



## 9th Meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Wetlands (Ramsar, Iran, 1971)

*“Wetlands and water: supporting life, sustaining livelihoods”*

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### Ramsar COP9 DOC. 15 Information paper

#### Issues and scenarios concerning Ramsar sites or parts of sites which cease to meet or never met the Ramsar Criteria

This information paper provides background information to COP9 DR7 “Guidance for addressing Ramsar sites or parts of sites which no longer meet the Criteria for designation”.

#### Background

1. At the 8<sup>th</sup> meeting of the Conference of the Contracting Parties (COP8), the Parties adopted Resolution VIII.21 on *Defining Ramsar site boundaries more accurately in Ramsar Information Sheets* and Resolution VIII.20 on *General guidance for interpreting “urgent national interests” under Article 2.5 of the Convention and considering compensation under Article 4.2.*
2. COP8 also adopted Resolution VIII.22 on *Issues concerning Ramsar sites that cease to fulfil or never fulfilled the Criteria for designation as Wetlands of International Importance.* In paragraph 6 of that Resolution, the Parties recognized that “there may be situations where:
  - a) a Ramsar site never met the Criteria for designation as a Wetland of International Importance;
  - b) part of a Ramsar site unavoidably loses the ecosystem components, processes, or services for which it was included, or was included in error; or
  - c) a Ramsar site at the time of listing met the Criteria but, whilst its components, processes, and services remain unchanged, it later fails to meet the Criteria because of a change in those Criteria or in the population estimates or parameters which underpin them.”
3. The first of these situations was also addressed at COP5 in Resolution 5.3, the Annex to which set out a “Review procedure for listed sites which may not qualify under any of the Criteria established by Recommendation 4.2”.

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4. In Resolution VIII.22 the Parties requested the Standing Committee, with support from the Secretariat and International Organization Partners, the Scientific and Technical Review Panel (STRP), appropriate legal and other experts, and interested Contracting Parties, to develop guidance on this issue and its relationship to those covered by Resolution VIII.20 and VIII.21. Specifically, paragraph 7 of Resolution VIII.22 proposed that “the following issues required further consideration:
  - a) identification of scenarios in which a listed Ramsar site may cease to fulfil the Criteria for designation as a Wetland of International Importance;
  - b) obligations of Contracting Parties under the Convention, and the possible application of compensation measures under Article 4.2; and
  - c) procedures that could be applied should the deletion or restriction of boundaries need to be contemplated in such situations.”
5. The 29<sup>th</sup> meeting of the Standing Committee (Decision SC29-16) requested the Ramsar Secretariat to prepare a report on these matters for consideration at its thirtieth meeting.
6. Accordingly, this information paper has been prepared by the Ramsar Secretariat, with the assistance of Dave Pritchard (BirdLife International) and input of information on boundary changes supplied by Contracting Parties, as supporting information for consideration of COP9 draft Resolution DR7 and its annexed guidance on these matters. In support of this work the Secretariat has sought to identify relevant cases concerning different circumstances of Ramsar Site boundary changes or proposed boundary changes from materials supplied by Contracting Parties.

### **General considerations concerning the scope and coverage of further guidance**

7. Many cases received by the Secretariat of boundary changes (and any associated changes in the area designated) concern matters covered by Resolution VIII.21. In particular, in the provision of updated Ramsar Information Sheets (RISs), including maps, for sites listed some time ago, many Contracting Parties now have access to Geographical Information System mapping systems and can provide more precise maps and delineated boundaries for a site, where the previous version of the RIS may have included only a rough map with an approximately drawn boundary.
8. There is a discrepancy between the terms of paragraphs 6 and 7 of Resolution VIII.22 concerning situations where only part of a listed site loses the components, processes, or services for which it was included and that part is proposed for removal from the listed site. This is recognized as a possibility in paragraph 6b) and “procedures for restriction of boundaries” are mentioned in paragraph 7c), but it is not foreseen among scenarios called for in paragraph 7a). This is important, since cases of restriction of boundaries, whether “urgent national interest” has or has not been invoked, appear to be a more commonly arising situation than the deletion of an entire Ramsar site from the List. Therefore, for the purposes of this paper, boundary restriction scenarios are included.

