

Ramsar Information Sheet

Published on 13 August 2015

Update version, previously published on 1 January 1998

Ghana

Muni-Pomadze Ramsar Site



Designation date: 14 August 1992

Ramsar ID: 563

Coordinates: 5°22'N 0°40'E

Official area (ha): 9 461,12

Number of zones:

https://rsis.ramsar.org/ris/563 Created by RSIS V.1.3 on Thursday 12 November 2015

Color codes

Fields back-shaded in light blue relate to data and information required only for RIS updates.

Note that some fields concerning aspects of Part 3, the Ecological Character Description of the RIS (tinted in purple), are not expected to be completed as part of a standard RIS, but are included for completeness so as to provide the requested consistency between the RIS and the format of a 'full' Ecological Character Description, as adopted in Resolution X.15 (2008). If a Contracting Party does have information available that is relevant to these fields (for example from a national format Ecological Character Description) it may, if it wishes to, include information in these additional fields.

1 - Summary

Summary (This field is limited to 2500 characters)

The area lies within coastal savanna vegetation zone, with four main habitat types: open shallow lagoon; floodplain grassland; degraded forest, scrub and farmland; and sand dune. The extent of open water varies according to time of the year, ranging from 100ha in the dry season to 1000ha in the wet season. The lagoon has a maximum depth of 1.5 m. The site is particularly important for migratory birds, and supports an estimated population of 23,000 water birds, comprising 27 species of waders, 8 species of terns and 7 species of herons and egrets. There are 114 species of terrestrial birds and several species of mammals. Three species of marine turtles nest on the beaches, i.e. olive ridley (Lepidochelys olivacea), green turtle (Chelonia mydas) and leatherback (Dermochelys coriacea). Noteworthy flora within the site includes two species of mangroves namely Avicennia africana and Rhizophora sp.

2 - Data & location

2.1 - Formal data

2.1.1 - Name and address of the compiler of this RIS



2.1.2 - Period of collection of data and information used to compile the RIS

From year 1994
To year 1997

2.1.3 - Name of the Ramsar Site

Official name (in English, French or Spanish)

Muni-Pomadze Ramsar Site

Unofficial name (optional)

Muni Lagoon

2.1.4 - Changes to the boundaries and area of the Site since its designation or earlier update

(Update) A. Changes to Site boundary Yes O No

(Update) B. Changes to Site area No change to area

2.1.5 - Changes to the ecological character of the Site

(Update) 6b i. Has the ecological character of the Ramsar Site (including applicable Criteria) changed since the previous RIS?

2.2 - Site location

2.2.1 - Defining the Site boundaries

b) Digital map/image

<1 file(s) uploaded>

Boundaries description (optional) (This field is limited to 2500 characters)

The Site boundary was delineated, surveyed, pillared and map out as a new nature (wetland) conservation area in fulfillment of Ghana's commitment to the ratification of the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands. The southern boundary follows the shoreline of the sea (Gulf of Guinea). Part of the western boundary follows the boundary of an existing traditional hunting ground and adjacent forest reserve. The rest of the boundary line follows a catchment boundary and limits as defined by planning scheme of the Planning authority of Winneba town.

2.2.2 - General location

a) In which large administrative region does the site lie?	Central Region
b) What is the nearest town or population centre?	Winneba

2.2.3 - For wetlands on national boundaries only

- a) Does the wetland extend onto the territory of one or more other countries? Yes O No
- b) Is the site adjacent to another designated Ramsar Site on the territory of another Contracting Party? Yes O No

2.2.4 - Area of the Site

Official area, in hectares (ha): 9461.12

2.2.5 - Biogeography

Biogeographic regions

Regionalisation scheme(s)	Biogeographic region
Other scheme (provide name below)	Afro-tropical

3 - Why is the Site important?

- 3.1 Ramsar Criteria and their justification
- ☑ Criterion 6 : >1% waterbird population

3.2 - Plant species whose presence relates to the international importance of the site

Scientific name	Common name	Criterion 2	Criterion 3	Criterion 4	IUCN Red List CITES Appendix I	Other status	Justification
Avicennia africana							
Azadirachta indica							
Cocos nucifera							

3.3 - Animal species whose presence relates to the international importance of the site

		_	Species	qualifies	s under o	criterion	Species	contribut	es under	criterion								
Phylum	Scientific name	Common name	2	4	6	9	3	5	7	8	Pop. Size	Period of pop. Est.	% occurrence	IUCN Red List	CITES Appendix	CMS Appendix I	Other Status	Justification
CHORDATA /	Chlidonias niger	Black Tern			√						3520	1991	1.76	LC @ CEF				
CHORDATA / AVES	Himantopus himantopus	Black-winged Stilt			✓						150	1991	0.37	LC @ REP				
CHORDATA / AVES	Thalasseus maximus	Royal Tern			√						3200	1991	6.4	LC C TEP				
CHORDATA / AVES	Thalasseus sandvicensis	Sandwich Tern			✓						2100	1991	1.4	LC ② LEFT				
CHORDATA / AVES	Tringa stagnatilis	Marsh Sandpiper			✓						40	1991	0.1	LC @ REF				

