

## **CHAPTER IV**

### **THE NON-STATEACTORS IN CHINA PANDA DIPLOMACY TOWARDS INDONESIA**

The expanded number of tracks in multi-track diplomacy proposed by Dr. Louise Diamond and Ambassador McDonald in 1991 is actually an interconnected circle of tracks. There is no track is independent from the others, and no track is more important than the other tracks. Each track has its very own resources, values, and approaches. However, since they are altogether interconnected, they can work in more intensive situation when those tracks are coordinated (The Institute for Multi-Track Diplomacy, 2011).

This chapter mainly consists of an explanation towards the wider actors involved in the China Panda Diplomacy to Indonesia through the multi-track diplomacy approach. The researcher analyzes the new bilateral path of China and Indonesia in terms of cooperative research about Panda that involved supporting actors alongside the government. The analysis below is meant to support the hypothesis drawn by the researcher.

#### **A. TRACK TWO: NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION**

In implementing the project of panda diplomacy, both China and Indonesia are free to choose the partners that help them to manage the panda. China encourages the participation of non-governmental organizations in protecting and managing wildlife (State Forestry Administration of China, 2014). In this case, China Wildlife Conservation Associations acts as China's partner. Meanwhile in Indonesia, PT. Taman Safari was chosen by the Ministry of Environment and Forestry of Indonesia as the partner to manage the breeding loan of the giant panda. Further information regarding the partners is provided below.

## **1. China Wildlife Conservation Association (CWCA)**

Dealing with the main actor of panda diplomacy, there is one organization in China that involved in as the panda diplomacy actor. The organization is under the authority of the Chinese State Forestry Administration names China Wildlife Conservation Association (CWCA). CWCA is founded in Beijing in December 1983. The State Forestry Administration of China defines the role of CWCA as follows:

“Guided by wildlife protection regulations and policies of China, CWCA’s major objective is to carry out educational and scientific activities, to promote academic communication and cooperation home and abroad, to raise funds for wildlife protection, and to conduct China wildlife conservation projects”

In broader meaning, the main task of CWCA is to manage and mobilize social forces, take part in supporting wildlife conservation work; extensively carry out popular science education, improve the consciousness of ecological protection of the entire society, bring the scientific and technological exchanges and collaboration in China and abroad, promote the development of wildlife protection science and technology, get wildlife protection donate funds and arrange conservation project to protect the endangered and rare species and save the biodiversity(China Wildlife Conservation Association, 2013).

In China, CWCA is broadly the largest environmental protection organization with more than 410,000 members. The official website of CWCA mentioned that since the establishment of CWCA, it

has been spreading scientific knowledge to the entire society through different types of publicity and education, science and innovation exchange activities such as “World Wildlife Day”, “Love Bird Week”, “Protection of Wild Animals Promotion Month”, and exhibitions and gatherings. Joining the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) in 1984, CWCA does the international cooperation and exchange activities of rare wild species such as the Big Bears and the wild animal protection organization abroad while promoting the friendship between China and the people of various countries(China Wildlife Conservation Association, 2013).

The members of this association are consisting of unit members and individual members including regular members, senior members and foreign members(China Wildlife Conservation Association, 2018).CWCA charter mentioned that the source of funding is coming from government funding; funding and donation by units, groups, and individual in China and abroad; providing income from paid service activities within the approved business scope; membership dues; income such as interest and value added; and other legal income.

In the practice, CWCA organizes experts to demonstrate or field inspects related to borrowing activities of panda breeding and management plans and facilities. In addition, Cai Tao born at August 4<sup>th</sup>, 2010 and Hu Chun born at September 8<sup>th</sup>, 2010 are the cubs from the breeding project of CWCA.

## **2. Taman Safari Indonesia**

Taman Safari Indonesia (Bogor) is the destination for the giant pandas stay during in Indonesia. Located in Cisarua, Bogor Regency of West Java Province, Taman Safari Indonesia (Bogor) was chosen based on the Forestry Minister's

Regulation No. P. 83/Menhut-II/2014, related to the borrowing of protected animal for the benefit of the breeding loan, the breeding must be under the Ministry of Environment and Forestry (Birohumas Kementerian LHK, 2017).

