *Sarothrura ayresi* (EN)	African Black Oystercatcher *Haematopus moquini* (LR/nt)	Kerguelen Tern *Sterna virgata* (LR/nt)	Damara Tern *Sterna balaenarum* (LR/nt)	Grand total
ZA012																	●	●				2
ZA015																●	●					2
ZA016																	●	●				2
ZA021																●						1
ZA023															●						●	2
ZA029																●						1
ZA033																		●				1
ZA034																		●				1
ZA044																●						1
ZA048																	●					1
ZA052																	●					1
ZA054																	●					1
ZA055																	●					1
ZA056																	●					1
ZA058																	●					1
ZA059																●						1
ZA060																		●				1
ZA061																	●	●				2
ZA063																		●				1
ZA068																			●			1
ZA073																			●		●	2
ZA074			●									●							●			3
ZA075																			●			1
ZA076																			●			1
ZA079			●									●	●									3
ZA084			●									●	●	●	●				●			6
ZA088			●										●	●	●				●			5
ZA089			●										●	●	●				●			5
ZA090																			●			1
ZA095															●	●			●			3
ZA096			●																			1
ZA098																			●			1
ZA099			●										●	●	●				●			5
ZA100																					●	1
ZA101	●	●		●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●									●		11
Grand total	1	1	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	5	4	6	6	10	7	12	1	3	74

St Helena, Ascension and Tristan da Cunha

Ramsar designation is:
Lacking in 8 IBAs

Location of Important Bird Areas that contain areas which qualify as Ramsar Sites in St Helena, Ascension and Tristan da Cunha



Designation progress

Areas within eight Important Bird Areas qualify currently as Ramsar Sites in St Helena, Ascension and Tristan da Cunha (Overseas Territories of the United Kingdom), of which none has been designated as yet.

Summary of Important Bird Areas that contain areas which qualify as Ramsar Sites in St Helena, Ascension and Tristan da Cunha

IBA code	IBA name	IBA area (ha)	Ramsar Site name	Ramsar Site area (ha)	Ramsar criteria			
					2	4	5	6
	Ramsar designation of IBA lacking (8 IBAs)							
SH001	Ascension Island—mainland and stacks	9,700			●	●	●	●
SH002	Boatswainbird Island	5			●	●	●	●
SH003	North-east St Helena	4,800				●		●
SH004	South-west St Helena	4,500				●		●
SH005	Tristan Island	9,600			●	●	●	●
SH006	Inaccessible Island	1,400			●	●	●	●
SH007	Nightingale Island group	390			●	●	●	●
SH008	Gough Island	6,500			●	●	●	●
				Grand total	6	8	6	8

For the full details of each site, including bird populations, see Fishpool and Evans (2001) and the Data Zone at **www.birdlife.net** by 2003. See 'Identifying potential Ramsar Sites' (p.11) for a description of the site- and species-selection procedure and the method for evaluating adequacy of Ramsar coverage that have been used in this report.

Threatened species

Within the six IBAs that contain areas that qualify as Ramsar Sites under Criterion 2, 10 wetland-dependent species of global conservation concern occur regularly in significant numbers.

Summary of the occurrence of wetland species of global conservation concern within the selected IBAs

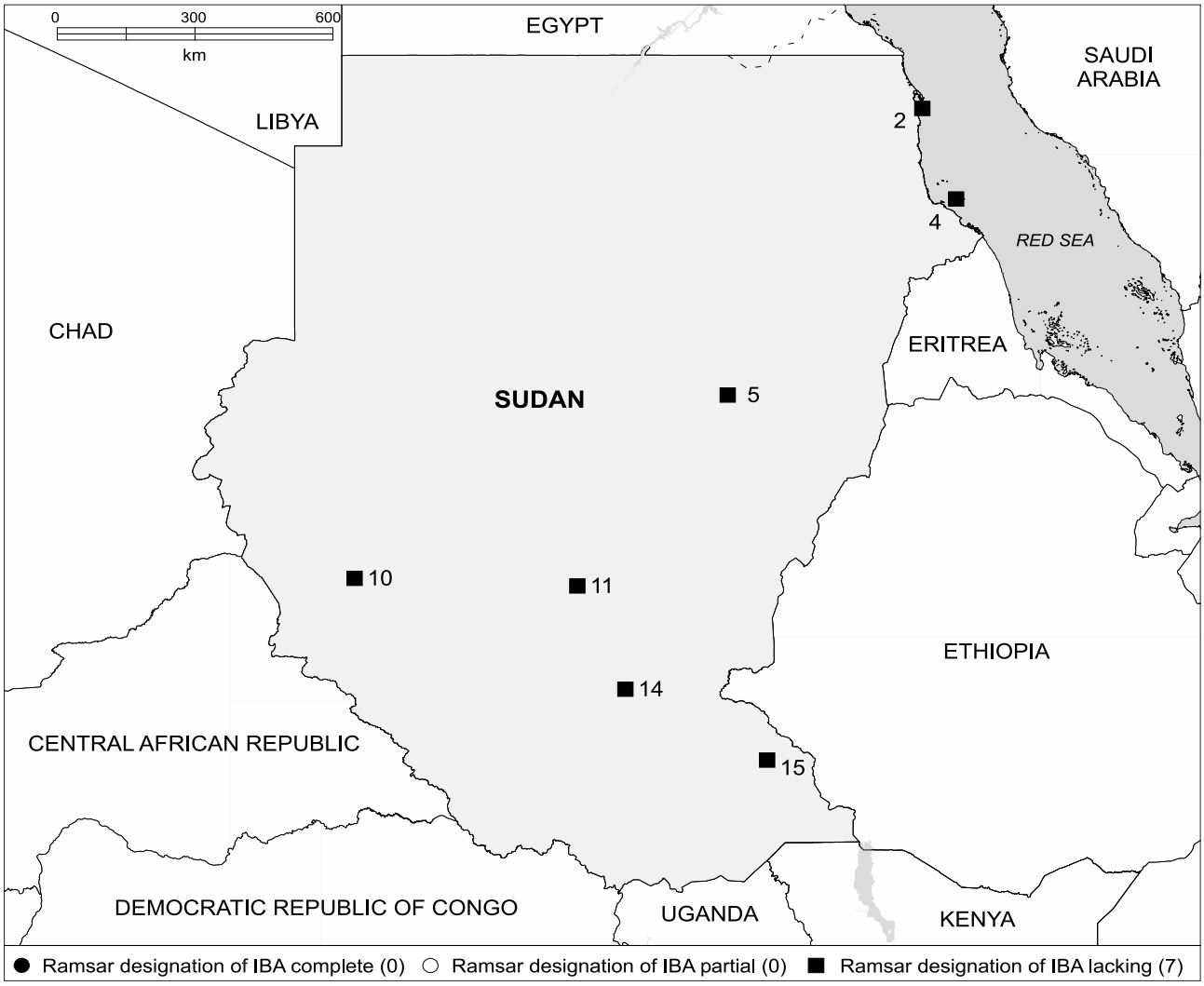
Species name and global threat status (IUCN 2000; see p.147)

IBA code	Rockhopper Penguin *Eudyptes chrysocome* (VU)	Tristan Albatross *Diomedea dabbenena* (EN)	Atlantic Yellow-nosed Albatross *Thalassarche chlororhynchos* (LR/nt)	Sooty Albatross *Phoebetria fusca* (VU)	Atlantic Petrel *Pterodroma incerta* (VU)	Grey Petrel *Procellaria cinerea* (LR/nt)	Spectacled Petrel *Procellaria conspicillata* (CR)	Ascension Frigatebird *Fregata aquila* (VU)	Inaccessible Rail *Atlantisia rogersi* (VU)	Gough Moorhen *Gallinula comeri* (VU)	Grand total
SH001								●			1
SH002								●			1
SH005	●		●	●	●	●				●	6
SH006	●	●	●	●			●		●		6
SH007	●		●	●							3
SH008	●	●	●	●	●	●				●	7
Grand total	4	2	4	4	2	2	1	2	1	2	24

Sudan

Ramsar designation is:
Lacking in 7 IBAs

Location of Important Bird Areas that contain areas which qualify as Ramsar Sites in Sudan



Designation progress

Areas within seven Important Bird Areas qualify currently as Ramsar Sites in the Republic of Sudan, of which none has been designated as yet.

Summary of Important Bird Areas that contain areas which qualify as Ramsar Sites in Sudan

IBA code	IBA name	IBA area (ha)	Ramsar Site name	Ramsar Site area (ha)	Ramsar criteria			
					2	4	5	6
	Ramsar designation of IBA lacking (7 IBAs)							
SD002	Mukawwar island and Dunganab bay	12,000			●	●		●
SD004	Suakin archipelago	150,000				●		●
SD005	Gezira	850,000				●	●	●
SD010	Lake Kundi	2,000			●	●	●	●
SD011	Lake Abiad	500,000			●	●	●	●
SD014	Sudd (Bahr-el-Jebel system)	5,500,000			●	●	●	●
SD015	Boma	4,000,000			●			
				Grand total	5	6	4	6

For the full details of each site, including bird populations, see Fishpool and Evans (2001) and the Data Zone at **www.birdlife.net** by 2003. See 'Identifying potential Ramsar Sites' (p.11) for a description of the site- and species-selection procedure and the method for evaluating adequacy of Ramsar coverage that have been used in this report.

Threatened species

Within the five IBAs that contain areas that qualify as Ramsar Sites under Criterion 2, three wetland-dependent species of global conservation concern occur regularly in significant numbers.

Summary of the occurrence of wetland species of global conservation concern within the selected IBAs

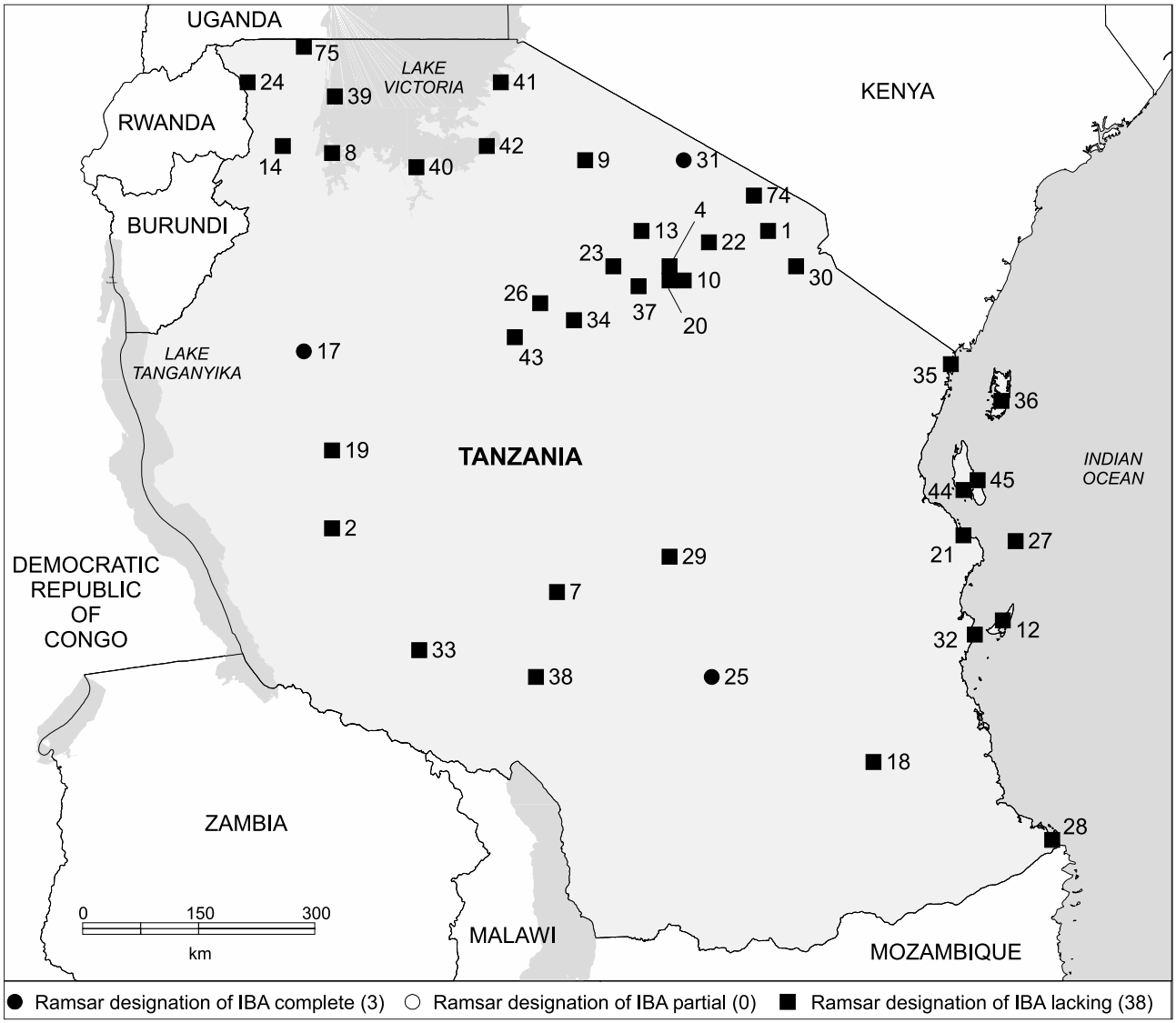
Species name and global threat status (IUCN 2000; see p.147)

IBA code	Shoebill *Balaeniceps rex* (LR/nt)	Black Crowned-crane *Balearica pavonina* (LR/nt)	White-eyed Gull *Larus leucophthalmus* (LR/nt)	Grand total
SD002			●	1
SD010		●		1
SD011		●		1
SD014	●	●		2
SD015	●			1
Grand total	2	3	1	6

Tanzania

Ramsar designation is:
Complete in 3 IBAs
Lacking in 38 IBAs

Location of Important Bird Areas that contain areas which qualify as Ramsar Sites in Tanzania



Designation progress

Areas within 41 Important Bird Areas qualify currently as Ramsar Sites in the United Republic of Tanzania. Designation coverage is complete within three of these, while 38 (93%) of the suitable IBAs in Tanzania have no Ramsar designation as yet.

