PROYECTO DE AVES PLAYERAS MIGRATORIAS
Conectando comunidades de América

MIGRATORY SHOREBIRD PROJECT
Connecting communities of the Americas

# ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT 2024-2025

## Migratory Shorebird Project




Photos: Up left: Bianca Bosarreyes, Fundaeco Guatemala; Up right: Daniela Michelle, Mexico; lower left Jorge Parra, WCS Colombia; lower right Ana Agreda, Aves y Conservacion, Ecuador.

# Content

# General Developments

The Migratory Shorebird Project (MSP) is an international program for research, monitoring, and conservation driven by a collaborative alliance of organizations. Its goals are to identify the status and trends of shorebird populations, assess threats potentially affecting these populations, use data to inform conservation actions, and build long-term capacity for the conservation of shorebirds and their habitats.

After 14 years of collaborative effort, the Migratory Shorebird Project is active in all 13 countries with coasts along the Pacific Americas Flyway. The MSP network includes more than 140 organizations, including NGOs, governments and environmental authorities, local communities, producers, schools, and universities. The project grows each year, involving more partners and collaborations, sites, and research projects.

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**Field Campaigns in 2024–2025**

- We completed the 14th year of counts in the U.S., Mexico, Panama, and most South American countries; 11th year in Central America; 9th year in Chile; and the 6th year in Guatemala.
- 826 observers from 35 civil society organizations and organized groups, 15 local groups and communities, 14 academic and research centers, 9 private companies, and 38 government agencies participated in surveys.
- 310 sites were visited across the 13 countries and surveys completed within >2000 survey units.
- >1 million shorebirds were recorded across the MSP network.
- MSP field activities have allowed monitoring of locally breeding populations in South America such as *Haematopus palliatus* (American Oystercatcher), *Charadrius nivosus* (Snowy Plover), and *Charadrius wilsonia* (Wilson's Plover).

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**Data Management**

- The information collected over the MSP's 14 years is being organized into geospatial files to share and make available to the MSP sites and partners. This includes records of shorebirds and trends, habitat change, human disturbance levels, among other topics.
- To better understand the MSP data needs we surveyed our partners about their needs regarding data use and results. We will use the results of these surveys as we develop a new MSP data analysis hub, Centro de analisis de datos.
- Data management and support moved formally from the California Avian Data Center (CADC) to the **Avian Knowledge Network (AKN).** This change will not affect data or database functionality. The main data entry page is now: www.avianknowledge.net/
- The Red de Observadores de Aves de Chile -ROC has advanced analytical tools to estimate relative shorebird abundance in MSP sites as a public resource for conservation. MSP partners in Latin America and Chile received training on how to use these tools. Code and manuals were

shared publicly in a GitHub repository to facilitate use by collaborators in other Latin American countries. Results are publicly available at: www.avesplayeras.cl

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**Analyses, Results, and Publications**

- Point Blue and project partners estimated population trends for 22 species across the Pacific Americas Flyway. The publication will be published in late 2025.
- Habitat change and human disturbance analyses were conducted for the entire flyway, showing how local and scientific communities are using MSP data to understand the dynamics of coastal ecosystems.
- Bayesian models and cutting-edge statistical approaches are being used to analyze population trends for more than 50 waterbird and shorebird species in Canada.
- Point Blue and the California Department of Fish and Wildlife integrated PFSS/MSP results to understand shorebirds in wetlands of the Central Valley of California
- Shorebird population trend estimates were used as ecosystem indicators in California for the San Francisco Bay State of the Birds and State of the Estuary reports and the Morro Bay State of the Estuary report.
- Birds Canada conducted a comprehensive analysis of waterbird trends in British Columbia Migratory Bird Sanctuaries in collaboration with Environment and Climate Change Canada.
- CICESE submitted a formal proposal to Mexico's Secretariat of Environment and Natural Resources (SEMARNAT) to include *Tringa semipalmata* —Willet— in the country's protected species list, using MSP data to justify the designation.
- Population trends were estimated to be stable at 25 sites in northwestern Mexico for *Charadrius wilsonia* (Wilson's Plover), during the 2014–2024 period, and the influence of anthropogenic disturbance was shown to be negatively associated with plover abundance.
- In Guatemala, data collected in Monterrico and Hawaii were integrated with the "Wings and Resilient Roots" Project to analyze coastal vulnerability, alongside climate, physicochemical, and environmental data, proposing contextualized solutions to protect birds, their habitats, mangroves, and people.
- We advanced the analysis of habitat change at MSP sites and sampling units. Overall we found limited changes over the last 15 years. For sites and units with significant changes, we are assessing the need to adjust protocols and sampling design for upcoming field seasons.
- A scientific manuscript based on Costa Rica MSP data is being prepared, with plans for submission during 2025.

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**Building Capacity and Coordination**

- During surveys in Canada, participation and training with First Nations representatives continued with Birds Canada: Squamish Nation, Musqueam Nation, Stó:lō Nation, Haida Nation, Homalco Nation, Cowichan Tribes, Tsawout Nation, Tsawwassen Nation, Uchucklesaht Tribe, Tsartlip Nation.
- Three Steering Committee meetings were coordinated this year and its structure was updated. Additionally, progress was made on a fundraising strategy.

- MSP partnered with different programs and organizations and participated in various international and regional meetings, training, and events focused on wetlands and shorebirds.
- Latin American MSP partners led 27 workshops on field protocols, data analysis, results promotion, and festivals, among other activities, attended by around 1,850 people.
- MSP has also integrated with other monitoring programs such as the Neotropical Waterbird Census in South America, the Central American Waterbird Census, the Coastal Shorebird Census in Chile, Peru, and Ecuador, and the Rocky Intertidal Coastal Census in Chile. This allows all programs to leverage their resources and maximize sustainability and impact.
- Asociación Calidris, on behalf of the partner network, submitted a proposal to the BBVA Foundation Biophilia Fund for Nature Conservation in Latin America, and MSP was selected as a winner. Profile of the Project submitted: Migratory Shorebirds Project - Biophilia. Video of the MSP https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=DdurplWQDE4
  Press release: The 20th Biodiversity Conservation Awards distinguish projects to preserve the northern bald ibis in Spain, migratory shorebirds in Latin America and elephants in Africa - Biophilia

