



# Why monitor IKB and what to report in Scoreboard 2023

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Intergovernmental Task Force on Illegal Killing, Taking and Trade of Migratory Birds in the Mediterranean (MIKT)



The European Union was recognized as Champion Plus for their generous support and commitment towards addressing Illegal Killing, Taking and Trade of Migratory Birds in the Mediterranean for the period 2018 - 2023. This activity has been funded with the contribution granted by the European Commission under the Migratory Species Champion Programme and through the Global Public Goods and Challenges (GPGC Programme) Cooperation Agreements with UNEP.



## Aims of the Workshop

- highlight the commitment to monitor IKB as agreed as part of the RSP
- provide examples of monitoring from different countries linked to different kinds of IKB and according to the options provided in a paper on Baseline and Methodology endorsed in 2021
- discuss how to analyse the data collected to draw conclusions on scope and scale
- discuss concerns and answer questions regarding monitoring of IKB
- prepare for the submission of answers in Scoreboard 2023



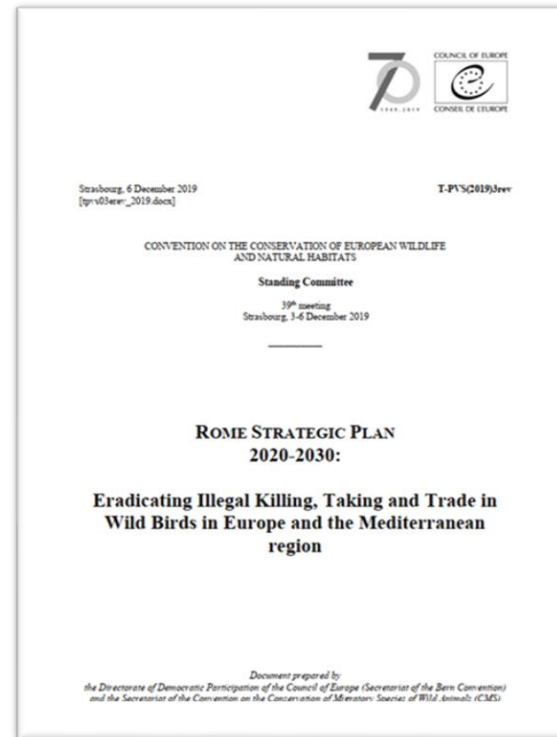
## Why monitor IKB?

1. Planning action to eradicate IKB requires a good understanding of kinds of IKB in the country
2. Species affected and numbers affected
3. Methods used and motivations
4. Raise awareness, help on prevention

Monitoring the scope and scale of IKB in a country is always a main objective of action against IKB

## Rome Strategic Plan: Vision

A reduction of at least 50% in the scale and scope of IKB by 2030, within the geographic extent of the plan (Europe and particularly the Mediterranean region), compared to a 2020 baseline, aiming ultimately at the eradication of IKB.



# Rome Strategic Plan on IKB 2020-2030

## Objective 1

- 1. To understand the scope, scale and motivations behind illegal killing, taking and trade of birds**

*Action a), ....the countries, in consultation with stakeholders decide on an approach for using the Scoreboard to set a baseline and a methodology for assessing progress toward achieving the Rome Strategic Plan*

## Result Oriented Objective 1: Monitoring

Objective No. 1: To understand the scope, scale and motivations behind illegal killing, taking and trade of birds					
2030 Target	Indicator & means of verification	Actions	Main actors <sup>11</sup>	Applicable in Range States	Links to other int. processes
1.1 The scale and scope of IKB is fully understood in each country covered by the scope of the Rome Strategic Plan and monitored regularly.	<b>Indicator</b> (quantitative): i. Number of countries and stakeholders achieving the actions and providing relevant documentation ii. Number of IKB hotspots <sup>12</sup> identified and monitored per country  <b>Means of verification:</b> Documentation provided by the countries and stakeholders includes the completion of the Scoreboard and written reports detailing activities, voluntarily provided  <b>Scoreboard indicator:</b> A1, A2, A3, A4	a) By the end of May 2020, the countries, in consultation with stakeholders decide on an approach for using the Scoreboard to set a baseline and a methodology for assessing progress toward achieving the Rome Strategic Plan, as referred to in section 5.4 of the plan.	Country representatives in the Bern SFP network and CMS MIKT, stakeholders and invited experts (e.g. IMPEL)	All	<i>IMPEL</i> <i>Europol</i>
		b) By the end of 2024, IKB hotspots are identified and a monitoring system is established in each range state.	Countries and stakeholders with support from Bern Convention and CMS Secretariats	All	<i>BirdLife assessments of the scope and scale of IKB in the geographic area of the Rome Strategic Plan</i>