In welcoming the giant pandas, Taman Safari Indonesia built a house for Panda that is so-called Istana Panda Indonesia. Istana Panda sits on the highest point of the park that surrounded by lush forests at 1,800 meters above the sea level (Yosephine, 2018). In addition, the temperature in the area of Istana Panda Indonesia is around 15-24°Celsius. The fresh air from mountain indeed where the panda's natural habitat is. To get there, the visitors have to ride a bus that provided therein which its length around 1 km. Istana Panda Indonesia location is in the buffer zone at Taman Nasional Gunung Gede Pangrango. Istana Panda Indonesia provides full and excellent facilities for the Pandas. The natural conditions were chosen as closely as possible with the conditions at the Wolong National Nature Reserve, Chengdu, Sichuan Province, China (Djumena, Visual Interaktif Kompas, 2017). Cai Tao and Hu Chun have two cages, outdoor and indoor.

Cai Tao was awarded with the silver award in winning the most favorite giant panda abroad by the Giant Panda Global Awards on Saturday, July 28<sup>th</sup>, 2018. At the same time, the Executive Director of Taman Safari Indonesia, Drs. Jansen Manansang crowned as the Human Panda Personality that previously awarded to Mr. Zhang Hemin, the Director of China Conservation and Research Center for Giant Pandas; and Mr. Zhang Zhihie, the Director of Chengdu Panda Base Sichuan in China. Meanwhile, the Global Conservationist Award is presented to the Minister of Environment and Forestry of Indonesia, Mrs. Dr. Ir. Siti Nurbaya Bakar, M.Sc and the

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of China to Indonesia, Mr. Xiao Qian (Fajar, 2019).

Fajar through Taman Safari Indonesia website reported that in February 18<sup>th</sup>, 2019 was the time for Hu Chun to be awarded the same awards as Cai Tao in the previous year. Own by Mr. Jansen Manansang, Taman Safari Indonesia (Bogor) awarded two Golden Award Winners for the category of Favorite Panda Zoo Restaurant and the Most Educational Panda Zoo Enclosure.

## **B. TRACK FIVE: RESEARCH, TRAINING & EDUCATION**

According to Dr. Diamond and Ambassador Mc Donald stated that:

“this track includes three related worlds: research, as it connected to university program, think tanks, and specialist-interest research centers; training programs that seek to provide training practitioner skills such as negotiation, mediation, conflict resolution, and third-party facilitation; and education , including kindergarten through PhD programs that cover various aspects of global or cross-cultural studies, peace and world order studies, and conflict analysis, management and resolutions” (Institute for Multi-Track Diplomacy, 2018).

The act of lending the giant pandas to another country is never separated with the popularization of science and public education as it regulated by The State Forestry Administration of China. The transferring knowledge on how protect the giant pandas is necessary be executed by China to the country that borrow the giant pandas. Beside strengthen

the protection of giant pandas, the transferring knowledge aims to succeed the breeding project. The loan of the giant panda is regulated by the State Forestry Administration of China in 2011 and one of the procedures of the loan is addressed in Article 10<sup>th</sup> that stated “During the period of loan exhibition, the lender shall give guidance to the borrower on the breeding, management, prevention and control of the panda on loan exhibition, and shall carry out at least once health check on the panda borrowed from the exhibition every year.”

The article above indicates that China is responsible to give the guidance on the breeding, management, prevention and control of the panda on loan exhibition to the country that borrows the giant pandas. In the case of China Panda diplomacy towards Indonesia, the same regulation is written in Article 2 of the MoU between China-Indonesia on Cooperation of Promoting Giant Panda Conservation in 2016. Article 2 mentioned that “The Chinese side will invite and support the Indonesian side to travel to China to attend activities related to Giant Panda conservation and management.”

