



Scoreboard structure and format, amendments for Scoreboard 2023

19 April 2023 (Online)

Clairie (Foteini) Papazoglou, MIKT Coordinator, CMS



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.



This talk

- Reminder of main milestones and deadlines in Rome Strategic Plan 2020-2030
- Overview of the 28 Scoreboard indicators and highlight of those where additional narrative has been included to bring them in line with Rome Strategic Plan
- Collaborative multi-stakeholder process
- Resources for the Scoreboard process

An introduction to the Scoreboard

..amendment in 2022

Prevention

National surveys on IKB motivations

Awareness raising/communication campaigns



E

National Monitoring of IKB

Baseline and methodology

Case law databases



A

Comprehensiveness of national legislation

Assessment of national legislation



B

Prosecution and sentencing

Data on proceedings resulting in penalties/sanctions

National sentencing guidelines for IKB

Networking, cooperation, and exchanges of information



D

Enforcement response

National Action Plans

Policing priorities identified to tackle wild bird crimes

Enforcement resources and training

International cooperation



C



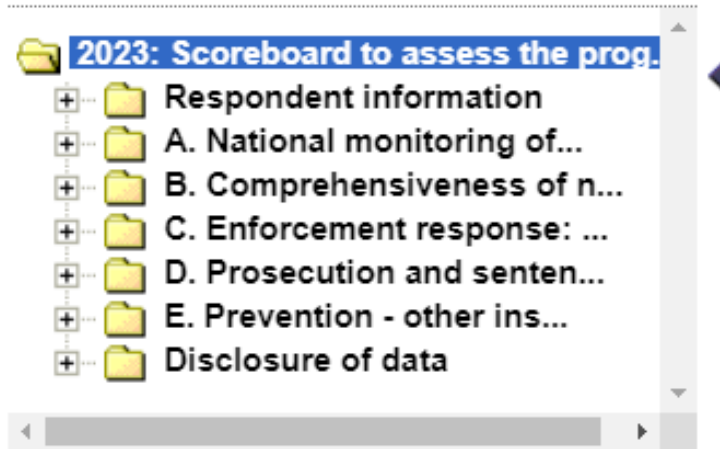


Reminder of the Rome Strategic Plan milestones and deadlines addressed to Range States

- Assess the need to develop a National IKB Action Plan (IKB NAP)
- Develop and adopt IKB NAPs or other policy document
- Set a baseline and a methodology for assessing progress
- National surveys to assess motivations
- Undertake national assessment on national legislation addressing IKB and develop and revise legislation accordingly
- Develop specialised enforcement units dealing with wildlife crime
- Sufficient staff for investigation, detection, necropsies, forensic, etc
- Adopt national sentencing guidelines for IKB cases

Completing the Scoreboard

Questionnaire Structure



Available in English, French or Spanish

Reporting period: 2021-2023

Confirm the Respondent data and information

Scoring / Comment section

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	1	2	3
□ Data and information on number of totals of birds illegally killed or taken due to IKB are not available.	□ National estimate of birds illegally killed or taken due to IKB is based on expert opinion and anecdotal information.	□ National estimate of birds illegally killed or taken due to IKB is based partially on quantitative data and records and partially on estimates and extrapolation.	□ National estimates of birds illegally killed or taken due to IKB is based largely on quantitative data and records.

Comments:

Questionnaire Structure

- 2023: Scoreboard to assess the prog..
 - Respondent information
 - A. National monitoring of...
 - 1. Status and scale of IK...
 - What is the quality of na...
 - After considering the pre...
 - Comments: Brief written J...
 - 2. Number, distribution a...
 - How many birds and in whi...
 - IKB trend over past 3 yea...
 - Comments and explanations
 - 3. Extent of IKB cases k...
 - Are data on the status an...
 - After considering the pre...
 - Comments: Brief written J...
 - 4. Number of IKB cases pr...
 - How many IKB cases have b
 - Additional Comments (rec)
 - B. Comprehensiveness of n...
 - C. Enforcement response: ...
 - D. Prosecution and senten...
 - E. Prevention - other ins...
 - Disclosure of data

Overview of the 28 indicators-Section A

<p>A. National monitoring of IKB (data management of scope and scale of IKB)</p>	<p>1. Status and scale of IKB The extent to which data on illegal activities at national level are available</p> <p>2 Number, distribution and trend of illegally killed, trapped or traded birds The extent, trend, seasonal and geographic distribution of illegally killed, trapped and traded birds in your country including overseas territories.</p>
	<p>3. Extent of IKB cases known to justice The extent to which data on illegal activities at national level are available</p> <p>4. Number of IKB cases prosecuted in the reporting period The extent of cases of IKB prosecuted in the reporting period</p>

Completing the Scoreboard-Section A

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

The extent, trend, seasonal and geographic distribution of illegally-killed, trapped or traded birds in your country including relevant overseas territories¶.

