

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

SCSCB and its members of migrant bird conservation issues, and adapt where appropriate.

a. Incorporate migrant checklists into West Indian Whistling-Duck and Wetlands Conservation Program materials, e.g. for teachers to identify migrants during field trips.

b. Develop checklists flagging endemic, threatened and migratory birds to be used during Caribbean Endemic Bird Festival (CEBF) field trips.

c. Integrate migrant activities in the CEBF (e.g. videos, talks, “farewell to our migrants”), following the Cuban dedication of 3 days to migrants.

d. Promote migrant activities as a fundraising/development opportunity for CEBF (e.g. through PIF, or incorporation of IMBD materials).

e. Integrate migrant bird information needs into the Monitoring Working Group objectives.

f. Integrate migrant bird conservation issues into the Waterbirds Working Group activities.

g. “Migrant proof” existing programs by ensuring appropriate checklists of migrants are available.

h. Recognize that funding exists for migrant birds (e.g., USFWS NMBCA) that may be used to support conservation initiatives for both migrant and resident birds.

2. Investigate new initiatives that could benefit migrants and “all-bird” conservation.

a. Assist funding agencies in an advisory capacity by providing details on the needs and priorities of the region with regards to avian conservation (identified participatively) to ensure that due consideration is given to activities on the wintering grounds or to assist in efforts to keep “common birds common.”

b. Promote the principle of “collective responsibility” for birds shared between countries (residents and migrants alike) amongst “non-bird” entities such as forestry departments, tourism boards, and

planning and development agencies.

c. Prioritize migrants (as have been waterbirds and threatened species).

d. Promote Christmas Bird Counts as a means of monitoring migrants (and other species).

e. Promote established initiatives that benefit migrants, and assist in their expansion in an integrated manner that promotes “all bird” conservation (e.g. through Partners in Flight, Ducks Unlimited monitoring, PRBO monitoring, Bird Studies Canada training, Raptor Population Monitoring Index, Western Hemisphere Shorebird Reserve Network, Important Bird Areas).

f. Recognize that the majority of residents and visitors (human) to the Caribbean may not be aware that birds migrate. Education projects or community outreach initiatives should strive to inform people of “all birds” (e.g., resident birds, endemic birds, threatened birds and migratory birds etc.).

*Recommendations.*—The following recommendations were adopted:

1. Create a table with the presence of migrants per island and by Important Bird Area, and make widely available. LEAD: BirdLife Caribbean Program.

2. Ensure integration of Migrant bird conservation needs in the activities of the Monitoring and the Waterbirds Working Groups. LEAD: Working Group Chairs.

3. Incorporate Migrant bird information in all appropriate aspects of the Caribbean Endemic Bird Festival, West Indian Whistling-Duck Program. LEAD: CEBF Coordinator; WIWD-WG Coordinator.

4. Detail, in a format that is readily digestible, the needs and priorities for bird conservation in the Caribbean, and make widely available. LEAD: SCSCB Executive.