

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This undergraduate thesis is aimed at analyzing the role of NGO called African Wildlife Foundation (AWF) in reducing the number of wildlife trafficking in Africa. The writer focuses on the period time on 2011-2018. In this chapter I, the writer will explain about the background, the research question, the research purpose, theoretical framework, research arguments, research methodology, and the systematic of writing.

A. Background

African Wildlife Foundation (AWF) is the leading international conservation organization focused exclusively on Africa's wildlife and wild lands. This conservation was established in 1961 called African Wildlife Leadership Foundation and after that changed into African Wildlife Foundation, this conservation established with purpose to focus on Africa's unique conservation needs. AWF itself focused to have conservation only in Africa because this conservation has recognized that Africa's wildlife resources and ecosystems are critical to the future prosperity of Africa and the people that live in there. With geographic focus on the continent of Africa, AWF works with Africans at the local, regional, and national level to conserve the continent's tremendous natural resources. This conservation focuses on key African species, including elephants, rhinos, lions, and other large carnivores, mountain gorillas and Africa's other great apes. (African Wildlife Foundation, n.d)

African Wildlife Foundation or AWF have a headquarter in Nairobi, Kenya, with offices throughout Africa, Europe, and North America. For long-lasting impact, conservation in Africa must be done at a large-landscape level, together with local, national and regional partners. Conservation must also take into account the needs of not simply the wildlife living in the area but also the people.

According to Oxford Dictionaries, wildlife means all flora and fauna that live in land, in water, and in the air with wild properties. These flora and fauna live freely in their habitat without human intervention that can destroy their lives or something like that. Meanwhile, the wildlife trade itself means that a trade that involve flora and fauna that live freely in their habitat, these floras and fauna became the object of this trade.

Africa became one of the highest wildlife trafficking in this world. Africa is a region with billions of biodiversity, a treasure trove of biodiversity where every corner is home to wildlife and a unique ecosystem. For this reason Africa is one of the highest wildlife crime trade areas in the world, where hunters can easily find their preys, such as elephants, white rhinos, anteaters, cheetahs, and so on. With the increase in crime against wildlife, the population of wildlife in the African region is on the verge of extinction. Combating poaching and over-exploitation of natural resources continues to be a high conservation priority on the continent. An average of three rhinos are illegally killed each day in South Africa alone, 1,000,000 pangolins have been poached in the last decade, 65% of South African Abalone is illegally harvested, and forests in Cameroon, Madagascar, and beyond are facing rampant levels of illegal logging and over-exploitation (TRAFFIC).

Certainly, the criminal acts experienced by wild animals that live freely in the wild are higher due to many factors. Starting from the selling prices of wild animal body parts that are very high so that invites hunters to hunt and selling their hunting products, both domestically and abroad. And also because of increasing consumers who are interested in buying body parts of this wildlife. Wildlife trafficking is the illegal trade in wildlife which is the result of hunting wild animals that live in the wild and are sold across borders. This illegal wildlife trafficking is one of the largest acts of transnational organized crime in addition to drug trafficking, weapons, and human trafficking. This criminal activity also developed into a business that produced billions of dollars because it was proven to be able to generate enormous profits, while the penalties for perpetrators who committed this crime were relatively mild. Therefore,

poachers assume that the trade in wildlife is very beneficial for them. This level of trade in wildlife consists of many animal and plant species, including elephant ivory, rhino horn, cheetah skin, pangolin scales, which are increasing from year to year resulting in the endangered species if poaching continues. (The International Union for Conservation of Nature)

Between 1970 and 2005, major national parks and wildlife reserves in Africa lost up to 60% of their animals such as lions, giraffes, buffalo, and other large wild animals. Researchers at the Zoological Society of London (ZSL) and the University of Cambridge studied that there are changes of population at 78 protected areas across Africa and found that the most area with the worst condition in west Africa, where up to 85% of wildlife had been lost in the last 35 years, and also in east Africa where almost half of all wildlife had disappeared. Some causes why this happen, mainly because of lack of money and people needed to become police parks, and also because of war and meat trade that grow destroying the populations. (Vidal, 2011)