9. The extent of coverage of habitat types in relation to a wetland itself in a listed site varies greatly, often depending upon the land and water use planning and management policy and approach applied by different Contracting Parties. In some situations, a large area of non-wetland catchment is included within the listed site in order to facilitate the system's integrated management (as permitted under Article 2.1); in others, only (or mostly) the wetland habitat itself is designated. Consideration of proposals for the removal of non-wetland habitats from a listed site may therefore have very different significance or implications in different places and countries, and it should be noted that, for the purposes of securing the management and sustainable use of a wetland it is entirely acceptable, where appropriate under national processes, to include non-wetland habitat within a Ramsar site.
10. The approach of applying zonation systems, including buffer zones, within Ramsar sites in order to facilitate their effective management planning has been emphasized by Recommendation 5.1 and by the *New Guidelines for management planning for Ramsar sites and other wetlands* (Annex to Resolution VIII.14).
11. As a general principle for any decision-making about restriction or removal of a designated site from the List, the Vision for the List (Resolution VII.11) should be kept in mind:

“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.”
12. It should also be recalled that the purpose of designating an area as a Ramsar site is in the first instance to recognize the international importance of the site as part of coherent and comprehensive national and international networks, and to facilitate management processes which maintain the ecological character of the sites for the conservation of their biodiversity and their sustainable use through the continued provision of their goods and services to people.
13. For the purposes of developing guidance for responding to damaging changes to sites, it follows that there should be no distinction between whether it is all of a designated site that is affected or only part of it, since both situations indicate a reduction in the capacity of the suite of internationally important wetlands in a country to deliver their ecosystem services.

### **Scenarios for potential boundary restriction or delisting of listed Sites**

14. A considerable range of scenarios can be envisaged, and some have arisen on particular sites. Ten scenarios are described below, with a brief identification of issues to consider in addressing and responding to each.

**Scenario 1. At the time of accession a Party supplies, as required by the Convention text, only a name and boundary map but not a completed Ramsar Information Sheet (RIS). Subsequently, in compiling the RIS, it becomes apparent that the site does not fulfil any of the Criteria.**

15. This scenario is addressed by the review procedure annexed to Resolution 5.3. To avoid this scenario arising, all countries preparing for accession should be strongly encouraged to prepare a draft RIS in advance of their formal accession and consult with the Ramsar Secretariat as to whether the proposed site meets one or more of the Criteria. This approach is increasingly being used by countries preparing for accession to the Convention.

**Scenario 2. A Ramsar site designated by a former Contracting Party is now within the territory of a successor country which is presently acceding to the Convention and indicating a different boundary and area for that site.**

16. This situation has arisen with the accession of Azerbaijan and its designation of Chizil-Agaj Bay, with a smaller area being specified than that of the Kirov Bays Ramsar site listed by the former Soviet Union.
17. In such cases, it is the sovereign right of the present Contracting Party to determine which areas it will designate as a Ramsar site. Any such sites can be treated as new designations, and the site designated by the former Party would then be removed from the List, although the new Party should be encouraged to maintain the original boundaries if appropriate for reflecting the international importance of the wetland concerned.

