in southern Africa were collected (Kemen & Paterson 1999). Although only four birds were recorded in 12 years of wetlands monitoring – three at the Kunene River mouth and one at Upalmond (data in Jarvis et al. 2001) – several other records have been reported from the Kunene River mouth, including flocks of between one and 26 birds from July 2002 to 2006, and one from Walvis Bay (Sinclair & Turner 1991, Braine 1988, Ryan 1997e, Anderson et al. 2001, Paterson 2007, Paterson et al. 2009). Sightings are commonest between December and March, and may be related to seasonal movements of the warm Angola-Benguela front moves further south on a more regular basis (Roux 2003, Paterson 1999); sightings of Royal Terns may become more common between December and March, and may be related to seasonal movements of the warm Angola-Benguela front south into Namibia (Komen & Paterson 1999). Sightings of Royal Terns may become more frequent as the Angola-Benguela front moves further south on a more regular basis (Roux 2003, Paterson et al. 2009). The breeding population from West Africa has been estimated at 225,000 individuals (Nagy et al. 2012) and it is neither globally nor locally threatened, even though some breeding terns are caught for food by local inhabitants in West Africa (T. Dodman pers. comm.).

**African Cuckoo Hawk**

**Cuculus poliocephalus**  

*Aviceda cuculoideae*

This species prefers the moist woodlands and forests of sub-Saharan Africa and is thus confined in Namibia to the north-eastern parts of the country (Jenkins 1997b). It is uncommon (or overlooked) in the forests of Zimbabwe and eastern South Africa, and a few records exist for Namibia, mainly from the Zambezi region. It probably extends its range in wet years (Tarboton & Allan 1984, AJ Tree in Jenkins 1987b), explaining its presence in areas west of Etosha National Park and a breeding pair with a subadult in the broad-leaved woodlands near Tsumkwe (RE Simmons pers. obs.). Raptors road counts indicate only 0.2 birds per 1,000 km in the north-east woodlands and there are no breeding records (Jarvis et al. 2001). Population size is unrecorded in Namibia, but is not likely to exceed 200 birds in an area of occupancy of 3,900 km² (Jarvis et al. 2001). It is unlikely to have declined in population size, but forest degradation, especially along rivers in the Kavango and Zambezi regions, may decrease the chances of birds occurring there.

**Western Banded Snake-Eagle**

**Circaetus cinereus**

This small, secretive hawk occurs widely through forests and woodlands of sub-Saharan Africa (Brown et al. 1982), and may occur at high breeding densities in the parts of southern Africa where it is found. It occurs extensively through Zimbabwe, in southern South Africa and along South Africa’s east and south coasts (Allan 1997g). In Namibia, it occurs only in the north-east (at a reporting rate of about 2% to 14%), with two records from the Okavango River further west (Allan 1997g). It occupies an area of 5,300 km² (Jarvis et al. 2001), and although it is expected to breed in Namibia, there are no nesting records. It is not threatened globally or in South Africa, but may suffer from habitat degradation, especially along the Zambezi River and the Chobe and Okavango rivers (Brown & Hines 1987). Two nests in Namibia had eggs laid in March and June (Brown et al. 2015). Elsewhere, the breeding period is between December and March (Simmons 2005a, Tarboton 2011). Its area of occupancy in Namibia is 6,000 km² (Jarvis et al. 2009). It is not listed as threatened globally, although there is some evidence of habitat degradation in north-eastern Namibia’s riverine habitat (Brown & Hines 1987) because of high human and elephant population pressure there (Mendelsohn & el Obeid 2004).

**African Goshawk**

**Accipiter tachiro**

This small, secretive hawk occurs widely through forests and woodlands of sub-Saharan Africa (Brown et al. 1982), and may occur at high breeding densities in the parts of southern Africa where it is found. It occurs extensively through Zimbabwe, in southern South Africa and along South Africa’s east and south coasts (Allan 1997g). In Namibia, it occurs only in the north-east (at a reporting rate of about 2% to 14%), with two records from the Okavango River further west (Allan 1997g). It occupies an area of 5,300 km² (Jarvis et al. 2001), and although it is expected to breed in Namibia, there are no nesting records. It is not threatened globally or in South Africa, but may suffer from...