Wildlife trafficking becomes one of the largest crime sectors. With a black market where the proceeds of poaching are sold at very high prices, with profits reaching USD 20 billion per year making this business grow from year to year, making wildlife species on the verge of extinction. This transnationally organized group of criminals not only threatens and exploits wild animals that are protected in the wild, but also affects people who are still vulnerable, damaging the country's economy, and endangering food security due to damaged food chains. Crimes against wildlife often occur because these crimes are also related to other crimes, such as tax evasion, money laundering, and document falsification. The wildlife trade network, namely by land, water and air, is also a place for smuggling other items, such as drugs and weapons. Crime in wild animals will also have an impact on the environment where the food chain is damaged, and also disrupt the social and economic stability of a country. Criminals who trade in wildlife use minimal communication between law enforcement agencies in each country resulting in their transactions running smoothly and increasingly exploiting wildlife. This lack of

communication between law enforcement agencies also makes the criminals who conduct illegal trade can sell their game to black markets so that the profits they get are even greater. Behind these wildlife trafficking crimes, there is a flow of funds flowing which causes money laundering problems. This has caused some problems in the illegal wildlife trade to be investigated due to the involvement of money laundering and corruption issues. (INTERPOL, 2018)

According to United Nations Environmental Program (UNEP) in 2014 report that money related to the advantage of international illegal wildlife trade is estimated at between 50 and 150 billion dollars per year; illegal fisheries are estimated at between 10 and 23.5 billion; and illegal logging at between 30 and 100 billion dollars per year. All regions of the world play a role as a source, transit regions, or destination to do the transaction of wildlife trafficking, although each region has a certain types of wildlife, but it doesn't matter for the criminals because the ordering body parts of wildlife also varies.

If Africa becomes the most region with higher wildlife exporter and wildlife criminal, People Republic of China becomes the largest market of wildlife trafficking that coming from Africa, meanwhile United States of America and Japan get in the second place of this market wildlife trafficking. And also, there is Vietnam as the biggest consumer of wildlife hunting, where in this country, it is believed that the main ingredient for making their traditional medicines are coming from the body part of wildlife. People Republic of China and Vietnam also make collections or souvenir that made by the body part of wildlife also, such as elephant ivory that will show their social status to public. (Wasser, et al., 2008)

In 2014, there was about 1.215 rhinos that were killed in South Africa, and also about 220 chimpanzees, 106 orangutans, 33 bonobos, and 15 gorillas had been hunted in the wild in Africa. And there was 20.000 elephants that hunted from 2011 to 2013 and this number was increasingly from time to time. (Smith, 2015)

African Wildlife Foundation has looked this wildlife trafficking issues since the established of this conservation,

because this conservation thinks that the wildlife in Africa will lost their existence from time to time because of wildlife crime. There are also challenges that African Wildlife Foundation faces to reduce this issue, the low detection of wildlife trafficking at exit and entry points. Moving away from traditional means to smuggle wildlife products between African countries and out of the continent, poaching syndicates are finding new trafficking routes to avoid law enforcement officers. They are also changing the form in which illegal wildlife products are transported — rhino horn is sometimes crushed into a powder or processed into beads to get past customs authorities.

Meanwhile, limited collaboration between national agencies and across regions creates delays in deploying the appropriate response teams to address traffickers and handle smuggled wildlife products when they are caught. Wildlife criminals escape through weak legislation and uneven enforcement of laws, while many African countries have developed legal frameworks to combat criminal activity. Poor awareness of wildlife crime itself limits the proper enforcement of wildlife acts. Cases generally require extended periods of concrete investigation, but this process is hampered by a lack of resources and institutional inadequacies. With poor international legal cooperation, inadequate clarity on how to deliver sentences also allows poachers and wildlife traffickers to slip through the cracks. African Wildlife Foundation also supports the priorities that were coming out of the London Conference on the Illegal Wildlife Trade on October 2018, this conservation commits to support African governments in implementing the priorities from this conference.