## Objective 1 (cont)

- 13 -

T-PVS(2019)3rev

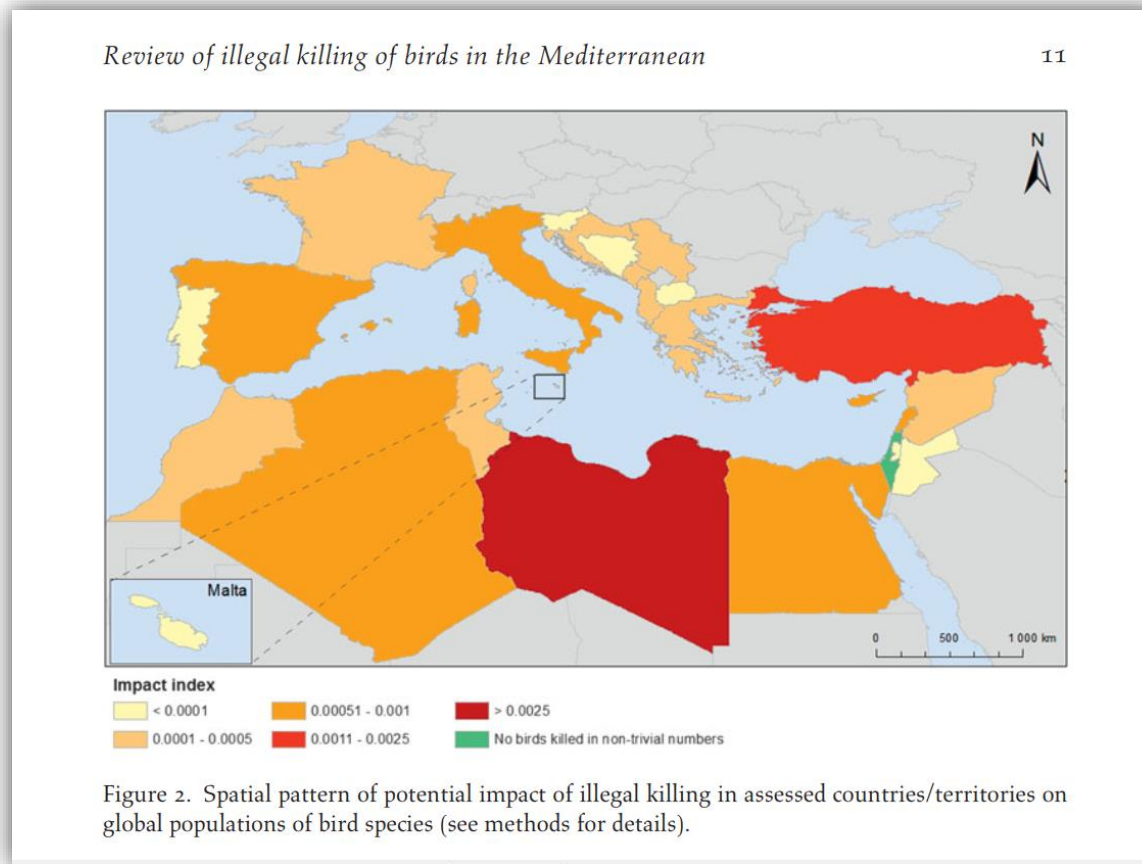
		<p>c) Monitoring carried out using the Scoreboard as agreed approach to assess the scale and scope of IKB as well as activities to address it. Findings resulting from relevant research studies in the region will be considered.</p>	<p>National governments and other stakeholders, including NGOs</p>	<p>All</p>	<p><i>BirdLife guidelines: A best practice for monitoring illegal killing and taking of birds</i></p>
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## Monitoring illegal activities is very difficult

*Monitoring illegal activities is **inherently very difficult** because usually the perpetrators do not want to be noticed or do not want to answer questions about their behaviour nor admit to it*



## BirdLife International reviews 2016-2017



## Baseline and Methodology paper



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**Joint Meeting of the Bern Convention Network of Special Focal Points on Eradication of  
Illegal Killing, Trapping and Trade in Wild Birds and the CMS Intergovernmental Task Force  
on Illegal Killing, Taking and Trade of Migratory Birds in the Mediterranean**