(This field is limited to 2500 characters)

The Muni-Pomadze supports a high diversity of waterbirds some of which breed in the area. The example of the Blackwinged stilt (Himantopus himantopus), Western reef heron (Egretta gularis), Greenshank (Tringa nebularia) including the following (see table). The wetland also supports more than 1% of the coastal population of the White fronted sand plover (Charadrius marginatus), Sandwich tern (Thalasseus sandvicensis) and the Common tern (Sterna hirundo)

3.4 - Ecological communities whose presence relates to the international importance of the site

<no data available>

Name of ecological community	Community qualifies under Criterion 2?	Description	Justification
The Site		The site comprises the Muni Lagoon, the surrounding flood plains and the adjacent sandy beach on the seafront. The Yenku Forest Reserve and the traditional hunting grounds of the Efutu people are important features within the site.	
Plant communities		The hill slopes facing the lagoon are fairly steep. The lagoon shoreline is covered by Sesuvium portulacastrum, Paspalum virginicum and Sporolobus virginicus in successive order up the dune side. The vegetation included mangrove species.	
Water Fowls		The most abundant waterbird species are the Calidris ferruginea, Charidrius hiaticula, Tringa nebularia, Himantopus himantopus, Chlidonias niger, Sterna hirundo, S. maxima and S. sandvicensis.	

4 - What is the Site like? (Ecological character description)

4.1 - Ecological character

(This field is limited to 2500 characters)

Main habitats are open lagoon with Avicennia africana at the eastern fringes. The soils are mainly clay, impervious to water and liable to sheet erosion during periods of seasonal flooding. Two seasonal rivers, Aboaku and Pratu, feed the lagoon with freshwater. The flood plains consist mainly of Sesuvium postulacastrum and Paspalam vaginatum. Traditional hunting grounds dominated with thickets of Azadirachta indica (neem tree). Land use management area occupying the upper portion of the site for cattle grazing and farming activities. Adjacent forest reserve made up of Cassia, Eucalypt, and Mahogany.

4.2 - What wetland type(s) are in the site?

Marine or coastal wetlands

Wetland types (code and name)	Local name	Ranking of extent (1: greatest - 4: least)	Area (ha) of wetland type	Justification of Criterion 1
E: Sand, shingle or pebble shores		4		
H: Intertidal marshes		3		
I: Intertidal forested wetlands		2		
J: Coastal brackish / saline lagoons		1		

Human-made wetlands

Wetland types (code and name)	Local name	Ranking of extent (1: greatest - 4: least)	Area (ha) of wetland type	Justification of Criterion 1
5: Salt exploitation sites		1		

Other non-wetland habitat

Other non	-wetland habitats within the site	Area (ha) if known
	Grassland	

4.3 - Biological components

4.3.1 - Plant species

Other noteworthy plant species

Scientific name	Common name	Position in range / endemism / other
Avicennia germinans		
Azadirachta indica	neem	
Cocos nucifera	coconut	

4.3.2 - Animal species

Other noteworthy animal species

Phylum	Scientific name	Common name	Pop. size	Period of pop. est.	% occurrence	Position in range /endemism/other
CHORDATA/REPTILIA	Chelonia mydas agassizi	Marine turtle				
CHORDATA/MAMMALIA	Tragelaphus scriptus	bushbuck				

4.4 - Physical components

4.4.1 - Climate

Climatic region	Subregion
A: Tropical humid climate	Aw: Tropical savanna (Winter dry season)

4.4.2 - Geomorphic setting

a) Minimum elevation above sea level (in metres)	0
a) Maximum elevation above sea level (in metres)	500

Lower part of river basin 🗹

Coastal 🕢

4.4.3 - Soil

No available information <a>Image: Image: Im

Are soil types subject to change as a result of changing hydrological conditions (e.g., increased salinity or acidification)? Yes O No

4.4.4 - Water regime

Water permanence

Presence?	Changes at RIS update
Usually permanent water prese	ent

Source of water that maintains character of the site

Presence?		Predominant water source	Changes at RIS update
Water inputs from surface water			No change
	Marine water		No change

Water destination

Presence?	Changes at RIS update
Marine	No change

Stability of water regime

Presence?	Changes at RIS update
Water levels fluctuating (including tidal)	No change

