BAB V

KESIMPULAN

Perdagangan ilegal satwa liar merupakan kejahatan transnasional dengan keuntungan yang sangat besar dan risiko yang kecil. Dimana perdagangan ilegal satwa liar ini mempengaruhi populasi satwa liar yang berhubungan langsung dengan keseimbangan ekosistem. Di beberapa negara, perdagangan ilegal satwa liar juga mempengaruhi pendapatan ekonomi khususnya bagi negara-negara yang memiliki keunikan flora dan fauna. Kenya merupakan salah satu negara dengan wilayah konservasi terbesar di dunia yang mengalami kesulitan dalam permasalahan ini. Sebagai negara yang memiliki keunikan flora dan fauna, satwa liar menjadi daya tarik turis asing dan meningkatkan pendapatan ekonomi negara melalui wisata safari.

Pada tahun 2011 perdagangan ilegal satwa liar ini memuncak dan membunuh satwa-satwa liar Kenya seperti gajah, badak dan trenggiling. Satwa-satwa liar ini kemudian diperdagangkan sebagai obat, aksesoris, makanan dan aksesoris. Hal ini disebabkan oleh beberapa faktor internal seperti permasalahan korupsi, proliferasi senjata di perbatasan, kepemilikan jalur distribusi yang strategis, populasi manusia dan kelemahan dalam kasus penuntutan. Selain itu terdapat faktor eksternal yang kerap mempengaruhi perdagangan ilegal satwa liar yaitu peminat konsumen negara-negara Asia karena kebudayaan yang masih melekat. Pemerintah Kenya sudah mengupayakan cara-cara untuk memberantas perdagangan ilegal satwa liar dengan membentuk hukum WMCA 1976 dan

lembaga KWS. Namun, masih terdapat kelemahan dalam struktur dan proses pengeksekusian sidang sehingga banyak pelanggar yang lolos dan melakukan perdagangan ilegal satwa liar kembali.

Ketidakmampuan Kenya dalam mengatasi hal tersebut, membuat TRAFFIC sebagai organisasi internasional non-pemerintah yang ahli dalam perdagangan ilegal satwa liar hadir dan membantu Kenya dalam mengatasi perdagangan ilegal satwa liar tersebut. Program *Wildlife*-TRAPS yang diselenggarakan di Kenya merupakan kontribusi nyata TRAFFIC untuk memberantas perdagangan ilegal satwa liar. Dimana hal ini menjadi permasalahan keseimbangan ekosistem yang mempengaruhi perekonomian Kenya. Penelitian ini didasari dengan perumusan masalah: **"Bagaimana implementasi peran yang dilakukan oleh TRAFFIC dalam mengatasi permasalahan perdagangan ilegal satwa liar untuk menjaga keseimbangan ekosistem yang mempengaruhi perekonomian Kenya?".**

Dengan Teori Liberalisme Institusionalis yang berargumen, pentingnya peran organisasi internasional secara independen dan dapat memajukan kerja sama dalam isu lingkungan dapat terlihat pada pendekatan TRAFFIC yang inovatif yaitu sebagai jaringan pemantau pada program *Wildlife*-TRAPS di Kenya. TRAFFIC menjalankan program Wildlife-TRAPS pada tahun 2013-2018 yang mengedepankan prinsip ekosentrisme dengan melihat adanya nilai kehidupan pada satwa liar. Sebagai organisasi internasional yang independen dan berkecimpung dalam isu lingkungan khususnya perdagangan ilegal satwa liar, TRAFFIC mengimplementasikan perannya sebagai jaringan pemantau yang menghasilkan empat tindakan prioritas. Empat tindakan prioritas ini antara lain, mengidentifikasi

status biologi satwa liar yang diperdagangkan, menegakkan hukum, meningkatkan kesadaran publik dan menyelesaikan permasalahan lintas batas sektoral. Dimana empat tindakan atau aksi prioritas ini sejalan dengan pilar-pilar ekosentrisme dari *green theory* yang menjelaskan tanggung jawab, keadilan, tindakan tanpa kekerasan dan *grassroot democracy*.

TRAFFIC menjadi aktor yang berkontribusi secara aktif di Kenya dan telah melaksanakan tanggung jawabnya untuk menjaga keseimbangan ekosistem yang mempengaruhi perekonomian di Kenya. Hal ini dapat dilihat dari penurunan aktivitas perburuan tahunan sejak 2015, penambahan populasi badak dan peningkatan penegakan pengadilan hukum. Bukti ini juga mencerminkan upaya TRAFFIC menuju SDG's No. 15 sebagai target TRAFFIC dalam keseimbangan ekosistem yang menjadi kebijakan penting di Kenya. Dengan keseimbangan ekosistem yang stabil, kini perekonomian Kenya melalui wisata safari kembali mendatangkan keuntungan yang mencapai US $ 2 Miliar pada Desember 2017 yang sebelumnya US $ 1 Miliar pada tahun 2016.

Keberhasilan TRAFFIC menjadi permulaan penting bagi pemerintah Kenya, KWS, organisasi internasional lainnya, negara-negara konsumen, perusahaan serta aktor lainnya. Dimana peran, upaya serta hasil yang didapatkan dapat dipelajari kedepannya dan mendatangkan keberhasilan dalam keseimbangan ekosistem yang mempengaruhi perekonomian Kenya. Inovasi dalam pendekatan dan strategi juga penting untuk dilakukan. Agar kedepannya dapat memutus jaringan rantai perdagangan ilegal satwa liar dan mengubah perilaku manusia dalam mengonsumsi produk satwa liar yang merusak keseimbangan ekosistem.

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