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**Science to Action**

- The MSP+ Science to Action grants program awarded $211,500 to 7 MSP partners to conduct science, conservation action, capacity building, and communication and outreach projects in support of the goals and objectives of MSP. Another call for proposals is expected in May 2026.
- In Colombia, partners collaborated with Migramar (www.migramar.org/en/index), positioning shorebirds as marine–coastal indicators for the Eastern Tropical Pacific Marine Corridor, and shared information with Colombia's Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development to update the official list of migratory species.
- In El Salvador, annual reports are generating inputs for coastal management with municipal and regional governments, as a baseline in environmental projects.
- We completed the MSP information required for the update of the Pacific Shorebird Pacific Shorebird Conservation Initiative

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**Habitat Changes and Other Conservation Challenges**

- Since 2016, Latin American counts have included the recording of human disturbances in the protocol. Several groups also report garbage pollution and changes in site habitats and sampling units caused by sea-level rise, sedimentation, increased urbanization, among other impacts.
- Several sites and units have experienced relevant habitat changes. These changes have been documented by teams and are often related to climatic and management conditions, coastal erosion, and in some cases altered water levels in salt ponds. Other sites show recurrent dynamics—for example, at the Maipo River mouth, conditions changed and then returned to normal, allowing a regular census.

To learn more, visit: http://www.migratoryshorebirdproject.org

See where we work: Interactive Map – Migratory Shorebird Project

Partners / funders: Partners – Migratory Shorebird Project

# Canada

## Personnel involved (organization/institution)

- David Bradley, Director, British Columbia
- Rémi Torrenta, Projects Coordinator, British Columbia
- Catherine Jardine, Data Analyst, National Data Center

## Field Surveys

- The 2024-2025 season marked 25 years of the BC Coastal Waterbird Survey.
- This season involved 360 surveyors (and their assistants), who collectively did more than 1017 surveys at 164 sites.
- General survey results are available on our website here.
- Survey protocols were reviewed and updated versions were posted to the program webpage.
- The annual newsletter was distributed to volunteers and is available online here.
- Shared all data with ECCC. Also shared data with environmental consultants and NGOs.
- Incorporated data entry portal into NatureCounts to enhance data sharing and management. Data was requested and approved for use by students, environmental consultants, ECCC and NGOs.

## Science

- We collaborated with researchers at the Puget Sound Bird Observatory to combine data from the BC Coastal Waterbird Survey and the Puget Sound Seabird Survey across the Canada/US border. The results of this analysis will be written up and submitted in 2025-2026.
- In early 20025, we updated the Salish Sea Vital Sign indicators by providing key findings on marine bird indicators, including shorebirds.
- We conducted Roberts Bank Shorebird Surveys in late April 2024 and 2025, to determine relative abundance of Western Sandpiper and Dunlin using mudflats during Spring migration.
- Birds Canada continues to research the movements of Dunlin in the Fraser River Delta and along the Pacific Flyway to better understand how they use different parts of the Delta and understand the connections among those sites. See article on the study here.
- In 2025, we intend to Celebrate 25 years of the Coastal Waterbird Survey program with regional population trends updated for 50 species, using the 2019 analysis (Ethier et al. 2020) and an updated Bayesian statistical framework.
- Complete analysis of waterbird trends in Migratory Bird Sanctuaries in BC (using Bayesian models), and ecological drivers explaining those trends, in partnership with Environment and Climate Change Canada.

## Workshops & Presentations

- We delivered the following 5 workshops, public presentations or training sessions this year,

reaching more than 110 participants. The main goal of these workshops was to recruit new volunteers and train them for the surveys.

1. North Vancouver (with a bird walk at Maplewood Flats)
2. University of British Columbia (with a bird walk at Tower Beach)
3. Ucluelet (with a bird walk along the Wild Pacific Trail)
4. Nanaimo (during Nanaimo Pride event)
5. Comox (with a bird walk at Goose Spit)

## Outreach / Education / Awareness

- Use of data by other provincial, federal and non-government research and conservation management groups (e.g., universities, consulting companies), through our NatureCounts data portal, and development of new tools and outreach to enhance data usage.
- Production of scientific outreach materials: 2024-2025 Newsletter, outreach posters
- Involvement and training of First Nations for coastal surveys still ongoing (Squamish Nation, Musqueam Nation, Stó:lō Nation, Haida Nation, Homalco Nation, Cowichan Tribes, Tsawout Nation, Tsawwassen Nation, Uchucklesaht Tribe, Tsartlip Nation), including a few Coastal Waterbird Survey sites.

# United States

See our website at www.migratoryshorebirdproject.org/pfss for more details on the US portion of the project, the Pacific Flyway Shorebird Survey. We moved the website onto the MSP website to make the connection to the MSP clearer.

## Personnel involved (organization/institution)

- Matt Reiter (Point Blue Conservation Science); MSP Steering Committee Chair
- Catherine Hickey (Point Blue Conservation Science); Conservation Director
- Blake Barbaree (Point Blue Conservation Science); Pacific Flyway Shorebird Survey Project Manager
- Mark Dettling (formerly Point Blue Conservation Science); Pacific Flyway Shorebird Survey Coordinator
- More key leaders and partners: Volunteer for PFSS – Migratory Shorebird Project Partners – Migratory Shorebird Project

## Field Surveys

- Led overall coordination of Project and surveys across 13 countries.
- Surveys of 26 coastal estuaries and 11 areas of interior shorebird habitats covering the major wintering sites throughout California, Oregon and Washington, 15 Nov 2024 – 15 Dec 2024.
- Data collected by >200 partner biologists and volunteers including >35 federal and state agencies, universities, and NGOs.
- Counted over 390,000 shorebirds which was an increase compared to the last three years.
- ❖ No new survey areas were added in 2024.

- After 13 years of surveys along road routes in the Central Valley of California, a process to update route narratives and potentially revise routes began with an assessment of the viability of survey points using new data collected on the access, safety, and land cover changes.
- MSP survey framework (protocols, routes, database) used to monitor wetland-dependent shorebirds in the Central Valley of California, as part of a continuing study evaluating impacts of drought supported by California Department of Fish and Wildlife.
- The Intermountain Shorebird Surveys, which began in August 2022, continued in 2024. The interior survey network covering 11 western states in the US includes one key site in the MSP network – the Salton Sea.
- Data management and support continued through the California Avian Data Center (CADC) for the entire MSP network. Moving forward, we will refer to the database the Avian Knowledge Network or AKN. CADC has always been part of AKN, and because it was being used outside of California, it was decided to drop the name CADC. This is a change in name only and it will not affect the data or functionality of the database. **The main data entry homepage is now - avianknowledge.net/**

## Workshops & Presentations

- Coordinated three meetings of the MSP steering committee and updated the Steering Committee structure

## Science

- Published paper on the impact of disturbance on shorebirds (Heredia et al. 2024).
- Drafted manuscript assessing changes in the distribution and abundance of migratory shorebirds from Mexico to Chile between the 1980s and 2000s.
- Manuscript of trend analyses of 21 species in the Pacific Americas flyway using MSP data accepted to Ornithological Applications.
- Contributed shorebird data for analyses of ecosystem indicators in “State of the Estuary” reports for both San Francisco Bay and Morro Bay, California, USA and to the “San Francisco Bay State of the Birds” report.
- Contributed data from survey units in coastal California for inclusion of shorebird indicator species in an analysis of status and trends of birds in coastal and marine habitat throughout California, as part of a California Ocean and Coast Bird Report Card, issued by the California Ocean Trust.