4.4.5 - Sediment regime

(Update) Changes at RIS update No change O Increase O Decrease O Unknown ●
(Update) Changes at RIS update No change O Increase ● Decrease O Unknown O
(Update) Changes at RIS update No change O Increase O Decrease O Unknown ●
Sediment regime is highly variable, either seasonally or inter-annually ✓
(ECD) Water temperature min 24, max 28.9

4.4.6 - Water pH

Unknown 🔽

4.4.7 - Water salinity

Hyperhaline/Hypersaline (>40 g/l) ✓

4.4.8 - Dissolved or suspended nutrients in water

Unknown 🔽

4.4.9 - Features of the surrounding area which may affect the Site

Please describe whether, and if so how, the landscape and ecological characteristics in the area surrounding the Ramsar i) broadly similar O ii) significantly different O Site differ from the site itself:

Surrounding area has greater urbanisation or development <a>Image: Image of the control of the c

Surrounding area has higher human population density <a> Image: Image of the content of the cont

Surrounding area has more intensive agricultural use $\ensuremath{\checkmark}$

4.5 - Ecosystem services

4.5.1 - Ecosystem services/benefits

Provisioning Services

Ecosystem service	Examples	Importance/Extent/Significance
Food for humans	Sustenance for humans (e.g., fish, molluscs, grains)	
Wetland non-food products	Fuel wood/fibre	
Wetland non-food products	Livestock fodder	
Wetland non-food products	Reeds and fibre	

Regulating Services

Ecosystem service	Examples	Importance/Extent/Significance
Hazard reduction	Flood control, flood storage	
Hazard reduction	Coastal shoreline and river bank stabilization and storm protection	

Cultural Services

Ecosystem service	Examples	Importance/Extent/Significance
Recreation and tourism	Picnics, outings, touring	
Recreation and tourism	Nature observation and nature-based tourism	
Spiritual and inspirational	Cultural heritage (historical and archaeological)	
Scientific and educational	tific and educational Educational activities and opportunities	
Scientific and educational	Important knowledge systems, importance for research (scientific reference area or site)	
Scientific and educational	Major scientific study site	

Within the site: 442,550

Have studies or assessments been made of the economic valuation of ecosystem services provided by this Ramsar Site?

4.5.2 - Social and cultural values

RIS for Site no. 563, Muni-Pomadze Ramsar Site, Ghana

- ii) the site has exceptional cultural traditions or records of former civilizations that have influenced the ecological character of the wetland
- iii) the ecological character of the wetland depends on its interaction with local communities or indigenous peoples
 - iv) relevant non-material values such as sacred sites are present and their existence is strongly linked with the maintenance of the ecological character of the wetland

4.6 - Ecological processes

<no data available>

5 - How is the Site managed? (Conservation and management)

5.1 - Land tenure and responsibilities (Managers)

5.1.1 - Land tenure/ownership

Public ownership

Category	Within the Ramsar Site	In the surrounding area
Local authority, municipality, (sub)district, etc.	✓	✓

Private ownership

Category	Within the Ramsar Site	In the surrounding area
Cooperative/collective (e.g., farmers cooperative)	✓	✓
Commercial (company)		✓
Other types of private/individual owner(s)		✓

Other

Category	Within the Ramsar Site	In the surrounding area
Commoners/customary rights	✓	

5.1.2 - Management authority

Please list the local office / offices of any agency or organization responsible for managing the site: (This field is limited to 1000 characters)

Wildlife Division of the Forestry Commission in partnership with the Effutu Municipal Assembly and the Gomoa District Assembly.

Provide the name and title of the person or people with responsibility for the wetland:

Nana Koffi Adu-Nsiah (Chief Executive Director) / Andrews Agyekumhene

Postal address: (This field is limited to 254 characters)

c/o

Charles Christian Amankwah ccamankwah@yahoo.com

E-mail	address:	an
		au

adunsiah@yahoo.com

5.2 - Ecological character threats and responses (Management)

5.2.1 - Factors (actual or likely) adversely affecting the Site's ecological character

Human settlements (non agricultural)

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	Changes	In the surrounding area	Changes
Housing and urban areas	Medium impact			No change	✓	No change
Commercial and industrial areas	Low impact			No change	✓	No change

Agriculture and aquaculture

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	Changes	In the surrounding area	Changes
Livestock farming and ranching	Low impact		✓	No change	✓	No change

Biological resource use

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	Changes	In the surrounding area	Changes
Hunting and collecting terrestrial animals	Medium impact		✓	No change	✓	No change
Gathering terrestrial plants	Medium impact		✓	No change	✓	No change
Fishing and harvesting aquatic resources	High impact		✓	No change		No change

Human intrusions and disturbance

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	Changes	In the surrounding area	Changes
Recreational and tourism activities	Low impact		✓	No change		No change

Natural system modifications

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	Changes	In the surrounding area	Changes
Fire and fire suppression					✓	

