



Results of 3rd Scoreboard Analysis

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Trade of Wild Birds (IKB)

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The Scoreboard

- Recommendation 196 (2017) of the Bern Convention Standing Committee
- *Scoreboard to assess the progress in combating illegal killing, taking and trade of wild birds (IKB)*
- A framework for national governments to provide an objective, fact-based, national self-assessment of the status of IKB
- 28 indicators / 5 main areas

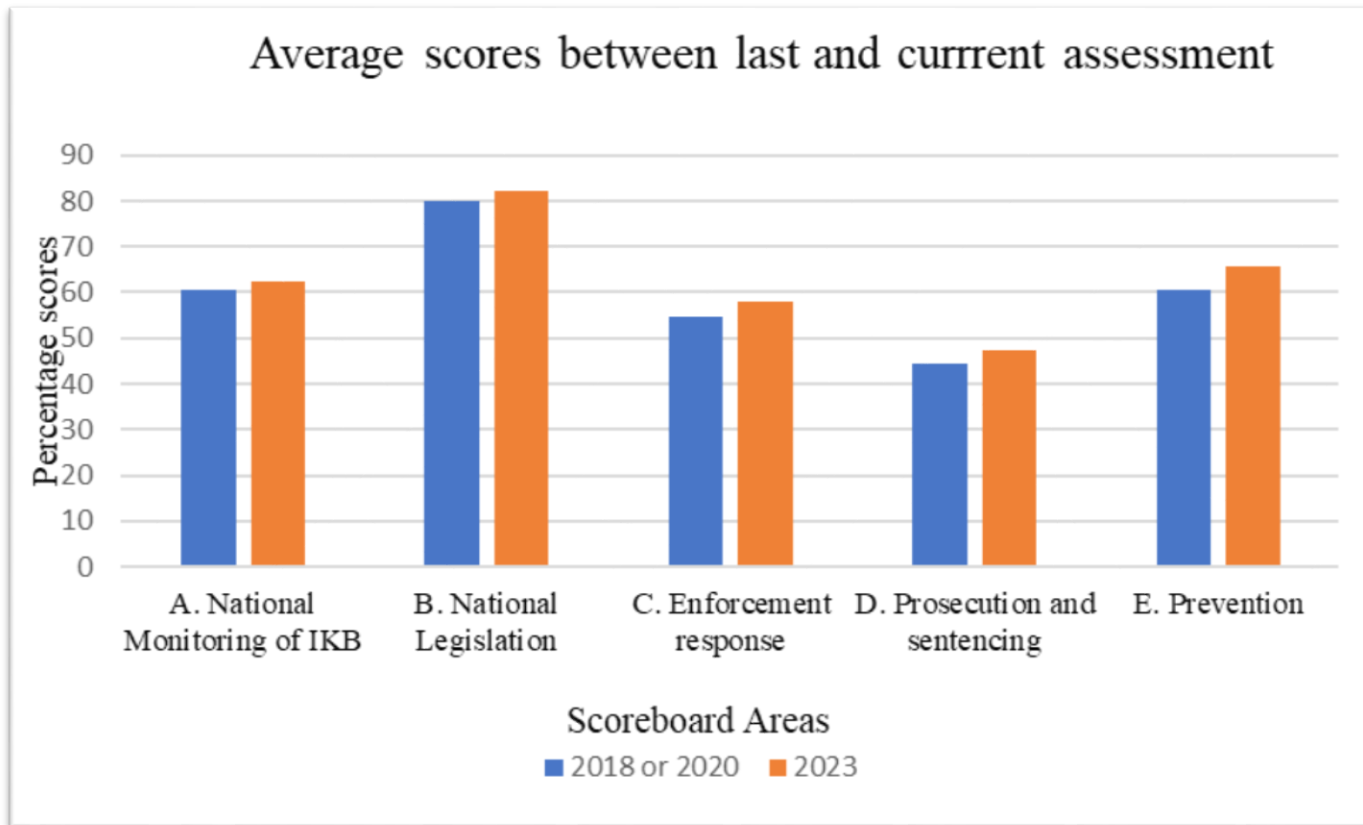
Scoreboard 2023

- 3rd Scoreboard exercise in 2023
- Launched 21 April 2023
- Deadline: Extension 14 July 2023
- 22 countries out of 54 replied, representing 58% of IKB victims
- 54 countries representing Bern Convention members and CMS parties with a Mediterranean coast

Summary of results

Three times			Two times		1 st time
Croatia	Montenegro		Belgium		Algeria
Czech Republic	Serbia		Cyprus		Bosnia & Herzegovina
Georgia	Spain		Iceland		Israel
Greece	Switzerland		Sweden		
Italy	Syrian Arab Republic		Türkiye		
Hungary	Tunisia				
Liechtenstein	United Kingdom				

Summary of results: average scores



Observations

- National Legislation best scoring, average 80%
- Prosecution and Sentencing- worst scoring (~40-50%)
- Enforcement response-worst scoring (~50-60%)
- Prevention improved (60-70%)
- On average there is improvement from one Scoreboard to the next (2-6%), so process stimulates and guides action



Observations in relation the Rome Strategic Plan

- Only 6 countries have a baseline and only 3 an adopted methodology for monitoring IKB
- National Action Plans: less than half the countries that have replied report having a NAP or similar policy document to guide action on IKB
- Funding on IKB is patchily distributed. EU countries access. Countries in north Africa and Middle East report no funding, although greatly needed.
- Very few countries have data on prosecutions or IKB fully in the public domain.

Conclusions

- Monitoring is difficult but can be done
- National legislation best but needs remain for assessing national legislation.
- Enforcement and Prosecution and Sentencing are low scoring areas, linked to low national capacity. Important training opportunities.
- Prevention largely depends on funding which is patchily distributed.
- Language is relevant especially for training opportunities as some countries especially in north Africa prefer French.

Final thought

IKB is a fully reversible threat to birds, which given the state of biodiversity and other critical threats like habitat loss and degradation, and the climate crisis, should be addressed with renewed priority to balance those other threats for which action is not so easy to reverse.

Thank you for your attention!
Any questions?