## Outreach / Education / Awareness

- Integrated new data into online data summary applications (www.migratoryshorebirdproject.org/datamap)
- We visited MSP partners WCS Guatemala and Defensores de Naturaleza to learn about the outreach and capacity building projects they are doing to support shorebirds and shorebird habitats in communities and aquaculture along the Pacific Coast of Guatemala. Read more about our Guatemala trip here: May our dreams fly like birds.

- We visited Terra Peninsular in Baja, Mexico to learn about their work to reduce human disturbance at important sites for breeding and non-breeding shorebirds. These projects were all supported, in part, by the MSP+ Science to Action grants program. More information on these projects and the program is available here - https://msp-plus.pointblue.org/
- We attended the Biodiversity COP in Cali, Colombia to share the Migratory Shorebird Project as an example of coordinated multi-national conversation, to meet with MSP partners, and to assess ways in which MSP can help to meet global biodiversity targets.
- MSP+ Science to Action grants program awarded $210,000 to seven projects in five countries focused on shorebird and shorebird habitat conservation through increasing knowledge, capacity and conservation actions.

# Mexico

## Personnel involved (organization/institution)

- Eduardo Palacios (CICESE, and Terra Peninsular); Project Coordinator
- Guillermo Fernández (UNAM); Sinaloa Partner
- Fernando Gavito (Terra Peninsular, A.C.); Executive Director
- Lucía Alfaro Rodríguez (Terra Peninsular, A.C.); Data entry technician
- Abril Copalli Heredia Morales (Terra Peninsular, A.C.); Research assistant

## Field Surveys

- Nonbreeding Shorebirds Monitoring: During January-February of 2025 we completed the annual non-breeding midwinter shorebird surveys at 25 sites across northwest Mexico.
- These sites included 266 sampling units that are surveyed by about 50 volunteers in northwest Mexico.
- We entered all 2024 mid-winter shorebird survey data into the project's online data entry portal hosted by CADC (California Avian Data Center), which is a node of the Avian Knowledge Network.
- Data includes the number of shorebirds, waterbirds and waterfowl, measures of human disturbance and raptors, and assessment of habitat conditions.
- *Monitoring of breeding American Oystercatcher, Snowy Plover, and Wilson's Plover in Sonora:* The Tóbari Bay is one of the most important breeding sites for the American Oystercatcher in Northwest Mexico, reaching up to 94 breeding pairs. The three shorebird species use artificial dredge-spoil islands.
- *Snowy Plover Nonbreeding Surveys:* During January 2025 we coordinated with the Snowy Plover midwinter window survey along the Pacific coast of United States to conduct Nonbreeding Snowy Plovers surveys in two sites in northwest Baja California (Estero de Punta Banda and Bahía San Quintin).

## Outreach

- *Threat analysis for shorebirds and their habitats*. A core planning group was established, and two planning workshops were held. 1) The first workshop was held in person and virtually during the Sonoran Joint Venture Scientific Committee meeting in Los Cabos, B.C.S., on

October 23, 2024; and 2) the second workshop was held virtually on December 3 and 4, 2024. These workshops included a threat analysis, and a consensus on conservation targets was reached. A total of 97 participants, including 43 women and 54 men.

- *Development of signage to protect nesting areas* – On July 20, under the organization of the group "Vigías del Comitán" signs were developed with the aim of protecting the beaches, flora, fauna and nesting areas of the Comitán area.
- Three workshops on human disturbance management were held with volunteers, NGOs, and park managers: for one site in Mexico, one site in Chile, and one site in Peru.
- Participation in the 8th Meeting for the Exchange of Experiences: Wings that Unite the Californias. On June 20, 2024, we gave a seminar on the reproductive biology of the Wilson's Plover, impact of human disturbance on its population, as well as the needs for its conservation and protection.

## Science

- In 2025 we submitted a formal proposal to SEMARNAT, for the legal listing of Willet in Mexico. We developed a document called *Método de Evaluación de Riesgo*, that is required by Mexican Norm NOM059 to include a new species in the lists of protected species in Mexico. We used MSP data to justify this designation.
- *Trend analysis of the Wilson's Plover in northwestern Mexico.* The trend analysis, which included data from 25 sites in northwestern Mexico, indicated that for the period 2014-2024 the population of the Wilson's Plover is stable (% change = 3.5; 95% CI = -3.9, 11.5).
- *Analysis of the influence of anthropogenic disturbance on the abundance of the Wilson's Plover in northwestern Mexico.* The analysis included data from 27 sites in northwestern Mexico, indicating that for the period 2014-2024 there was no significant effect of anthropogenic disturbance on the population of the Wilson's Plover (% change -5.2, 95% CI -14.2, 4.7). However, when performing the analysis for the Baja California Desert ecoregion, a significant and negative effect of anthropogenic disturbance was observed, which caused an average decrease of 28.3% in the abundance of the plover per sampling unit (95% -45.1, -6.4); the most representative disturbance agent was people.
- In 2024, the Latin American Working Group for Wilson's Plover was formed. Three meetings have been held with a total of 40 participants from several Latin American countries. The goal is the study and conservation of this species throughout its range in Latin America, through the exchange of information and collaboration in monitoring. The species conservation plan was reviewed, and it will be updated.
- Application of shorebird data: Mentored graduate students on data analysis and interpretation for use in conservation and management. Sheccid Chagoya, M.Sc. graduate student at CICESE, is focusing on Winter ecology of Snowy Plovers in Bahia San Quintin. Daniela Michelle Valdez Gámez is working on her PhD at UABCS and her first manuscript on the wintering ecology of Wilson's Plover in the Ensenada de La Paz, is accepted in *Waterbirds*.