Summary of Important Bird Areas that contain areas which qualify as Ramsar Sites in Tanzania

IBA code	IBA name	IBA area (ha)	Ramsar Site name	Ramsar Site area (ha)	Ramsar criteria			
					2	4	5	6
	Ramsar designation of IBA complete (3 IBAs)							
TZ017	Moyowosi–Kigosi Game Reserves	1,300,000	Malagarasi-Muyovozi Wetlands	3,250,000	●	●		●
TZ025	Kilombero valley	400,000	Kilombero Valley Floodplain	796,735	●	●		●
TZ031	Lake Natron and Engaruka basin	154,000	Lake Natron Basin	224,781	●	●	●	●
				Subtotal	3	3	1	3

IBA code	IBA name	IBA area (ha)	Ramsar Site name	Ramsar Site area (ha)	Ramsar criteria			
					2	4	5	6
	Ramsar designation of IBA lacking (38 IBAs)							
TZ001	Arusha National Park	13,700			●	●	●	●
TZ002	Katavi National Park	323,000			●	●		●
TZ004	Lake Manyara National Park	109,699			●	●	●	●
TZ007	Ruaha National Park	1,300,000				●		●
TZ008	Rubondo Island National Park	45,700				●		●
TZ009	Serengeti National Park	1,476,300			●	●	●	●
TZ010	Tarangire National Park	260,000				●		●
TZ012	Mafia Island	115,000				●		●
TZ013	Ngorongoro Conservation Area	830,000			●	●	●	●
TZ014	Burigi–Biharamulo Game Reserves	350,000			●			
TZ018	Selous Game Reserve	5,000,000			●	●		●
TZ019	Ugalla River Game Reserve	472,000			●	●		●
TZ020	Lake Burungi	4,000			●	●	●	●
TZ021	Dar es Salaam coast	61,000				●	●	●
TZ022	Eluanata dam	1,100				●		●
TZ023	Lake Eyasi	116,000			●	●	●	●
TZ024	Kagera swamps	111,600			●			
TZ026	Lake Kitangire	12,000			●	●	●	●
TZ027	Latham Island	3				●	●	●
TZ028	Mnazi Bay	10,000					●	
TZ029	Mtera reservoir	66,000				●		●
TZ030	Nyumba ya Mungu reservoir	22,000			●	●		●
TZ032	Rufiji Delta	72,000				●		●
TZ033	Lake Rukwa	600,000			●	●	●	●
TZ034	Singida lakes	1,100			●	●	●	●
TZ035	Tanga North–Kibo saltpans	300				●		●
TZ036	Tanga South	4,400				●		●
TZ037	Lake Tlawi	300				●		●
TZ038	Usangu flats	300,000			●			
TZ039	Lake Victoria—Bumbire Islands	48,000				●	●	●
TZ040	Lake Victoria—Mwanza Gulf	25,000					●	
TZ041	Lake Victoria—Mara Bay and Masirori swamp	50,000				●		●
TZ042	Lake Victoria—Bunda Bay	30,000				●		●
TZ043	Wembere steppe	160,000				●	●	●
TZ044	Zanzibar Island—south coast	4,000				●		●
TZ045	Zanzibar Island—east coast	10,000				●		●
TZ074	Longido Game Controlled Area	280,000			●			
TZ075	Minziro Forest Reserve	28,841			●			
				Subtotal	18	33	13	33
				Grand total	21	36	14	36

For the full details of each site, including bird populations, see Fishpool and Evans (2001) and the Data Zone at **www.birdlife.net** by 2003. See 'Identifying potential Ramsar Sites' (p.11) for a description of the site- and species-selection procedure and the method for evaluating adequacy of Ramsar coverage that have been used in this report.

Threatened species

Within the 21 IBAs that contain areas that qualify as Ramsar Sites under Criterion 2, eight wetland-dependent species of global conservation concern occur regularly in significant numbers.

Summary of the occurrence of wetland species of global conservation concern within the selected IBAs

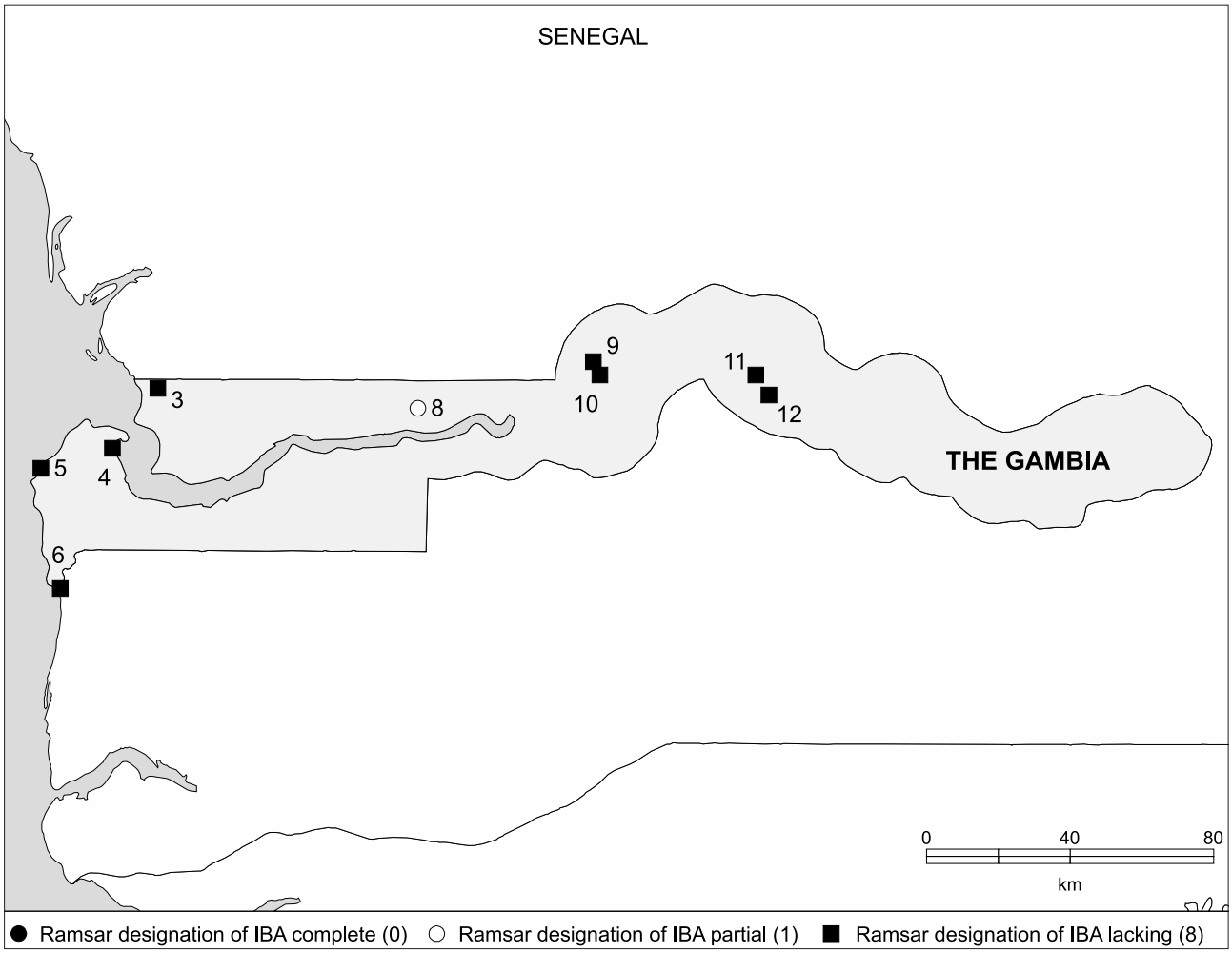
Species name and global threat status (IUCN 2000; see p.147)

IBA code	Madagascar Pond-heron *Ardeola idae* (VU)	Shoebill *Balaeniceps rex* (LR/nt)	Lesser Flamingo *Phoenicopterus minor* (LR/nt)	Wattled Crane *Grus carunculatus* (VU)	Great Snipe *Gallinago media* (LR/nt)	African Skimmer *Rynchops flavirostris* (LR/nt)	Papyrus Gonolek *Laniarius mufumbiri* (LR/nt)	Kilombero Weaver *Ploceus burnieri* (VU)	Grand total
TZ001			●						1
TZ002						●			1
TZ004			●						1
TZ009			●						1
TZ013			●						1
TZ014		●							1
TZ017		●		●	●				3
TZ018	●							●	2
TZ019				●					1
TZ020			●						1
TZ023			●						1
TZ024							●		1
TZ025	●					●		●	3
TZ026			●						1
TZ030			●			●			2
TZ031			●						1
TZ033						●			1
TZ034			●						1
TZ038				●					1
TZ074			●						1
TZ075							●		1
Grand total	2	2	11	3	1	4	2	2	27

The Gambia

Ramsar designation is:
Partial in 1 IBA
Lacking in 8 IBAs

Location of Important Bird Areas that contain areas which qualify as Ramsar Sites in The Gambia



Designation progress

Areas within nine Important Bird Areas qualify currently as Ramsar Sites in the Republic of The Gambia. Designation coverage is partial (with need of expansion) within one of these IBAs, while eight (89%) of the suitable IBAs in The Gambia have no Ramsar designation as yet.

Summary of Important Bird Areas that contain areas which qualify as Ramsar Sites in The Gambia

IBA code	IBA name	IBA area (ha)	Ramsar Site name	Ramsar Site area (ha)	Ramsar criteria 2	4	5	6
	Ramsar designation of IBA partial (1 IBA)							
GM008	Bao Bolon Wetland Reserve	22,000	Bao Bolon Wetland Reserve	20,000		●	●	●
				Subtotal	–	1	1	1

IBA code	IBA name	IBA area (ha)	Ramsar Site name	Ramsar Site area (ha)	Ramsar criteria			
					2	4	5	6
	Ramsar designation of IBA lacking (8 IBAs)							
GM003	Niumi National Park	4,940				●		●
GM004	Tanbi wetland complex	4,500				●	●	●
GM005	Tanji River (Karinti) Bird Reserve	612			●	●	●	●
GM006	Allahein to Kartung coast	300				●		●
GM009	Samba Sotor to Kaur wetlands	1,500				●		●
GM010	Dankunku wetlands	6,500				●		●
GM011	Islands of the Central River Division	3,000				●	●	●
GM012	Jakhaly rice-fields	1,000				●		●
				Subtotal	1	8	3	8
				Grand total	1	9	4	9

For the full details of each site, including bird populations, see Fishpool and Evans (2001) and the Data Zone at **www.birdlife.net** by 2003. See 'Identifying potential Ramsar Sites' (p.11) for a description of the site- and species-selection procedure and the method for evaluating adequacy of Ramsar coverage that have been used in this report.

Threatened species

Within the one IBA that contains an area that qualifies as a Ramsar Site under Criterion 2, one wetland-dependent species of global conservation concern occurs regularly in significant numbers.

