

contribute to the conservation of Caribbean avifauna.

2. The work and actions of the CWAWG needs to be promoted on SCSCB's web site, through a novel and colourful design. The group's achievements and art can be featured on the website and workshops in the region can be publicized on the webpage. We also propose on-line sales of art using artists members' donations, in order to help finance the core activities of the SCSCB.

3. A seed fund is needed for the preparation of all the materials that are needed to build the program and obtain future funds for the SCSCB. This seed funding will be used to purchase art materials and to pay for finished products such as T-Shirts, fans, cards, and others products. At the moment the Caribbean Wildlife Art WG lacks financial support to initiate proposed plans to assist the SCSCB.

Our recommendations include:

1. Carry out a training workshop in Wildlife Art in another Caribbean country in 2006, preferably Dominican Republic, Bahamas or Puerto Rico,

where Cuban artists are willing to impart free courses as a donation to SCSCB. These courses can also help raise funds for SCSCB and they can be promoted through SCSCB's web site.

2. If accepted by the SCSCB Board, a Cuban artist and member of the CWAGG will design a web site for SCSCB. The web site will include a section of online art sales with the objective of raising funds for the Society. The CWAWG is willing to create the website design and keep this section of the site up to date in its entirety.

3. SCSCB establish a seed fund for the Caribbean Wildlife Art Working Group for the preparation of works and other products. This seed fund will be reimbursed to SCSCB through the sales of the donated works and other art products.

4. Prepare an art show to present during the AOU Conference next year in Veracruz, Mexico. Some art pieces will be donated by the CWAWG members to raise funds for SCSCB. Additional items will be prepared for silent auctions that take place during these kind of meetings.

J. Carib. Ornithol. 18:97-99, 2005

PROTECTED AREAS MANAGEMENT: MOVING FROM PAPER PARKS
TO EFFECTIVE MANAGEMENT,
ARE PROTECTED AREAS REALLY CONSERVING BIRDS?

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THIS ROUND-TABLE DISCUSSION was held to stimulate thoughts on the effectiveness of existing and proposed protected areas (PAs) in the region, in regard to the conservation of birds. Moreover, it aimed to move beyond just complaining about PAs not fulfilling this objective, but formulating new and innovative solutions to meet the identified constraints.

Protected Areas have been a part of the region's landscape since the mid-1800s, with the Tobago's Main Ridge Forest Reserve designated as the first such area in the Western Hemisphere, primarily for

watershed protection. With the signing of Multi-Environmental Agreements by countries in the Region, especially over the last two-three decades, more PAs have been established or at least proposed. It seems apparent that a well-established system of PAs would conserve birds, but in reality this does not seem to translate on the ground.

Some of the issues were highlighted, including:

1. Under-staffing and/or underpaid staff.
2. Shortage or lack of trained personnel / managers.
3. Inadequate or no enforcement of laws and

regulations.

4. Lack of political support.

5. Improper demarcation of boundaries on the ground.

Three break-out working groups (selected on the basis of language spoken) were tasked to discuss the following question in order to provide recommendations for follow-up: What can be done to effectively manage protected areas so that they conserve birds?

The working groups identified the following additional issues and problems:

1. Lack of human resources.
2. Lack of financial resources.
3. Lack of (financial) incentives.
4. Insufficient law enforcement.
5. Lack/absence of legislation.

6. Lack of political support and continuity.

7. Frequent staff turn-over.

8. Absence of management plan.

9. Need for effective stakeholder survey / involvement.

10. Lack of training.

11. Lack of education.

12. Lack of public awareness.

13. Demarcation of boundaries of protected areas; existence of private in-holdings within protected areas.

14. Need for agreed clear objectives for creation of protected areas.

Recommendations.—The following recommendations were made by the working groups (WGs):

ACTIVITIES	WG 1 English	WG 2 Spanish	WG 3 French
Designating PAs			
• Delimiting boundaries of PAs on the ground		√	
Management Plans			
• Elaborate Management Plan guided by public policy and with full engagement of stakeholders in the process.	√	√	
• Incorporate all essentials in the Plan			
–Adequate Human Resources	√		
–Sustainable financing including core funding	√	√	√
–Stakeholder involvement	√	√	
• Implement Plan ensuring that:			
–Goals are clearly identified	√		
–Threats are clearly identified			√
–Initiatives are incorporated	√	√	
–Clear roles are identified for stakeholders	√		√
–Local communities are empowered to undertake key roles, including policy development	√	√	
• Periodic review of Management Plan, involving communities	√	√	
Financing			
• Adopt strategies for the economic sustainability of the PAs, which may include establishing a Conservation Fund, with clear guidelines for operating and sustaining the fund	√	√	
• Establish a User-fee schedule	√		
• Elaborate a catalogue for the public to review and make donations towards the PA		√	
Training			
• Efficiently train personnel to manage PAs and implement management plans	√	√	
Enforcement (Resource Protection)			
• Establish strict regulations and provide for enforcement by park rangers and honorary rangers	√	√	√

ACTIVITIES	WG 1 English	WG 2 Spanish	WG 3 French
Enforcement (Resource Protection)			
• Develop strategies for the protection of buffer zones around the PAs		√	
• Manage visitorship at public sites to mitigate impact			√
• Take actions within the framework of a network			√
Monitoring and Research			
• Monitoring of all species within the Pas	√	√	√
• Determine species requirements and population dynamics			√
• Promote programme of volunteers (e.g. University interns) for monitoring of species and conduct of research.		√	
• Implement bio-security measures to prevent introduction of invasives			√
• Establish time-lines for research activities taking into account safeguard measures			√
Public Awareness			
• Develop and implement Awareness Programme for children, general public and decision-makers	√		√
• Possible use of a bird(s) as a flagship species	√		
• Provide adequate signage, including on regulations and general information			√

Conclusion.—The topic and question posed to the working groups generated much discussion, with the general feeling that PAs, if managed effectively, can fulfil the objective of conserving birds. In order

to explore this issue further, it is recommended that a one-day workshop be convened (possibly at the 16th Meeting) for this purpose.

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**BUILDING ON CARIBBEAN BIRD CONSERVATION EFFORTS
THROUGH THE INTEGRATION OF MIGRATORY BIRD INITIATIVES:
A STEP CLOSER TO “ALL-BIRD” CONSERVATION**

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THE CARIBBEAN IS CRITICALLY IMPORTANT for a number of North American breeding migrants (or Neotropical migratory birds) during the boreal winter months. Migrant passerines in particular are disproportionately concentrated in this region (and Central America), yet little is known about how well existing initiatives, site priorities or the current protected area networks cater for their long-term conservation. Whilst not the highest conservation priority for the region, interest in migratory birds provides a potential opportunity to strengthen existing Caribbean bird initiatives and to help deliver

SCSCB bird conservation goals, and move us a step closer to “all bird” conservation in the region. This workshop explored what the opportunities might be.

Workshop results.—How can we use migrants and migratory bird initiatives as tools to strengthen our existing Caribbean bird research, conservation and awareness initiatives and deliver our Caribbean bird conservation goals?

Broad results from the breakout group discussions were as follows:

1. Inform existing initiatives and programs of