



Ramsar Sites Information Service

Annotated List of Wetlands of International Importance

Sudan

4 Ramsar Site(s) covering 3,436,009 ha

Dinder National Park

Site number: 1,461 | Country: Sudan | Administrative region: Sennar / Blue Nile States
Area: 1,084,600 ha | Coordinates: 12°19'N 34°46'59"E | Designation dates: 07-01-2005
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Dinder National Park (DNP). 07/01/05; Sennar State; 1,084,600 ha; 12°19'N 034°47'E. National Park, UNESCO Biosphere Reserve. A very large complex of about 40 wetlands, or "mayas", and pools formed by meanders and oxbows that are part of the Rahad and Dinder river drainage systems bordering the frontier with Ethiopia in southeastern Sudan. Both rivers and their tributaries, coming from the Ethiopian highlands across the flat plain of the Park, are seasonal and flow from June to November, peaking in August. The wetlands are vital as a source of water and of the most nutritious grasses for herbivores, especially during the most severe part of the dry season. A large number of animal species are supported, some of which, like the tiang *Damaliscus korrigum*, are endangered. Located in the center of migration routes among three continents, the site is visited by a large number of species of migratory birds, and some of the mayas contain quantities of fish throughout the dry season. Recent archaeological investigations at many locations within the park show promise of important finds from ancient Meroitic and medieval Fung sultanate periods. The local population practices agriculture and pastoralism and many are nomadic within the park during dry and rainy seasons. Illegal fires set by non-local nomadic grazers, poachers, and honey collectors are cited as among the chief threats to the site. Ramsar site no. 1461. Most recent RIS information: 2005.

Dongonab Bay-Marsa Waiai

Site number: 1,859 | Country: Sudan | Administrative region: Red Sea State
Area: 280,000 ha | Coordinates: 20°33'N 37°13'E | Designation dates: 02-02-2009
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Dongonab Bay-Marsa Waiai. 02/02/09; Red Sea State; 280,000 ha; 20°33'N 037°13'E. National Marine Park. An expanse of coastline including coral reefs, mangroves, off-shore islands, soft-bottom mud flats, sand beaches and hard bottom rocky shores in addition to salt-marshes, sabkha and khor basins. As a result the site is rich in biological diversity and provides support to various threatened species and provides permanent habitats, breeding grounds and areas of refuge for various fish and shrimp. The Bottlenose Dolphin and various shark species have also been recorded within the site. The main land uses within the site are animal breeding, mainly of camels, goats and sheep; fisheries; oyster culture; and tourist activities such as scuba diving. Potential threats arise from major land use changes: a proposed shrimp and fish farming industry project along the southern stretch of coastline, livestock fodder production and ice plants, and overgrazing by nomads and camel herders, as well as declining rainfall. The site comprises a National Marine Park of the same name as well as the Senganeb Atoll NMP, and Marine Protected Area status is in the works for the Mukkawar Island area. Ramsar Site No. 1859 Most recent RIS information: 2009.

Khor Abu Habil Inner Delta

Site number: 2,485 | Country: Sudan | Administrative region: White Nile State and North Kordofan State

Area: 946,409 ha | Coordinates: 13°03'29"N 32°06'44"E | Designation dates: 10-04-2022

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This inland wetland located 400 kilometres south-west of Khartoum is the only one of the three alluvial fans in the country that remain in a seemingly natural state; the others have been reclaimed for agriculture. A typical characteristic of this Site is its hundreds of temporary pools or “mayas” that appear amid the dunes during the flooding of the River (Khor) Abu Habil between July and October. It is an important Site for migratory waterbirds, hosting seven threatened species including the critically endangered Rueppell's vulture (*Gyps rueppellii*) and sociable lapwing (*Vanellus gregarius*). The forest remnants of the Site are a source of products such as balanite oil and tebeldi juice from baobab trees, Arabic gum from acacia, fodder, medicinal plants, and fuel wood for the hundreds of villages in and around the Site. These communities practise artisanal fishing, agriculture, hunting, and nomadic livestock rearing. While the impact of communities' dependence on the Site's resources is unknown, household sewage, urban wastewater, agricultural effluents and droughts are significant threats affecting its ecological character. The Site is yet to benefit from a management plan and a national legal conservation status.

Suakin-Gulf of Agig

Site number: 1,860 | Country: Sudan | Administrative region: Red Sea State

Area: 1,125,000 ha | Coordinates: 18°34'N 38°04'59"E | Designation dates: 02-02-2009

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Suakin-Gulf of Agig.02/02/09; Red Sea State; 1,125,000 ha; 18°34'N 038°05'E. The site boundary follows the Suakin Archipelago, a proposed Marine Protected Area that occupies the southeastern quarter of the site. It is comprised of diverse forms of wetlands such as sand flats, coral reefs, lagoons, sand shores amongst others, a diversity which allows for a rich range of fauna and flora to thrive at the site, marine turtles such as the Hawksbill Turtle (*Eretmochelys imbricata*) and Green Turtle (*Chelonia mydas*); seabirds; commercial bony fish and shrimp species. Sightings of the Sea Cow (*Dugong dugon*) and Bottlenose Dolphin (*Turciops truncatus*) have also been noted. Various socio-economic activities take place within and around the site, but the most common practice is nomadism with camels, which are of great social and economic value. The Tokar Delta is the sole area with significant potential for cultivation in the whole coastal zone, with cotton, sorghum, millet and vegetables. The proposed shrimp and fish farming industry project, as well as efforts to widen the entrance and ship channels and reconstruct the port of Suakin, pose major threats to the character of the site. Ramsar site no. 1860. Most recent RIS information: 2009.