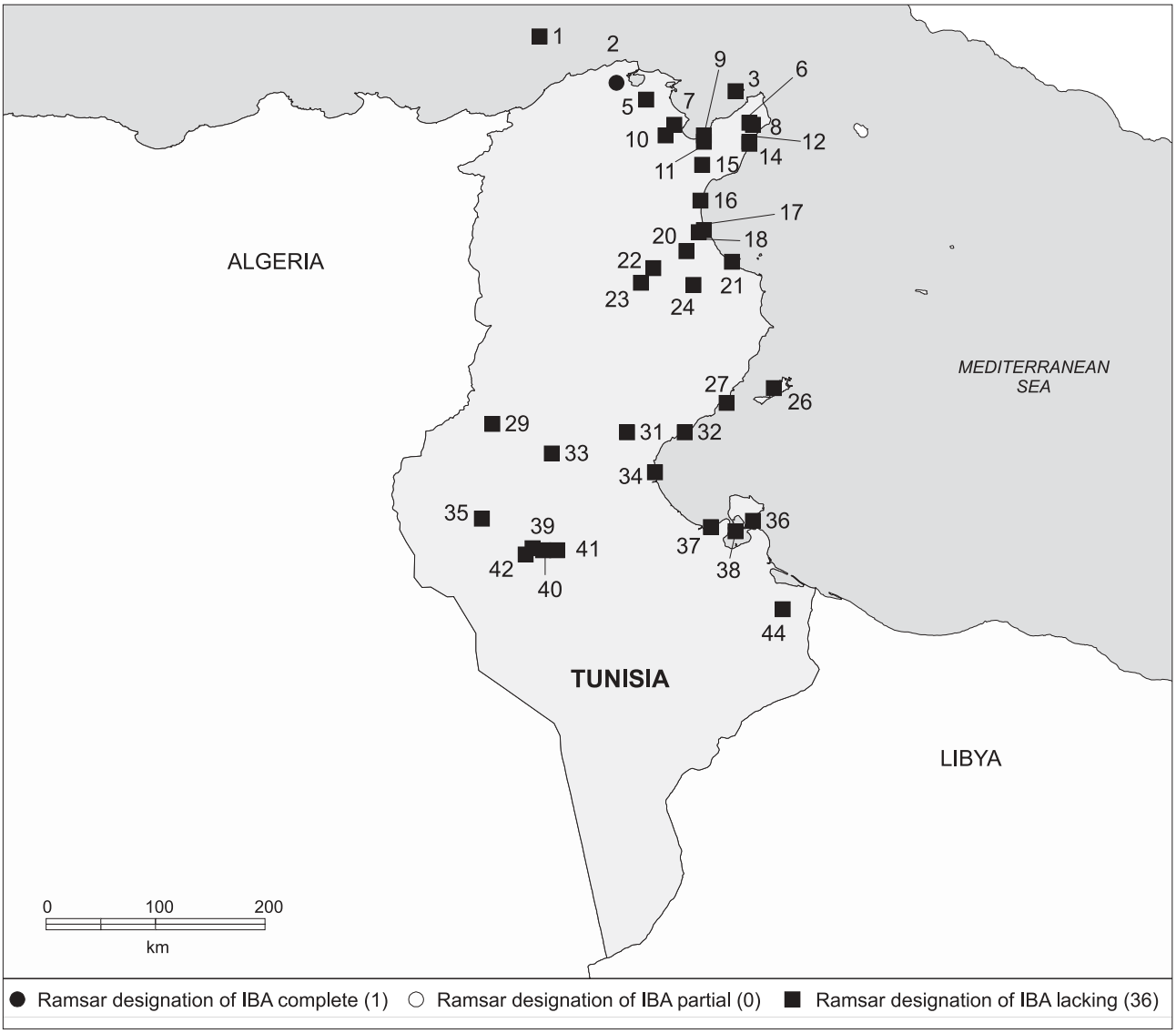
Summary of the occurrence of wetland species of global conservation concern within the selected IBAs

	Species name and global threat status (IUCN 2000; see p.147)	
IBA code	Audouin's Gull *Larus audouinii* (LR/nt)	Grand total
GM005	●	1
Grand total	1	1

Tunisia

Ramsar designation is:
Complete in 1 IBA
Lacking in 36 IBAs

Location of Important Bird Areas that contain areas which qualify as Ramsar Sites in Tunisia



Designation progress

Areas within 37 Important Bird Areas qualify currently as Ramsar Sites in the Republic of Tunisia. Designation cover age is complete within one of these, while 36 (97%) of the suitable IBAs in Tunisia have no Ramsar designation as yet.

Summary of Important Bird Areas that contain areas which qualify as Ramsar Sites in Tunisia

IBA code	IBA name	IBA area (ha)	Ramsar Site name	Ramsar Site area (ha)	Ramsar criteria			
					2	4	5	6
	Ramsar designation of IBA complete (1 IBA)							
TN002	Ichkeul	12,600	Ichkeul	12,600	●	●	●	●
				Subtotal	1	1	1	1

IBA code	IBA name	IBA area (ha)	Ramsar Site name	Ramsar Site area (ha)	Ramsar criteria			
					2	4	5	6
	Ramsar designation of IBA lacking (36 IBAs)							
TN001	Galite archipelago	700			●			
TN003	Zembra and Zembretta Islands	391			●	●	●	●
TN005	Garaet Mabtouh	2,000				●		●
TN006	Mlaâbi reservoir	200			●			
TN007	Mornaguia reservoir	300			●	●		●
TN008	Sidi Abdelmonem reservoir	250			●			
TN009	Lake Tunis (Lake Radès)	3,700				●		●
TN010	Sebkhet Sedjoumi	2,700				●	●	●
TN011	Soliman	600			●	●		●
TN012	Lebna reservoir	1,000			●	●	●	●
TN014	Lagune de Korba	1,200			●	●		●
TN015	Masri reservoir	150			●			
TN016	Sebkhet Sidi Khelifa	1,000				●		●
TN017	Sebkhet Halk el Menzel	1,000				●		●
TN018	Oued Sed	100			●	●		●
TN020	Sebkhet Kelbia	13,000			●	●	●	●
TN021	Salines de Monastir	1,000				●		●
TN022	Metbassta	40			●	●		●
TN023	El Houareb reservoir	1,200			●	●		●
TN024	Sebkhet Sidi el Hani	36,000				●		●
TN026	Kerkennah islands	15,000				●		●
TN027	Salines de Thyna	1,900				●	●	●
TN029	Garaet Douza	1,000				●		●
TN031	Sebkhet en Noual	3,000				●		●
TN032	Kneiss	5,850				●	●	●
TN033	Sebkhet Sidi Mansour	11,000			●	●		●
TN034	Sebkhet Dreïaa	580				●		●
TN035	Chott Djerid	700,000				●	●	●
TN036	Bordj Kastil	1,300				●		●
TN037	Gourine	2,100				●	●	●
TN038	Boughrara	50,000				●	●	●
TN039	Sebkhet Nouaïel	200			●	●		●
TN040	Douz Laâla	100			●	●		●
TN041	Snam	120			●	●		●
TN042	Ghidma	100			●	●		●
TN044	Bibane	23,000				●	●	●
				Subtotal	18	32	10	32
				Grand total	19	33	11	33

For the full details of each site, including bird populations, see Fishpool and Evans (2001) and the Data Zone at **www.birdlife.net** by 2003. See ‘Identifying potential Ramsar Sites’ (p.11) for a description of the site- and species-selection procedure and the method for evaluating adequacy of Ramsar coverage that have been used in this report.

Threatened species

Within the 19 IBAs that contain areas that qualify as Ramsar Sites under Criterion 2, four wetland-dependent species of global conservation concern occur regularly in significant numbers.

Summary of the occurrence of wetland species of global conservation concern within the selected IBAs

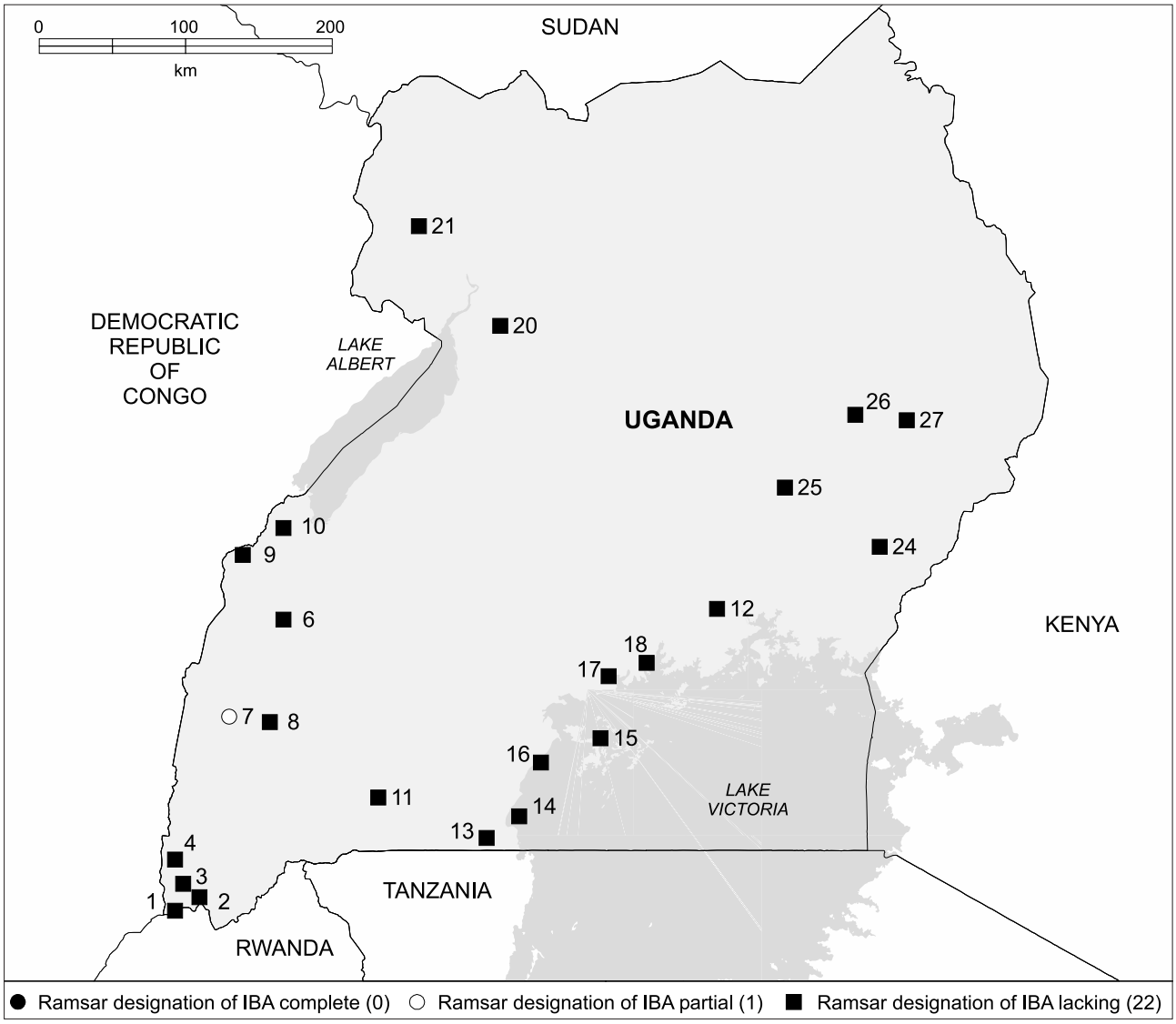
Species name and global threat status (IUCN 2000; see p.147)

IBA code	White-headed Duck *Oxyura leucocephala* (EN)	Marbled Teal *Marmaronetta angustirostris* (VU)	Ferruginous Duck *Aythya nyroca* (LR/nt)	Audouin's Gull *Larus audouinii* (LR/nt)	Grand total
TN001				●	1
TN002	●	●	●		3
TN003				●	1
TN006	●				1
TN007	●	●			2
TN008	●				1
TN011		●			1
TN012	●	●	●		3
TN014		●			1
TN015	●				1
TN018		●			1
TN020	●	●			2
TN022		●			1
TN023	●	●	●		3
TN033	●	●			2
TN039		●			1
TN040		●	●		2
TN041		●			1
TN042		●	●		2
Grand total	9	14	5	2	30

Uganda

Ramsar designation is:
Partial in 1 IBA
Lacking in 22 IBAs

Location of Important Bird Areas that contain areas which qualify as Ramsar Sites in Uganda



Designation progress

Areas within 23 Important Bird Areas qualify currently as Ramsar Sites in the Republic of Uganda. Designation coverage is partial (with need of expansion) within one of these IBAs, while 22 (96%) of the suitable IBAs in Uganda have no Ramsar designation as yet.

Summary of Important Bird Areas that contain areas which qualify as Ramsar Sites in Uganda

IBA code	IBA name	IBA area (ha)	Ramsar Site name	Ramsar Site area (ha)	Ramsar criteria			
					2	4	5	6
	Ramsar designation of IBA partial (1 IBA)							
UG007	Queen Elizabeth National Park and Lake George	223,000	Lake George	15,000	●	●		●
				Subtotal	1	1	–	1