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?¶

¶
Measurement: Number of birds estimated to be illegally killed, trapped or traded every year¶

□	March-/ May¶	June-/ August¶	September- / November¶	December-/ February¶	Total□
National-level□	□	□	□	□	□
National level (Baseline)□	□	□	□	□	□
(region/area/territory)□	□	□	□	□	□
[add lines for each region from which data or estimate is available]□	□	□	□	□	□
□	□	□	□	□	□
□	□	□	□	□	□

IKB-trend over past 3 years□	Increasing¶ □	Stable¶ □	Decreasing¶ □	No clear trend¶ □
------------------------------	------------------	--------------	------------------	----------------------

Need to complete an excel form too

Completing the Scoreboard-Section A

Comments and explanations (recommended) – [Link to Rome Strategic Plan](#)

- The Rome Strategic Plan (Obj. 1.1.a) states *'[...] 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, [...]'* and (Obj. 1.1.b) and *'[...] IKB hotspots are identified and a monitoring system established in each range state'*. Please provide information on the methodology used, if any, to obtain the estimates above. Additionally, please provide information on any monitoring system that is in place. Have you identified any hotspots? Furthermore, please communicate the baseline used to assess progress as per the Rome Strategic Plan and include that baseline in the excel sheet (or table above). If you already answered this question in a previous report, please report only any changes/updates since.

Completing the Scoreboard-Section A

4. Number of IKB cases prosecuted in the reporting period.

The extent of cases of IKB prosecuted in the reporting period.

Question: *How many IKB cases have been prosecuted in the reporting period in your country?*

Details concerning the number of IKB cases prosecuted in the assessment period.

Category of IKB offence	Number of persons prosecuted in the assessment period	Number of bird specimens involved in the offence (specimens seized)
Illegal killing of protected birds (shooting, poisoning, other methods of killing)		
Illegal taking of protected birds (trapping using any means)		
Illegal possession of live / dead protected birds		
Illegal importation or transport of live / dead protected birds		
Illegal taxidermy of protected birds		
Illegal trade in protected birds (including trafficking for sale, marketing for sale of any live or dead protected birds or their parts)		
Serving / offering of protected species in restaurants		
Use of prohibited methods of hunting (bird callers, snares, nets, lights, gas, etc)		

Need to complete an excel form too

Completing the Scoreboard-Section A

- **Additional Comments (recommended):**
- **The Rome Strategic Plan (Obj.5.4.b) states ‘Establish case law databases, including information on the judicial processes and make the data publicly available’.**
- **Please include information on whether a national wildlife crime (IKB) database (and/or case law database) exists and if this is accessible to the public. Please provide information on whether such a database includes the fields included in the excel sheet (or table above) and if it includes additional information on prosecutions such as: what species were involved in the offence, what was the penalty or sanction applied, the duration of the case from discovery to prosecution. If such a database exists can the following indicators be calculated from it? For example, the ratio of prosecutions to convictions in IKB cases, the number of arrests compared to the number of prosecutions for IKB cases, the ratio of reported incidences over investigated cases of IKB; the relevance of seizures and arrests in relation to enforcement effort; average time to investigate cases. If such a database does not exist, please explain the reasons preventing your authorities from having one. If you already reported on these national mechanisms in the previous scoreboard, please report only any changes/updates since.**

Overview of the 28 indicators-Section B

B. Comprehensiveness of national legislation	5. National wildlife legislation The comprehensiveness of national legislative provisions in force for wildlife conservation, management and use, including prohibition of IKB
	6. Regulated use The comprehensiveness of national legislation concerning sustainable use of wildlife, including hunting
	7. Prohibitions under national legislation The extent of activities forbidden under national legislation
	8. Exceptions under national legislation The extent of regulatory scrutiny concerning any authorization of exemptions
	9. Sanctions and penalties The extent to which penalties for IKB are comprehensive
	10. Proportionality of penalties The extent to which severity of IKB cases is reflected in the relevant national legislation
	11. Use of criminal law The extent to which a combination of relevant national legislation and criminal law are used to prosecute IKB in support of legislation enacted to combat wildlife crime
	12. Organized crime legislation The extent to which specific legislation to address organized crime is used to combat IKB
	13. Transposition of international law and commitment to national legislation The comprehensiveness of national legislative provisions to transpose the State's international commitments related to IKB

Completing the Scoreboard-Section B

6. Regulated use

The comprehensiveness of national legislation concerning sustainable use of wildlife including hunting.

