

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background

The study of international relations has undergone many developments and changes over time. At first, the study only discussed issues of international politics and focused on the state as the main object or as an actor. Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), International Governmental Organizations (IGOs), Multinational Cooperation (MNCs), and individuals with significant power and influence are examples of this type of organization. The development of state non-actor has increased sharply, such as sovereign countries are indeed important, but they are not one of the important actors in international relations (Alifiyah, 2015). Then, these actors then interact and work together to form certain communities and patterns of interaction. Now, in the development of international relations, it is no longer just the aspect of inter-state relations are just covering the political, economic, cultural and as well as other aspects but also as economic interdependence, human rights, security and transnational (Chairunnisa, 2018). One thing becomes the world's focus aside from the political aspects that are often and always discussed, non-state actors such as NGOs, take the spotlight on environmental issues.

The environment really needs to be the spotlight of the world, this cannot be allowed because humans depend on living with the surrounding environment. One million plant and animal species are on the verge of extinction, largely owing to human activity (Environment, 2020). This is a main issue in the world and highlights the illegal trade in wildlife. According to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) includes all animals, birds, and fish, as well as wood and non-timber forest products. The illegal trade, smuggling, hunting, capture, or collection of endangered species protected wildlife,

their derivatives, or their products are examples of wildlife trade. Illegal exploitation of the world's wild flora and fauna is broadly defined as a crime against wildlife. In addition to drug trafficking, arms trafficking, and human trafficking, a wildlife crime has become one of the major transnational organized criminal organizations. Transnationally organized wildlife crime is especially acute in increasing countries because resource-poor governments often lack the capacity to regulate the exploitation of their natural assets.

Crimes against wildlife and forests threaten biodiversity and endangered species, people's livelihoods, and have a profound impact on security, national, social, and economic development (UNODC, 2020). Currently, there are many non-state actors who enforce justice or take their focus on the environment or wildlife trade. Trade Records Analysis of Flora and Fauna in Commerce (TRAFFIC) is a non-governmental organization that fights the global traffic in wild animals and plants to protect biodiversity and promote sustainable development. TRAFFIC is a wildlife trade monitoring network formed in 1976 by World Wildlife Fund (WWF) and International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) to gather data, analyze it, and provide recommendations to help people make better decisions about wildlife trafficking. In 2017, TRAFFIC is evolving into an independent non-profit organization, with representatives from the WWF and IUCN on the Board of Directors, as well as participants of the independent Board of Directors (WWF, 2017). With this NGO assisting in the wildlife trade, it is intended that the incentive for consuming endangered wildlife goods will shift, which is not just required by Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) parties (TRAFFIC, 2021) to protect against extinction, an agreement that is necessary.

CITES was drafted as a result of a resolution adopted in 1963 at a meeting of members of IUCN. The CITES, also known as the international regime to regulate animal trade was

established in 1972 is a multilateral agreement to address one of the threats to species extinction. As a result of CITES, a regime that regulates wildlife trade issues and is associated with the link between biodiversity conservation and sustainable development, efforts are required to conserve this animal from extinction (Suyastri 2012). CITES is legally binding on the Parties — in other words, they must implement the Convention – but it does not supersede national legislation. Rather, it establishes a framework that must be followed by each party, which must enact domestic legislation to ensure that CITES is implemented on a national level (CITES, 2021). TRAFFIC states that they play a unique and primary role as specialists in dealing with the wildlife trade. In terms of handling wildlife, they perform research, investigation, and analysis to obtain evidence that may be used to prompt authorities, businesses, and individuals should work together with partners to ensure that the wildlife trade does not endanger nature conservation. TRAFFIC works to identify and address biodiversity conservation and help address the challenges and sustainable development possibilities associated with wildlife trade in some of the world's wildlife trade hotspots.

A study analyzing and mentioning successful arrest in ten Southeast Asian countries in recent years focused on some of the most closely monitored land animals groups of animals that are not visible include; confiscation of approximately 225,000 kg of *Loxodonta Africana* African Elephant ivory involving Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Vietnam during the period 2008–2019; Traded 895,000 pangolins globally from 2000–2019, while more than 96,000 kg of pangolin scales of mostly African species originated from 2017–2019 across Malaysia, Singapore and Vietnam, representing about 94% of the total number of scales seized in Southeast Asia during this period. confiscation of 100,000 Pig-nosed Turtle *Carettochelys insculpta* in Indonesia from 2003–2019; Over 45,000 songbirds only in Sumatra and Java from 2018–2019 (TRAFFIC, 2020).