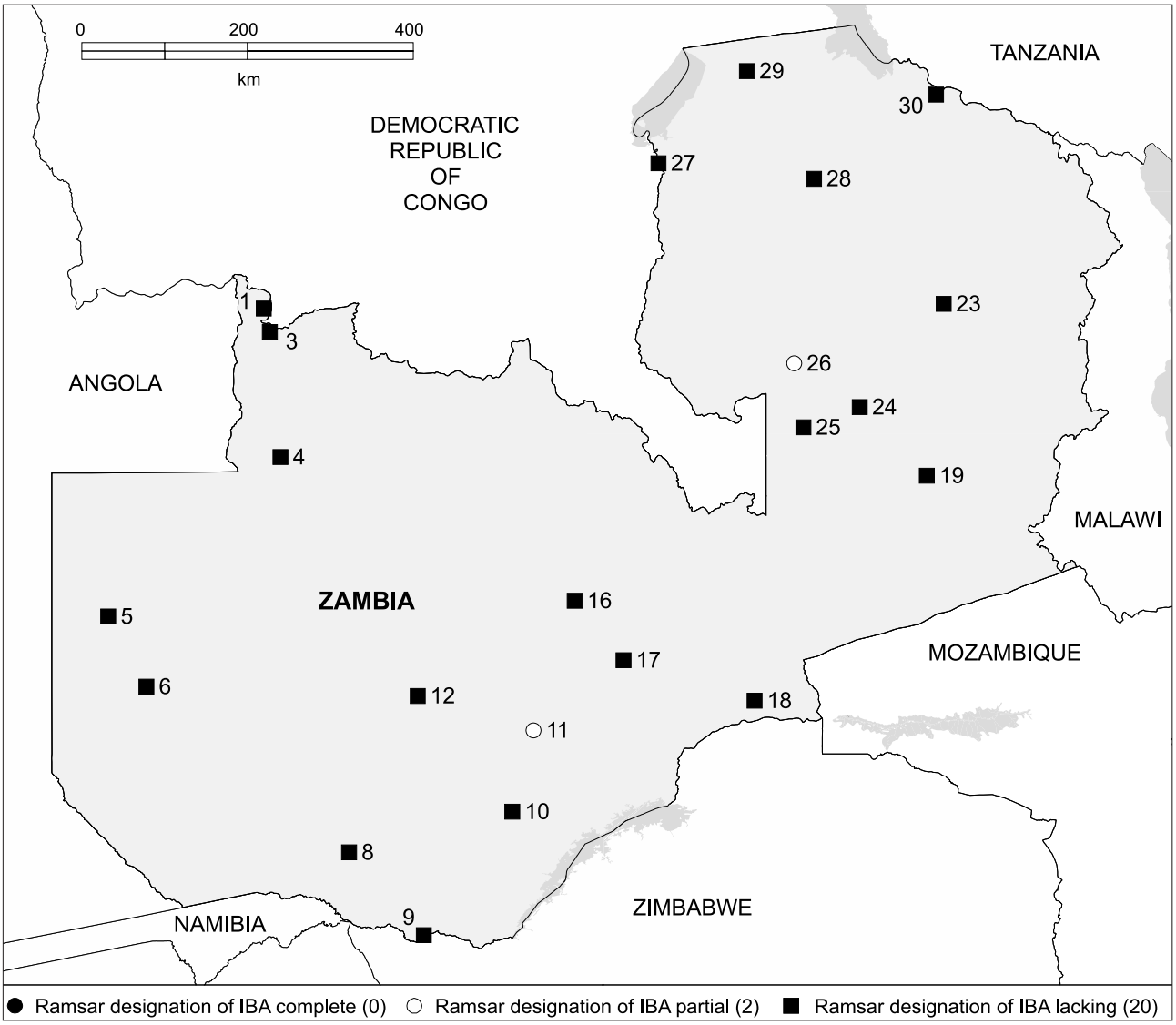
IBA code	IBA name	IBA area (ha)	Ramsar Site name	Ramsar Site area (ha)	Ramsar criteria			
					2	4	5	6
	Ramsar designation of IBA lacking (22 IBAs)							
UG001	Mgahinga Gorilla National Park	4,750			●			
UG002	Echuya Forest Reserve	4,000			●			
UG003	Nyamuriro swamp	5,100			●			
UG004	Bwindi Impenetrable National Park	33,100			●			
UG006	Kibale National Park	76,600			●			
UG008	Kyambura Wildlife Reserve	15,510			●	●	●	●
UG009	Semliki National Park	21,900			●			
UG010	Semliki reserves	115,000			●			
UG011	Lake Mburo National Park	37,000			●			
UG012	Mabira Forest Reserve	30,600			●			
UG013	Sango Bay area	54,000			●	●	●	●
UG014	Musambwa islands	8				●	●	●
UG015	Lutoboka point (Ssese islands)	200				●		●
UG016	Nabugabo wetland	22,500			●			
UG017	Mabamba Bay	16,500			●			
UG018	Lutembe Bay	800			●	●	●	●
UG020	Murchison Falls National Park	39,000			●	●		●
UG021	Ajai Wildlife Reserve	15,800			●			
UG024	Doho Rice Scheme	3,200			●	●		●
UG025	Lake Nakuwa	16,500			●			
UG026	Lake Bisina	25,000			●			
UG027	Lake Opeta	56,600			●			
				Subtotal	20	7	4	7
				Grand total	21	8	4	8

For the full details of each site, including bird populations, see Fishpool and Evans (2001) and the Data Zone at **www.birdlife.net** by 2003. See 'Identifying potential Ramsar Sites' (p.11) for a description of the site- and species-selection procedure and the method for evaluating adequacy of Ramsar coverage that have been used in this report.

Zambia

Ramsar designation is:
Partial in 2 IBAs
Lacking in 20 IBAs

Location of Important Bird Areas that contain areas which qualify as Ramsar Sites in Zambia



Designation progress

Areas within 22 Important Bird Areas qualify currently as Ramsar Sites in the Republic of Zambia. Designation coverage is partial (with need of expansion) within two of these IBAs, while 20 (91%) of the suitable IBAs in Zambia have no Ramsar designation as yet.

Summary of Important Bird Areas that contain areas which qualify as Ramsar Sites in Zambia

IBA code	IBA name	IBA area (ha)	Ramsar Site name	Ramsar Site area (ha)	Ramsar criteria			
					2	4	5	6
	Ramsar designation of IBA partial (2 IBAs)							
ZM011	Kafue flats	600,000	Kafue flats: Lochinvar & Blue Lagoon	83,000	●	●	●	●
ZM026	Bangweulu swamps	400,000	Bangaweulu Swamps: Chikuni	250,000	●	●		●
				Subtotal	2	2	1	2

IBA code	IBA name	IBA area (ha)	Ramsar Site name	Ramsar Site area (ha)	Ramsar criteria			
					2	4	5	6
	Ramsar designation of IBA lacking (20 IBAs)							
ZM001	Hillwood	3,200			●			
ZM003	Chitunta plain	2,000			●			
ZM004	West Lunga National Park and Lukwakwa	410,000			●			
ZM005	Liuwa Plain National Park	366,000			●	●		●
ZM006	Barotse flood-plain	600,000			●	●		●
ZM008	Machile	300,000			●			
ZM009	Mosi-oa-Tunya and the Batoka Gorge	10,000				●		●
ZM010	Nkanga river conservation area	9,700			●			
ZM012	Kafue National Park	2,240,000			●	●		●
ZM016	Lukanga swamp	300,000			●	●	●	
ZM017	Chisamba	35,000			●			
ZM018	Lower Zambezi National Park	440,000				●		●
ZM019	South Luangwa National Park	905,000			●	●		●
ZM023	Shiwa Ng'andu	9,000			●			
ZM024	Lavushi Manda National Park	150,000			●			
ZM025	Kasanka National Park	39,000			●			
ZM027	Luapula mouth	70,000			●			
ZM028	Kalungwishi	45,000			●	●		●
ZM029	Mweru Wantipa National Park	313,400			●			
ZM030	Saisi river	3,000			●			
				Subtotal	18	8	1	7
				Grand total	20	10	2	9

For the full details of each site, including bird populations, see Fishpool and Evans (2001) and the Data Zone at **www.birdlife.net** by 2003. See 'Identifying potential Ramsar Sites' (p.11) for a description of the site- and species-selection procedure and the method for evaluating adequacy of Ramsar coverage that have been used in this report.

Threatened species

Within the 20 IBAs that contain areas that qualify as Ramsar Sites under Criterion 2, eight wetland-dependent species of global conservation concern occur regularly in significant numbers.

Summary of the occurrence of wetland species of global conservation concern within the selected IBAs

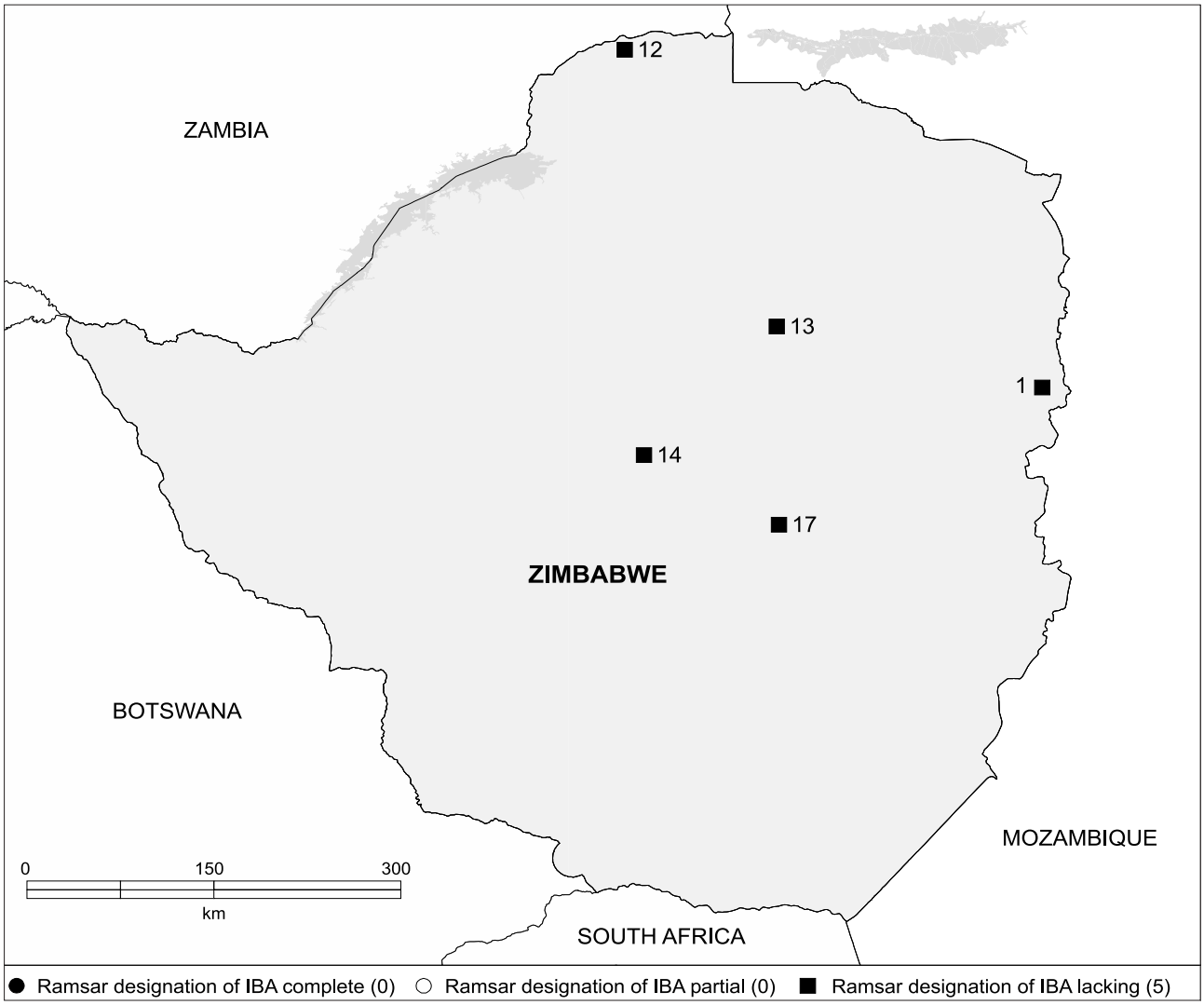
Species name and global threat status (IUCN 2000; see p.147)

IBA code	Slaty Egret *Egretta vinaceigula* (VU)	Shoebill *Balaeniceps rex* (LR/nt)	Lesser Flamingo *Phoenicopterus minor* (LR/nt)	Wattled Crane *Grus carunculatus* (VU)	Great Snipe *Gallinago media* (LR/nt)	African Skimmer *Rynchops flavirostris* (LR/nt)	Grimwood's Longclaw *Macronyx grimwoodi* (DD)	Papyrus Yellow Warbler *Chloropeta gracilirostris* (VU)	Grand total
ZM001					●				1
ZM003					●		●		2
ZM004				●	●				2
ZM005	●			●					2
ZM006	●			●	●	●			4
ZM008				●					1
ZM010					●				1
ZM011	●			●	●	●			4
ZM012	●			●	●				3
ZM016				●					1
ZM017					●				1
ZM019					●	●			2
ZM023					●				1
ZM024					●				1
ZM025				●					1
ZM026	●	●		●	●				4
ZM027								●	1
ZM028				●	●				2
ZM029		●	●						2
ZM030					●				1
Grand total	5	2	1	10	14	3	1	1	37

Zimbabwe

Ramsar designation is:
Lacking in 5 IBAs

Location of Important Bird Areas that contain areas which qualify as Ramsar Sites in Zimbabwe



Designation progress

Areas within five Important Bird Areas qualify currently as Ramsar Sites in the Republic of Zimbabwe, of which none has been designated as yet.

Summary of Important Bird Areas that contain areas which qualify as Ramsar Sites in Zimbabwe

IBA code	IBA name	IBA area (ha)	Ramsar Site name	Ramsar Site area (ha)	Ramsar criteria			
					2	4	5	6
	Ramsar designation of IBA lacking (5 IBAs)							
ZW001	Nyanga mountains	40,000			●			
ZW012	Middle Zambezi Valley	682,500			●	●		●
ZW013	Robert McIlwaine Recreational Park	6,180				●	●	●
ZW014	Sebakwe Poort	3				●		●
ZW017	Driefontein grasslands	20,000			●			
				Grand total	3	3	1	3

For the full details of each site, including bird populations, see Fishpool and Evans (2001) and the Data Zone at **www.birdlife.net** by 2003. See 'Identifying potential Ramsar Sites' (p.11) for a description of the site- and species-selection procedure and the method for evaluating adequacy of Ramsar coverage that have been used in this report.

