# AC – Wildlife

## 1AC – Util

### FW

#### The standard is maximizing expected wellbeing.

#### First, the constitutive obligation of the state is to protect citizen interest—individual obligations aren’t applicable in the public sphere. Goodin 95

Robert E. Goodin. Philosopher of Political Theory, Public Policy, and Applied Ethics. Utilitarianism as a Public Philosophy. Cambridge University Press, 1995. p. 26-7

The great adventure of utilitarianism as a guide to public conduct is that it avoids gratuitous sacrifices, it ensures as best we are able to ensure in the uncertain world of public policy-making that policies are sensitive to people’s interests or desires or preferences. The great failing of more deontological theories, applied to those realms, is that they fixate upon duties done for the sake of duty rather than for the sake of any good that is done by doing one’s duty. Perhaps it is permissible (perhaps it is even proper) for private individuals in the course of their personal affairs to fetishize duties done for their own sake. It would be a mistake for public officials to do likewise, not least because it is impossible. The fixation on motives makes absolutely no sense in the public realm, and might make precious little sense in the private one even, as Chapter 3 shows. The reason public action is required at all arises from the inability of uncoordinated individual action to achieve certain morally desirable ends. Individuals are rightly excused from pursuing those ends. The inability is real; the excuses, perfectly valid. But libertarians are right in their diagnosis, wrong in their prescription. That is the message of Chapter 2. The same thing that makes those excuses valid at the individual level – the same thing that relieves individuals of responsibility – makes it morally incumbent upon individuals to organize themselves into collective units that are capable of acting where they as isolated individuals are not. When they organize themselves into these collective units, those collective deliberations inevitably take place under very different circumstances and their conclusions inevitably take very different forms. Individuals are morally required to operate in that collective manner, in certain crucial respects. But they are practically circumscribed in how they can operate, in their collective mode. And those special constraints characterizing the public sphere of decision-making give rise to the special circumstances that make utilitarianism peculiarly apt for public policy-making, in ways set out more fully in Chapter 4. Government house utilitarianism thus understood is, I would argue, a uniquely defensible public philosophy.

#### Second – no act omission distinction; governments are morally responsible for their omissions because they always face choices between different sets of policy options.

Cass R. **Sunstein and Vermeule** Adrian [“Is Capital Punishment Morally Required? Acts, Omissions, and Life-Life Tradeoffs. Copyright (c) 2005 The Board of Trustees of Leland Stanford Junior University. Stanford Law Review December,2005 58 Stan. L. Rev. 703]

The critics of capital punishment have been led astray by uncritically applying the act/omission distinction to a regulatory setting. Their position condemns the "active" infliction of death by governments but does not condemn the "inactive" production of death that comes from the refusal to maintain a system [\*720] of capital punishment. The basic problem is that even if this selective condemnation can be justified at the level of individual behavior, it is difficult to defend for governments. [n58](http://www.lexisnexis.com.floyd.lib.umn.edu/us/lnacademic/frame.do?tokenKey=rsh-20.737298.6087973779&target=results_DocumentContent&reloadEntirePage=true&rand=1187847773274&returnToKey=20_T1938900223&parent=docview##) A great deal of work has to be done to explain why "inactive," but causal, government decisions should not be part of the moral calculus. Suppose that we endorse the deontological position that it is wrong to take human lives, even if overall welfare is promoted by taking them. Why does the system of capital punishment violate that position, if the failure to impose capital punishment also takes lives? We suggest that the distinction between government acts and omissions, even if conceptually coherent, is not morally relevant to the question of capital punishment. Some governmental actions are morally obligatory, and some governmental omissions are blameworthy. In this setting, we suggest, government is morally obligated to adopt capital punishment and morally at fault if it declines to do so. The most fundamental point is that, unlike individuals, governments always and necessarily face a choice between or among possible policies for regulating third parties. The distinction between acts and omissions may not be intelligible in this context, and even if it is, the distinction does not make a morally relevant difference. Most generally, government is in the business of creating permissions and prohibitions. When it explicitly or implicitly authorizes private action, it is not omitting to do anything or refusing to act. [n61](http://www.lexisnexis.com.floyd.lib.umn.edu/us/lnacademic/frame.do?tokenKey=rsh-20.737298.6087973779&target=results_DocumentContent&reloadEntirePage=true&rand=1187847773274&returnToKey=20_T1938900223&parent=docview##) Moreover, the distinction between authorized and unauthorized private action - for example, private killing - becomes obscure when the government formally forbids private action but chooses a set of policy instruments that do not adequately or fully discourage it. To be sure, a system of punishments that only weakly deters homicide, relative to other feasible punishments, does not quite authorize homicide, but that system is not properly characterized as an omission, and little turns on whether it can be so characterized. Suppose, for example, that government fails to characterize certain actions - say, sexual harassment - as tortious or violative of civil rights law and that it therefore permits employers to harass employees as they choose or to discharge employees for failing to submit to sexual harassment. It would be unhelpful to characterize the result as a product of governmental "inaction." If employers are permitted to discharge employees for refusing to submit to sexual harassment, it is because the law is allocating certain entitlements to employers rather than employees. Or consider the context of ordinary torts. When Homeowner B sues Factory A over air pollution, a decision not to rule for Homeowner B is not a form of inaction: it is the allocation to Factory A of a property right to pollute. In such cases, an apparent government omission is an action simply because it is an allocation of legal rights. Any decision that allocates such rights, by creating entitlements [\*722] and prohibitions, is not inaction at all.