## Protection of Habitat

- To protect the nests of Snowy Plovers and California Least Tern in early April 2025 we installed a temporary fence on three nesting beaches of Bahía San Quintin, northwest Baja California. This action also includes monitoring of the two species breeding season. The fence remained installed until August.

- To protect the nesting ground for the Snowy Plover, California Least Tern, and American Oystercatcher in 2025 we installed a temporary fence in Guerrero Negro, Baja California Sur. The protected area is about 40 ha. Our partners for this activity include CONANP, Exportadora de Sal, Pro Esteros, CICESE, and Laura Ibarra, a fellow of the Coastal Solutions Program.

# Guatemala

**Compiled by:** Bianca Bosarreyes, Fernanda López and Myrnamaría Galindo

## Personnel involved (organization/institution)

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- James Gorriz. Volunteer. jamesgorriz@gmail.com
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- Rocío Silva – Alas y Raíces Resilientes subcoordinator, Soluciones Costeras. aluros.ro@gmail.com
- Noé Orantes – FUNDAECO Volunteer.
- It is essential to highlight the ongoing support of volunteers, including biology students, birding groups and tour guides.

Agencies Involved:

- Fundación para el Ecodesarrollo y la Conservación FUNDAECO.
- Escuela de Biología de la Universidad de San Carlos de Guatemala.
- Acuamaya – private company, owner of the Mayasal shrimp farm in Las Lisas.
- Personal of the Autoridad para el Manejo Sustentable de la Cuenca y del Lago de Amatitlán AMSA.
- BirdZone Atitlán tour guides.
- Women guides from Ecoturismo Perlas del Mar trained by Fundación Mundo Azul en Las Lisas.
- Cornell University Coastal Solutions Fellow's  Alas y Raíces Resilientes Project.
- Asociación Vivamos Mejor Guatemala.
- Club de Observadores de Aves de Verapaz.

## Field Surveys

- Over five years of shorebird surveys conducted in Guatemala, a total of 10 sites and 59 sampling units have been maintained.
- Variations in the number of units evaluated have occurred. Both this year and the previous one, in Salinera La Grande it was not possible to register all the units separately. Important changes were observed in the management of the landscape of the municipalities and governments

and by the productive sector, affecting the natural dynamics of the mud flats, the composition of soils and water flow, which affects the mud flats.
- These changes affect habitat availability and species' composition. Fewer individuals were observed this year.
- A total of 6,526 individuals from 26 shorebird species were recorded. Compared to previous years, this year showed greater specific wealth than in 2024, 2020 and 2022, although with a lower abundance.
- 10 sites and 59 sampling units were maintained, although this year we worked with fewer units (43) due to conditions in Salinera La Grande.
- Surveys were conducted between January 16 and February 3, 2025.
- The most abundant species were *Calidris mauri* (1509 individuals), *Himantopus mexicanus* (1169), *Charadrius semipalmatus* (689), *Calidris minutilla* (625) and *Limnodromus griseus* (479).
- Very common species: *Tringa semipalmata* and *Actitis macularius* in all 10 sites.
- Unusual observation of *Limosa fedoa* with leucism in Iztapa.
- Sites with the greatest abundance: Salinera La Grande (1494 ind.), Salinera Guadalupe (1182 ind.) and María Linda – Iztapa (16 species). Sites with less abundance: Aldea El Chile (228 ind.) and Las Lisas Bocabarra (141 ind.).
- All data was uploaded to CADC/AKN.
- There were 25 participants (19 volunteers, 2 practitioners, 1 person in agreement and 3 coordinators).
- The surveys were led by women: Myrnamaría Galindo, Fernanda López, Pamela Jérez and Andrea Dávila.
- Local collectives and groups such as BirdZone Atitlán, Ecoturismo Perlas del Mar and Asociación Vivamos Mejor participated.
- It is important to highlight women's leadership and community inclusion in the surveys, which reinforce local capacities.
- The surveys were carried out simultaneously with Censo Centroamericano de Aves Acuáticas, which includes monitoring in areas other than the coastal zone.
- In some places, human activities did not generate significant disturbances in the birds. Elsewhere there were disturbances caused by the passage of boats, tourists or livestock, which caused flight or temporary displacement of the birds.
- Overall, the results indicate that birds seem habituated to certain recurrent human activities but continue to show responses to the presence of predators or large animals.
- The only documented natural predation event occurred in Aldea El Chile-Iztapa, when a raptor caused the escape of several small birds that did not return to the site during monitoring.
- Regarding the surveys, in general, there are always changes in the sites, which are more evident in those that are not frequently visited by other projects.
- Several individuals who were photographed were observed next to solid wasted piles.
- Pre-training was essential to improve the quality of records and data upload.
- Environmental changes (garbage, alterations in barrier mouths) affect habitats and abundance.

## Science

- Data collected in Monterrico and Hawaii were integrated with Proyecto *Alas y Raíces Resilientes* to analyze coastal vulnerability. This project collects climatic, physicochemical,

environmental and shorebird data from different habitats to analyze coastal vulnerability and propose contextualized solutions that protect birds, their habitats, mangroves and people.
- Participation in the 10th Meeting of the Shorebird Group in Canada with two presentations (Coastal Solutions and Salineras Project).
- All data were analyzed and compared with CADC and Point Blue tools, complemented by additional programs, which were useful for making comparisons between years, especially thanks to its intuitive interface and the support of the tutorials available on YouTube.

## Workshops and Presentations

- Capacity-building workshops in shorebird identification are aimed at resource keepers (2 modules: theoretical and practical).
- 4 workshops on biodiversity in Reserva Natural de Usos Múltiples Monterrico, Taxisco, Santa Rosa and in Área de Usos Múltiples Hawaii, Chiquimulilla, Santa Rosa, taught to 60 girls and 58 boys from 6 to 13 years old from the Las Quechas and Monterrico communities
- Participation of technical personnel from protected areas (ARCAS, SOA, CECON, FUNDAECO).
- Conference "Role of Women in the Conservation of Coastal Marine Resources" by Bianca Bosarreyes (March 2025).

## Outreach/Education/Awareness

- First *Migratory Bird Festival* in Monterrico (October 2024) with more than 100 attendees and 15 organizations. Activities: mural, play, bike ride, bird watching and educational stands.
- Participation in Bird Banding Scholarship in Manomet, Massachusetts (September 2024).
- Community awareness activities during the monitoring activities with local volunteers, students and girls.
- Institutions such as AMSA and Vivamos Mejor use the data collected to analyze changes in lake ecosystems, and the reports generated facilitate the obtaining of financing or the development of new research.