The explanation of the data above is a proof that the trade in wild animals is very detrimental to the wild land itself and to the countries or regions that have negative impacts from this problem. Therefore, the author would like to find out more about the role of the African Wildlife Foundation in reducing wildlife trade occurring in Africa.

B. Research Question

From the phenomenon or issue that has been explained on the background, the research question which this undergraduate thesis would like to answer is : **“How was the role of African Wildlife Foundation (AWF) in reducing the number of wildlife trafficking that happens in Africa on period time 2011-2018?”**

C. Research Purposes

1. To look the role of African Wildlife Foundation as NGO that focused on wildlife trafficking, criminal, and also conservation in Africa.
2. To know the effectiveness of the project or action that was run by African Wildlife Foundation to reduce the wildlife trafficking in Africa.

D. Theoretical Framework

To justify the analysis of this undergraduate thesis, the writer provides theoretical framework for analyzing the case. Because of that, the writer needs a tool to analyze the case of this research.

1. Concept of Movement NGO

The term NGO is broad and ambiguous. This includes various organizations in civil society from political action groups to sports clubs. However, it can be said that all NGOs can be considered as civil society organizations even though not all civil society organizations are NGOs. The concept of NGOs came into use in 1945 after the founding of the United Nations Organization which recognized the need to provide consultative roles to organizations that were not government or member countries (Willets, 2002).

NGOs take different forms and play different roles on various continents, with the NGO sector most developed in Latin America and parts of Asia. The roots of NGOs differ according to geographical and historical context. They have recently been considered part of the "third sector" or not for

non-profit organizations. Despite the NGO definition contestation, it is widely accepted that these are organizations that carry out activities to alleviate suffering, advance the interests of the poor, protect the environment, provide basic social services and carry out community development. (Cleary, 1997)

According to Philip Eldridge in Mansour Fakhri, in terms of approaching based on activities and then divide NGO into two categories. The first category is development NGO, this category is relating to organizations that focus on conventional community development programs, such as irrigation, drinking water, health centers, agriculture, animal husbandry, crafts and other forms of economic development the other. The second category is movement NGO, this category is organizations focus on education and mobilizations of the surrounding poor people issues relating to ecology, human rights, women's status, rights law on land ownership, rights of small traders, homeless people and residents wild in big cities. (Fakhri, Masyarakat Sipil untuk Transformasi Sosial: Pergolakan Ideologi LSM Indonesia, 1996)

David Corten differs the type of NGO into two categories. The first one is NGO that take an action on community development and the second is NGO that take an action on advocating. But, Corten also added one more category of this type of NGO, which is NGO people movement. This type of NGO tried to make structure social transformations in society and each development sectors that affect life. The main vision of this NGO so that the ideals of a better new world can be achieved, and therefore the involvement of all citizens in the world is needed. (Hadjar, 2006)

According to Philip Eldridge also, NGOs have three main roles, namely:

- a. Empower the community and help them in forming their own organization according to their needs

- b. Realize values and participatory approaches in community development
- c. Become a representative of the community in fighting for their interests

African Wildlife Foundation is a movement NGO that give their contribution in reducing the number of wildlife trafficking in Africa with all of their volunteers, by empowering people who have been living side by side with wildlife, and also working directly with African governments and countries in the African Union to implement the African vision of good development for humans and wildlife.

2. The Concept of Global Civil Society

Global civil society is revolutionizing our approach to global politics, as a new expression of non-state and border-free from a political community that challenges regional sovereignty as an exclusive basis for community and political identity. This challenge 'from below' to the nation-state system is increasingly seen as promising no less than reconstruction, or re-imagination, of world politics itself. Whether in the case of democratization of global government institutions, the spread of human rights throughout the world, or the emergence of global citizens in public spaces around the world, global civil society is understood by many to provide the institutions needed for this expected - for transformation (Baker & Chandler, 2005).