#### Third, Phenomenal introspection is reliable and proves that util’s true.

Sinhababu Neil (National University of Singapore) “The epistemic argument for hedonism” [http://philpapers.org/archive/SINTEA-3 accessed 2-4-16](http://philpapers.org/archive/SINTEA-3%20accessed%202-4-16) JW

So far I've argued that our epistemic and anthropological situation, combined with plausible metaethical and epistemic principles, forces us to abandon our moral beliefs. But if a reliable process of moral belief-formation exists, 4 is false, and we can answer the moral skeptic. The rest of this paper discusses the only reliable process I know of. 2.1 Phenomenal introspection reveals pleasure's goodness Phenomenal introspection, a reliable way of forming true beliefs about our experiences, produces the belief that pleasure is good. Even as our other processes of moral belief-formation prove unreliable, it provides reliable access to pleasure's goodness, justifying the positive claims of hedonism. This section clarifies what phenomenal introspection and pleasure are and explains how phenomenal introspection provides reliable access to pleasure's value. Section 2.2 argues that pleasure's goodness is genuine moral value, rather than value of some other kind. In phenomenal introspection we consider our subjective experience, or phenomenology, and determine what it's like. Phenomenal introspection can be reliable while dreaming or hallucinating, as long as we can determine what the dreams or hallucinations are like. By itself, phenomenal introspection doesn't produce beliefs about things outside experience, or about relations between our experiences and non-experiential things. So it doesn't produce judgments about the rightness of actions or the goodness of non-experiential things. It can only tell us about the intrinsic properties of experience itself. Phenomenal introspection is generally reliable, even if mistakes about immediate experience are possible. Experience is rich in detail, so one could get some of the details wrong in belief. Under adverse conditions involving false expectations, misleading evidence about what one's experiences will be, or extreme emotional states that disrupt belief-formation, larger errors are possible. Paradigmatically reliable processes like vision share these failings. Vision sometimes produces false beliefs under adverse conditions, or when we're looking at complex things. Still, it's so reliable as to be indispensible in ordinary life. Regarding phenomenal introspection as unreliable is about as radical as skepticism about the reliability of vision. While contemporary psychologists reject introspection into one's motivations and other psychological causal processes as unreliable, phenomenal introspection fares better. Daniel Kahneman, for example, writes that “experienced utility is best measured by moment-based methods that assess the experience of the present.”22 Even those most skeptical about the reliability of phenomenal introspection, like Eric Schwitzgebel, concede that we can reliably introspect whether we are in serious pain.23 Then we should be able to introspectively determine what pain is like. So I'll assume the reliability of phenomenal introspection. One can form a variety of beliefs using phenomenal introspection. For example, one can believe that one is having sound experiences of particular noises and visual experiences of different shades of color. When looking at a lemon and considering the phenomenal states that are yellow experiences, one can form some beliefs about their intrinsic features – for example, that they're bright experiences. And when considering experiences of pleasure, one can make some judgments about their intrinsic features – for example, that they're good experiences. Just as one can look inward at one's experience of lemon yellow and recognize its brightness, one can look inward at one's experience of pleasure and recognize its goodness.24 When I consider a situation of increasing pleasure, I can form the belief that things are better than they were before, just as I form the belief that there's more brightness in my visual field as lemon yellow replaces black. And when I suddenly experience pain, I can form the belief that things are worse in my experience than they were before. Having pleasure consists in one's experience having a positive hedonic tone. Without descending into metaphor, it's hard to give a further account of what pleasure is like than to say that when one has it, one feels good. As Aaron Smuts writes in defending the view of pleasure as hedonic tone, “to 'feel good' is about as close to an experiential primitive as we get.” 25 Fred Feldman sees pleasure as fundamentally an attitude rather than a hedonic tone.26 But as long as hedonic tones are real components of experience, phenomenal introspection will reveal pleasure's goodness. Opponents of the hedonic tone account of pleasure usually concede that hedonic tones exist, as Feldman seems to in discussing “sensory pleasures,” which he thinks his view helps us understand. Even on his view of pleasure, phenomenal introspection can produce the belief that some hedonic tones are good while others are bad. There are many different kinds of pleasant experiences. There are sensory pleasures, like the pleasure of tasting delicious food, receiving