Question: *Through which measures and controls do national legislation regulate the killing and taking of wild birds?*

Measurement:

0 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>
<p>National legislation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Does not specifically regulate hunting of birds from conservation / sustainable use points of view. Some legislation concerning hunting of birds may exist, however it mainly addresses the activity from arms control / public safety points of view and does not delve into wildlife conservation issues 	<p>National legislation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Concerning hunting exists and sets basic parameters that apply to various huntable species including birds: <input type="checkbox"/> Establishes and defines hunting seasons <input type="checkbox"/> Lists species that can be hunted <input type="checkbox"/> Regulates methods of hunting 	<p>National legislation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Concerning hunting exists separately from national legislation concerning conservation of wildlife and lays down comprehensive provisions concerning: <input type="checkbox"/> Establishing and defining hunting seasons <input type="checkbox"/> Listing species that can be hunted <input type="checkbox"/> Defining hunting areas. <input type="checkbox"/> Regulating and defining which methods are allowed for hunting 	<p>National legislation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Concerning hunting is fully integrated within national conservation of wildlife legislation therefore ensuring the taking into account of biological and conservation aspects in hunting-related decisions and lays down comprehensive provisions concerning: <input type="checkbox"/> Establishment and definition of hunting seasons <input type="checkbox"/> Listing species that can be hunted

Comments: **Brief written justification of the choice (recommended):**

The Rome Strategic Plan (Obj.3.1.a) states '[...] undertake an expert assessment of national legislation addressing IKB in each range state to identify possible gaps'. Have you undertaken this assessment and if yes, what is your conclusion? Do you require support to complete the assessment?

Overview of the 28 indicators-Section C

C. Enforcement response (preparedness of law enforcement bodies and coordination of national institutions)	14. National Action Plan for combating IKB The existence of a national strategy or action plan for IKB
	15. Enforcement priority The recognition of combating wildlife crime as a high national level priority
	16. Stakeholders and Policy-making The level of stakeholder participation in IKB-related policy-making
	17. Staffing and recruitment The level of staff resources in national law enforcement agencies to combat wildlife crime
	18. Specialized training The percentage of enforcement officers trained per year in IKB-related aspects
	19. Field enforcement effort The intensity of efforts devoted by law enforcement agencies to combat IKB

Completing the Scoreboard-Section C

C. Enforcement response: preparedness of law enforcement bodies and coordination of national institutions

14. National Action Plan to combat IKB²⁷

The existence of a national strategy or action plan for IKB.

Question: Is there a national action plan or equivalent document to tackle IKB?

Measurement:

0 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>
<p>A national IKB action plan:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Has not been developed <input type="checkbox"/> IKB is not covered by any other relevant enforcement strategies or action plans 	<p>A national IKB action plan:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> is in the process of being developed <input type="checkbox"/> IKB is covered by other relevant enforcement strategies or action plans 	<p>A national IKB action plan:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Has been developed <input type="checkbox"/> Has been adopted by some relevant national enforcement agencies <input type="checkbox"/> Is not actively implemented by all relevant enforcement agencies <input type="checkbox"/> Has not been regularly updated 	<p>A national IKB action plan:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Has been developed <input type="checkbox"/> Has been adopted by all relevant national enforcement agencies <input type="checkbox"/> Is actively implemented by all relevant enforcement agencies <input type="checkbox"/> Is being monitored and reviewed to ensure it remains up to date

Completing the Scoreboard-Section C

- Comments: **Brief written justification of the choice (recommended)**
- **Have you undertaken any analysis of existing activities/plans/strategies to determine if and how they deliver against the Rome Strategic Plan objectives and actions?**
- **The Rome Strategic Plan (National IKB Action Plans: action a) states ‘[...] develop and adopt National Action Plans on IKB and the mechanism for its implementation *when assessed as necessary or develop and adopt other relevant document, implementation tools or mechanisms which includes action to address IKB*’. Have you done an assessment to decide if a National IKB Action Plan or other relevant document, is necessary, **and if yes**, what is your conclusion? **If you are planning to have a NAP on IKB**, when do you expect it to be adopted? **If you already have an Action Plan or other relevant document**, when was it adopted?**
- **Is any dedicated funding allocated to the implementation of a National IKB Action Plan?**

Completing the Scoreboard-Section C

15. Enforcement priority²⁸

The recognition of combating wildlife crime as a high national level priority.

Question: Is combating IKB identified as a high priority at the national level?