"Civil society" is a strong concept. The neoliberal discourse of civil society has been dominant in international development work since the 1990s. This discourse discusses strong civil society as a facilitator of democracy, which works on the basis for "good development". This discourse has been adopted by strong Western governments and promoted in the development of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) throughout the world. This is due to an imbalance of influence in the relations of NGOs. NGOs depend on donors to request. "Civil society" has become a strong keyword in development work so that all donors and NGOs have included civil society - a component of their

programs. Official international documents have even been produced, and development partners around the world have agreed to the role and function of the concept. (Jensen, 2016)

For the idea of European philosophers for the concept of civil society itself, where Rousseau and Kant thought that for whom civil society was synonymous with the state or the political society. Hegel said that civil society became understood as the intermediate realism between the society and the state, where civil society had to do with greatly differing representations of social reality and conceptions of the interactions with the state and the market (Kaldor M. , 2003). According to Gramsci, civil society is part of the superstructure in addition to the state, but with different functions, the state functions as an arena of power and coercion for capitalist domination, and civil society functions as a field where values and meanings are built, debated and challenged (Spurk, 2010). Hegel and Gramsci's thoughts about global civil society created the conclusion that global civil society is a non-profit society because it is outside economic activity and then non-governmental society because it is outside government activities. Mary Kaldor then added in her article entitled "*The Idea of Global Civil Society*" that global civil society are people who are in the country, the market, and also the family, which is a form of effort made by a society in connecting between state interests with market interests in which the community is in the form of an institution, association, non-governmental organization.

The African Wildlife Foundation is a non-governmental organization (NGO) that aims to protect wildlife in Africa. Volunteers under the umbrella of the African Wildlife Foundation unite themselves because they have the same goal of protecting wild animals from the wildlife trade and other criminals. AWF is an organization that empowers people who share the same goal where they voluntarily dedicate themselves to protect wild animals in the wild. AWF also has several projects which deal directly with the government, especially the African government, where this

conservation works with political and economic leadership in Africa and beyond to integrate conservation into development and economic plans and programs.

E. Research Arguments

1. Using the concept of movement non-governmental organizations (NGO), this research argues that Africa Wildlife Foundation as a movement NGO try to fight the wildlife trafficking in Africa by revealing the cause of wildlife trafficking that happen in Africa, and also building opportunities for the community that life around the conservation.
2. Using an analysis of the concept of global civil society, this research argues that African Wildlife Foundation became the one of movement that have a role in reducing wildlife trafficking in Africa, AWF combining communities from various elements and then working with society, African governments, countries in the African Union, other countries outside Africa and also other NGOs to create good development for humans and wildlife.

F. Methodology

This research was conducted using qualitative methods, namely by presenting facts supported by facts first, then drawing a conclusion. The data collection techniques were using library research techniques. The data obtained and used in this study were obtained from various sources, such as books, scientific journals, newspapers, reports, online news, international treaty documents, internet sites and other sources both in printed and electronic forms that were relevant to research this.

G. Structure of Writing

This research is written divided into four parts. The first systematic writing, namely, **Chapter I Introduction**, contains the background of the problem, the formulation of the problem, the

purpose of the research, the framework of thought, the argument of the research, research methodology, and systematic of writing.

In **Chapter II Wildlife Trafficking and The Current Situation**. This chapter is about the history of wildlife trafficking that occurs throughout the world, especially in Africa, which is a region with a vast number of wild areas.

Entering the next chapter which will discuss NGOs that play a role in overcoming wildlife trafficking. **Chapter III African Wildlife Foundation and Its Role in Reducing Wildlife Trafficking in Africa**. This study analyzes the African Wildlife Foundation as a non-governmental organization (NGO) that has a goal in reducing and overcoming wildlife crime in Africa, starting from the history of the formation of this organization to the present. This chapter also discusses about roles, programs, and action they have to reduce the number of wildlife trafficking in Africa.

The final chapter of this research is **Chapter IV: Conclusions**, which is closing chapters which contains conclusions from the presentation of the following chapters, annexations and bibliography