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PERAN WORLD WIDE FUND FOR NATURE (WWF) DALAM MENGATASI DAMPAK KEBAKARAN HUTAN AUSTRALIA TAHUN 2019-2020

Leony Karenina Alamanda¹

Abstract: There are always the threats of bushfires in Australia. These threats include lightning strikes, burning based on land clearing, insufficient rain intensity, and others. In September 2019, very severe fires occurred in several areas of Australia with the largest intensity and size of the fire compared to large fires in previous years in Australia. The fire that occurred from September 2019 to March 2020 is known as Black Summer which destroys and eliminates the habitat of Australia's wildlife, 143 million mammals, 2.46 billion reptiles, 190 million birds and 51 million frogs also died in these bushfires. In dealing with the impact of the fire, the Australian government formed The National Bushfire Recovery Agency and committed to providing \$200 million in funding. However, this financial assistance is considered insufficient for animal restoration and conservation programs in Australia. These funds are also considered to be distributed slowly and only prioritized for large programs so that other parties in animal conservation and habitat restoration, such as WWF, are needed. WWF is an independent organization that focuses on restoring animals, nature and protecting the environment. In response to Black Summer's impact in Australia, WWF carries out conservation programs using *in situ* and *ex situ* methods. The program named "The WWF Australian Wildlife and Nature Recovery Fund" and based on 4 values: *Restore, Rescue, and Protect*. The program has 4 main focuses, wildlife responders and recovery, rescue species and adaptation, habitat and landscape restoration, wildlife and climate lens, global climate emergency, stability climate change, indigenous engagement, and innovation and engagement. For long-term conservation efforts, WWF collaborates with other organizations launched a program called *Regenerate Australia* with 3 main programs, namely *Restore forests, towards two billion trees, renewables nation, transition to regenerative, and reviving Australia*.

Keywords: Bushfire, WWF, Australia, Wildlife, Conservation

Pendahuluan

Terdapat ancaman, selalu ada ancaman yang memicu kebakaran hutan di Australia, seperti sambaran petir, kurangnya intensitas hujan, pembukaan lahan, hingga meningkatnya kelembaban tanah. Pada tahun 2019, terjadi kebakaran besar dan terparah di wilayah Australia seperti New South Wales, Victoria, Australia Selatan, Queensland, Australia Barat, Tasmania, dan Northern Territory yang disebabkan oleh kekeringan dan cuaca panas mencapai 41,9 derajat celsius. New South Wales sendiri merupakan wilayah yang paling parah terkena kebakaran. 110 titik api tersebar di wilayah tersebut. Kebakaran tersebut kemudian dikenal dengan nama *Black Summer*.

Dalam kebakaran tersebut, sebanyak 12,6 juta hektar lahan dan 3.000 rumah dan bangunan dilaporkan mengalami kerusakan serta hilang terbakar. Selain itu, 143 juta mamalia, 2,46 miliar reptil, 190 juta burung, dan 51 juta katak mati akibat kebakaran (WWF Australia, 2020). Padahal 87% mamalia, 45% burung, 93% reptil, 94% amfibi,

¹ Mahasiswa Program S1 Hubungan Internasional, Fakultas Ilmu Sosial dan Ilmu Politik, Universitas Mulawarman. E-mail: Leonykarenina09@gmail.com