Measurement:

0 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>
IKB crime: <input type="checkbox"/> Is rarely identified as a high priority among national law enforcement agencies	IKB crime: <input type="checkbox"/> Is sometimes identified as a high priority among national law enforcement agencies	IKB crime: <input type="checkbox"/> Is usually identified as a high priority among national law enforcement agencies <input type="checkbox"/> Has not been formally ²⁹ adopted and/or acknowledged as a high priority	IKB crime: <input type="checkbox"/> Is usually identified as a high priority among national law enforcement agencies <input type="checkbox"/> Has been formally adopted and/or acknowledged as a high priority

- Comments: **Brief written justification of the choice (recommended)**
- **Please also include the list of policing priorities identified to tackle wild bird crimes in your country [following Recommendation No. 171 (2014) if applicable], clarifying** by which administrative or legal means the national priorities been established **and which** bodies and stakeholders were involved in the priority-setting process. **If you already reported on policing priorities in the previous scoreboard, please report only any changes/updates since.**

Completing the Scoreboard-Section C

16. Stakeholders and policy-making

The level of stakeholder participation to IKB-related policy-making

Question: *To what extent and through which means are stakeholders³⁰ involved in policy-making to address IKB*

Measurement:

0 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>
<p>Stakeholders' participation in policy decisions concerning IKB:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Is not envisaged or provided for in the national law <input type="checkbox"/> Is limited and informal, whenever it may occur on an <i>ad hoc</i> basis <input type="checkbox"/> Is largely limited to provision of basic information on the policies that are being developed 	<p>Stakeholders' participation in policy decisions concerning IKB:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Is envisaged or provided for in the national law, <u>but</u>: <input type="checkbox"/> Is limited to consultation <input type="checkbox"/> Is achieved through ad hoc meetings as no formal committee is established <input type="checkbox"/> Is achieved via consultation with academics through the national wildlife agency (or similar technical body) 	<p>Stakeholders' participation in policy decisions concerning IKB:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Is envisaged or provided for in the national law, <u>and</u>: <input type="checkbox"/> Ensures that their inputs are treated as advice and are taken into consideration in the policy-making process <input type="checkbox"/> Is achieved through formal structures and committees <input type="checkbox"/> But is however incomplete as one or more stakeholders' group is not involved or willing to participate 	<p>Stakeholders' participation in policy decisions concerning IKB:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Is envisaged or provided for in the national law, <u>and</u>: <input type="checkbox"/> Ensures that they are fully consulted on key policy changes <input type="checkbox"/> is ensured by formal structures and committees that meet with the appropriate frequency <input type="checkbox"/> Is complete as all major stakeholders are involved

Comments: **Brief written justification of the choice (recommended). Please also report on existing international networks, platforms and information exchange mechanisms used to maximize cooperation and efficiency in law enforcement, if any.** Is there a government committee or other body where stakeholders are invited to participate in decisions and actions against IKB?

Completing the Scoreboard-Section C

17. Staffing and recruitment³¹

The level of staff resources³² in national law enforcement agencies to combat wildlife crime.

Question: *What staff resources do national law enforcement agencies have to combat IKB?*

Measurement:

0 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>
<p>Law enforcement agencies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Are significantly under-staffed <input type="checkbox"/> Are rarely able to recruit and/or attract additional staff 	<p>Law enforcement agencies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Sometimes have a full complement of staff <input type="checkbox"/> Usually experience staffing³³ and/or skills shortages <input type="checkbox"/> Usually experience recruitment delays and/or difficulties 	<p>Law enforcement agencies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Usually have a full complement of staff, although it has not always kept up with changing wildlife crime trends <input type="checkbox"/> Sometimes experience staffing and/or skills shortages <input type="checkbox"/> Sometimes experience delays in recruitment and/or difficulties attracting suitably qualified candidates 	<p>Law enforcement agencies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Usually have a full complement of staff, which has generally kept up with changing wildlife crime trends <input type="checkbox"/> Usually have an appropriate mix of staff and skills <input type="checkbox"/> Usually process recruitment vacancies as they arise with suitably-qualified candidates

Comments: **Brief written justification of the choice (recommended)**

The Rome Strategic Plan (Obj.4.1.a) states ‘[...] consult national governments and stakeholders on the existing available enforcement resources [...] at the appropriate jurisdictional level’ and (Obj. 4.1.c) ‘Develop specialised enforcement units dealing with wildlife crime’. Would you consider the available enforcement resources appropriate and adequate? Is there sufficient number of specialised staff for investigating, detecting, carrying out field control, necropsies and other forensic analysis for wildlife crime? Do you have specialised enforcement units dealing with wildlife crime? Are all hotspots in the country controlled?

Completing the Scoreboard-Section C

18. Specialized training

The percentage of enforcement officers receiving regular training in IKB-related aspects.