a massage, or resting your tired limbs in a soft bed after a hard day. There are the pleasures of seeing that our desires are satisfied, like the pleasure of winning a game, getting a promotion, or seeing a friend succeed. These experiences differ in many ways, just as the experiences of looking at lemons and the sky on a sunny day differ. It's easy to see the appeal of Feldman's view that pleasures “have just about nothing in common phenomenologically” (79). But just as our experiences in looking at lemons and the sky on a sunny day have brightness in common, pleasant experiences all have “a certain common quality – feeling good,” as Roger Crisp argues (109).27 As the analogy with brightness suggests, hedonic tone is phenomenologically very thin, and usually mixed with a variety of other experiences.28 Pleasure of any kind feels good, and displeasure of any kind feels bad. These feelings may or may not have bodily location or be combined with other sensory states like warmth or pressure. “Pleasure” and “displeasure” mean these thin phenomenal states of feeling good and feeling bad. As Joseph Mendola writes, “the pleasantness of physical pleasure is a kind of hedonic value, a single homogenous sensory property, differing merely in intensity as well as in extent and duration, which is yet a kind of goodness” (442).29 What if Feldman is right and hedonic states feel good in fundamentally different ways? Then phenomenal introspection suggests a pluralist variety of hedonism. Each fundamental flavor of pleasure will have a fundamentally different kind of goodness, as phenomenal introspection more accurate than mine will reveal. This isn't my view, but I suggest it to those convinced that hedonic tones are fundamentally heterogenous. If phenomenal introspection reliably informs us that pleasure is good, how can anyone believe that their pleasures are bad? Other processes of moral belief-formation are responsible for these beliefs. Someone who feels disgust or guilt about sex may not only regard sex as immoral, but the pleasure it produces as bad. Even if phenomenal introspection on sexual pleasure disposes one to believe that it's good, stronger negative emotional responses to it may more strongly dispose one to believe that it's bad, following the emotional perception model suggested in section 1.4. Explaining disagreement about pleasure's value in terms of other processes lets hedonists maintain that phenomenal introspection univocally supports pleasure's goodness. As long as negative judgments of pleasure come from unreliable processes instead of phenomenal introspection, the argument from disagreement eliminates them. The parallel between yellow’s brightness and pleasure’s goodness demonstrates the objectivity of the value detected in phenomenal introspection. Just as anyone's yellow experiences objectively are bright experiences, anyone's pleasure objectively is a good experience.30 While one's phenomenology is often called one's “subjective experience”, facts about it are still objective. “Subjective” in “subjective experience” means “internal to the mind”, not “ontologically dependent on attitudes towards it.” My yellow-experiences objectively have brightness. Anyone who thought my yellow-experiences lacked brightness would be mistaken. Pleasure similarly is objectively good. It's true that anyone's pleasure is good. Anyone who denies this is mistaken. As Mendola writes, the value detected in phenomenal introspection is “a plausible candidate for objective value” (712). Even though phenomenal introspection only tells me about my own phenomenal states, I can know that others' pleasure is good. Of course, I can't phenomenally introspect their pleasures, just as I can't phenomenally introspect pleasures that I'll experience next year. But if I consider my experiences of lemon yellow and ask what it would be like if others had the same experiences, I must think that they would be having bright experiences. Similarly, if in a pleasant moment I consider what it's like for others to have exactly the experience I'm having, I must think that they're having good experiences. If they have exactly the same experiences I'm having, their experiences will have exactly the same intrinsic properties as mine. This is also how I know that if I have the same experience in the future, it'll have the same intrinsic properties. Even though the only pleasure I can introspect is mine now, I should believe that others' pleasures and my pleasures at other times are good, just as I should believe that yellow experienced by others and myself at other times is bright. My argument thus favors the kind of universal hedonism that supports utilitarianism, not egoistic hedonism.

### Adv – Terror

#### Terrorist groups are spilling into West Africa. Pujol-Mazzini 7/3

Pujol-Mazzini, Anna. “Analysis | Islamist Terrorist Groups Are Turning Their Attention to West Africa.” The Washington Post, WP Company, 3 July 2018, www.washingtonpost.com/news/worldviews/wp/2018/07/03/islamist-terrorist-groups-are-turning-their-attention-to-west-africa/?utm\_term=.9d9219262f9a. ANNA PUJOL-MAZZINI IS A FREELANCE MULTIMEDIA JOURNALIST COVERING POLITICS, HUMANITARIAN CRISES, MIGRATION, WOMEN'S RIGHTS, LGBT RIGHTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE. SHE IS NOW BASED IN DAKAR, SENEGAL.

