

Carpathian Convention COP7 11-13 October 2023, Belgrade











WWF Romania



WWF Romania's mission is to protect biodiversity and natural habitats and create solutions for a future where people live in harmony with nature.













Aim and scope of SWiPE

 The project was launched to discourage and ultimately reduce wildlife crimes by improving compliance with EU environmental law, and to contribute to a more successful prosecution of wildlife crimes.



E Sept. 2020- Aug. 2023





The SWiPE project has received funding from the LIFE Programme of the European Union.

PARTNERS













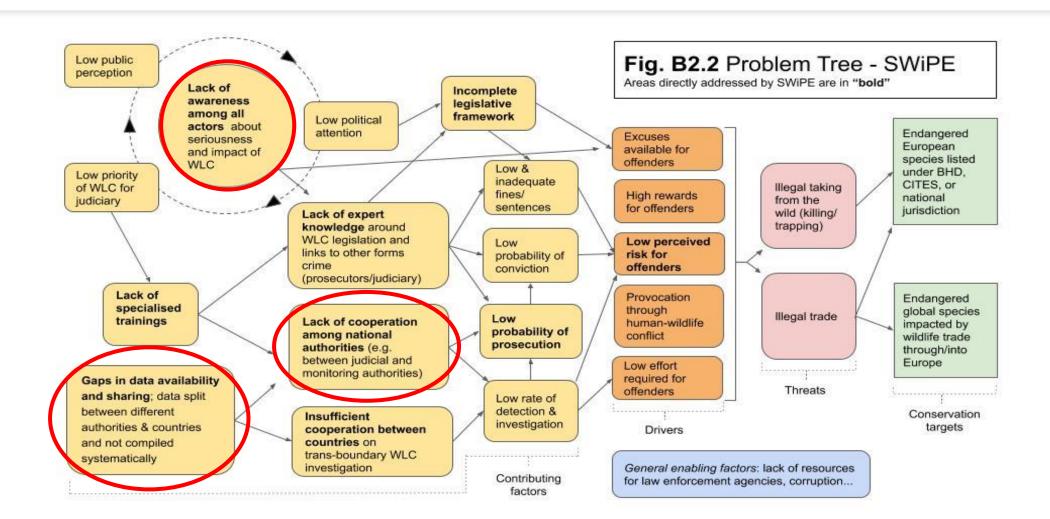








Areas covered by SWiPE



THE INVESTIGATION

The LIFE SWiPE project has produced the most comprehensive picture to date about wildlife crimes in Europe, with national reports for 11 European countries.



87 different regional and national institutions were contacted, showing the lack of a centralised database on wildlife crimes across Europe.

WILDLIFE CRIME IS DEVASTATING FOR EUROPEAN BIODIVERSITY AND POSES A GROWING RISK TO OUR ECONOMIES AND SECURITY



Illegal killing/ hunting



Poisoning



Prohibited hunting methods/equipment



Illegal wildlife trade

The most common wildlife crimes across Europe (2016-2020)







Wildlife crime is not a petty crime. It is devastating for biodiversity in Europe and beyond. We have lost 69% of the populations of vertebrate wild animals since 1970.

It poses a growing risk to the economic development and security of our societies.



Illegal killing/ hunting.

27%



Poisoning.

16%



Use of prohibited hunting methods or equipment.

14%



Illegal wildlife trade/smuggling/ CITES violation.

13%



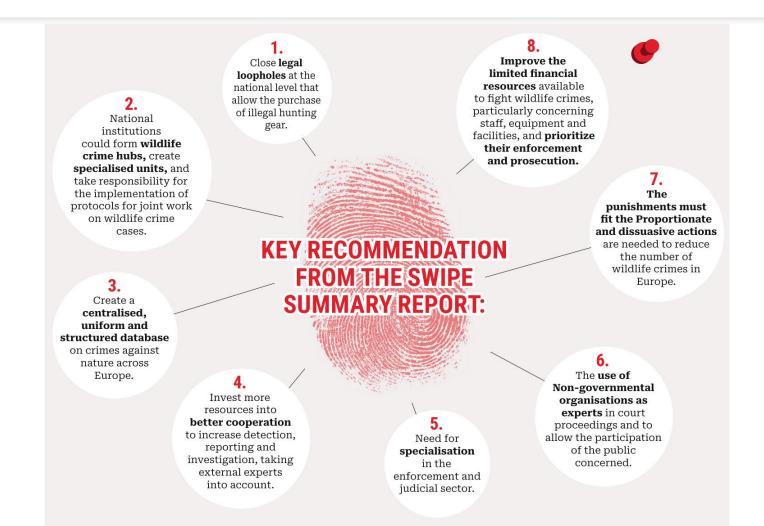
But there is **no official definition of wildlife crime** applied by
institutions at a national or
European level.

That prevents organizations and researchers from exploring the phenomenon and assessing its actual scope.





Key recommendations of SWiPE



Continuation through NatureFirst Horizon 2020 Project



WP 2: Creating Impact

2.1 Identify & Engage Relevant Stakeholders

2.2 Communication and Dissemination

2.3 Training of Involved Stakeholders

2.4 Exploitation & Development of Subscription Models

2.5 Evaluation

WP 1: Project Coordination

WP 3: State of Play

3.2 Inventory of
Conservation Status
Evaluation Criteria and
Compliance / Law
Enforcement Efforts

3.3 Inventory of Monitoring and Evaluation Methods and Data Sources *In-Use*

3.4 Inventory of Gaps
To Assess Conservation
Status to Address Threats

WP 4: Development of Proactive Methods & Technologies

4.1 Access-Preparations of Environmental Observations

3.1 Inventory of

Conservation

Objectives, Illegal Activities

& Best Conservation

Practices

4.2 Construction of NATURE-FIRST Knowledge Graph 4.3 Development of Descriptive Ecosystem Base-Mapping Models 4.4 Development of (Near) Real-Time M&E System

4.5 Development of Predictive Digital Twins



A Taxonomy Harmonisation Methods

5.1 Field Sites demonstration &

testing

Ecosystem base-maps Fast Risk
Identification &
Alerting Routines

Proactive NATURE-FIRST Models



5.2 Operational Support

5.3 Policy Lab