Question: *How many of the enforcement officers³⁴ have received regular training in IKB-related aspects?*

Measurement:

0 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> None	<input type="checkbox"/> Less than 10%	<input type="checkbox"/> Between 10% and 50%	<input type="checkbox"/> More than 50%

Comments (recommended): Please provide information on how frequently the trainings are organized, the issue covered the number of people involved, who provided the training, etc. **Was** the training done at national or international level or both? **If at international level, please specify. Do IKB-related aspects figure prominently as part of trainings on combating wildlife crime?**

The Bern Convention and CMS Convention aim at facilitating exchange of best practices and expertise across the network, and to provide training depending on available resources. Should you be in need of specialised training or cooperation on specific assistance on sentencing and prosecution, please indicate it here.

Completing the Scoreboard-Section C

19. Field enforcement effort

The intensity of efforts devoted by law enforcement agencies to combat IKB.

Question: Is the surveillance effort put in place to combat IKB considered sufficient?

Measurement: .in a scale 1-5, with 5 being the most positive, score the field enforcement effort of the law enforcement agencies in your country

Insufficient to address IKB				Sufficient to properly address IKB
1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>

Comments: Please provide further information if available on specific figures such as the number of staff members or person/days per year invested by law enforcement agencies in combating IKB.

**Are you using any leading technologies or innovative solutions to aid your enforcement?
Please include relevant examples.**

Overview of the 28 indicators-Section D

D. Prosecution and sentencing (effectiveness of judicial procedures)	20. Quality of judiciary processes Effectiveness and efficiency of administration of sanctions for IKB offences
	21. Sentencing guidelines The existence of national guidelines for the sentencing of offenders convicted for wildlife crime
	22. Judicial awareness The extent of awareness of wildlife crime among the judiciary and the appropriateness of the verdicts handed down
	23. Judiciary training The percentage of judiciary trained in IKB-related aspects

Completing the Scoreboard-Section D

D. Prosecution and sentencing - effectiveness of judicial procedures

20. Quality of judicial processes

Effectiveness and efficiency of administration of sanctions for IKB offences

Question: Are sanctions for IKB-related offences administered effectively and efficiently?

Measurement:

0 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>
IKB cases: <input type="checkbox"/> Are not prosecuted before criminal courts <input type="checkbox"/> Are not subject to sanctions under administrative or other penalty regime <input type="checkbox"/> Are not recorded and not accessible to other prosecutors/judges <input type="checkbox"/> Reports by civil society of illegal bird killing or taking are seldom investigated.	IKB cases: <input type="checkbox"/> Usually take ³⁶ over two years to conclude in the case of criminal proceedings <input type="checkbox"/> Usually take ³⁸ over six months to conclude in the case of administrative or other penalty regime <input type="checkbox"/> Generally result in over 50% acquittals ³⁷ <input type="checkbox"/> Are handled by general prosecutors and judges not specialized in wildlife crime <input type="checkbox"/> Are recorded but not easily accessible to other prosecutors/judges <input type="checkbox"/> Reports by civil society of illegal bird killing or taking are usually investigated.	IKB cases: <input type="checkbox"/> Usually take over one year but under two years to conclude in the case of criminal proceedings <input type="checkbox"/> Usually take over three months but under six months to conclude in the case of administrative or other penalty regime <input type="checkbox"/> Generally result in less than 25% acquittals <input type="checkbox"/> Are mostly handled by general prosecutors and judges that tend to specialize in wildlife crime cases <input type="checkbox"/> Are recorded and are accessible to other prosecutors/judges nationally	IKB cases: <input type="checkbox"/> Usually take under one year to conclude in the case of criminal proceedings <input type="checkbox"/> Usually take under three months to conclude in the case of administrative or other penalty regime <input type="checkbox"/> Generally result in less than 10% acquittals <input type="checkbox"/> Are mostly handled by specialized prosecutors and judges <input type="checkbox"/> Are recorded and accessible to other prosecutors/judges regionally at the geographic scope of the IKB Scoreboard

Comments: **Brief written justification of the choice (recommended)**

Is the number/percentage of proceedings resulting in penalties and sanctions known? If yes, what is it?

Completing the Scoreboard-Section D

21. Sentencing guidelines³⁸

The existence of national guidelines or other principles for the sentencing of offenders convicted for wildlife crime.