DAKAR, Senegal — The epicenter of jihadism in Africa has long been the Sahel, the region that skirts the southern fringe of the Sahara Desert. Islamist groups such as Boko Haram have used the vast and relatively empty area to hide, recruit and organize. Now the threat is increasingly spilling over into nearby countries. Terrorist attacks struck Ivory Coast in 2016 and have occurred in Burkina Faso repeatedly since then. Multiple suspected terrorists have been arrested recently in the West African nations of Guinea, Guinea-Bissau and Senegal. The latter, historically one of West Africa's most stable nations, is now holding its largest-ever terrorism trial, with 29 people accused of trying to create an Islamic State-style caliphate in the region. Al-Qaeda affiliates in the area have also [issued a new wave of threats](https://urldefense.proofpoint.com/v2/url?u=https-3A__www.reuters.com_article_us-2Dafrica-2Dal-2Dqaeda_al-2Dqaeda-2Dbranch-2Dthreatens-2Dattacks-2Don-2Dwestern-2Dcompanies-2Din-2Dafrica-2DidUSKBN1I93ES&d=DwMFaQ&c=RAhzPLrCAq19eJdrcQiUVEwFYoMRqGDAXQ_puw5tYjg&r=NDXiYhx_45OqEBkf7zVXvXW3OYHVUOq64FtPkQcfiuY&m=QJ0Zp3bGqmCLXi2w8ZCM3Xs1ux6tu9oQVASqB5PIcmQ&s=vJ9NgmBiv5bvMtXyVoQlAC7kn4XsVWzCoqU8Ngq3TR4&e=) against Western interests in West Africa, with one group [identifying Senegal and Guinea](https://urldefense.proofpoint.com/v2/url?u=http-3A__www.middleeasteye.net_news_france-2Dour-2Dfirst-2Denemy-2Dsays-2Diyad-2Dag-2Dghali-2Demir-2Dsahel-2D189395786&d=DwMFaQ&c=RAhzPLrCAq19eJdrcQiUVEwFYoMRqGDAXQ_puw5tYjg&r=NDXiYhx_45OqEBkf7zVXvXW3OYHVUOq64FtPkQcfiuY&m=QJ0Zp3bGqmCLXi2w8ZCM3Xs1ux6tu9oQVASqB5PIcmQ&s=9jufWcHS7JB8F38EdVAPIt5NOWtAh_2m__SCMFo9QDg&e=), which have soldiers in a U.N. peacekeeping mission in neighboring Mali, as priority targets. “Since the terror attacks in Burkina Faso and Ivory Coast, it has been clear that no country is completely immune. Anywhere there are embassies, international organizations, multinationals — and especially Westerners — there are targets,” said Vincent Foucher, a research fellow at France’s National Center for Scientific Research who focuses on the Sahel. The presence of terrorist groups nearby has helped stoke the threat. Some of the suspected terrorists on trial in Senegal were trained in Nigeria by Boko Haram — and some even met and received money from the group's leader, Abubakar Shekau, according to testimony given to investigators. Others had ties to extremist groups in Libya and northern Mali, according to court documents obtained by The Washington Post. And a late-2015 intelligence report obtained by The Post said instability made Guinea-Bissau a refuge for “international terrorists” from groups such as al-Qaeda and Boko Haram. As the trial in Senegal has illustrated, militants are returning from fighting with such groups in places like Libya, Mali and northern Nigeria, bringing ideologies, contacts and sometimes thousands of dollars home to start new cells. The investigations that led to the trial started in July 2015 thanks to a Facebook post showing Senegalese fighters who allegedly died while in combat alongside Islamist groups in Libya. Would-be terrorists also enjoy easy movement between West African countries. The 15-member Economic Community of West African States, or ECOWAS, allows citizens of those countries to travel around the region without visas, and border areas are often poorly controlled. Governments, meanwhile, are often unable to track suspicious people as they move. “Because of its [political] fragility, [Guinea-Bissau] is easy to penetrate. People can stay unnoticed for a long time,” a senior Bissau-Guinean intelligence official told The Post. People suspected of having links with terrorist groups should be followed once they enter the country, he said, but the country’s intelligence services do not have so much as a car available to conduct surveillance operations. “The state should have a prevention strategy. But the state is weak,” said Aristides Gomes, Guinea-Bissau's newly appointed head of government, to The Post in an interview. Even ramped-up military operations in the Sahel may not solve the problem. U.S. and European troops are on the ground there with a regional force made up of troops from Mauritania, Mali, Burkina Faso, Niger and Chad and backed by millions of dollars in international funding. But the presence of soldiers could lead to a scattering of the terror threat in the region, according to Pierre Lapaque, who heads the United Nations’ Office on Drugs and Crime in West Africa.