**Scenario 3. The site was designated incorrectly owing to inadequate or incorrect information being available at the time of preparation of the RIS (or pre-RIS information provided at the time of listing), and it subsequently becomes apparent that the site as a whole does not fulfill any of the Criteria.**

18. If it is established that none of the Criteria can currently be applied, a similar procedure should be followed as for a site where the ecological character has deteriorated such that it ceases to meet the Criteria (see Scenario 9 below). The procedure annexed to Resolution 5.3 is relevant here. This specifies that an evaluation should be carried out of “whether or not any measures can be introduced to extend, enhance, or restore the wetland’s functions and values to such a degree that it would qualify for inclusion in the List”. Only when it is agreed that there is no possibility of doing this might removal from the List be contemplated. Resolution 5.3 then provides that the compensation provisions of Article 4.2 of the Convention would be applied.
19. Any proposal to delist a site under this scenario should be accompanied by a detailed statement of its current ecological character and an explanation with evidence to support the case that the original justification for the Criteria applied was incorrect. If this evidence is not clear, it is possible that another scenario – that of a deterioration of the ecological character of the wetland (Scenario 9) – applies instead, in which case the tests and approach for responding to that scenario should be followed.
20. This scenario arose in the early 1990s concerning three sites listed early in Pakistan’s membership of the Convention, and the sites concerned were, with the agreement of the Administrative Authority, removed from the List in 1996. Three further Ramsar sites were designated as a form of compensation.
21. A similar situation may exist concerning Ramsar sites in Greenland (designated by Denmark) and is currently under review by Denmark in consultation with the Greenland

Home Rule government, concerning at least one site which appears to have been designated based on incorrect overestimates of the size of its waterbird populations. However, the issue here is complicated by growing evidence that a number of sites in Greenland may have lost, or are continuing to lose, their significance owing to heavy human pressures (in this case, waterbird hunting).

22. Resolution VII.23 recognizes that there are situations “where boundaries may warrant further definition . . . where [they] were erroneously or inaccurately defined at the time of listing”. Removal of a whole Ramsar site from the List under this scenario can be regarded as an extreme case of boundary reduction owing to originally inadequate or incorrect information at the time of designation.
23. Here a first step would be to re-examine the current ecological functions, features and values of the wetland to establish clearly whether it currently fulfils a Criterion or Criteria, even if these are different Criteria from those originally used for listing. If so, a revised RIS should be provided and the site should remain on the List.

**Scenario 4. A Ramsar site is designated after completion of a domestic protected areas procedure under national legislation, such that the Ramsar site boundary follows that established for the site first selected for its national importance, and the boundaries of the nationally-designated site are then changed.**

24. This is a procedure followed by a number of Contracting Parties. In most cases this leads to expansion of the area and boundaries of a Ramsar site, as further areas complete their domestic legislation procedure, but in some cases review under national legislation leads to the removal of part of the areas of the Ramsar site.
25. This scenario has arisen in the UK, where for example a major extension to the Norfolk Broads Ramsar site also included removal of small parts of the former site owing to deletion of these parts following a revision of the areas designated domestically as a Site of Special Scientific Interest.
26. A second example, the subject of a Ramsar Advisory Mission in 2001, concerns the Parc National de la Keran Ramsar site in Togo, the boundary of which is the same as a previously designated National Park. Here, a review of the National Park boundaries involving local communities has led to a proposal to remove non-wetland areas from the National Park because of increasing farming activity by incoming communities, but at the same time to significantly extend the Ramsar site in other areas to include the whole wetland rather than only that part originally within the National Park. A similar situation concerning changes to a National Park boundary has arisen in the Ebro Delta Ramsar site, Spain.
27. In some cases, sites such as National Parks may have been declared for ecological interests not solely concerning wetlands, and hence such sites can include substantial areas of non-wetland habitat not directly linked to the maintenance of the ecological functioning of the wetland component. Any consideration of a proposed boundary restriction in such cases should be based on an assessment of whether the wetlands are ecologically or hydrologically linked with other non-wetland areas within the site boundary.