Kanitha Krishnaswamy, Director of TRAFFIC in Southeast Asia said, "Not a day goes by without the arrest of wildlife that take place in Southeast Asia, and too often in gaping volumes. Arrest is certainly laudable, but what must be eradicated are the many basic enabling factors that drive and fueling illegal trade." According to WWF Pangolins are of great interest to countries such as China and Vietnam. The study focuses on the key challenges that continue to allow illegal trade to grow in the region, such as the prevalence of organized criminal networks transporting contraband wildlife, low penalties, inadequate regulations, and poor control of markets and retail outlets. Wildlife cybercrime, as well as challenges that have persisted over time such as widespread corruption, lack of political will, and continued consumer demand for wildlife, are also examined in the report. Demonstrates the close ties that exist between Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) members and the world. The region embodies the roles of sourcing, consumer, and transit. According to Krishnaswamy, only political will and the will to act at all levels of government can break the grip of illegal trade chains and networks, according to Krishnaswamy (Krishnasamy & Zavagli, 2020).

1.2. Research Question

From the phenomena that have been explained on the background, the research question is: **‘What is the role of TRAFFIC as Non-Government Organization reducing wildlife trafficking in Southeast Asian 2019-2020?’**

1.3. Theoretical Framework

In writing this proposal, the author utilizes the concept of movement NGO. In this section, the two concepts are used as a reference to answer the research question mentioned above.

A. Concept of Movement NGO

The term NGO is broad and ambiguous. This includes a wide range of organizations in civil society, from political action groups to sports clubs. A clear definition is still being debated. However, it can be said that all NGOs can be said to be civil society organizations although not all civil society organizations are NGOs. NGOs are a component of social movements. Similarly, civil society is a broader concept to include all social activities of individuals, groups, and movements. The concept of an NGO that came into use in 1945 after the founding of the United Nation which recognized the need to give a consultative role to organizations that were not classified as government or members (Willets, 2002). The role and activities of NGOs have received special attention. As most contemporary conflicts include unstable state-society ties with significant ramifications for civilians, NGOs have become prominent actors in numerous international arenas and in diverse modes of conflict prevention (Henry F. Carey, 2003). NGOs have played an important role in the formulation and implementation of development policies, being key actors in the political economy of development. This makes NGOs have increased cooperation with the government and aid agencies that can offer alternative models of development. The formation of NGO institutions marks a change in approach and contributes to sustainability and according to the function of the NGO itself, namely developing to embrace environmental sustainability, people suffering from poverty, and gender equality (Owa, 2017).

According to the book *The Management of Non-Governmental Development Organization* by David Lewis, from the point of view of this book it is explained that there is a way of analyzing the role of NGOs which is analyzed from an organizational point of view. From this point of view, it is explained that there are 3 points that can explain the role of NGOs. According to David Lewis, the definition of the role of NGOs is divided into 3 types, where the implementation is possible to overlap each other or can be independent and not accommodated as a whole, it can even be done alternately depending on the needs and context of the problem. An NGO

must be able to act as implementer, catalyst, and partner. The first role described is implementer, this is explained as a user of resources to produce products (goods and services), either as a program of the NGO or given to the government or donors, even what NGOs do is not always able to support those who support it, but there are other things or variables that can help achieve the agreed goals, such as providing training or research to the community, the private sector, or the government (Lewis, 2006).

Then the role of NGO as catalyst. Like the understanding of catalyst itself, which means something that causes changes to occur and triggers new events or believes in events. Catalysts have the ability to be an inspiration, facilitator, or contribution to another actor or individual within. Catalyst organizes down to the grassroots, to empower the community, to negotiate, advocate, innovate to be able to expand their influence, and also conduct campaigns (Lewis, 2006). On the catalyst there is empowerment where the perspective or target of their program starts from the community level. Empowering has a meaning as a change in mindset, or simply self-improvement by the community. Through this action, it is hoped that NGOs will be able to make the public aware of an issue and influence the decision-making process (Lewis, 2006).

The next role of NGOs is partners. NGOs involve themselves in mobilizing and training communities and facilitating projects (FUNDSFORNGOS, 2022). NGO as partner provides greater effectiveness providing opportunities for mutual learning, more negotiating power with donors, local government, and other powerful stakeholders (CWS, 2022). NGOs have the ability to collaborate with other parties to be able to work together, starting from the government, donors, the private sector, in the context of achieving NGO interests, where this can establish cooperation which is expected to avoid dependence between the two parties, or achieve goals (Lewis, 2006).