# El Salvador

**Compiled by:** Ana Victoria Galán Cantón, **SalvaNATURA** **vicky_galan@yahoo.com** / **victoria.galan@salvanatura.org.sv**

## Personnel involved (organization/institution)

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## Field Surveys

● Survey made from January 15 to February 16, 2025.
● 23 sites and 31 sampling units covered from Barra de Santiago to Bahía de La Unión. No new sites added in 2025.
● 7,902 shorebirds recorded (147 fewer than in 2024; 10,000 fewer than in 2023); 28 shorebird species recorded (4 more than in 2024).
● 5,355 waterbirds observed (590 increase over 2024); 30 waterbird species (2 fewer than in 2024 and 2023).
●Additional support from birdwatchers, photographers, local guides, and resource guards.
●Total participants: 16 people (no new members in 2025).
● Environmental permit issued by MARN valid until 2027.
● Observed species with threat category:
– *Haematopus palliatus* (10 individuals, Jiquilisco Bay).
– *Rynchops niger* (425 individuals, Barra de Santiago and Río Jiboa).
– *Calidris canutus* (3 individuals, Isla Pajarito).
– *Anarhynchus wilsonia* (938 individuals, Bird Island).
– *Calidris pusilla* (170 individuals, Union Bay).
●Relevant habitat changes:
– Isla Pajarito (JIJA-ES03): division by high tide, smaller rest area.
– Bocana La Chepona (JIJA-ES09) and Laguna Isla San Sebastián (JIJA-ES07): increase of sandy beach, reduction of mud area.
●High tides have caused temporary closure of mouths in several estuaries, increasing water levels.
●General reduction of the water level in salt pans, limiting the presence of birds.
● Data entered and maintained in the CADC database.

*Observed human disturbances:*

- Bocana Río Jiboa (JIJA-ES02): presence of people; 60% of medium-sized birds flew briefly.
- El Aguaje (JIJA-ES13): fishermen without causing disturbance.
- Bocana La Chepona (JIJA-ES09): presence of pigs without reaction from birds.
- San Sebastian Island (JIJA-ES08): horses grazing without reaction from birds.
- Barra de Santiago (BASA-ES01): jetsky caused temporary flight of birds; no reaction to fishermen.
- salinera Isla de Rico (ELS14-4): small birds flew repeatedly, unidentified cause.
- Salinera El Concha 2: presence of raptor without reaction.
- No natural predation events were recorded.

## Science

- The annual reports are delivered to MARN as a requirement for the issuance of permits and are used as a baseline in environmental projects, including government works in the Tamarindo area.
- The data is also used as input for annual RAMSAR Convention compliance reports.
- Technical reports are generated annually and educational materials developed as science products.
- Continuous progress in the generation of information and annual monitoring of the same survey sites.
- Assessment of habitat changes through direct observations.
- Consolidated information on frequency, distribution and number of individuals registered each year.

## Workshops and Presentations

●Individual practical training on survey protocol and collection formats.
● Talk on shorebirds and protocols given to 10 students and a biology teacher (University of El Salvador).

## Outreach/Education/Awareness

● Open call on social networks and by direct invitations to birdwatchers.
●Personalized reminder of the protocol and data collection format to all participants.
● Promotion of surveys through posters and direct communication.
●Student participation in field activities and awareness of the importance of shorebirds.
●Basic induction to recurrent participants.
● Decrease in general participation despite calls.
● Shared promotional material (survey poster).

# Costa Rica

Compiled by: Luis Sandoval, CIBET Universidad de Costa Rica, biosandoval@gmail.com,

## Personnel involved (organization/institution)

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7. Ana Gutiérrez, CIEE Monteverde – anagv04@gmail.com
8. Esteban Biamonte, Union of Ornithologists – uniondeornitologoscr@gmail.com

## Field Surveys

- The survey was carried out from January 29 to February 3, 2025, covering all previously established sites, covering 7 sites and 36 survey units.
- A potential new site to include in future surveys was detected, although its incorporation would imply an additional day of work and higher costs.
- The CIBET of the University of Costa Rica provided institutional support through a research project, facilitating transportation, partial coverage of expenses and work permits for the monitoring team.
- 6,315 individuals of shorebirds belonging to 17 species were recorded.

- Weather conditions affected water levels in the salt flats, which were not yet operational due to the delayed rainy season.
- No human disturbances or significant presence of natural predators were observed.
- All data up to 2024 are available in CADC, and those from 2025 are pending upload.

## Science

- A scientific manuscript based on data from Costa Rica is in preparation, with the intention of sending it during 2025.

# Panama

***Compiled by:*** Sociedad Audubon de Panamá. Rosabel Miró, dir_ejecutiva@audubonpanama.org

## Personnel involved

33 observers (10 Audubon, 6 volunteers, 2 local guides, 1 Ministry of Environment support, 12 university students and 2 SENAN support officers).
**Agencies involved:** University of Panama, Ministry of Environment and SENAN.

| | |
|---|---|
| Rosabel Miró | Bethany Chang |
| Yenifer Díaz | Omar Riba |
| Esther Carty | Clara Camargo |
| Karl Kaufmann | Loyda Sánchez |
| Oscar Lopez | Edward Ortiz |
| Carol Gantes | Oneil Méndez |
| Christian Torres | Arielys Sánchez |
| Victorio Alcazar | Marie De Janon |
| Carlos Gomez | Mahely Castillo |
| Jose Corella | Benjamin Salgado |
| Irina Botero | Jonathan Viteri |
| Fernando Díaz. | Michele Caballero |
| Eimi Gondola | Jose Santana* |
| Lorena Romero | Corporal Manuel Gaitán * |
| Nayade Cortés | Jorge Alvarado |
| Alyha Zuleta | Yassiel Saavedra |
| Yanin Arcia | |

* Personnel of Servicio Nacional Aeronaval (SENAN)

## Field Surveys

- Monitoring was carried out at seven established sites and 24 registered units (out of a total of 41): Pacora-Chico, Pacora Oeste, Panama-Juan Díaz, Salinas de Aguadulce, Playa El Salado, Playa El Retén and Playa El Agallito.
- No new sites or units were included compared to the previous year.
- 167,912 individuals belonging to 22 species of shorebirds were recorded.