#### Wildlife trafficking is a major source of funding for al-Shabab in Somalia – only whistleblowing solves. Ellis 7/19

Ellis, Michael. “Lawmakers Discuss Linkage Between Wildlife Trafficking and Terrorism.” Whistleblower Protection Blog, National Whistleblower Center Legal Defense and Education Fund , 19 July 2018, www.whistleblowersblog.org/2018/07/articles/wildlife-whistleblowers/lawmakers-discuss-linkage-between-wildlife-trafficking-and-terrorism/.

This Tuesday, the United States Institute of Peace hosted a bipartisan congressional dialogue featuring Rep. Ed Royce (R-CA), Chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, and Sen. Chris Coons (D-DE), a member of the Senate Foreign Relations committee. The dialogue focused on addressing the key steps and challenges in tackling illegal wildlife poaching and trafficking. The dialogue also highlighted that this illicit trade is a source of terrorist funding. Valued at $7 to $23 billion, illegal wildlife trafficking is among the largest and most lucrative criminal activities worldwide. For example, while conservation efforts have driven down the price of ivory in the past few years, recent investigations have reported that elephant tusks are still valued at $730 per kilogram and rhino horns at a whopping $9,000 per pound. The steep price of ivory and other illegal wildlife products attracts criminal organizations seeking to fund their other activities. **New Approaches to Tackling the Illicit Wildlife Trade** Recognizing the linkage to terrorist organizations A 2012 report by the Elephant Action League finds that illegal wildlife trafficking plays into the funding of terrorist organizations; in fact, al-Shabab receives about 40 percent of its funding from the illegal ivory trade. The UN has also reported ivory to be the preferred conflict resource of the Lord’s Resistance Army (LRA). Given the illegal wildlife trade’s connection terrorist organizations, it can also be seen as a driver of conflict, crime, and destabilization of communities. Rep. Royce stated that the trade also increases the “firepower” of organizations such as al-Shabab. Sen. Chris Coons expanded on Rep. Royce’s point by stating that to tackle wildlife trafficking and poaching, we must acknowledge its linkage to terrorist organizations. Sen. Coons stated: “we have made dramatic progress in terms of conservation, conservation systems, wildlife protection and improving rule of law across a number of years, but in the last decade it has sharply reversed, and that is partly due to an increase in firepower.” Sen. Coons continued by comparing the illegal wildlife trade to the drugs and arms trade in the United States, and the widespread, corrosive effect it has on our communities. The role of whistleblowers in combating illegal wildlife trafficking One strategy that could be effective in addressing illegal wildlife trafficking and poaching is the activation of wildlife whistleblowers. Whistleblower provisions under many laws, including the Lacey Act and the Endangered Species Act, incentivize whistleblowers to report crimes by providing them with monetary rewards pursuing a successful prosecution. The underground nature of wildlife trafficking also makes stopping this type of crime nearly impossible without insider information.

#### Somalian instability specifically causes global terrorism – provides a safe haven for terrorists and funding opportunities

Dehez 5 [(Dustin, spokesmen on Defense of the CDU/CSU in the German parliament, Senior Research Fellow at the Düsseldorf Institute for Foreign and Security Policy and the Institute's Director for North-East African Studies, research focuses on the Horn of Africa, Military in Africa) “Why Africa matters: Terrorism in Africa - the forgotten continent once more?” World Security Network Foundation Dec 14] AT