In the case of Pandas breeding in China, the Government of China assisted by The China Conservation and Research Center for the Giant Panda (CCRCGP) that spreads around China such as Chengdu Research Base of Giant Panda Breeding (CRBGPB) or simply Chengdu Panda Base at Chengdu of Sichuan Province, CCRCGP Du Jiang Yan Base, CCRCGP Ya’an Bi Feng Xia Base, CCRCGP Wolong He Tao Ping Base, and CCRCGP Wolong Geng Da Base where Chai Tao and Hu Chun are coming from (Giant Panda Global, 2019). The Chengdu Panda Base is registered as a non-profit organization. The “International Long-term Cooperative Project of Giant Panda Breeding” not only focuses on giant panda breeding, but also about ethologic (the science of animal behavior), protection, and education (Chengdu Research Base of Giant Panda Breeding, 2007).

Covering within 275.6 hectares bamboo forest, Gengda Wolong Panda Center also compound with a 1,500 sq meter research laboratory, a 1,500 sq meter Panda Hospital, and 59 enclosures with a staff office for each 3 to 5 enclosures (Panda Internasional, 2013). Related to the case of China Panda Diplomacy towards Indonesia, The China Conservation and Research Centre for Giant Panda (CCRCGP) enrolled as the trainer for the Taman Safari Indonesia staff in taking care of the giant pandas from the departure time of the pandas and when the pandas are living in Indonesia. Indonesia team consists of two veterinarians and eight panda keepers. Before the giant panda departs to Indonesia, these Panda keepers must be trained in the Wolong Panda Base in which part of CCRCGP more than a month. During the training program, these panda keepers were trained to feed the giant panda, controlling the food and the nutrition of the panda. One of Taman Safari Indonesia staffs who are enrolled as the panda keeper, Suwanto, explained that during the training program at Wolong Panda Base a giant Panda is able to eat 30 kg bamboo in a day. Besides bamboo, the giant panda eats apples, carrots, and cakes. The cake ingredients are corn flour, rice flour, soybean, calcium, and egg (Djumena, Kompas.com, 2017). The cake aims to boost panda nutrition due to its main diets is the only bamboo. The giant panda keepers own responsibility to make sure that the giant pandas eat four times a day. It is from 09.30, 11.30, 14.30 and 16.30. In one day, the giant pandas eat the cake four times and each cake is 200 gram. Meanwhile bamboo is always available in its house.

During the arrival of the giant pandas to Indonesia, Bangot Huaso Mulia, a veterinarian of Taman Safari Indonesia said that the pandas are accompanied by two veterinarians and Taman Safari Indonesia staffs and the representative from CCRCGP (Visual Interaktif Kompas, 2017). The veterinarian duty is to control blood, urine, and the giant panda's health every week to determine when the time for the panda mating or multiplying for captivity (Putera, 2017). The mating session of the giant panda is between February and May. The gestation

period for the giant pandas lasts 85 to 185 days so that giant pandas can give birth between June and October each year (Antara, 2017). The life expectancy of a giant panda in the wild is 19 years, while the captive period lasts 20 to 30 years. The giant panda's research is not just meant to the breed giant panda, but also to help the giant panda live longer.

Besides the panda food court and panda souvenir store, the visitor is able to see the education room. The education room is located on the third floor of Istana Panda and it's divided into three rooms. The first room is the scale model of Wolong panda base conservation in Chengdu which is representing the real habitat of Cai Tao and Hu Chun. The display shows the tropical forest of Tibet Mountain. The next room is the cave miniature where the giant pandas are sheltering their self from a devastating earthquake in 2008 that destroyed its natural habitat a few years ago. In its natural habitat, the length of the cave is 50 meters. At the second room, there is a screen showing the evacuation process of the panda from the cave. In the last room, the visitor of Istana Panda Indonesia will see the panda hospital. This hospital is a miniature owned by Taman Safari specifically for the pandas near the place. There is the x-ray device and some of the results are from the body of Cai Tao and Hu Chun. The veterinarian of the panda must ensure the standard of several tools, such as mattresses that must be tilted and made of wood. Furthermore, this place also provides information such as the panda organs and panda growth from birth to adulthood (Adiakurnia, 2017).

The panda loan breeding to Indonesia will widen up the research center related to the endangered animal especially about the giant panda that never been done before. Through this project, Indonesian people will know the panda ethologic and the treatment to protect the giant panda from extinct. The arrival of the pandas in Indonesia also aims to promote and to increase the awareness of the local people related to the endangered species and how to preserve its existence.