- The Pacora-Chico site stood out for concentrating large flocks of small shorebirds and is considered one of the most important sites in Central America during migration.
- In some sites, units could not be completed due to loss of sandy areas, increased mud, tidal conditions, and safety issues. Problems of sedimentation, solid waste contamination and sand extraction persist, although on a smaller scale compared to previous years.
- An increase in the abundance of *Charadrius semipalmatus and Anarhynchus wilsonia was* observed in the last three years.
- In the Bay of Panama, the most characteristic species were *Calidris mauri*, *C. pusilla*, *Charadrius semipalmatus*, *Limnodromus griseus*, *Tringa semipalmata*, *Pluvialis squatarola*, *Numenius phaeopus* and *Limosa fedoa*.
- In Bahía de Parita, the most representative species were *Calidris mauri*, *Charadrius semipalmatus*, *Anarhynchus wilsonia* and *Limnodromus griseus*.

## Science

- Panama's National Shorebird Conservation Plan is being finalized.
- The information continues to be entered into the AKN platform, which is used for the preparation of the annual report and recording of field data.

## Workshops and Presentations

- Regional workshop: *"Empowering MSP women in science in Central America"*, where experiences were shared on the monitoring of shorebirds and their use in education and advocacy for conservation.
- We share how in Panama we have carried out the MSP monitoring, and we have used these results in our education work and advocacy for the conservation of these habitats.
- Participation in meetings and activities related to shorebird science and conservation.

## Outreach/Education/Awareness

- Onboarding activity to waterbird and shorebird surveys as part of outreach and education actions on the importance of monitoring in Panama.

# Colombia

**Compiled by:** Diana Eusse, deusse@calidris.org.co, Asociación Calidris

## Personnel involved (organization/institution)

Diana Eusse and Dina Luz Estupiñán (Calidris Association, dina.estupinan@calidris.org.co)
Marcela Cabanzo (Guandal Foundation, satumacobirding@gmail.com),
Gisela Chávez (WCS Colombia, gchaves@wcs.org).
Vinicio Góngora Fuenmayor
Bibiana Daza
Angela Borja
Alberto Guerrero
Luis Fernando Castillo
Saturnino Montaño

Carlos Renjifo

**Organizations involved**
Nariño: Sanquianga National Natural Park, Esfuerzo Pescador Community Council, Guandal Foundation (NGO).
Chocó: participants from the communities Pichimá, Charambirá and Churimal. ACADESAN Community Council.

## Field Surveys

- We conducted counts at 7 sites, 4 in the south of the coast, 3 in the center
- In 2025, the Bocana de Iscuandé site was not registered.
- We conducted surveys in La Ensenada de Tumaco on February 1, 6 and 8 and in the PNN Sanquianga between February 11 and 14,
- We visited 70 sampling units
- We recorded 3,200 individuals of shorebirds of 17 species. 1,991 waterbirds of 20 species
- A total of 11 people participated, including observers, protected area officials and researchers.
- The data was entered into AKN, the PNN Sanquianga sites were curated for the next edition.

## Science

- In the PNN Sanquianga together with officials and members of the community councils of black communities, an expedition is being organized to complement the avifauna data of the protected area.
- This expedition will take place in November 2025, 25 years after the Shorebird Expedition in the same area.
- The information collected in these MSP years is being organized into spreadsheets and geographical files to be shared and made available to the sites that are part of MSP. The information collected is about recorded shorebirds, habitat change analysis, and levels of human disturbance.
- A Summary was sent to the Colombian Congress of Ornithology on the results of the evaluation of the perception of ecosystem services in the American Pacific.
- Along with the Ministry of Environment of Colombia, we have been participating in the update of the List of Migratory Species. A preliminary version of this list was published in 2012, in which 37 species of shorebirds were included for the country. For the update, we contributed information of 17 species collected in the MSP framework.
- We participated in the selection of indicators and indicator species for the Migramar process (Migramar). We offered data and the MSP protocol as a complement to the marine-coastal research that has been carried out and proposed a shore species as an indicator of the process
- We are conducting a Habitat Change Analysis at the site and sampling unit level to understand if the habitats have changed their priority and extent.

## Workshops and Presentations

- In December 2024 we socialized the results of the surveys in PNN Sanquianga, we shared 12 years of results of shorebird surveys, habitat change and contributions to the management plan. Representatives of the five community councils and the officials of the protected area

were present at the socialization meeting. This socialization process became part of a research endorsement between the Calidris Association and the protected area.
- In January 2025, we participated in a meeting led by Manomet with officials from the Ministries of the Environment of Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Chile to share the Human Disturbances Toolkit and the MSP project.
- In April 2025, as a result of the previous space, we shared with the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development of Colombia tools on shorebirds and discussed the basis of the Shorebird Plan for Colombia, led by Calidris Association.

## Outreach/Education/Awareness

- We completed MSP information for the Iniciativa de Conservación de las Aves Playeras del Pacífico Story Map update Iniciativa de Conservación de las Aves Playeras del Pacífico
- Pacific Shorebird Conservation Initiative: ENG: https://storymaps.arcgis.com/collections/29d46002ee574d5b9ccd4ea46589abfd
- We sent a proposal to Biophilia Fund for nature conservation in Latin America: The 20th Biodiversity Conservation Awards distinguish projects to preserve the northern bald ibis in Spain, migratory shorebirds in Latin America and elephants in Africa - Biophilia
- In the second half of 2025, we will be supporting three bird festivals in locations in the Colombian Pacific. In August, the 4th Festival of whales and shorebirds will be held in Tumaco-Nariño, in October in Punta Soldado-Valle del Cauca and in November in the Bocana de Iscuandé-Nariño.
- As part of the Destino Naturaleza program of the United States Agency for International Development, we presented a proposal to contribute to the development of regenerative tourism in Tumaco Nariño.
- We have been supporting the dissemination and organization of some activities of Pacific Americas Flyway Youth Forum PAFYF | YEW

# Ecuador

**Compiled by:** Ana Agreda, Coordinator (aagreda@avesconservacion.org) and Danixa Del Pezo, Technical Assistant (ddelpezo@avesconservacion.org) - Aves y Conservación

## Personnel involved (organization/institution)

- Hired monitors:
  Gustavo Tigrero, Elizabeth Cuenca, Jenny Rosero, Pascual Torres, Grace Villamar, Santiago Quiña.
- Volunteer monitors: Carlos Cruz and Leonardo Cagua (REVISICOF); Juan Romero, Humberto Bonilla and Wimpper Escalante (REVISMEM); Evelyn Barona, Rómulo Gainza, Ricardo Plaza, Lissette Sevilla, José Quinto (REMCH); Ever Rincones, Florencio Nazareno, Juan Pablo Garrido (REMACAM).
- Motorists and local assistants (Canal de Jambelí): David Calle and Giovanny Molme.