Threatened species

Within the three IBAs that contain areas that qualify as Ramsar Sites under Criterion 2, two wetland-dependent species of global conservation concern occur regularly in significant numbers.

Summary of the occurrence of wetland species of global conservation concern within the selected IBAs

Species name and global threat status

(IUCN 2000; see p.147)

IBA code	**Wattled Crane** *Grus carunculatus* (VU)	**African Skimmer** *Rynchops flavirostris* (LR/nt)	Grand total
ZW001	●		1
ZW012		●	1
ZW017	●		1
Grand total	2	1	3

IBA code	IBA name	IBA area (ha)	Ramsar Site name	Ramsar Site area (ha)	Ramsar criteria			
					2	4	5	6
	Ramsar designation of IBA lacking (15 IBAs)							
DZ003	Lac Melah	900				●	●	
DZ004	Bou Redim	–				●		●
DZ006	Marais de Mekhada	8,900			●	●	●	●
DZ007	Barrage de la Cheffia	3,000				●	●	●
DZ008	Lac Fetzara	13,700				●	●	●
DZ010	Sebkhet Baker	1,500				●		●
DZ011	Chott de Tinnsilt	1,000				●		●
DZ012	Sebkhet Ez-Zemoul	4,700				●		●
DZ013	Sebkhet Djendli	6,000				●	●	●
DZ014	Garaet et-Tarf	30,000				●		●
DZ015	Barrage de Boughzoul	5,000			●	●	●	
DZ016	Dayette Morsli—Plaine de Remila (Dayet El Ferd)	–				●		●
DZ020	Garet el-Haaies el Beni Mohammed	–				●		●
DZ030	Îles Habibas	40			●			
DZ031	Île Rachgoune	–			●			
				Subtotal	4	13	6	11
				Grand total	10	19	10	17

For the full details of each site, including bird populations, see Fishpool and Evans (2001) and the Data Zone at **www.birdlife.net** by 2003. See 'Identifying potential Ramsar Sites' (p.11) for a description of the site- and species-selection procedure and the method for evaluating adequacy of Ramsar coverage that have been used in this report.

Threatened species

Within the 10 IBAs that contain areas that qualify as Ramsar Sites under Criterion 2, four wetland-dependent species of global conservation concern occur regularly in significant numbers.

Summary of the occurrence of wetland species of global conservation concern within the selected IBAs

Species name and global threat status (IUCN 2000; see p.147)

IBA code	White-headed Duck *Oxyura leucocephala* (EN)	Marbled Teal *Marmaronetta angustirostris* (VU)	Ferruginous Duck *Aythya nyroca* (LR/nt)	Audouin's Gull *Larus audouinii* (LR/nt)	Grand total
DZ001	●		●		2
DZ002	●		●		2
DZ005	●		●		2
DZ006	●	●	●		3
DZ009	●		●		2
DZ015		●			1
DZ017		●			1
DZ018		●			1
DZ030				●	1
DZ031				●	1
Grand total	5	4	5	2	16

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Contact points and acknowledgements

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Appendices

Appendix 1

A draft list of wetland-dependent bird species in Africa and associated islands

The Convention functionally defines waterfowl (a term which, for the purposes of the Ramsar Criteria and Guidelines, is considered to be synonymous with 'waterbirds') as "birds ecologically dependent on wetlands" (Article 1.2). This definition thus includes any wetland bird species. At the level of taxonomic order, these are said to include especially: penguins (Sphenisciformes); divers (Gaviiformes); grebes (Podicipediformes); wetland-related pelicans, cormorants, darters and allies (Pelecaniformes); herons, bitterns, storks, ibises and spoonbills (Ciconiiformes); flamingos (Phoenicopteriformes); screamers, swans, geese and ducks (Anseriformes); wetland-related raptors (Accipitriformes and Falconiformes); wetland-related cranes, rails and allies (Gruiformes); Hoatzin (Opisthocomiformes); wetland-related jacanas, waders (or shorebirds), gulls, skimmers and terns (Charadriiformes); coucals (Cuculiformes) and wetland-related owls (Strigiformes). A more accurate list of wetland bird species has not been compiled under the Convention as yet for any geographic region, but is provided below (in provisional form) for Africa for use in this report, based on the following definitions:
Wetland habitat: Any habitat type included within the Ramsar Classification System for Wetland Type (see Appendix 2).
Species: Any African bird treated as a full species by BirdLife International (2000) and Fishpool and Evans (2001).
Wetland bird: Any species for which a significant proportion of its numbers uses wetland habitat for breeding, feeding, roosting and/or moulting.
Africa: see Figure 1.
Natural range: The range of a species, excluding any portion that is the result of introduction to the region or a neighbouring region after the year 1800 (taxa introduced before 1800 should have developed local adaptations and so can be regarded as being within their natural range). The natural range includes areas where the taxon does not breed but regularly utilises resources, such as feeding and moulting areas occupied during non-breeding periods.

The following draft list includes all wetland-dependent bird species whose natural range includes areas of Africa and associated islands (492 species; 22% of all African bird species):

Scientific name	English name	French name
Aptenodytes patagonicus	King Penguin	Manchot royal
Pygoscelis papua	Gentoo Penguin	Manchot papou
Pygoscelis adeliae	Adelie Penguin	Manchot d'Adélie
Pygoscelis antarctica	Chinstrap Penguin	Manchot à jugulaire
Eudyptes chrysocome	Rockhopper Penguin	Gorfou sauteur
Eudyptes chrysolophus	Macaroni Penguin	Gorfou doré
Spheniscus demersus	African Penguin	Manchot du Cap
Tachybaptus ruficollis	Little Grebe	Grèbe castagneux
Tachybaptus rufolavatus	Alaotra Grebe	Grèbe roussâtre
Tachybaptus pelzelnii	Madagascar Grebe	Grèbe malgache
Podiceps cristatus	Great Crested Grebe	Grèbe huppé
Podiceps nigricollis	Black-necked Grebe	Grèbe à cou noir
Diomedea exulans	Wandering Albatross	Albatros hurleur
Diomedea dabbenena	Tristan Albatross	Albatros de Tristan
Diomedea amsterdamensis	Amsterdam Albatross	Albatros d'Amsterdam
Thalassarche salvini	Salvin's Albatross	Albatros de Salvin
Thalassarche melanophris	Black-browed Albatross	Albatros à sourcils noirs
Thalassarche chrysostoma	Grey-headed Albatross	Albatros à tête grise
Thalassarche carteri	Indian Yellow-nosed Albatross	Albatros à nez jaune
Thalassarche chlororhynchos	Atlantic Yellow-nosed Albatross	Albatros à nez jaune

Scientific name	English name	French name
Phoebetria fusca	Sooty Albatross	Albatros brun
Phoebetria palpebrata	Light-mantled Albatross	Albatros fuligineux
Macronectes giganteus	Southern Giant-petrel	Pétrel géant
Macronectes halli	Northern Giant-petrel	Pétrel de Hall
Fulmarus glacialoides	Southern Fulmar	Fulmar argenté
Thalassoica antarctica	Antarctic Petrel	Pétrel antarctique
Daption capense	Pintado Petrel	Damier du Cap
Pagodroma nivea	Snow Petrel	Pétrel des neiges
Pseudobulweria aterrima	Mascarene Black Petrel	Pétrel de Bourbon
Pterodroma brevirostris	Kerguelen Petrel	Pétrel de Kerguelen
Pterodroma arminjoniana	Trinidade Petrel	Pétrel de la Trinité du Sud
Pterodroma macroptera	Great Winged Petrel	Pétrel noir
Pterodroma lessonii	White-headed Petrel	Pétrel de Lesson
Pterodroma mollis	Soft-plumaged Petrel	Pétrel soyeux
Pterodroma incerta	Atlantic Petrel	Pétrel de Schlegel
Halobaena caerulea	Blue Petrel	Prion bleu
Pachyptila vittata	Broad-billed Prion	Prion de Forster
Pachyptila salvini	Salvin's Prion	Prion de Salvin
Pachyptila desolata	Antarctic Prion	Prion de la désolation
Pachyptila belcheri	Thin-billed Prion	Prion de Belcher
Pachyptila turtur	Fairy Prion	Prion colombe
Bulweria bulwerii	Bulwer's Petrel	Pétrel de Bulwer
Bulweria fallax	Jouanin's Petrel	Pétrel de Jouanin
Procellaria aequinoctialis	White-chinned Petrel	Puffin à menton blanc
Procellaria conspicillata	Spectacled Petrel	—
Procellaria cinerea	Grey Petrel	Puffin gris
Calonectris diomedea	Cory's Shearwater	Puffin cendré
Puffinus pacificus	Wedge-tailed Shearwater	Puffin fouquet
Puffinus carneipes	Flesh-footed Shearwater	Puffin à pieds pâles
Puffinus gravis	Great Shearwater	Puffin majeur
Puffinus griseus	Sooty Shearwater	Puffin fuligineux
Puffinus puffinus	Manx Shearwater	Puffin des Anglais
Puffinus mauretanicus	Balearic Shearwater	Puffin des Baléares
Puffinus yelkouan	Yelkouan Shearwater	Puffin yelkouan
Puffinus persicus	Persian Shearwater	Puffin persique
Puffinus lherminieri	Audubon's Shearwater	Puffin d'Audubon
Puffinus assimilis	Little Shearwater	Petit Puffin
Oceanites oceanicus	Wilson's Storm Petrel	Océanite de Wilson
Garrodia nereis	Grey-backed Storm Petrel	Océanite néréide
Pelagodroma marina	White-faced Storm Petrel	Océanite frégate
Fregetta tropica	Black-bellied Storm Petrel	Océanite à ventre noir
Fregetta grallaria	White-bellied Storm Petrel	Océanite à ventre blanc
Hydrobates pelagicus	British Storm Petrel	Océanite tempête
Oceanodroma castro	Madeiran Storm Petrel	Océanite de Castro
Oceanodroma leucorhoa	Leach's Storm Petrel	Océanite cul-blanc
Pelecanoides georgicus	South Georgia Diving Petrel	Puffinure de Géorgie du Sud
Pelecanoides urinatrix	Common Diving Petrel	Puffinure plongeur
Phaethon aethereus	Red-billed Tropicbird	Phaéton à bec rouge
Phaethon rubricauda	Red-tailed Tropicbird	Phaéton à brins rouges
Phaethon lepturus	White-tailed Tropicbird	Phaéton à bec jaune
Pelecanus onocrotalus	White Pelican	Pélican blanc
Pelecanus rufescens	Pink-backed Pelican	Pélican gris
Pelecanus crispus	Dalmatian Pelican	Pélican frisé
Morus bassanus	Northern Gannet	Fou de Bassan
Morus capensis	Cape Gannet	Fou du Cap
Sula dactylatra	Masked Booby	Fou masqué
Sula sula	Red-footed Booby	Fou à pieds rouges
Sula leucogaster	Brown Booby	Fou brun
Phalacrocorax africanus	Reed Cormorant	Cormoran africain
Phalacrocorax coronatus	Crowned Cormorant	Cormoran couronné

Scientific name	English name	French name
Phalacrocorax neglectus	Bank Cormorant	Cormoran des bancs
Phalacrocorax carbo	White-breasted Cormorant	Grand Cormoran
Phalacrocorax nigrogularis	Socotra Cormorant	Cormoran de Socotra
Phalacrocorax capensis	Cape Cormorant	Cormoran du Cap
Phalacrocorax verrucosus	Kerguelen Shag	Cormoran des Kerguelen
Phalacrocorax atriceps melanogenis	Crozet Shag	Cormoran impérial
Phalacrocorax aristotelis	Shag	Cormoran huppé
Anhinga rufa	Darter	Anhinga d'Afrique
Fregata magnificens	Magnificent Frigatebird	Frégate superbe
Fregata aquila	Ascension Frigatebird	Frégate aigle-de-mer
Fregata minor	Greater Frigatebird	Frégate du Pacifique
Fregata ariel	Lesser Frigatebird	Frégate ariel
Egretta vinaceigula	Slaty Egret	Aigrette vineuse
Egretta ardesiaca	Black Egret	Aigrette ardoisée
Egretta garzetta	Little Egret	Aigrette garzette
Egretta gularis	Reef Heron	Aigrette à gorge blanche
Egretta dimorpha	Dimorphic Egret	Aigrette dimorphe
Ardea cinerea	Grey Heron	Héron cendré
Ardea melanocephala	Black-headed Heron	Héron mélanocéphale
Ardea humbloti	Madagascar Heron	Héron de Humblot
Ardea goliath	Goliath Heron	Héron goliath
Ardea purpurea	Purple Heron	Héron pourpré
Casmerodius albus	Great White Egret	Grande Aigrette
Mesophoyx intermedia	Yellow-billed Egret	Héron intermédiaire
Bubulcus ibis	Cattle Egret	Héron garde-boeufs
Ardeola ralloides	Common Squacco Heron	Crabier chevelu
Ardeola idae	Madagascar Pond-heron	Crabier blanc
Ardeola rufiventris	Rufous-bellied Heron	Crabier à ventre roux
Butorides striatus	Green-backed Heron	Héron strié
Nycticorax nycticorax	Black-crowned Night Heron	Bihoreau gris
Gorsachius leuconotus	White-backed Night Heron	Bihoreau à dos blanc
Tigriornis leucolophus	White-crested Bittern	Onoré à huppe blanche
Ixobrychus minutus	Little Bittern	Blongios nain
Ixobrychus sinensis	Yellow Bittern	Blongios de Chine
Ixobrychus sturmii	Dwarf Bittern	Blongios de Sturm
Botaurus stellaris	Common Bittern	Butor étoilé
Balaeniceps rex	Shoebill	Bec-en-sabot du Nil
Scopus umbretta	Hamerkop	Ombrette africaine
Mycteria ibis	Yellow-billed Stork	Tantale ibis
Anastomus lamelligerus	Openbill Stork	Bec-ouvert africain
Ciconia nigra	Black Stork	Cigogne noire
Ciconia abdimii	Abdim's Stork	Cigogne d'Abdim
Ciconia episcopus	Woolly-necked Stork	Cigogne épiscopale
Ciconia ciconia	White Stork	Cigogne blanche
Ephippiorhynchus senegalensis	Saddle-billed Stork	Jabiru d'Afrique
Leptoptilos crumeniferus	Marabou Stork	Marabout d'Afrique
Plegadis falcinellus	Glossy Ibis	Ibis falcinelle
Bostrychia hagedash	Hadada	Ibis hagedash
Bostrychia carunculata	Wattled Ibis	Ibis caronculé
Bostrychia olivacea	Green Ibis	Ibis olive
Bostrychia bocagei	Dwarf Olive Ibis	Ibis de Bocage
Bostrychia rara	Spot-breasted Ibis	Ibis vermiculé
Geronticus eremita	Northern Bald Ibis	Ibis chauve
Geronticus calvus	Southern Bald Ibis	Ibis du Cap
Threskiornis aethiopicus	Sacred Ibis	Ibis sacré
Platalea leucorodia	European Spoonbill	Spatule blanche
Platalea alba	African Spoonbill	Spatule d'Afrique
Phoenicopterus ruber	Greater Flamingo	Flamant rose
Phoenicopterus minor	Lesser Flamingo	Flamant nain
Dendrocygna bicolor	Fulvous Duck	Dendrocygne fauve