28. A related situation could arise in European Union countries concerning designation of Natura 2000 sites (Special Protection Areas (SPAs) under the EU 'Birds Directive' and/or Special Areas of Conservation (SACs)). For procedural and administrative purposes a Party may wish to harmonise the boundaries of an area that is designated as both a Ramsar site and a Natura 2000 site. In doing so, if a larger area has been designated as a Ramsar site prior to the defining and designation of a more restricted boundary for a Natura 2000 site, this could lead to a proposed restriction to the Ramsar site boundary.
29. When considering such situations, it needs to be borne in mind that whilst the habitat and species features for which Natura 2000 and Ramsar sites are designated are similar (and, for example, for biogeographic populations of migratory waterbirds are the same), some aspects of the Ramsar Criteria are broader than the Natura 2000 approach. These are notably the limnological features and hydrological services covered by Ramsar Criteria 1.
30. The Ramsar European Regional preparatory meeting for COP9 (Yerevan, Armenia, December 2004) concluded that "focusing wetland conservation exclusively on the objectives of the 'Natura 2000' network (or the 'Emerald' network in non-EU countries) would be a trap. Ramsar's focus is wider than only natural habitats and species and relates for example to the objectives of the EU Water Framework Directive." Furthermore, United Kingdom experience of Ramsar site review, focusing on under-represented habitat types and threatened species, indicates that Ramsar can be used as tool to protect habitats and species not listed on the Annexes of the EU Birds and Habitats Directives.
31. It follows that if a boundary restriction to an existing Ramsar site is being considered so as to harmonise it with a Natura 2000 site boundary, the first step should be to carefully evaluate the purposes and reasons for the original Ramsar site designation, in relation to the habitat and species features for which the site is being designated under Natura 2000. If aspects of the Ramsar site designation address features and services additional to, or broader than, those of the Natura 2000 designation, it would not be appropriate to restrict the Ramsar site boundary for solely administrative purposes.

**Scenario 5. A set of linear boundaries have been used to define the Ramsar site boundaries which do not relate directly to the distribution of the wetlands or their associated catchments.**

32. Here a boundary change proposal may arise in which it is considered appropriate to align the boundary of the designated site more closely with the location of the wetland areas for which the site has been identified as internationally important, including, where appropriate, other surrounding ecologically or hydrologically linked ecosystems.
33. The envelope of the site boundary should have been drawn so as to encompass the wetland ecological features and services of relevance to site designation, but may currently include areas of other ecosystems and land uses, including urban areas, which would more usually fall outside the purpose of Ramsar listing. However, in some situations a linear boundary may cut across and exclude some parts of an interlinked wetland system, and any consideration of boundary revision may also lead to proposals to extend some boundaries.
34. For 'terrestrial' wetlands, such boundaries may have been established for administrative purposes along geopolitical borders such as provincial boundaries. A linear boundary not directly reflecting the wetland ecosystem area may also occur where a transboundary

wetland is being designated, since a country can only designate that part of the wetland within its territory.

35. Linear boundaries are also frequently used to delimit the outer (seaward) limits of a coastal and marine Ramsar site, again particularly where there is a jurisdictional seaward limit established under national or international legislation. Such a boundary approach for marine systems would seem both appropriate and beneficial for a clear understanding of where the limits to the designated site occur, more practical than attempting a surface mapping of often complex underwater topography.
36. Therefore the issue of a potential boundary revision under this scenario is more likely to arise for sites involving terrestrial ecosystems than for coastal/marine systems.
37. In 2001 Australia undertook a case study for developing an appropriate approach to possible boundary revisions to its Coongie Lakes Ramsar site. The study was also intended to provide experience of how general principles and guidelines might be developed for boundary change issues. The boundary established at the time of designation of this area of wetland complexes is a triangular linear boundary encompassing most, but not all, parts of the wetland systems, and also including significant areas of non-wetland habitats. The recommendations of the study stress the importance, before considering any boundary changes, of undertaking a full assessment of the features, components and services of the wetlands and of full stakeholder participation in any deliberations. The Secretariat is not aware of any subsequent proposal from Australia for implementing a boundary re-definition of this site.