- Park rangers in SNAP protected areas became involved thanks to capacity building driven by MSP+ in 2022. The data generated by them are incorporated into the repository of the Sistema Nacional de Áreas Protegidas (SNAP).

## Field Surveys

- Bird surveys were carried out at Piscinas de Ecuasal of Mar Bravo and Pacoa, located in the province of Santa Elena, in Reserva de Vida Silvestre Manglares El Morro (REVISMEM) and Reserva Ecológica Manglares Churute (REMCH) in Guayas, Refugio de Vida Silvestre Isla Corazón y Fragata (REVISICOF) in Manabí, and Reserva Ecológica Manglares Cayapas (REMACAM) in Esmeraldas.
- Surveys included all waterbirds and were conducted on January 20-27, 2025.
- In total, 34,851 shorebird individuals were recorded.
- The most abundant species were Willet and Semipalmated Sandpiper, and the group called Unidentified peep (*Calidris sp. /peep sp.)*.
- In Cayapas-Mataje, the REMACAM 01 unit was not monitored because of tidal conditions and REMACAM 03 did not register birds due to the presence of garbage and food shortages.
- In Mar Bravo, a new sampling unit called *Unit MB-16was created,* a habitat surrounded by mangroves that houses storks, semipalmated plovers, species of the genus *Calidris*, and waterbirds such as Chilean flamingos and Roseate Spoonbill.

**Results by site:**

- Canal de Jambelí: 17,380 individuals, 9 species. Decrease compared to 2024 (59,508 individuals). More abundant species: *Willet*, *Semipalmated Sandpiper* and *Calidris sp.*
- Mar Bravo: 3,431 individuals, 20 species. Slightly below 2024 (3,679).
- Pacoa: 6,589 individuals, 19 species. Increase vs. 2024 (5,575).
- Caráquez: 4,162 individuals, 15 species. Increase compared to 2024 (3,767).
- Churute: 198 individuals, 8 species. Less abundant than in 2024 (433).
- El Morro: 1,185 individuals, 9 species. Increase compared to 2024 (488).
- Cayapas-Mataje: 1,906 individuals, 12 species. Slight decrease compared to 2023 (2,907).

**Human disturbances**

- In Piscinas de Pacoa, disturbances were recorded due to the construction of dikes and heavy machinery, which displaced 12 individuals.
- Presence of vehicles and motorcycles in Mar Bravo (MB-13) and Pacoa (PA-16), without bird movement.
- In PA-17C, green coloration was observed in the rainwater channel, possibly due to aquaculture residues.
- In 2024, Aves y Conservación implemented a pet sterilization campaign in the outlying neighborhoods of Pacoa to mitigate pressure from invasive species.
- No disturbances by natural predators were recorded.
- The data was entered into CADC, with access level 3, and the new *MB-16*unit was added.

## Workshops and Presentations

- IV Peruvian Congress of Wetlands (March 2025): Presentation *"Preliminary trends of shorebirds in coastal wetlands of Ecuador within the framework of the MSP Project"*, by Ana Agreda (elaboration: Danixa Del Pezo).

- Technical Exchange of Humedales Costeros del Pacífico Sudamericano (November 2025, Chile): Presentation *"Monitoring Program in Wetlands of Ecuador"*, where results on capacity building and expansion of monitoring in four coastal protected areas were shared.
- Intercambio Técnico de Humedales Costeros del Pacífico Sudamericano: Intercambio Técnico de Humedales Costeros del Pacífico Sudamericano, https://www.facebook.com/share/1AMgFYPHeh/?mibextid=wwXIfr

## Science

- Protected areas such as REMCH, REVISMEM and REVISICOF carry out their own monitoring, whose data remains under their jurisdiction and are integrated into the national environmental information system.

## Outreach/Education/Awareness

- Participation in international and regional events on wetlands and shorebirds.
- Dissemination of results of the MSP in Ecuador and the work on strengthening local capacities.

# Peru

**Compiled by:** Fernando Angulo, CORBIDI, fangulo@corbidi.org

## Personnel involved (organization/institution)

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Walter Niquén, Universidad Nacional Pedro Ruiz Gallo
Franco Perales Chiscul, Universidad Nacional Pedro Ruiz Gallo
Luis La Madrid, Refugio de Vida Silvestre Los Pantanos de Villa – SERNANP, +51 945 593 011

## Organizations and coordination:

- In Tacna, a permit was issued by the Servicio Nacional Forestal (SERFOR) and with the participation of Jhonson K. Vizcarra and the logistical support of the Southern Peru Copper Corporation, owner of the Ite wetlands, who facilitated mobility during the surveys.
- In Lambayeque, students associated with Museo de Historia Natural Víctor F. Baca Aguinaga (Universidad Nacional Pedro Ruiz Gallo) participated under the coordination of biologist Roger Barboza Castro.
- In Lima, actions were advanced with Servicio Nacional de Áreas Naturales Protegidas por el Estado (SERNANP) and with Autoridad Municipal de Los Pantanos de Villa (PROHVILLA). In addition, the specialist Luis La Madrid of Refugio de Vida Silvestre Los Pantanos de Villa (RVSPV) collaborated.

Featured collaborations:

- Lisset Carito Gómez Martínez, from Universidad Ricardo Palma, develops a master's thesis on the reproduction of the American Oystercatcher and the impacts of anthropic activities on beaches adjacent to Pantanos de Villa, with the support of Pequeños Fondos Manomet para la Conservación de Aves Playeras del Neotrópico.
  Her work has shown high human activity near the nests and low reproductive success.
- Inter-institutional meetings are being promoted to establish a "Priority Shorebird Nesting Zone" in the RVSPV buffer zone (Ramsar Site), with the participation of:
  - RVSPV (SERNANP)
  - RVSPV Management Committee
  - SERFOR
  - PROHVILLA
  - CORBIDI
  - Municipalidad de Chorrillos
  - Environmental Protection Division of the Peruvian National Police
  - Representative of the Punta Negra Shorebird Conservation Initiative

Other volunteers participated from local universities, mainly Pedro Ruiz Gallo National University.
In general, partner institutions, such as SERNANP, maintain a positive attitude towards the continuity of surveys.

Future plan:

By 2026, it is planned to involve more park rangers from Villa and elsewhere in the surveys.