Question: *Are there clearly-defined national guidelines or provisions in the national legislation for the sentencing of offenders convicted for IKB?*

Measurement:

0 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>
There are no sentencing guidelines for IKB cases	Sentencing guidelines for IKB cases are under development	Sentencing guidelines for IKB cases have been finalized but not adopted	Sentencing guidelines for IKB cases have been finalized and adopted

Comments: **Brief written justification of the choice (recommended).**

*The Rome Strategic Plan (Obj.5.1.a) states '[...] adopt national sentencing guidelines for IKB (where the National Criminal Code does not contain the judicial requirements related to IKB cases) based on international guidance and recommendations'. If you **have sentencing guidelines**, are they based on international guidance and recommendations?*

Completing the Scoreboard-Section D

22. Judicial awareness³⁹

The extent of awareness of wildlife crime among the prosecutors and judges and the appropriateness of the verdicts handed down.

Question: *Are prosecutors and judges aware of the serious nature of IKB and are appropriate sentences imposed?*

Measurement:

0 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>
<p>The prosecutors and judges</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Have no awareness of the nature and prevalence of IKB, and the impact and potential profits of wildlife crime <input type="checkbox"/> Have no awareness of IKB-related charges <input type="checkbox"/> Usually treat IKB as a minor offence <input type="checkbox"/> Do not adhere to sentencing guidelines where they exist 	<p>The prosecutors and judges:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Have limited awareness of the nature and prevalence of wildlife crime, and the impact and potential profits of wildlife crime <input type="checkbox"/> Have limited awareness of wildlife crime-related charges <input type="checkbox"/> Collaborate to deliver verdicts that are sometimes appropriate to the nature and severity of the crime <input type="checkbox"/> Rarely adhere to sentencing guidelines where they exist 	<p>The prosecutors and judges:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Have some awareness of the nature and prevalence of wildlife crime, and the impact and potential profits of wildlife crime <input type="checkbox"/> Have some awareness of wildlife crime-related charges <input type="checkbox"/> Collaborate to deliver verdicts that are usually appropriate to the nature and severity of the crime <input type="checkbox"/> Sometimes adhere to sentencing guidelines where they exist 	<p>The prosecutors and judges:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Are aware of the nature and prevalence of wildlife crime, and the impact and potential profits of wildlife crime <input type="checkbox"/> Have a high level of awareness of wildlife crime-related charges <input type="checkbox"/> Collaborate to deliver verdicts that are appropriate to the nature and severity of the crime <input type="checkbox"/> Routinely adhere to sentencing guidelines where they exist

Comments: Brief written justification of the choice (recommended).

The Rome Strategic Plan (Obj.5.3.b) states 'Develop and enact a programme to support experience sharing, and capacity-building among prosecutors and judges involved in IKB cases'.

Please also specify if your country put in place the necessary mechanisms for encouraging and facilitating networking, cooperation, and exchanges of information between the investigators and the advisers/prosecutors. Has the cooperation between judiciary and law enforcement official been strengthened at pan-Mediterranean level? If not, please list the reasons/challenges that prevented your authorities from action in this respect. If you already reported on these issues in the previous scoreboard, please report only any changes/updates since your last report.

Overview of the 28 indicators-Section E

E. Prevention (other instruments used to address IKB)	24. International cooperation The extent to which national institutions take advantage of the international initiatives and working groups on IKB
	25. Drivers of wildlife crime The extent to which the drivers of IKB in the country are known and understood
	26. Demand-side activities The extent to which activities to address the demand of illicit wildlife products are implemented
	27. Regulated community The extent of awareness-raising materials and/or programmes are in place to increase the awareness of the regulated community, of the laws that apply to the sustainable use of wild birds
	28. Public awareness actions The extent of awareness-raising materials and/or programmes in place to increase public awareness of IKB

Completing the Scoreboard-Section E

E. Prevention - other instruments used to address IKB

24. International cooperation

The extent to which national governmental institutions take advantage of the international initiatives and working groups on IKB

Question: Do national governmental institutions participate actively in IKB-related international initiatives?

Measurement:

0 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>
<p>National government does not participate in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Meetings of the CMS Intergovernmental Task Force on Illegal Killing, Taking and Trade of Migratory Birds in the Mediterranean <input type="checkbox"/> Meetings of the Bern Network of Special Focal Points on Eradication of Illegal Killing, Trapping and Trade in Wild Birds <input type="checkbox"/> CITES IKB initiatives <input type="checkbox"/> EU IKB Initiatives <input type="checkbox"/> Any bilateral IKB initiatives 	<p>National government participates (less than 50% of meetings in the last 3 years) in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Meetings of the CMS Intergovernmental Task Force on Illegal Killing, Taking and Trade of Migratory Birds in the Mediterranean <input type="checkbox"/> Meetings of the Bern Network of Special Focal Points on Eradication of Illegal Killing, Trapping and Trade in Wild Birds <input type="checkbox"/> CITES IKB initiatives <input type="checkbox"/> EU IKB Initiatives <input type="checkbox"/> Any bilateral IKB initiatives 	<p>National government participates (more than 50% of the meeting in the last three years) in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Meetings of the CMS Intergovernmental Task Force on Illegal Killing, Taking and Trade of Migratory Birds in the Mediterranean <input type="checkbox"/> Meetings of the Bern Network of Special Focal Points on Eradication of Illegal Killing, Trapping and Trade in Wild Birds <input type="checkbox"/> CITES IKB initiatives <input type="checkbox"/> EU IKB Initiatives <input type="checkbox"/> Any bilateral IKB initiatives 	<p>National government takes an active role⁴⁰ in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Meetings of the CMS Intergovernmental Task Force on Illegal Killing, Taking and Trade of Migratory Birds in the Mediterranean <input type="checkbox"/> Meetings of the Bern network of Special Focal Points on Eradication of Illegal Killing, Trapping and Trade in Wild Birds <input type="checkbox"/> CITES IKB initiatives <input type="checkbox"/> EU IKB Initiatives <input type="checkbox"/> Any bilateral IKB initiatives