Scientific name	English name	French name
Dendrocygna viduata	White-faced Duck	Dendrocygne veuf
Thalassornis leuconotus	White-backed Duck	Dendrocygne à dos blanc
Oxyura leucocephala	White-headed Duck	Érismature à tête blanche
Oxyura maccoa	Maccoa Duck	Érismature maccoa
Anser albifrons	White-fronted Goose	Oie rieuse
Anser anser	Greylag Goose	Oie cendrée
Cyanochen cyanopterus	Blue-winged Goose	Ouette à ailes bleues
Alopochen aegyptiacus	Egyptian Goose	Ouette d'Égypte
Tadorna ferruginea	Ruddy Shelduck	Tadorne casarca
Tadorna cana	South African Shelduck	Tadorne à tête grise
Tadorna tadorna	Shelduck	Tadorne de Belon
Plectropterus gambensis	Spur-winged Goose	Oie-armée de Gambie
Pteronetta hartlaubii	Hartlaub's Duck	Canard de Hartlaub
Sarkidiornis melanotos	Knob-billed duck	Canard à bosse
Nettapus auritus	Pygmy Goose	Anserelle naine
Anas capensis	Cape Teal	Canard du Cap
Anas strepera	Gadwall	Canard chipeau
Anas penelope	Wigeon	Canard siffleur
Anas sparsa	African Black Duck	Canard noirâtre
Anas platyrhynchos	Mallard	Canard colvert
Anas undulata	Yellow-billed Duck	Canard à bec jaune
Anas melleri	Meller's Duck	Canard de Meller
Anas smithii	Cape Shoveler	Canard de Smith
Anas clypeata	Northern Shoveler	Canard souchet
Anas bernieri	Madagascar Teal	Sarcelle de Bernier
Anas erythrorhyncha	Red-billed Teal	Canard à bec rouge
Anas acuta	Pintail	Canard pilet
Anas eatoni	Eaton's Pintail	Canard d'Eaton
Anas querquedula	Garganey	Sarcelle d'été
Anas crecca	Teal	Sarcelle d'hiver
Anas hottentota	Hottentot Teal	Sarcelle hottentote
Marmaronetta angustirostris	Marbled Teal	Marmaronette marbrée
Netta rufina	Red-crested Pochard	Nette rousse
Netta erythrophthalma	Southern Pochard	Nette brune
Aythya ferina	Northern Pochard	Fuligule milouin
Aythya nyroca	Ferruginous Duck	Fuligule nyroca
Aythya innotata	Madagascar Pochard	Fuligule de Madagascar
Aythya fuligula	Tufted Duck	Fuligule morillon
Melanitta nigra	Common Scoter	Macreuse noire
Mergus serrator	Red-breasted Merganser	Harle huppé
Haliaeetus vocifer	African Fish-eagle	Pygargue vocifer
Haliaeetus vociferoides	Madagascar Fish-eagle	Pygargue de Madagascar
Gypohierax angolensis	Palm-nut Vulture	Palmiste africain
Circus aeruginosus	Eurasian Marsh-Harrier	Busard des roseaux
Circus ranivorus	African Marsh-Harrier	Busard grenouillard
Circus pygargus	Montagu's Harrier	Busard cendré
Aquila pomarina	Lesser Spotted Eagle	Aigle pomarin
Aquila clanga	Greater Spotted Eagle	Aigle criard
Aquila heliaca	Imperial Eagle	Aigle impérial
Pandion haliaetus	Osprey	Balbuzard pêcheur
Falco eleonorae	Eleonora's Falcon	Faucon d'Éléonore
Balearica pavonina	Black Crowned-crane	Grue couronnée
Balearica regulorum	Southern Crowned-crane	Grue royale
Grus virgo	Demoiselle Crane	Grue demoiselle
Grus paradisea	Blue Crane	Grue de paradis
Grus carunculatus	Wattled Crane	Grue caronculée
Grus grus	Common Crane	Grue cendrée
Sarothrura rufa	Red-chested Flufftail	Râle à camail
Sarothrura lugens	Long-toed Flufftail	Râle à tête rousse
Sarothrura boehmi	Streaky-breasted Flufftail	Râle de Böhm

Scientific name	English name	French name
Sarothrura ayresi	White-winged Flufftail	Râle à miroir
Sarothrura watersi	Slender-billed Flufftail	Râle de Waters
Rallus aquaticus	European Water Rail	Râle d'eau
Rallus caerulescens	African Water Rail	Râle bleuâtre
Rallus madagascariensis	Madagascar Rail	Râle de Madagascar
Dryolimnas cuvieri	White-throated Rail	Râle de Cuvier
Crecopsis egregia	African Crake	Râle des prés
Crex crex	Corncrake	Râle des genêts
Rougetius rougetii	Rouget's Rail	Râle de Rouget
Atlantisia rogersi	Inaccessible Rail	Râle atlantis
Amaurornis flavirostra	Black Crake	Râle à bec jaune
Amaurornis olivieri	Sakalava Rail	Râle d'Olivier
Porzana parva	Little Crake	Marouette poussin
Porzana pusilla	Baillon's Crake	Marouette de Baillon
Porzana porzana	Spotted Crake	Marouette ponctuée
Aenigmatolimnas marginalis	Striped Crake	Marouette rayée
Porphyrio porphyrio	Purple Gallinule	Talève sultane
Porphyrio alleni	Lesser Gallinule	Talève d'Allen
Porphyrio martinicus	American Purple Gallinule	Talève violacée
Gallinula comeri	Gough Moorhen	Gallinule de Gough
Gallinula chloropus	Moorhen	Gallinule poule-d'eau
Gallinula angulata	Lesser Moorhen	Gallinule africaine
Fulica cristata	Red-knobbed Coot	Foulque à crête
Fulica atra	European Coot	Foulque macroule
Podica senegalensis	African Finfoot	Grébifoulque d'Afrique
Actophilornis africanus	African Jacana	Jacana à poitrine dorée
Actophilornis albinucha	Madagascar Jacana	Jacana malgache
Microparra capensis	Lesser Jacana	Jacana nain
Rostratula benghalensis	Painted Snipe	Rhynchée peinte
Haematopus ostralegus	European Oystercatcher	Huîtrier pie
Haematopus meadewaldoi	Canary Islands Oystercatcher	Huîtrier des Canaries
Haematopus moquini	African Oystercatcher	Huîtrier de Moquin
Pluvialis apricaria	Golden Plover	Pluvier doré
Pluvialis fulva	Pacific Golden Plover	Pluvier fauve
Pluvialis squatarola	Grey Plover	Pluvier argenté
Charadrius hiaticula	Ringed Plover	Pluvier grand-gravelot
Charadrius dubius	Little Ringed Plover	Pluvier petit-gravelot
Charadrius thoracicus	Madagascar Plover	Pluvier à bandeau noir
Charadrius sanctaehelenae	St Helena Plover	Pluvier de Sainte-Hélène
Charadrius pecuarius	Kittlitz's Plover	Pluvier pâtre
Charadrius tricollaris	Three-banded Plover	Pluvier à triple collier
Charadrius forbesi	Forbes's Plover	Pluvier de Forbes
Charadrius pallidus	Chestnut-banded Plover	Pluvier élégant
Charadrius alexandrinus	Kentish Plover	Pluvier à collier interrompu
Charadrius marginatus	White-fronted Plover	Pluvier à front blanc
Charadrius mongolus	Mongolian Plover	Pluvier de Mongolie
Charadrius leschenaultii	Sand Plover	Pluvier de Leschenault
Charadrius asiaticus	Caspian Plover	Pluvier asiatique
Charadrius morinellus	Dotterel	Pluvier guignard
Vanellus vanellus	Lapwing	Vanneau huppé
Vanellus crassirostris	Long-toed Plover	Vanneau à ailes blanches
Vanellus armatus	Blacksmith Plover	Vanneau armé
Vanellus spinosus	Spur-winged Plover	Vanneau à éperons
Vanellus tectus	Black-headed Plover	Vanneau à tête noire
Vanellus melanocephalus	Spot-breasted Plover	Vanneau d'Abyssinie
Vanellus albiceps	White-crowned Plover	Vanneau à tête blanche
Vanellus senegallus	Wattled Plover	Vanneau du Sénégal
Vanellus lugubris	Lesser Black-winged Plover	Vanneau terne
Vanellus melanopterus	Black-winged Plover	Vanneau à ailes noires
Vanellus coronatus	Crowned Plover	Vanneau couronné

Scientific name	English name	French name
Vanellus superciliosus	Brown-chested Wattled Plover	Vanneau à poitrine châtaine
Vanellus gregarius	Sociable Lapwing	Vanneau sociable
Vanellus leucurus	White-tailed Plover	Vanneau à queue blanche
Scolopax rusticola	Eurasian Woodcock	Bécasse des bois
Gallinago media	Great Snipe	Bécassine double
Gallinago stenura	Pintail Snipe	Bécassine à queue pointue
Gallinago gallinago	Common Snipe	Bécassine des marais
Gallinago nigripennis	Ethiopian Snipe	Bécassine africaine
Gallinago macrodactyla	Madagascar Snipe	Bécassine malgache
Lymnocryptes minimus	Jack Snipe	Bécassine sourde
Limosa limosa	Black-tailed Godwit	Barge à queue noire
Limosa lapponica	Bar-tailed Godwit	Barge rousse
Numenius phaeopus	Whimbrel	Courlis corlieu
Numenius tenuirostris	Slender-billed Curlew	Courlis à bec grêle
Numenius arquata	Curlew	Courlis cendré
Tringa erythropus	Spotted Redshank	Chevalier arlequin
Tringa totanus	Redshank	Chevalier gambette
Tringa stagnatilis	Marsh Sandpiper	Chevalier stagnatile
Tringa nebularia	Greenshank	Chevalier aboyeur
Tringa ochropus	Green Sandpiper	Chevalier cul-blanc
Tringa glareola	Wood Sandpiper	Chevalier sylvain
Tringa cinerea	Terek Sandpiper	Chevalier bargette
Tringa hypoleucos	Common Sandpiper	Chevalier guignette
Arenaria interpres	Turnstone	Tournepierre à collier
Calidris canutus	Knot	Bécasseau maubèche
Calidris alba	Sanderling	Bécasseau sanderling
Calidris minuta	Little Stint	Bécasseau minute
Calidris ruficollis	Rufous-necked Stint	Bécasseau à col roux
Calidris temminckii	Temminck's Stint	Bécasseau de Temminck
Calidris alpina	Dunlin	Bécasseau variable
Calidris ferruginea	Curlew Sandpiper	Bécasseau cocorli
Limicola falcinellus	Broad-billed Sandpiper	Bécasseau falcinelle
Philomachus pugnax	Ruff	Combattant varié
Himantopus himantopus	Black-winged Stilt	Échasse blanche
Recurvirostra avosetta	Avocet	Avocette élégante
Steganopus tricolor	Wilson's Phalarope	Phalarope de Wilson
Phalaropus lobatus	Red-necked Phalarope	Phalarope à bec étroit
Phalaropus fulicarius	Grey Phalarope	Phalarope à bec large
Dromas ardeola	Crab Plover	Drome ardéole
Burhinus senegalensis	Senegal Thick-knee	Oedicnème du Sénégal
Burhinus vermiculatus	Water Dikkop	Oedicnème vermiculé
Pluvianus aegyptius	Egyptian Plover	Pluvian fluviatile
Glareola pratincola	Common Pratincole	Glaréole à collier
Glareola maldivarum	Oriental Pratincole	Glaréole orientale
Glareola nordmanni	Black-winged Pratincole	Glaréole à ailes noires
Glareola ocularis	Madagascar Pratincole	Glaréole malgache
Glareola nuchalis	Rock Pratincole	Glaréole auréolée
Glareola cinerea	Grey Pratincole	Glaréole grise
Chionis minor	Lesser Sheathbill	Petit Chionis
Catharacta skua	Great Skua	Grand Labbe
Catharacta antarctica	Subantarctic Skua	Labbe antarctique
Catharacta maccormicki	South Polar Skua	Labbe de McCormick
Stercorarius pomarinus	Pomarine Skua	Labbe pomarin
Stercorarius parasiticus	Arctic Skua	Labbe parasite
Stercorarius longicaudus	Long-tailed Skua	Labbe à longue queue
Larus leucophthalmus	White-eyed Gull	Goéland à iris blanc
Larus hemprichii	Hemprich's Gull	Goéland de Hemprich
Larus canus	Common Gull	Goéland cendré
Larus audouinii	Audouin's Gull	Goéland d'Audouin
Larus dominicanus	Kelp Gull	Goéland dominicain