NGOs also work from 3 positions: moral culpability (condemning activities they believe to be morally wrong), political priorities (ex: highlighting activities they think should be given to higher profile publics/issues that require legislative change), and rights animals (eg demonstrating the case for more animal rights, or highlighting existing rights violations). In addition to campaign activities, NGOs are also actively involved in controlling crimes against wildlife. Due to the diverse nature of wildlife crime laws, law enforcement has become dependent on public reporting of crimes to NGOs.

According to Philip Eldridge, NGOs fall into two categories: development NGOs and mobilization NGOs. Development NGOs focus on traditional community development initiatives like irrigation, drinking water, agriculture, animal husbandry, health facilities, and economic development. Second, the Mobilization NGO works on issues of ecology, education, human rights, women's status, legal rights in land ownership status, and environmental protection (Mansour, 1996). Environmental NGOs are gaining popularity as a result of the shift from state-centered environmental regulations to a polycentric configuration of "governance" that includes governments, NGOs, intergovernmental organizations, corporations, and social movements (Partelow et al., 2020). Changes in environmental policies and governance are not only centered on state actors, but also the role of civil society organizations as representatives of non-state actors. NGOs are able to play an important role in environmental diplomacy, developing transnational living networks in response to private sector environmental problems. In other words, NGOs are one of the dominant sectors in contemporary environmental politics (Ardhian, Adiwibowo, et al., 2016). NGOs participating in environmental politics are not limited to "green-chip NGOs" household names such as WWF and Greenpeace (Jepson, 2005). On the other hand, NGOs are made up of various scientific, humanitarian, and special interest organizations, from the

Kenyan Center for the Study of African Technology to the Norwegian Refugee Council (Norway). Existing ENGO research leans towards traditional environmental conservation and advocacy groups (Partelow, Winkler, et al., 2020).

1.4. Hypothesis

Based on provisional data and the concept used, it is assumed that TRAFFIC reduces wildlife trade by acting as implementers, catalysts, and partners. TRAFFIC is involved in activities such as assisting law enforcement by gaining a better understanding of national and international law enforcement to help fight international crime and endangered animal species as well as conducting campaigns that can draw public attention and concern to wildlife extinction.

1.5. Research Methodology

Data collection mostly uses secondary and primary data. Secondary data is data obtained from research studies and books. The data used are a source of information about TRAFFIC's role in tackling wildlife trafficking. Therefore, this research uses a research library. This technique is based on information researched from literature reference sources such as scientific journals, books, news articles, opinions, or previous research on TRAFFIC's role in handling wildlife trafficking cases that occur in ASEAN. In analyzing the data and information obtained for this study, qualitative data analysis techniques are needed. The goal of qualitative research is to comprehend the meaning of reality to construct it. As a result, qualitative research typically focuses on processes, experiences, and authenticity. In accordance with the study's goals, describing the role of TRAFFIC in addressing the problem of wildlife trafficking in ASEAN based on information and facts obtained from secondary data or literary sources in accordance with the research discussed (Lauder, Nusantara, et al., 2002).

1.6. Research Scope

The scope of this research is needed for the researcher to limit the analysis. Thus, the writer will make a limitation in this thesis proposal regarding the scope of time from 2001 to 2021. Moreover, this research scope is limited to analyze the role of TRAFFIC to reducing wildlife trafficking in Southeast Asia. How TRAFFIC role to reduce wildlife trafficking in Southeast Asia to prevent wildlife trade from being sustainable and to preserve Southeast Asia's natural heritage.

1.7. Systematic Writing

The structure of this thesis which The Role of Trade Record of Analysis Flora Fauna in Commerce (TRAFFIC) in Reducing Wildlife Trafficking in Southeast Asia 2019-2020 consists of the framework of clear outline from four chapters, the following are the description of outline.

Chapter I is an introductory chapter that contains the background of the problem, problem formulation, framework of thought, hypotheses, research methods, research limitations, research objectives, and research systematics.

Chapter II contains an explanation causes and impact of wildlife trafficking.

Chapter III is discussed an explanation about TRAFFIC do to wildlife trafficking in Southeast Asia and TRAFFIC's role to reduce wildlife trafficking.

Chapter IV is the conclusion and suggestion.