Comments: Brief written justification of the choice (recommended). Please also include information on whether your country liaised (bilateral meetings, mutual traineeship programme, training visits to another country, etc.) with one or more parties to the Bern Convention and/or MIKT members and observers since the submission of the last Scoreboard.

Completing the Scoreboard-Section E

25. Drivers of wildlife crime⁴¹

The extent to which the drivers of IKB in the country are known and understood.

Question: *What is the level of awareness of the drivers⁴² of IKB in your country, including those relating to the supply and consumer demand for illicit products?*

Measurement:

0 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>
The drivers of IKB are unknown	Knowledge of the drivers of IKB: <input type="checkbox"/> Is basic <input type="checkbox"/> Is anecdotal <input type="checkbox"/> Is based on limited sources	Knowledge of the drivers of IKB: <input type="checkbox"/> Is moderate <input type="checkbox"/> Involves gaps in knowledge	Knowledge of the drivers of IKB: <input type="checkbox"/> Is good <input type="checkbox"/> Is reasonably comprehensive <input type="checkbox"/> Is based on information from a variety of sources including scientific research

Comments: Brief written justification of the choice (recommended)

The Rome Strategic Plan (Obj.1.2.b) states '[...] national surveys are completed based on agreed methodology and guidance in countries with greatest needs further refining understanding of IKB motivations, [...]'. Have you undertaken such a survey, if yes, what are the results? If published, please provide a link.

Completing the Scoreboard-Section E

27. Regulated community⁴⁵

The extent to which awareness-raising materials and/or programmes are in place to increase the awareness of the regulated community, of the laws that apply to the sustainable use of wild birds.

Question: *Are efforts taken to increase the awareness of the regulated community⁴⁶, of the legislative requirements concerning sustainable use of wildlife and the penalties for non-compliance?*

Measurement:

0 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>
Efforts to increase awareness of the regulated community: <input type="checkbox"/> Are not undertaken	Efforts to increase awareness of the regulated community: <input type="checkbox"/> Are usually informal and reactive <input type="checkbox"/> Are not comprehensive or widespread	Efforts to increase awareness of the regulated community: <input type="checkbox"/> Are based on awareness raising materials that have been developed <input type="checkbox"/> Are relatively up-to-date <input type="checkbox"/> Are sometimes comprehensive or widespread	Efforts to increase awareness of the regulated community: <input type="checkbox"/> Are based on well-developed and up-to-date awareness raising materials <input type="checkbox"/> Comprehensively target the different types of user and permit holder(s)

Comments: **Brief written justification of the choice (recommended).**

The Rome Strategic Plan (Obj.2.2.b) states '[...] raise awareness on and use of the European Charter on Hunting and Biodiversity adopted by the Bern Convention and other relevant codes of Conduct'. Is a Code of Conduct promoted and used by the Regulated Community, and if yes, which one? Has any NGO/stakeholder implemented codes of conduct targeting the Regulated Community?

Have you implemented any training sessions for the hunting community where IKB, including prevention and eradication, is included? If yes, how many?

Completing the Scoreboard-Section E

28. Public awareness actions⁴⁷

The extent to which awareness-raising materials and/or programmes are in place to increase public awareness of IKB.

Question: Are efforts taken to increase public awareness⁴⁸ of the environmental, social and economic impacts of IKB?