*(Online, 9 to 11 June 2021)*

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UNEP/CMS/MIKT4/Outcome 3  
T-PVS/Inf (2021) 45

**PAPER ON THE BASELINE AND METHODOLOGY  
FOR ASSESSING PROGRESS TOWARD ACHIEVING THE ROME STRATEGIC PLAN 2020-  
2030: ERADICATING ILLEGAL KILLING, TAKING AND TRADE IN WILD BIRDS IN EUROPE  
AND THE MEDITERRANEAN REGION**

*(Prepared by the CMS Secretariat)*

## Kinds of IKB

- Shooting
- Trapping
- Poisoning
- Nest / egg / young collection



## Options for methodology

- **Option A:** A country chooses to attempt to estimate the full scale and magnitude of IKB across the country.

**Option B:** A country chooses to use indicators of scale that allow tracking of the trend and therefore progress over time without extrapolating to national scale.

## Available data for monitoring IKB

1. Wildlife hospitals
2. NGO surveillance programmes
3. Enforcement agency patrols, intelligence gathering
4. Registries for captive bred birds
5. Seizures with warrants or at customs
6. Reports by the public and NGOs
7. EU countries (Article 12 Birds Directive) reports
8. Prosecutions and court cases

## Establishing a methodology

1. Create a **Steering Committee**, with participation of relevant authorities and stakeholders
2. Consider the kinds of IKB that exist in the country and the types of data already available
3. Decide the roles, who will lead, monitor, assess and analyse data, etc
4. Start regular monitoring and establish a baseline (consider a pilot scheme)
5. Consider the financial and human resources
6. Analyse, compile and publish the data
7. Evaluate the methodology, and review over time, adjust accordingly

## Establishing a baseline

1. According to the RSP the baseline year should be 2020
2. This has not happened for most countries
  - Use a later year as baseline if better data
  - Assume that levels in e.g. 2022, same as 2020 and use that as baseline

**Good quality data** that is robust and can be compared from year to year is really important

UNEP/CMS/Resolution 11.16 (Rev.COP13)/Annex 1



Annex 1 to Resolution 11.16 (Rev.COP13)

## Scoreboard to assess the progress in combating illegal killing, taking and trade of wild birds (IKB)

A self-assessment framework for national use

17 July 2017

Prepared by the Secretariats of the Bern Convention and of CMS with the support of Umberto Gallo-Orsi and Sergei Golovkin

This document was extensively discussed at the Joint Meeting of the Bern Convention Network of Special Focal Points on Eradication of Illegal Killing, Trapping and Trade in Wild Birds (Bern SFPs Network) and the UN Environment/CMS Intergovernmental Task Force on Illegal Killing, Taking and Trade of Migratory Birds in the Mediterranean (MIKT), held in Sliema (Malta), the 22<sup>nd</sup> and 23<sup>rd</sup> June 2017

# The Scoreboard Adopted as Annex to Resolution 11.16 (Rev.COP12) in 2017

## A. National monitoring of IKB – data management of scope and scale of IKB.

### 1. Status and scale of IKB

The extent to which data and information on illegal activities at national level are available.