Invasive and other problematic species and genes

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	Changes	In the surrounding area	Changes
Invasive non-native/ alien species	Low impact		✓	No change	✓	No change

Pollution

Fac	ctors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	Changes	In the surrounding area	Changes
House	ehold sewage, urban waste water	Low impact		✓	No change	✓	No change
	Garbage and solid waste	Low impact		✓	No change	✓	No change

Climate change and severe weather

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	Changes	In the surrounding area	Changes
Storms and flooding	Low impact		✓	No change		No change

5.2.2 - Legal conservation status

National legal designations

Designation type	Name of area	Online information url	Overlap with Ramsar Site
forest reserve	Muni-Pomadze		partly

Non-statutory designations

Designation type	Name of area	Online information url	Overlap with Ramsar Site
Important Bird Area	Muni-Pomadze		whole

5.2.3 - IUCN protected areas categories (2008)

<no data available>

5.2.4 - Key conservation measures

Legal protection

Measures	Status
Legal protection	Implemented

Habitat

Measures	Status
Habitat manipulation/enhancement	Implemented
Re-vegetation	Implemented
Land conversion controls	Implemented

Human Activities

Measures	Status
Regulation/management of wastes	Partially implemented
Fisheries management/regulation	Implemented
Harvest controls/poaching enforcement	Implemented
Regulation/management of recreational activities	Implemented
Research	Implemented

5.2.5 - Management planning

Is there a site-specific management plan for the site? Yes

Has a management effectiveness assessment been undertaken for the site? Yes O No

If the site is a formal transboundary site as indicated in section Data and location > Site location, are there shared management planning processes with another Contracting Party? Yes O No

Please indicate if a Ramsar centre, other educational or visitor facility, or an educational or visitor programme is associated with the site: (This field is limited to 1000 characters)

Currently not available

5.2.6 - Planning for restoration

Is there a site-specific restoration plan? No, but restoration is needed

5.2.7 - Monitoring implemented or proposed

Monitoring	Status
Water quality	Proposed
Soil quality	Proposed
Animal community	Proposed
Birds	Proposed

6 - Additional material

6.1 - Additional reports and documents

6.1.1 - Bibliographical references

(This field is limited to 2500 characters)

Amatekpor, J.A. 1995. Soil and land use degradation: Muni-Pomadze Ramsar Site. Environmental Baseline Studies Report for the Ghana Coastal Wetlands Managemnt Project. Ghana Wildlife Department, Accra-Ghana.

Attuoquatefio, D. K. (1999). Muni-Pomadze Ramsar Site. Management Plan, CWMP, Wildlife Department.

Biney, C.A 1995. Limnology. Muni-Pomadze Ramsar Site. CWMP-GWD, Accra-Ghana.

Dadson, J.A 1995. Socio-economic status of local communities. Muni-Pomadze Ramsar Site. CWMP-GWD, Accra-Ghana.

Gordon, C. 1995. Aquatic ecology: Muni-Pomadze Ramsar Site. CWMP-GWD, Accra-Ghana.

Koranteng, K. A 1995. Fisheries: Muni-Pomadze Ramsar Site. CWMP-GWD, Accra-Ghana.

Oteng-Yeboah. A.A 1994. Plant Ecology; Muni-Pomadze Ramsar Site. CWMP-GWD, Accra-Ghana.

Ntiamoa-Baidu, Y. & Gordon, C., (1991). Coastal Wetlands Management Plans: Ghana. Report to World Bank, Department of Zoology, University of Ghana, Legon, Accra., Ghana.

Tumbulto, J.W. and R.R. Bannerman 1995. Hydrology: Muni-Pomadze Ramsar Site. CWMP-GWD, Accra-Ghana.

World Bank (1997), Towards an Integrated Coastal Management Strategy for Ghana. World Bank, Washington &

Environmental Protection Agency, Accra. 137pp

6.1.2 - Additional reports and documents

i. taxonomic lists of plant and animal species occurring in the site (see section 4.3)

<no file available>

ii. a detailed Ecological Character Description (ECD) (in a national format)

<no file available>

iii. a description of the site in a national or regional wetland inventory

<no file available>

iv. relevant Article 3.2 reports

<no file available>

v. site management plan

<2 file(s) uploaded>

vi. other published literature

<no file available>

6.1.3 - Photograph(s) of the Site

Please provide at least one photograph of the site:



Muni Lagoon (Wildlife Division (Forestry Commission), 27-01-2015)



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Muni Lagoon (Wildlife Division (Forestry Commission), 27-01-2015)



Muni Lagoon (Wildlife Division (Forestry Commission), 27-01-2015)

6.1.4 - Designation letter and related data

Designation letter

<no file available>

Date of Designation | 1992-08-14