Measurement:

0 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>
Efforts to increase public awareness: <input type="checkbox"/> Are not undertaken. <input type="checkbox"/> Sentences of IKB cases are never publicized	Efforts to increase public awareness: <input type="checkbox"/> Are usually informal and reactive <input type="checkbox"/> Are neither comprehensive nor widespread <input type="checkbox"/> There is no national communication strategy on IKB. <input type="checkbox"/> Sentences of IKB cases are seldom publicized	Efforts to increase public awareness: <input type="checkbox"/> Are based on awareness raising materials that have been developed by conservation NGOs <input type="checkbox"/> Are locally implemented by governmental bodies <input type="checkbox"/> Are sometimes comprehensive or widespread <input type="checkbox"/> Implement only partially a national communication strategy on IKB. <input type="checkbox"/> Sentences of IKB cases are often publicized	Efforts to increase public awareness: <input type="checkbox"/> Are based on well-developed and up-to-date awareness raising materials developed by governmental bodies <input type="checkbox"/> Comprehensively target the different types of stakeholders <input type="checkbox"/> Fully undertake a national communication strategy on IKB. <input type="checkbox"/> Sentences of IKB cases are always publicized

Comments: Brief written justification of the choice and additional comments (recommended). Please also indicate if there is an operational platform in place to raise awareness of the wider public on the consequences and biological impact of illegal killing of birds and if there is any communication strategy adopted by the government, or guidance distributed to policy makers on how to react publicly against illegal killing of birds.

Please also indicate whether you have conducted any opinion surveys, including among youth, to estimate the % of respondents aware and concerned about IKB in your country? Have there been any communication campaigns targeting IKB in your country? If yes, when? This can also include a reflection on activities promoted by civil society organisations in your country.

Is there any funding dedicated for communications campaigns to combat IKB? This can also include a reflection on activities promoted by civil society organisations in your country.

If you already reported on these issues in the previous scoreboard, please report only any changes/updates since your last report.

Disclosure of Data

2023: Scoreboard to assess the prog.

- Respondent information
- A. National monitoring of...
- B. Comprehensiveness of n...
- C. Enforcement response: ...
- D. Prosecution and senten...
- E. Prevention - other ins...
- Disclosure of data**

[+ Add section](#)

Disclosure of data

Long title: We agree with the sharing of our data sources underlying the information provided in this scoreboard on a website accessible to the public

A lack of consent, i.e. not ticking the box below does not prevent the successful submission of the scoreboard

- We confirm that we agree

Help Text:

Long title: Please indicate your data sources below

Enter relevant links/sources of raw data and/or upload files underlying the scoreboard assessment



Collaborative process for Scoreboard

- Collaborative process with the participation of staff from relevant law enforcement agencies, such as the wildlife regulatory agency and the relevant law enforcement bodies.
- Consultation with NGOs such as the regulated communities and conservation organizations



National IKB Action Plans and Scoreboard

- Preparing the Scoreboard through multi-stakeholder process
- Can be used for developing a National IKB Action Plan

All the information presented



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



The Intergovernmental Task Force on Illegal Killing, Taking and Trade of Migratory Birds in the Mediterranean (MIKT) has been convened by the CMS Secretariat in conjunction with the Secretariat of AEWA, the Raptors MOU Coordinating Unit and the African-Eurasian Migratory Landbirds Action Plan (AEMLAP) Working Group. It brings together governmental representatives of CMS Parties from the Mediterranean region, including European Union Member States, and other interested Parties. Representatives from non-CMS Parties as well as relevant international organizations and networks are also part of MIKT as observers..

As of September 2022, the Membership of the Task Force consists of 22 CMS Parties. Additionally, three Interested Parties (CMS Parties which do not have a Mediterranean coast), and one Non-Party are Observers to the MIKT. Twelve multilateral environmental agreements (represented by their Secretariats), organizations and networks, and nine non-governmental organizations (NGOs) are Observers to MIKT. A list of all Members and Observers can be found below.

Finally, MIKT collaborates with other international organisations involved in wildlife crime, on an ad hoc basis, such as [IMPEL](#).

The establishment of the Task Force was mandated through [CMS COP Resolution 11.16](#) (Rev. COP13) on the illegal killing, taking

Useful Links





[MEETINGS](#)

[2023 Online Workshop on the Scoreboard](#)

[MIKT-COP14 Coordination](#)

[Workshop-Monitoring 2022](#)

Meeting documents

<u>Meeting Documents</u> Collapse		
Download all files of this section in EN ES FR		
Number	Title	Files
	Meeting agenda	 Meeting agenda (04-04-2023)
	2023 Scoreboard Narrative	 2023 Scoreboard Narrative (04-04-2023)  2023 Tableau de bord IKB narratif (04-04-2023)  2023 Mecanismo de evaluación de la IKB texto narrativo (04-04-2023)

Thank you for your attention!

Any questions, now or later please contact:

Foteini.Papazoglou@cms.int

Nadia.Saporito@coe.int

Nora.Weyer@un.org



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.