**Scenario 6. Part or all of a listed Ramsar site is proposed for deletion in order to permit possible future developments in that area.**

38. Any such cases would fall under the provisions of Articles 2.5 and 4.2 of the Convention, concerning “urgent national interest” and compensation, and hence would be addressed under the terms of Resolution VIII.20. Unless “urgent national interest” can be appropriately invoked, restriction or deletion for development or other land-use change purposes would not be justified under the Convention.

**Scenario 7. The site’s components, processes, and services remain unchanged, but it subsequently fails to meet the Criteria owing to a change in those Criteria.**

39. No Criterion has been entirely deleted since the adoption of the first official set of Criteria at COP1 in 1980 – although two areas of the 1974 recommended Criteria (‘importance for research or education’ and ‘practicality for conservation’) were not present in COP1’s first official set, it is not believed that this affected the eligibility of any Ramsar sites designated between 1974 and 1980. Nor is the Secretariat aware of any such situations arising as a consequence of the revisions to the Criteria in Resolution VII.11. Indeed, the restructured Criteria adopted by that Resolution were designed to cover the same ecological character components, processes and services as the earlier Criteria.
40. Unless a COP decision is made to delete one or more Criteria from the current set, it is highly unlikely that this scenario will ever arise.

**Scenario 8. The site's components, processes, and attributes remain unchanged, but it subsequently fails to meet the Criteria owing to a change in the population estimates or parameters which underpin them.**

41. This scenario is most likely to arise in relation to Criterion 2 (threatened species) or Criterion 6 (1% of waterbird populations). The situation would apply to a whole site ceasing to meet the Criterion, since such Criteria are applied to the whole unit being designated and not to its component parts. It will most likely arise where a site has been designated using only one such Criterion and for only one species or biogeographic population. The Secretariat is not aware of any cases of this scenario yet arising.
42. Concerning Criterion 2, this could arise if the IUCN Red List status of a species is changed, most likely by being downgraded from its threatened status owing either to improved knowledge or an increase in the health of its status. However, the *Strategic Framework* guidelines for the application of Criterion 2 indicate that a site may be listed under this Criterion if it supports either a globally threatened species or a species which is nationally threatened (e.g., listed in a national Red Data Book or under national legislation). Even if the globally threatened status were to change, the site might therefore still qualify under the nationally threatened species option, and this should be checked first before any further consideration of delisting.
43. Concerning Criterion 6, such a situation would arise if the population size of a waterbird remains stable in the Ramsar site, but the population estimate and 1% threshold is increased in Wetlands International's periodic *Waterbird Population Estimates* volumes. With a population under increase, at times wetlands at the core of the population range become 'full' (i.e., their carrying capacity reaches its limit) and numbers of birds using more peripheral sites within the range increase. The converse scenario, where a waterbird population proves to be in decline, is addressed under Scenario 9 below.
44. In all such cases it is important to set what is happening in the Ramsar site itself within an understanding of what is happening in terms of numbers, distribution and status of the relevant biogeographic population as a whole. Furthermore, since many migratory waterbird populations have fluctuating annual breeding success and hence varying total populations in different years, any assessment of numbers and population percentages using a site should be made over a period of years, and this Criterion concerns populations for which at least 1% of the population "regularly occurs" at the site – the guidelines for the application of this Criterion indicate that this should be assessed over at least recent five-year periods. If a population appears now to fall below a new 1% threshold, monitoring for several years should be a first step in assessing whether such a situation is merely short-term or not, before any delisting of a designated site is considered.
45. In both cases, then, an appropriate first step is to determine whether the site currently meets other Criteria which were not applied in the original designation. For waterbirds, it is often the case that even if Criterion 6 ceases to apply, the site will still qualify under Criterion 4 (critical stages in life-cycles) and/or Criterion 3 (maintaining the biological diversity of the region) by virtue of the guild of waterbird species the site supports.
46. The Secretariat has not been made aware of any proposals by Contracting Parties for boundary revisions arising under this scenario.