Scientific name	English name	French name
Larus argentatus	Herring Gull	Goéland argenté
Larus cachinnans	Yellow-legged Gull	Goéland leucophée
Larus armenicus	Armenian Gull	Goéland d'Arménie
Larus fuscus	Lesser Black-backed Gull	Goéland brun
Larus ichthyaetus	Great Black-headed Gull	Goéland ichthyaète
Larus cirrocephalus	Grey-headed Gull	Mouette à tête grise
Larus hartlaubii	Hartlaub's Gull	Mouette de Hartlaub
Larus ridibundus	Black-headed Gull	Mouette rieuse
Larus genei	Slender-billed Gull	Goéland railleur
Larus melanocephalus	Mediterranean Gull	Mouette mélanocéphale
Larus pipixcan	Franklin's Gull	Mouette de Franklin
Larus minutus	Little Gull	Mouette pygmée
Larus sabini	Sabine's Gull	Mouette de Sabine
Rissa tridactyla	Black-legged Kittiwake	Mouette tridactyle
Sterna nilotica	Gull-billed Tern	Sterne hansel
Sterna caspia	Caspian Tern	Sterne caspienne
Sterna maxima	Royal Tern	Sterne royale
Sterna bengalensis	Lesser Crested Tern	Sterne voyageuse
Sterna bergii	Swift Tern	Sterne huppée
Sterna sandvicensis	Sandwich Tern	Sterne caugek
Sterna dougallii	Roseate Tern	Sterne de Dougall
Sterna sumatrana	Black-naped Tern	Sterne diamant
Sterna hirundo	Common Tern	Sterne pierregarin
Sterna paradisaea	Arctic Tern	Sterne arctique
Sterna vittata	Antarctic Tern	Sterne couronnée
Sterna virgata	Kerguelen Tern	Sterne de Kerguelen
Sterna albifrons	Little Tern	Sterne naine
Sterna saundersi	Saunders' Tern	Sterne de Saunders
Sterna balaenarum	Damara Tern	Sterne des baleiniers
Sterna repressa	White-cheeked Tern	Sterne à joues blanches
Sterna anaethetus	Bridled Tern	Sterne bridée
Sterna fuscata	Sooty Tern	Sterne fuligineuse
Chlidonias hybridus	Whiskered Tern	Guifette moustac
Chlidonias leucopterus	White-winged Tern	Guifette leucoptère
Chlidonias niger	Black Tern	Guifette noire
Anous stolidus	Common Noddy	Noddi brun
Anous minutus	Black Noddy	Noddi noir
Anous tenuirostris	Lesser Noddy	Noddi marianne
Gygis alba	Fairy Tern	Gygis blanche
Rynchops flavirostris	African Skimmer	Bec-en-ciseaux d'Afrique
Alca torda	Razorbill	Petit Pingouin
Fratercula arctica	Puffin	Macareux moine
Streptopelia reichenowi	White-winged Collared-dove	Tourterelle de Reichenow
Centropus grillii	Black Coucal	Coucal noir
Centropus monachus	Blue-headed Coucal	Coucal à nuque bleue
Centropus cupreicaudus	Coppery-tailed Coucal	Coucal des papyrus
Tyto capensis	Grass Owl	Effraie du Cap
Scotopelia peli	Pel's Fishing-owl	Chouette-pêcheuse de Pel
Scotopelia ussheri	Rufous Fishing-owl	Chouette-pêcheuse rousse
Scotopelia bouvieri	Vermiculated Fishing-owl	Chouette-pêcheuse de Bouvier
Asio flammeus	Short-eared Owl	Hibou des marais
Asio capensis	Marsh Owl	Hibou du Cap
Caprimulgus natalensis	Swamp Nightjar	Engoulevent du Natal
Collocalia elaphra	Seychelles Swiftlet	Salangane des Seychelles
Apus berliozi	Forbes-Watson's Swift	Martinet de Berlioz
Apus horus	Horus Swift	Martinet horus
Alcedo atthis	European Kingfisher	Martin-pêcheur d'Europe
Alcedo semitorquata	Half-collared Kingfisher	Martin-pêcheur à demi-collier
Alcedo quadribrachys	Shining-blue Kingfisher	Martin-pêcheur azuré
Alcedo cristata	Malachite Kingfisher	Martin-pêcheur huppé

Scientific name	English name	French name
Alcedo vintsioides	Madagascar Kingfisher	Martin-pêcheur vintsi
Alcedo thomensis	São Tomé Kingfisher	Martin-pêcheur de Sao Tomé
Alcedo nais	Príncipe Kingfisher	Martin-pêcheur de Principé
Alcedo leucogaster	White-bellied Kingfisher	Martin-pêcheur à ventre blanc
Halcyon smyrnensis	White-throated Kingfisher	Martin-chasseur de Smyrne
Halcyon chloris	White-collared Kingfisher	Martin-chasseur à collier blanc
Megaceryle maxima	Giant Kingfisher	Martin-pêcheur géant
Ceryle rudis	Pied Kingfisher	Martin-pêcheur pie
Merops malimbicus	Rosy Bee-eater	Guêpier gris-rose
Merops nubicus	Northern Carmine Bee-eater	Guêpier écarlate
Merops nubicoides	Southern Carmine Bee-eater	Guêpier carmin
Eremophila alpestris	Horned Lark	Alouette hausse-col
Pseudochelidon eurystomina	African River-martin	Pseudolangrayen d'Afrique
Riparia riparia	European Sand Martin	Hirondelle de rivage
Riparia paludicola	Plain Martin	Hirondelle paludicole
Riparia congica	Congo Sand Martin	Hirondelle du Congo
Phedina brazzae	Brazza's Martin	Hirondelle de Brazza
Hirundo smithii	Wire-tailed Swallow	Hirondelle à longs brins
Hirundo nigrita	White-throated Blue Swallow	Hirondelle à bavette
Motacilla alba	White Wagtail	Bergeronnette grise
Motacilla aguimp	African Pied Wagtail	Bergeronnette pie
Motacilla capensis	Cape Wagtail	Bergeronnette du Cap
Motacilla flaviventris	Madagascar Wagtail	Bergeronnette malgache
Motacilla citreola	Citrine Wagtail	Bergeronnette citrine
Motacilla flava	Yellow Wagtail	Bergeronnette printanière
Motacilla cinerea	Grey Wagtail	Bergeronnette des ruisseaux
Motacilla clara	Mountain Wagtail	Bergeronnette à longue queue
Macronyx ameliae	Rosy-throated Longclaw	Sentinelle à gorge rose
Macronyx grimwoodi	Grimwood's Longclaw	Sentinelle de Grimwood
Anthus cervinus	Red-throated Pipit	Pipit à gorge rousse
Anthus spinoletta	Water Pipit	Pipit spioncelle
Tchagra minuta	Marsh Tchagra	Tchagra des marais
Laniarius bicolor	Swamp Boubou	Gonolek à ventre blanc
Laniarius mufumbiri	Papyrus Gonolek	Gonolek des papyrus
Cinclus cinclus	White-throated Dipper	Cincle plongeur
Luscinia svecica	Bluethroat	Gorgebleue à miroir
Cisticola galactotes	Winding Cisticola	Cisticole roussâtre
Cisticola pipiens	Chirping Cisticola	Cisticole pépiante
Cisticola carruthersi	Carruthers's Cisticola	Cisticole de Carruthers
Cisticola tinniens	Tinkling Cisticola	Cisticole à sonnette
Cisticola juncidis	Zitting Cisticola	Cisticole des joncs
Cisticola eximius	Black-backed Cloud Cisticola	Cisticole à dos noir
Cisticola dambo	Black-tailed Cisticola	Cisticole dambo
Prinia fluviatilis	River Prinia	Prinia aquatique
Cettia cetti	Cetti's Warbler	Bouscarle de Cetti
Bradypterus baboecala	African Bush-Warbler	Bouscarle caqueteuse
Bradypterus grandis	Dja River Warbler	Bouscarle géante
Bradypterus carpalis	White-winged Warbler	Bouscarle à ailes blanches
Bradypterus graueri	Grauer's Swamp-warbler	Bouscarle de Grauer
Locustella naevia	Grasshopper Warbler	Locustelle tachetée
Locustella fluviatilis	River Warbler	Locustelle fluviatile
Locustella luscinioides	Savi's Warbler	Locustelle luscinioïde
Acrocephalus melanopogon	Moustached Warbler	Lusciniole à moustaches
Acrocephalus paludicola	Aquatic Warbler	Phragmite aquatique
Acrocephalus schoenobaenus	Sedge Warbler	Phragmite des joncs
Acrocephalus scirpaceus	Reed Warbler	Rousserolle effarvatte
Acrocephalus palustris	Marsh Warbler	Rousserolle verderolle
Acrocephalus arundinaceus	Great Reed Warbler	Rousserolle turdoïde
Acrocephalus stentoreus	Clamorous Reed Warbler	Rousserolle stentor
Acrocephalus griseldis	Basra Reed Warbler	Rousserolle d'Irak

Scientific name	English name	French name
Acrocephalus rufescens	Greater Swamp Warbler	Rousserolle des cannes
Acrocephalus gracilirostris	Lesser Swamp Warbler	Rousserolle à bec fin
Acrocephalus newtoni	Madagascar Swamp Warbler	Rousserolle de Newton
Chloropeta gracilirostris	Papyrus Yellow Warbler	Chloropète aquatique
Amphilais seebohmi	Grey Emu-tail	Amphilaïs tachetée
Schoenicola brevirostris	Fan-tailed Grassbird	Graminicole à bec court
Fraseria cinerascens	White-browed Forest Flycatcher	Gobemouche à sourcils blancs
Muscicapa aquatica	Swamp Flycatcher	Gobemouche des marais
Muscicapa cassini	Cassin's Grey Flycatcher	Gobemouche de Cassin
Terpsiphone corvina	Seychelles Paradise-flycatcher	Tchitrec des Seychelles
Remiz pendulinus	Eurasian Penduline Tit	Rémiz penduline
Anthreptes gabonicus	Brown Sunbird	Souimanga brun
Anthreptes aurantium	Violet-tailed Sunbird	Souimanga à queue violette
Nectarinia reichenbachii	Reichenbach's Sunbird	Souimanga de Reichenbach
Nectarinia fuliginosa	Carmelite Sunbird	Souimanga carmélite
Nectarinia congensis	Congo Black-bellied Sunbird	Souimanga du Congo
Emberiza schoeniclus	Reed Bunting	Bruant des roseaux
Serinus koliensis	Papyrus Canary	Serin du Koli
Pyrenestes sanguineus	Crimson Seed-cracker	Pyréneste gros-bec
Pyrenestes ostrinus	Black-bellied Seed-cracker	Pyréneste ponceau
Estrilda thomensis	Cinderella Waxbill	Astrild de Sao Tomé
Estrilda poliopareia	Anambra Waxbill	Astrild du Niger
Amandava subflava	Zebra Waxbill	Bengali zébré
Ortygospiza atricollis	Quail Finch	Astrild-caille à lunettes
Ortygospiza gabonensis	Black-chinned Quailfinch	Astrild-caille à gorge noire
Ortygospiza locustella	Locust Finch	Astrild-caille à gorge rouge
Passer moabiticus	Dead Sea Sparrow	Moineau de la mer Morte
Ploceus pelzelni	Slender-billed Weaver	Tisserin de Pelzeln
Ploceus subpersonatus	Loango Weaver	Tisserin à bec grêle
Ploceus temporalis	Bocage's Weaver	Tisserin de Bocage
Ploceus capensis	Cape Weaver	Tisserin du Cap
Ploceus subaureus	Golden Weaver	Tisserin jaune
Ploceus xanthops	Large Golden-weaver	Tisserin safran
Ploceus aurantius	Orange Weaver	Tisserin orangé
Ploceus castaneiceps	Taveta Golden-weaver	Tisserin de Taveta
Ploceus xanthopterus	Southern Brown-throated Weaver	Tisserin à gorge brune
Ploceus castanops	Northern Brown-throated Weaver	Tisserin à gorge noire
Ploceus burnieri	Kilombero Weaver	Tisserin de Burnier
Ploceus katangae	Katanga Masked-weaver	Tisserin du Katanga
Ploceus ruweti	Lake Lufira Weaver	Tisserin de Ruwet
Ploceus reichardi	Tanzania Masked-weaver	Tisserin de Reichard
Ploceus spekei	Speke's Weaver	Tisserin de Speke
Ploceus spekeoides	Fox's Weaver	Tisserin de Fox
Ploceus weynsi	Weyns's Weaver	Tisserin de Weyns
Ploceus melanocephalus	Black-headed Weaver	Tisserin à tête noire
Ploceus dichrocephalus	Salvadori's Weaver	Tisserin de Salvadori
Malimbus nitens	Blue-billed Malimbe	Malimbe à bec bleu
Brachycope anomala	Bob-tailed Weaver	Travailleur à queue courte
Euplectes afer	Yellow-crowned Bishop	Euplecte vorabé
Euplectes hartlaubi	Marsh Widowbird	Euplecte des marais
Euplectes psammocromius	Buff-shouldered Widowbird	Euplecte montagnard
Amblyospiza albifrons	Thick-billed Weaver	Amblyospize à front blanc

Appendix 2

Ramsar Classification System for Wetland Type

The Ramsar Convention defines 'wetland' habitat as follows:

"For the purpose of this Convention wetlands are areas of marsh, fen, peatland or water, whether natural or artificial, permanent or temporary, with water that is static or flowing, fresh, brackish or salt, including areas of marine water the depth of which at low tide does not exceed six metres." Wetlands "may incorporate riparian and coastal zones adjacent to the wetlands, and islands or bodies of marine water deeper than six metres at low tide lying within the wetlands".