**Question: What is the quality of national data about IKB?**

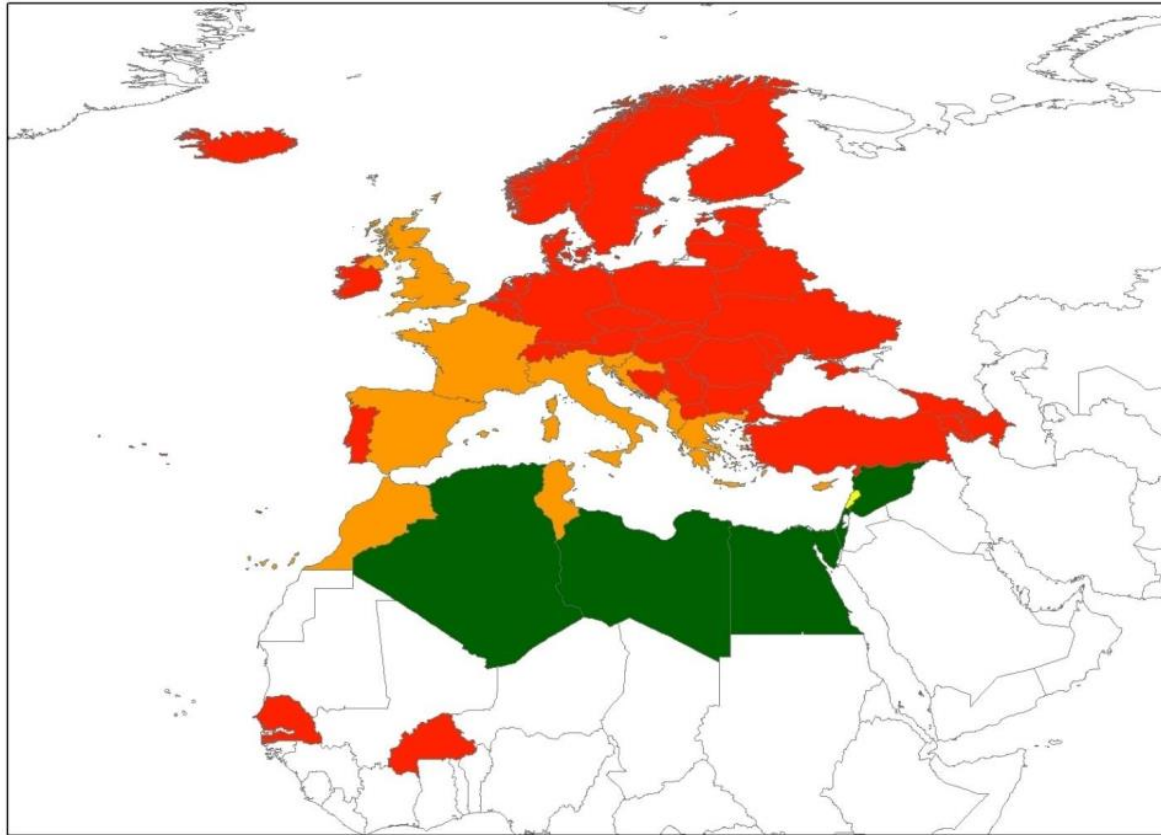
Measurement:

0 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Data and information on number of totals of birds illegally killed or taken due to IKB are <b>not available</b> .	<input type="checkbox"/> National estimate of birds illegally killed or taken due to IKB is based on <b>expert opinion</b> <sup>a</sup> and anecdotal information.	<input type="checkbox"/> National estimate of birds illegally killed or taken due to IKB is based <b>partially on quantitative data</b> and records and partially on estimates and extrapolation.	<input type="checkbox"/> National estimates of birds illegally killed or taken due to IKB is based largely on <b>quantitative data</b> and records.

Comments:



## Scoreboard: Geographic scope : 54 countries



## Scoreboard

- Voluntary self assessment tool
- Evaluation progress in combating IKB
- So far, completed in 2018 and 2020
- 35 out of 54 countries have completed it in 2018 and/or 2020
- Next time will be completed in 2023
- We anticipate to invite contributions to the Scoreboard starting around April 2023



## Monitoring through the Scoreboard

*Relevant Scoreboard indicators are A1-A3 :*

*A. National monitoring of IKB-data management of scope and scale of IKB.*

*1. Status and Scale of IKB*

***Question: What is the quality of National data about IKB?***

*2. Number, distribution and trend of illegally killed, trapped or traded birds*

***Question: How many birds and in which season are estimated to be illegally killed, trapped or traded every year in your country including relevant overseas territories? What is the trend?***

*3. Extent of IKB cases known to national authorities*

***Question: Are data on the status and scale of IKB cases available?***





## Scoreboard Question 2

1	<b>Question:</b>					
2	How many birds and in which season are estimated to be illegally killed, trapped or traded every year in your country including relevant overseas territories?					
3	What is the trend?					
4						
5	<b>Measurement:</b>					
6	Number of birds estimated to be illegally killed, trapped or traded every year					
7						
8						
9		March/May	June/August	September/November	December/February	Total
10	National level 2018					
11	National level 2019					
12	National level 2020					
13	(Region/area/territory)					
14	(Region/area/territory)					
15	(Region/area/territory)					
16	(Region/area/territory)					
17	(Region/area/territory)					
18	(Region/area/territory)					
	(Region/area/territory)					

IKB trend over past 3 years (Please highlight the selected option)	Increasing	Stable	Decreasing	No clear trend



## Workshop Agenda

- Overview talk
- Examples from countries: Spain, Hungary, Turkey, Italy and Cyprus
- Breakout groups exercise using a hypothetical scenario



# Convention on Migratory Species (CMS)

Online workshop on  
Monitoring IKB  
19 September 2022



Convention on  
Migratory Species

Thank you for your attention!

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