**Scenario 9. All or part of a Ramsar site loses the components, processes, and services of its ecological character as a wetland for which it was listed.**

47. Partial loss or deterioration of a designated wetland's ecological character is likely to be the most frequently arising scenario that could lead to a boundary restriction being considered.
48. Deletion of an entire site from the List is likely only to be considered when only one of the eight Criteria has been used for the original designation (except in cases where the ecological character of the site has been wholly destroyed). In reviewing RISs supplied by Parties, the Secretariat often concludes that one or more additional Criteria are fulfilled by the characteristics of the site, and a detailed review of current, improved knowledge of the site since the RIS was last compiled, against the Criteria that presently apply, should be an early step in any process.
49. Resolution VIII.22 paragraph 6 concerns sites which "unavoidably" lose their importance. This is a significant issue, and it is essential to make a distinction between what is "avoidable" and what is "unavoidable". Nevertheless, in many cases it may be hard to make such a clear distinction, particularly where the loss of ecological character is caused by indirect, off-site changes (e.g., climate change or water abstraction).
50. In particular, it begs the question that if a change was "avoidable", by whom should it have been avoided and what steps should a Contracting Party have been expected to take to avoid the damage occurring in the first place – logically this should cover all relevant decision-making at local, subnational and national scales affecting directly or indirectly the ecological character of the listed site, since it is national governments, through their appointed Administrative Authorities, that assume responsibility for the provisions of the Convention.
51. The most likely cases of a truly unavoidable loss of ecological character are probably those occurring as a consequence of a natural disaster, such as a hurricane, typhoon or storm surge, or perhaps even excessive flooding – although such floods might sometimes also lead to creation of wetland areas. Even though such damage might lead to a designated site losing the ecological character for which it was designated, the resilience of many wetland systems means that subsequent recovery is often a real possibility. Such issues of recovery potential – i.e., only a temporary loss of ecological character occurring – should be fully assessed before any consideration for delisting or restriction of a site is considered.
52. If the damaging change was "avoidable", it follows that, in principle, in allowing the change to have occurred the Party should have invoked Article 2.5 of the Convention, concerning "urgent national interest". However, a number of other situations of at least potentially avoidable change can be envisaged as a consequence of third-party actions, where the damage occurred before it could be identified or prevented.
53. Several cases of such situations have arisen, concerning for example unauthorised destruction or damage to part of a listed site, either by private landowners or by third parties engaged in extractive or other land-use activities. A current case is under consultation between Uruguay and the Secretariat concerning the destruction of part of the Bañados del Este through house-building by a private landowner within the Ramsar site. Similarly, the government of Australia has recently made an Article 3.2 report concerning damage (in this case by agricultural intensification) by a private landowner of part of the

Gwydir Wetlands Ramsar site, and it has taken action under domestic legislation to resolve the matter.

