

## BAB V

### KESIMPULAN

Kenaikan perburuan cula badak di Afrika Selatan sebanyak 50 persen di tahun 2013. Hal ini dikarenakan pernyataan mantan politisi Vietnam bahwa cula badak dapat menyembuhkan kanker. Selain itu, masyarakat Vietnam memang mengkonsumsi cula badak untuk obat tradisional dan juga sebagai simbol status sosial. Meningkatnya permintaan cula badak di Vietnam dan jika dilihat dalam peraturan CITES yang menyatakan bahwa hanya 5 badak yang boleh untuk diburu setiap tahunnya, karena itu mereka tidak dapat memenuhi permintaan masyarakat. Solusi yang dilakukan oleh para pemburu adalah untuk melakukan perburuan secara ilegal dengan jumlah yang banyak.

Masyarakat Vietnam mengkonsumsi cula badak sudah sejak lama. Pemerintah Vietnam juga tidak mempunyai kebijakan yang spesifik tentang perdagangan cula badak. Hal ini membuat para penegak hukum tidak memprioritaskan masalah perdagangan cula badak. Mereka berasumsi bahwa yang patut untuk dihukum adalah orang yang membawa cula badak dalam jumlah yang banyak. Lalu hasil buruan tersebut di selundupkan ke Vietnam. AWF sebagai organisasi yang berfokus pada satwa liar di Afrika tentu tidak diam saja. Mereka membuat kampanye berupa video, infografis, graffiti, seminar, dll sebagai upaya untuk mengatasi permasalahan ini. Dari masalah tersebut muncul pertanyaan penelitian Bagaimana peran *African Wildlife Foundation* dalam mengatasi masalah permintaan cula badak di Vietnam pada tahun 2014-2016?.

Untuk menjawab pertanyaan penelitian tersebut, penulis menggunakan konsep utama yaitu peran NGO yang ditulis oleh Margaret P. Karns dan Karen A. Mingst. Menurut Karns dan Mingst peran NGO ada empat yaitu NGO bisa mencari tempat terbaik untuk memaparkan masalah dan untuk memberikan tekanan, kedua yaitu NGO dapat memberikan ide-ide baru dan juga menyusun naskah perjanjian multilateral, Ketiga yaitu NGO dapat membantu negosiator pemerintah untuk lebih memahami ilmi dibalik isu lingkungan hidup, dan yang terakhir yaitu NGO mempunyai keuntungan karena berada di lapangan, bersifat netral, dan mampu membuat hal yang tidak mungkin menjadi mungkin dengan melakukan apa yang pemerintah tidak bisa lakukan. Dalam penelitian ini, untuk melihat peran apa saja yang dimiliki AWF, penulis membahas upaya-upaya AWF pada tahun 2014-2016.

Dari upaya-upaya AWF seperti kampanye untuk menyebarkan informasi dan fakta tentang cula badak dengan harapan masyarakat sadar bahwa kegiatan mereka yang mengkonsumsi cula badak telah membunuh badak dan meningkatkan angka kematian badak. Kampanye yang AWF buat berupa beberapa video, seminar, graffiti, infografis, dan acara televisi. Video-video yang dibuat berjudul “*The Sickening Truth*”, “*Your worst nightmare*”, dan “*Is Rhino Horn Worth It?*” yang disebarluaskan melalui iklan di televisi nasional Vietnam dan juga di akun YouTube AWF. Infografis yang dibuat juga disebarluaskan melewati akun sosial media resmi AWF. Kampanye hasil dari kolaborasi antara AWF, WildAid, dan CHANGE, bisa menunjukkan peran AWF yaitu melakukan apa yang pemerintah tidak bisa lakukan. AWF berhasil menyebarkan informasi dan fakta yang menarik empati banyak masyarakat dan berdampak pada permintaan cula badak menurun. Walaupun tidak signifikan tetapi sudah terlihat hasilnya.

Peran AWF selanjutnya yaitu memberikan ide-ide baru dan juga menyusun naskah perjanjian multilateral bisa dilihat dalam upaya nya untuk membuat peraturan CITES lebih spesifik. Kebijakan CITES tentang cula badak menjadi lebih spesifik setelah AWF dan KWS memberikan ide dan membantu menyusun kebijakan. Peran AWF yang lain yaitu memaparkan masalah dan untuk memberikan tekanan. AWF berhasil dalam memberi tekanan kepada CITES, AS, dan juga pemerintah Vietnam. CITES akhirnya merevisi kebijakan tentang cula badak, AS mengambil tindakan untuk membantu mengurangi perdagangan ilegal cula badak di Vietnam, dan pemerintah Vietnam yang pada akhirnya membuat *Penal code* baru dengan semua spesies yang ada di CITES.

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