One of the reasons why Africa deserves international attention is actually the war on terror. For international terrorist networks Africa is a main target; it serves as a safe haven and provides an effective financial basis with its large networks of informal economies. Africa has furthermore slowly emerged as one of the key strategic fields of international resources. The oil in the Gulf of Guinea is of major interest to the United States and Europe alike. The U.S. currently imports some 16% of its total oil imports from the African continent, Nigeria being one of its five most important oil suppliers. During the next four or five years these figures will rise substantially to some 25%. Its not only oil that is driving the interests of nations and corporations, its also other raw materials like coltan for relatively new industrial products, like mobile phones. The rising importance of African resources for the United States and Europe is particularly worrying as Africa had become what some have called the “underbelly for transnational terrorism”.2 Largely unnoticed major parts of Africa have been the scene for Islamisation since the late 1970s. It is this mixture of strategic resources, Islamisation, and state weakness that makes Africa so an inviting target for terrorism and terrorist networks. Terrorism in Africa The fact that terrorism has emerged as one of the most dangerous threats to the West was by no means a surprise. Back in 1995 the NATO Secretary General Willy Claes warned: The threat by fundamental Islam in Africa has to be taken seriously. “Islamic militancy has emerged as perhaps the single gravest threat to the NATO alliance and to Western Security.”3 In sub-Saharan Africa Islam has advanced significantly in the last couple of years. Some analysts fear that Niger may break up; into a Muslim dominated North and a Christian dominated South. Ethiopia, Nigeria and Senegal also have strong Muslim minorities.4 Some analysts go as far as claiming that there are already centres of Islam in Africa, considering the tropical zone along the Gulf of Guinea, the Sudanese Nile region and the East African coastal strip as such centres of Islam.5 There are strong Muslim minorities in Mocambique, Uganda, the Central African Republic (CAR), Liberia, Burkina, Tanzania, Sierra Leone, Cameroon and Côte d'Ivoire. In some other countries in Sub-Saharan Africa Islam is already a majority religion: Djibouti, Guinea, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal and Somalia.6 In Nigeria for instance some twelve provinces introduced the Shari’a as basic law and Osama bin Laden called it one of the countries he wanted to “liberate”.7 Somalia serves a safe haven for terrorist groups like Al-Itihaad al-Islamyia, which is linked to Al-Qaeda. This particular terrorist cell is held responsible for the attacks on U.S. soldiers during the U.N. mission Restore Hope, which left 18 U.S. soldiers dead and about 75 wounded.8 Islam is one index of identity, alongside ethnicity and regional loyalties and so far African Islam has been relatively moderate. But as David McCormack recently pointed out, African Islam is slowly turning into Islamism in Africa.9 In West Africa one of the major reasons for the instability of the coastal strip and its countries like Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Côte d'Ivoire, and Liberia is the divison into a Christian dominated South and a Muslim dominated North. More aggressive interpretations of Islam are promoted by Saudi Arabia and Iran, through building of mosques, financial support for the hajj and the provision of education. The presence of the Muslim World League and the World Assembly of Muslim Youths in East Africa has had a radicalising influence on the local population.10 The threat by fundamentalist Islam in Africa has to be taken seriously. Three years before 9/11, Africa was targeted by Al-Qaeda. The attacks on the U.S. embassies in Dar-es-Salaam and Nairobi caused 224 casualties, including 12 Americans. Since 1996 the number of international terrorist incidents in Africa increased dramatically. While in 1996 eleven incidents had been reported, the number exploded to fifty-five incidents in 2000.11 Although Africa is comparatively less effected by international terrorism (although it experienced some of the bloodiest attacks)12 that does not indicate that it deserves less attention. Quite on the contrary, it should be one of the major focuses in the struggle against terrorism. The core problems the international community has to face on the African continent are: ungoverned parts of Africa, especially in failed states, which often serve as safe haven for terrorists and other states that serve as transit hubs to the Middle East, like Kenya, conditions of conflict that may lead to more alienation from traditional identities and thus providing breeding ground for more radical forms of Islam, that nearly 40% of Africa's total population are already Muslim, while a more fundamentalist version of Islam is promoted with financial backing from Saudi Arabia and Iran, that widespread guerilla warfare might turn into urban terrorism,13 that informal economic structures might serve as an ideal environment to money laundering,14 and finally that Non Governmental Organisations (NGOs), donors, and other western institutions might provide an easy and inviting target for international terrorism.15 Given this background one might wonder, why Africa did not experience more terrorist attacks in the past.16 The main reason is that failing states provide a suitable environment for sub-national terrorism. But sub-national terrorism does not count as international terrorism, that has, per defintionem, to affect more than one country.17 While weak and failed states with their lack of territorial control make it easier for opposition movements or potential terrorist organisations to seize power. Groups that do not have the ability to control territory – as is the case in most countries in the Middle East – tend to terrorist strategies. But as long as these opposition groups maintain territorial areas of control they do not tend to terrorist attacks; they prefer what some analysts label guerilla warfare.18 Guerilla warfare is by no means less brutal than other forms of terrorism, the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) in Uganda and the Revolutionary United Front (RUF) in Sierra Leone proved that their guerilla warfare is indeed yet another form of terrorism. Collapsed US Embassy Building in Nairobi, August 7, 1998. Collapsed US Embassy Building in Nairobi, August 7, 1998. The African Union's regional instrument to counter terrorism is the Algiers Convention on