## Field Surveys

- Surveys have been conducted at the monitored sites regularly since 2016, between January 16 and February 15, covering 8 sites and 25 sampling units.
- 2,469 individuals of shorebirds of 20 species were recorded.
- During the surveys, it was observed that *Haematopus palliatus* (American oystercatcher) has become increasingly common and frequent in the sites visited. MSP data and CADC tools confirm that the abundance of these species is increasing, although there is still no clear explanation for this pattern.
- All data from the six sites visited are entered in CADC (AVAILABLE LEVEL 4).
- This year a new sampling unit was created in Los Manglares de Tumbes, called "Canal hasta Punta Capones (CAPONES)", due to the low presence of shorebirds in the previous units (*El Palmal* and *Isla Matapalo*), probably due to variations in the water regime.
- In total, 2,469 individuals from 20 species were counted.
  During the tours, an evident increase in *Haematopus palliatus* was observed, supported by data from the MSP and CADC, suggesting a positive trend in its abundance.
- **Human disturbances:**
  The presence of livestock, people walking, artisanal fishing, feral dogs, farmers walking between lagoons, vehicles and fishing vans was recorded.
  In most cases, these disturbances did not cause significant displacements of shorebirds.
  Only in Los Pantanos de Villa and Punta Balcones direct disturbances towards *Haematopus palliatus* and *Pluvialis squatarola* were documented.
  No disturbances by natural predators were recorded.

## Science

- Data from the MSP and CADC have made it possible to identify a sustained increase in the population of *Haematopus palliatus*. This finding could generate future lines of research on the ecological or anthropogenic factors associated with this increase.

# Chile

**Compiled by:** Franco Villalobos francovillalobos@redobservadores.cl and Gabriela Contreras gabrielacontreras@redobservadores.cl, Red de Observadores de Aves y Vida Silvestre de Chile (ROC).

## Personnel involved (organization/institution)

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**Organizations involved in this year's survey:** Coastal Solutions Fellows Program, Fundación Conservación Marina, ROC.

## Field Surveys

- Between January 15 and February 15, surveys were carried out in 110 polygons, out of a total of 11 sites in Chile. There were no issues during execution.
- New sites and polygons were added to the MSP in Chile: Maullín (4 polygons) and Chiloé (2 polygons). Two new polygons were included compared to the previous season.
  A person in charge of each site accompanied by volunteers participated in all the sites.
- The surveys allowed us to record a total of 33,156 birds of 79 different species; 13,212 of them correspond to shorebirds of 23 different species.
- We observed reproduction of *American Oystercatcher* and *Snowy Plover* in Mataquito and Coquimbo Bay. In the latter there was also a reproduction of *Snowy Plover*.
- The mouth site of the Maipo River regained its usual condition, allowing for a normal survey.
- The ANDALIEN1 (Rocuant-Andalién) and LAJA1 (Maullín) polygons were not surveyed due to accessibility and logistics problems.

- 100% of the data were entered into CADC, with access level N°5 (verified).
- All surveyors uploaded their data to eBird, then the ROC team transferred it to CADC.
- The CADC analysis tool was used to obtain totals of species and individuals.
- The review of disturbance agents was done manually, relying on the comments of the lists in eBird.

- Human disturbances
    - During the surveys, the presence of birds of prey was observed, but no natural predation events were observed.
    - Human disturbances were reported at all sites, including unsupervised dogs, vehicles, pollution, the presence of tourists, and human activities that generated direct disturbances to shorebirds.
    - The presence of dogs without human supervision was one of the main reported disturbances (Coquimbo, Mantagua, Maipo, Mataquito, Rocuant-Andalién, Calbuco, Chamiza). Loose dogs associated with campsites, cart dogs or with no apparent owner were registered in various locations.
    - Likewise, there was a direct disturbance caused by the passage of the train in the Mantagua wetland. These alterations were observed in various localities, including Huentelauquén, Coquimbo, Mantagua, Rocuant Andalién and Maullín. In addition, in the Lluta and Coquimbo sites, the movement of birds was documented due to the presence of tourists and bathers.
    - In certain sectors, disturbing human activity was reported: illegal shellfish farmers scaring away *American Oystercatcher*, joggers who displaced *Whimbrel*, and artisanal fishermen (Mantagua, Maipo, Huentelauquén, Coquimbo).
- **Contamination by garbage was a recurring threat**: plastic bottles, fishing nets, cigarette butts, small trash dumps and debris (Coquimbo, Rocuant-Andalién, Maullín).

## Science:

- The analytical tools developed in the first MSP+ project were strengthened, allowing for the estimation of relative abundances of shorebirds in MSP sites as a public input for conservation.
- Data from other monitoring schemes (CNAA and ISS) were integrated, expanding the temporal scope (2009–2024), improving accuracy and allowing for more robust estimates of population trends.
- The results are publicly available at www.avesplayeras.cl.
- The codes and manuals were shared in a public GitHub repository to facilitate their use by collaborators in other Latin American countries.
- Although no new protected areas, WHSRNs or IBA with MSP data were designated, the information collected contributes to the identification of important sites for birds on a global (such as KBA) and national scale, within the framework of Estrategia Nacional de Conservación de Aves de Chile (ENCA).

## Outreach/Education/Awareness

- **International participation**: Between August 11 and 16, 2024, the MSP Chile team (Sharon Montecino, Franco Villalobos and Gabriela Contreras) gave a presentation at the 10th meeting of the *Western Hemisphere Shorebird Group*, highlighting sites such as the Maipo River and Chamiza. They also participated in meetings with *Point Blue Conservation*.
- **Community events**:

- **Festival Alado** (17–20 July 2024, Huentelauquén): More than 300 attendees participated in cultural and educational activities on migratory birds.
- **Maipo Bird Festival** (21–23 February 2025): About 600 people participated in talks, workshops and bird watching, including the "Olimpiadas Pajareras ROC".
- Coihuín **and Chamiza Bird Festival** (October 19, 2024): More than 250 people participated in activities such as kayaking, cycling and theater, promoting conservation.

- **Conservation project**: In Mataquito-Huenchullamí and Bahía de Coquimbo, a project funded by Manomet Conservation Sciences is implemented, which aims to manage and promote effective management of protected areas for shorebirds, protect critical sites through collaborative management, develop local capacity for conservation and integrate local development and conservation. We have installed symbolic exclusion fences, supported local ventures and provided environmental monitors during the summer.
- **Coastal Shorebird Survey** (25 January – 5 February 2024): Coordinated by ROC in 74 sites and more than 130 transects, with the participation of 95 people.
- **Rocky Coastal Census** (8–24 February 2025): Part of the Pacific strategy for shorebirds, focused on the Surfbird, with more than 140 transects surveyed on the Chilean coast.