54. Another case under this scenario concerns several Ramsar sites in the Islamic Republic of Iran, some of which have been placed on the Montreux Record. Here, recent and prolonged drought has led to the drying up of the wetlands and the disappearance of the internationally important waterbird populations for which the sites were originally designated. The loss of water supply to the wetlands has, in conditions of drought, been exacerbated by abstraction of upstream water for agricultural irrigation. In this situation, the loss of ecological character can be viewed as at least partially avoidable and reversible if and when the drought situation improves and through changes to agricultural practices in catchments so as to increase environmental flows of water to the Ramsar sites. In such circumstances it would seem most appropriate that such sites remain on the Ramsar List pending actions to address the loss of ecological character, and indeed maintaining the Montreux Record status of the sites is intended to assist in addressing the issue (including through provision of resources, as by a recently approved UNDP-GEF project for Iranian wetlands) – a situation which removal of the sites from the List would not support.
55. Therefore, in considering what steps should be taken concerning delisting or reduction of the boundaries of a site which has already suffered damage, it is important first to consider whether the damage or change is or is not reversible, rather than the issue of whether the damage was “avoidable” or not. If there is potential or likelihood that the situation will reverse, or can be reversed through appropriate management interventions (such as restoration or removal of the driver of the change), then the case for delisting or restriction would not be considered to have been made.
56. In the case of quantitative waterbird Criteria 5 and 6, as suggested above, monitoring of the situation is needed for at least several years before pursuing any case for delisting, since these Criteria concern the ‘regular occurrence’ of waterbirds over at least a five year period.
57. In fact, a further reason for delaying any such delisting in relation to Criterion 6 concerns the agreed approach to establishing 1% population thresholds. Owing to the inter-annual variability in the size of many waterbird populations (often due to differences in breeding success in different years), thresholds are set, in all but exceptional circumstances, to be medium-term stable – generally for a nine-year period. Thus there can be a time-lag between a change in the biogeographic population estimate and its associated 1% threshold on the one hand, and annual numbers recorded at individual sites on the other. Thus if a population is in overall decline at its next evaluation, a lower 1% threshold will be set, which may reveal that the smaller numbers of birds observed at a Ramsar site still qualify the site under the Criterion.
58. The question of removing only a part of a designated site owing to the loss or deterioration of that part’s ecological character introduces some additional considerations. The *Strategic Framework* (Resolution VII.11) is clear that in identifying sites which qualify for designation, it is the whole area selected which provides the features, processes and services for which the site is internationally important.
59. The Criteria do not establish the target status of these features, processes and services to be maintained – rather, they establish the minimum thresholds for the identification of internationally important wetlands. The target status is provided by the description of

ecological character of the site in the Ramsar Information Sheet, which establishes the full scale and extent of the importance of the site, and this will often far exceed the minimum thresholds established in the Criteria. Therefore it would be invalid to contemplate a boundary restriction only on the grounds that the restricted site would anyway continue to meet the Criteria for which it was originally selected.

60. A clear illustration of such invalidity can be shown with quantitative Criterion 6, under which a site qualifies for designation if it regularly supports 1% or more of a biogeographic waterbird population. Many such sites support considerably in excess of 1% of a population. The larger the proportion of a particular population the site supports, the more critically important that site is likely to be for the survival of the population. It is clearly not an appropriate response to reduce a site designated for holding, say, 10% of a population to an area which holds just 1% of that population. Such an action could very well lead to an overall decline in that population, which would run wholly counter to the conservation and sustainable use objectives of the Convention.
61. Furthermore, if such an approach were to be followed, any consequent population decline would then lead to a reduced 1% threshold number for that population, so that an even smaller site area would still support just 1% of such a reduced population. Following such a site reduction approach to its logical end would lead to the extinction of that population. A similar argument can be applied to the other selection Criteria.

**Scenario 10. A Contracting Party has designated only one Ramsar site (at the time of its accession) and that site ceases to qualify under the Criteria.**

62. Such a situation could arise under a number of the other scenarios outlined above.
63. In this situation, a key question which would immediately arise is whether or not the country concerned is still legally a Contracting Party. Further legal advice on this would be necessary.
64. However, one plausible interpretation of the Convention text is that the requirement is only that the country must validly designate a wetland which qualifies as internationally important at the time they accede to the Convention, and there is nothing in the Convention text concerning the legal status of that Party in the event of something subsequently happening to that site such that it no longer qualifies.
65. Regardless of any such legal issues, one obvious and immediate step for a Party to take under this scenario would be to designate another site for the List. In almost all countries it is very unlikely that no other wetlands would qualify for designation – only in countries with very small territories and very few wetlands might such a step be a problem.
66. As of June 2005, there are 39 Contracting Parties which have each designated only one Ramsar site and in which this scenario could theoretically arise.