More information is at
http://www.ramsar.org/key_ris_types.htm

Note that this definition includes shallow subtidal marine areas, such as some coral reefs, as well as 'dry' water-associated features such as atolls, small islands, rocky or sandy beaches, sand-dunes, sand-banks and sea-cliffs. Thus, many 'dry' breeding sites of seabirds and waterbirds are situated within habitat defined as 'wetland' by Ramsar.

Marine/coastal wetlands

- Permanent shallow marine waters in most cases less than six metres deep at low tide; includes sea bays and straits.
- Marine subtidal aquatic beds; includes kelp beds, sea-grass beds, tropical marine meadows.
- Coral reefs.
- Rocky marine shores; includes rocky offshore islands, sea cliffs.
- Sand, shingle or pebble shores; includes sand bars, spits and sandy islets; includes dune systems and humid dune slacks.
- Estuarine waters; permanent water of estuaries and estuarine systems of deltas.
- Intertidal mud, sand or salt flats.
- Intertidal marshes; includes salt marshes, salt meadows, saltings, raised salt marshes; includes tidal, brackish and freshwater marshes.
- Intertidal forested wetlands; includes mangrove swamps, nipah swamps and tidal freshwater swamp forests.
- Coastal brackish/saline lagoons; brackish to saline lagoons with at least one relatively narrow connection to the sea.
- Coastal freshwater lagoons; includes freshwater delta lagoons.
- Karst and other subterranean hydrological systems; marine/coastal.

Inland wetlands

- Permanent inland deltas.
- Permanent rivers/streams/creeks; includes waterfalls.
- Seasonal/intermittent/irregular rivers/streams/creeks.
- Permanent freshwater lakes (over 8 hectares in extent); includes large oxbow lakes.
- Seasonal/intermittent freshwater lakes (over 8 hectares in extent); includes floodplain lakes.
- Permanent saline/brackish/alkaline lakes.
- Seasonal/intermittent saline/brackish/alkaline lakes and flats.
- Permanent saline/brackish/alkaline marshes/pools.
- Seasonal/intermittent saline/brackish/alkaline marshes/pools.
- Permanent freshwater marshes/pools; ponds (below 8 ha), marshes and swamps on inorganic soils; with emergent vegetation water-logged for at least most of the growing season.
- Seasonal/intermittent freshwater marshes/pools on inorganic soils; includes sloughs, potholes, seasonally flooded meadows, sedge marshes.
- Non-forested peatlands; includes shrub or open bogs, swamps, fens.
- Alpine wetlands; includes alpine meadows, temporary waters from snowmelt.
- Tundra wetlands; includes tundra pools, temporary waters from snowmelt.
- Shrub-dominated wetlands; shrub swamps, shrub-dominated freshwater marshes, shrub carr, alder thicket on inorganic soils.
- Freshwater, tree-dominated wetlands; includes freshwater swamp forests, seasonally flooded forests, wooded swamps on inorganic soils.
- Forested peatlands; peatswamp forests.
- Freshwater springs; oases.
- Geothermal wetlands.
- Karst and other subterranean hydrological systems; inland.

Note: 'floodplain' is a broad term used to refer to one or more wetland types. Some examples of floodplain wetlands are: seasonally inundated grassland (including natural wet meadows), shrublands, woodlands and forests. Floodplain wetlands are not listed as a specific wetland type herein.

Human-made wetlands

- Aquaculture (e.g. fish/shrimp) ponds.
- Ponds; includes farm ponds, stock ponds, small tanks; generally below 8 hectares in extent.
- Irrigated land; includes irrigation channels and rice fields.
- Seasonally flooded agricultural land (including intensively managed or grazed wet meadow or pasture).
- Salt-exploitation sites; salt-pans, salinas, etc.
- Water-storage areas; reservoirs/barrages/dams/ impoundments (generally over 8 hectares in extent).
- Excavations; gravel/brick/clay pits; borrow pits, mining pools.
- Wastewater treatment areas; sewage farms, settling ponds, oxidation basins, etc.
- Canals and drainage channels, ditches.
- Karst and other subterranean hydrological systems, human-made.

Appendix 3

The wetland-dependent bird species in the African region that are of global conservation concern (BirdLife International 2000, IUCN 2000), with the population threshold used for identifying IBAs under IBA criterion A1

Species	Global threat status*	Threshold (individuals)**
Gentoo Penguin *Pygoscelis papua*	Lower Risk/Near Threatened	30
Rockhopper Penguin *Eudyptes chrysocome*	Vulnerable	30
Macaroni Penguin *Eudyptes chrysolophus*	Vulnerable	30
African Penguin *Spheniscus demersus*	Vulnerable	30
Alaotra Grebe *Tachybaptus rufolavatus*	Critically Endangered	1
Madagascar Grebe *Tachybaptus pelzelnii*	Vulnerable	30
Wandering Albatross *Diomedea exulans*	Vulnerable	30
Tristan Albatross *Diomedea dabbenena*	Endangered	1
Amsterdam Albatross *Diomedea amsterdamensis*	Critically Endangered	1
Salvin's Albatross *Thalassarche salvini*	Vulnerable	30
Black-browed Albatross *Thalassarche melanophris*	Vulnerable	30
Grey-headed Albatross *Thalassarche chrysostoma*	Vulnerable	30
Indian Yellow-nosed Albatross *Thalassarche carteri*	Vulnerable	30
Atlantic Yellow-nosed Albatross *Thalassarche chlororhynchos*	Lower Risk/Near Threatened	30
Sooty Albatross *Phoebetria fusca*	Vulnerable	30
Light-mantled Albatross *Phoebetria palpebrata*	Lower Risk/Near Threatened	30
Southern Giant-petrel *Macronectes giganteus*	Vulnerable	30
Northern Giant-petrel *Macronectes halli*	Lower Risk/Near Threatened	30
Mascarene Black Petrel *Pseudobulweria aterrima*	Critically Endangered	1
Trinidade Petrel *Pterodroma arminjoniana*	Vulnerable	30
Atlantic Petrel *Pterodroma incerta*	Vulnerable	30
Jouanin's Petrel *Bulweria fallax*	Lower Risk/Near Threatened	30
White-chinned Petrel *Procellaria aequinoctialis*	Vulnerable	30
Spectacled Petrel *Procellaria conspicillata*	Critically Endangered	1
Grey Petrel *Procellaria cinerea*	Lower Risk/Near Threatened	30
Persian Shearwater *Puffinus persicus*	Lower Risk/Near Threatened	30
Dalmatian Pelican *Pelecanus crispus*	Lower Risk/Conservation Dependent	30
Cape Gannet *Morus capensis*	Vulnerable	30
Crowned Cormorant *Phalacrocorax coronatus*	Lower Risk/Near Threatened	30
Bank Cormorant *Phalacrocorax neglectus*	Vulnerable	30
Socotra Cormorant *Phalacrocorax nigrogularis*	Vulnerable	30
Cape Cormorant *Phalacrocorax capensis*	Lower Risk/Near Threatened	30
Ascension Frigatebird *Fregata aquila*	Vulnerable	30
Slaty Egret *Egretta vinaceigula*	Vulnerable	30
Madagascar Heron *Ardea humbloti*	Vulnerable	30
Madagascar Pond-heron *Ardeola idae*	Vulnerable	30
White-crested Bittern *Tigriornis leucolophus*	Data Deficient	30
Shoebill *Balaeniceps rex*	Lower Risk/Near Threatened	30
Northern Bald Ibis *Geronticus eremita*	Critically Endangered	1
Lesser Flamingo *Phoenicopterus minor*	Lower Risk/Near Threatened	30
White-headed Duck *Oxyura leucocephala*	Endangered	1
Blue-winged Goose *Cyanochen cyanopterus*	Lower Risk/Near Threatened	30
Hartlaub's Duck *Pteronetta hartlaubii*	Lower Risk/Near Threatened	30
Meller's Duck *Anas melleri*	Endangered	1
Madagascar Teal *Anas bernieri*	Endangered	1
Eaton's Pintail *Anas eatoni*	Vulnerable	30

Species	Global threat status*	Threshold (individuals)**
Marbled Teal *Marmaronetta angustirostris*	Vulnerable	30
Ferruginous Duck *Aythya nyroca*	Lower Risk/Near Threatened	30
Madagascar Pochard *Aythya innotata*	Critically Endangered	1
Madagascar Fish-eagle *Haliaeetus vociferoides*	Critically Endangered	1
Greater Spotted Eagle *Aquila clanga*	Vulnerable	30
Imperial Eagle *Aquila heliaca*	Vulnerable	30
Black Crowned-crane *Balearica pavonina*	Lower Risk/Near Threatened	30
Wattled Crane *Grus carunculatus*	Vulnerable	30
White-winged Flufftail *Sarothrura ayresi*	Endangered	1
Slender-billed Flufftail *Sarothrura watersi*	Endangered	1
Corncrake *Crex crex*	Vulnerable	30
Rouget's Rail *Rougetius rougetii*	Lower Risk/Near Threatened	30
Inaccessible Rail *Atlantisia rogersi*	Vulnerable	30
Sakalava Rail *Amaurornis olivieri*	Critically Endangered	1
Gough Moorhen *Gallinula comeri*	Vulnerable	30
African Oystercatcher *Haematopus moquini*	Lower Risk/Near Threatened	30
Madagascar Plover *Charadrius thoracicus*	Vulnerable	30
Sociable Lapwing *Vanellus gregarius*	Vulnerable	30
Great Snipe *Gallinago media*	Lower Risk/Near Threatened	30
Madagascar Snipe *Gallinago macrodactyla*	Lower Risk/Near Threatened	30
Slender-billed Curlew *Numenius tenuirostris*	Critically Endangered	1
Black-winged Pratincole *Glareola nordmanni*	Data Deficient	30
White-eyed Gull *Larus leucophthalmus*	Lower Risk/Near Threatened	30
Audouin's Gull *Larus audouinii*	Lower Risk/Near Threatened	30
Kerguelen Tern *Sterna virgata*	Lower Risk/Near Threatened	30
Damara Tern *Sterna balaenarum*	Lower Risk/Near Threatened	30
African Skimmer *Rynchops flavirostris*	Lower Risk/Near Threatened	30
Rufous Fishing-owl *Scotopelia ussheri*	Endangered	1
Seychelles Swiftlet *Collocalia elaphra*	Vulnerable	30
African River-martin *Pseudochelidon eurystomina*	Data Deficient	30
Brazza's Martin *Phedina brazzae*	Data Deficient	30
Grimwood's Longclaw *Macronyx grimwoodi*	Data Deficient	30
Papyrus Gonolek *Laniarius mufumbiri*	Lower Risk/Near Threatened	30
Dja River Warbler *Bradypterus grandis*	Vulnerable	30
Grauer's Swamp-warbler *Bradypterus graueri*	Endangered	1
Aquatic Warbler *Acrocephalus paludicola*	Vulnerable	30
Basra Reed Warbler *Acrocephalus griseldis*	Lower Risk/Near Threatened	30
Papyrus Yellow Warbler *Chloropeta gracilirostris*	Vulnerable	30
Seychelles Paradise-flycatcher *Terpsiphone corvina*	Critically Endangered	1
Loango Weaver *Ploceus subpersonatus*	Vulnerable	30
Kilombero Weaver *Ploceus burnieri*	Vulnerable	30
Lake Lufira Weaver *Ploceus ruweti*	Data Deficient	30

* Global threat status follows IUCN (2000) and BirdLife International (2000).

** See Fishpool and Evans (2001) for an explanation of these numerical thresholds.

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Important Bird Areas and potential Ramsar Sites in Africa

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