the Prevention and Combating of Terrorism established in 1999.19 It defines terrorism as a form of international crime: a result of the fact that Africa serves as a suitable and ideal environment to finance terror. African states realised back to two years before 9/11 that terrorism exploits the differences in governance, porous borders, and illegal and informal trade networks.20 After the attacks on the Twin Towers and the Pentagon the United Nations Security Council adopted resolution 1373.21 This resolution was binding and called for the suppression of the recruitment, financing and supply of terrorist networks (although many African governments committed themselves to the war on terror, they lack the means to effectively do so). In the same resolution the United Nations Security Council was aware that one of the major problems is the connection between terrorism and international organised crime. This especially concerned Africa, where drugs and arms trafficking and informal economic structures are prelevant.22 Strategic Resources and International Terrorism Africa with its huge networks of informal economy is furthermore a suitable environment for terrorist groups to finance themselvs. There are rumours that Al-Qaeda profited from the informal economic structures in Africa. Although there is not yet enough evidence, many analysts think its plausible that Al-Qaeda was involved in the diamonds trade in Sierra Leone and in gems trafficking in Tanzania, thus prolonging tensions and conflicts.23 Some observers even argue that Al-Qaeda owned up to nearly 15 vessels for any kind of transport, using Somalia as an operational basis. Additionally there are also reports that Al-Qaeda was involved in Gold smuggling from Pakistan to Sudan.24 What makes Africa so attractive and vulnerable to terrorists and international crime is its resources. Especially in West Africa and in the Gulf of Guinea are vast amounts of oil. Gold, iron ore, bauxite, diamonds, and uranium attract not only big western companies but also illegal and informal entrepreneurs. In Central Africa gold, iron, oil, diamonds do the same; coltan is also available, which is especially important for those industries producing mobile phones and other electronic equipment.25 As the United States want to increase the African part of their oil supplies, more attention will be drawn to Nigeria, Chad, Congo (Brazzaville), Angola, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon and Sao Tomé e Principe.26 Some 25% of overall U.S. oil imports will come from Africa within the next four or five years.27 But the security sector in Africa is weak and on-shore as well as off-shore oil production is a very inviting target, especially in Nigeria. In the past mineral resources played a key role in financing civil war and different militias. Illegal diamond trade was a major source to finance the war between the Angolan government and the UNITA.28 The instability in the Democratic Reublic of Congo is largely due to the attractiveness of a vast amount of mineral resources in the region. Their illegal exploitation is a central way of financing for different milita groups in the whole country. One central precondition of illegal expoliatiation are porous borders. The smuggling of diamonds and other raw materials across the borders in central Africa is a key obstacle to freedom and peace in the region. As long as illegal trade is that simple providing stability in the region will be very difficult even for democratic states; and missions to provide stability in the region are designated to fail, as attacks on MONUC soldiers in the province of Ituri in early 2005 showed. It therefore must be of a key priority to Europeans and Americans alike to maintain more control over Africa's economy and to promote more border control by the African state authorities. A Change in Policies? After 9/11 the United States reviewed its foreign and development policy. One basic conclusion was that despite all international aid and financial injections most development countries in Africa simply did not experience development. The National Security Strategy set up in 2002 was the first attempt to counter that challenge. No development in development countries however did not suggest that development aid was futile, but rather that development aid had to be conducted in a different way. The new National Security Strategy marked the first time, when the United States began to take the threat of failed and weak states serious. The U.S. tried to tackle the issue and committed itself to more development aid but at the same time made it part of their National Security Agenda. Development policy since has a goal: Improving security for the United States and their allies. It was no longer a senseless expenditure to prove the selflessness of Western nations but was turned into an important mean of foreign and security affairs and thereby giving it a much higher priority in overall political affairs. However until now this change has only been rhetoric. State failure and state weakness in Africa is still a widespread problem. Somalia is an outstanding case in this regard. It experienced a military coup d’etat in the early postcolonial period, was an ally to both the Soviet Union and the United States, entered a bloody civil war, followed by international intervention and withdrawal and the secession of a major part of the country, of what is now called Somaliland. But renewed efforts by the African Union and the regional body, the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) go without significant support of the United States. State failure is an imminent threat in other African countries as well, as in Nigeria and Eritrea.29 There is a whole volatile region from Liberia to Nigeria in the Gulf of Guinea where state failure is a common threat, thus preparing a potential breeding ground for terrorism in the medium future. But despite the rising significance of these regions for their natural resources initiatives to promote peace, stability and democracy have been limited. Although after 9/11 the United States released a new doctrine – the U.S. now considers Kenya, Nigeria, Sudan and Ethiopia as key countries of their interest in Africa – in the very same doctrine the United States stated that no U.S. troops will be dispatched to the African continent in peacekeeping missions.30 The same goes for the G8 countries: Although they have recognised that “Sustained and better co-ordinated support for the African Peace and Security Architecture and for post-conflict is required”31, they have not yet allocated the necessary financial support nor have they increased their diplomatic activity.

#### Terrorism causes extinction – miscalc

Barrett et al 13—PhD in Engineering and Public Policy from Carnegie Mellon University, Fellow in the RAND Stanton Nuclear Security Fellows Program, and Director of Research at Global Catastrophic Risk Institute—AND Seth Baum, PhD in Geography from Pennsylvania State University, Research Scientist at the Blue Marble Space Institute of Science, and Executive Director of Global Catastrophic Risk Institute—AND Kelly Hostetler, BS in Political Science from Columbia and Research Assistant at Global Catastrophic Risk Institute (Anthony, 24 June 2013, “Analyzing and Reducing the Risks of Inadvertent Nuclear War Between the United States and Russia,” Science & Global Security: The Technical Basis for Arms Control, Disarmament, and Nonproliferation Initiatives, Volume 21, Issue 2, Taylor & Francis)

War involving significant fractions of the U.S. and Russian nuclear arsenals, which are by far the largest of any nations, could have globally catastrophic effects such as severely reducing food production for years, 1 potentially leading to collapse of modern civilization worldwide, and even the extinction of humanity. 2 Nuclear war between the United States and Russia could occur by various routes, including accidental or unauthorized launch; deliberate first attack by one nation; and inadvertent attack. In an accidental or unauthorized launch or detonation, system safeguards or procedures to maintain control over nuclear weapons fail in such a way that a nuclear weapon or missile launches or explodes without direction from leaders. In a deliberate first attack, the attacking nation decides to attack based on accurate information about the state of affairs. In an inadvertent attack, the attacking nation mistakenly concludes that it is under attack and launches nuclear weapons in what it believes is a counterattack. 3 (Brinkmanship strategies incorporate elements of all of the above, in that they involve intentional manipulation of risks from otherwise accidental or inadvertent launches. 4 ) Over the years, nuclear strategy was aimed primarily at minimizing risks of intentional attack through development of deterrence capabilities, and numerous measures also were taken to reduce probabilities of accidents, unauthorized attack, and inadvertent war. For purposes of deterrence, both U.S. and Soviet/Russian forces have maintained significant capabilities to have some forces survive a first attack by the other side and to launch a subsequent counter-attack. However, concerns about the extreme disruptions that a first attack would cause in the other side's forces and command-and-control capabilities led to both sides’ development of capabilities to detect a first attack and launch a counter-attack before suffering damage from the first attack. 5 Many people believe that with the end of the Cold War and with improved relations between the United States and Russia, the risk of East-West nuclear war was significantly reduced. 6 However, it also has been argued that inadvertent nuclear war between the United States and Russia has continued to present a substantial risk. 7 While the United States and Russia are not actively threatening each other with war, they have remained ready to launch nuclear missiles in response to indications of attack. 8 False indicators of nuclear attack could be caused in several ways. First, a wide range of events have already been mistakenly interpreted as indicators of attack, including weather phenomena, a faulty computer chip, wild animal activity, and control-room training tapes loaded at the wrong time. 9 Second, terrorist groups or other actors might cause attacks on either the United States or Russia that resemble some kind of nuclear attack by the other nation by actions such as exploding a stolen or improvised nuclear bomb, 10 especially if such an event occurs during a crisis between the United States and Russia. 11 A variety of nuclear terrorism scenarios are possible. 12 Al Qaeda has sought to obtain or construct nuclear weapons and to use them against the United States. 13 Other methods could involve attempts to circumvent nuclear weapon launch control safeguards or exploit holes in their security. 14 It has long been argued that the probability of inadvertent nuclear war is significantly higher during U.S.–Russian crisis conditions, 15 with the Cuban Missile Crisis being a prime historical example. It is possible that U.S.–Russian relations will significantly deteriorate in the future, increasing nuclear tensions. There are a variety of ways for a third party to raise tensions between the United States and Russia, making one or both nations more likely to misinterpret events as attacks. 16

### Adv – Instability

#### Wildlife crime fuels all major African conflicts. Schiffman 14

Schiffman, Richard. “Ivory Poaching Funds Most War and Terrorism in Africa.” New Scientist, New Scientist, 14 May 2014, www.newscientist.com/article/mg22229692-700-ivory-poaching-funds-most-war-and-terrorism-in-africa. Richard Schiffman is an environmental journalist whose work has appeared in the Washington Post, NPR, the New York Times, Reuters and elsewhere.

An unsustainable four elephants are killed in Africa every hour for the ivory in their tusks. But while impoverished locals are enlisted to pull the triggers, it is highly organised transnational crime syndicates and militias that run the poaching and reap the lion’s share of the profits, fuelling terrorism and increasingly war. That’s the conclusion of [a joint report](http://www.bornfreeusa.org/a9_ivorys_curse.php) by the conservation group Born Free USA and [C4ADS](http://www.c4ads.org/), a non-profit organisation that conducts data-driven analysis of security and conflict issues. [Varun Vira](http://www.c4ads.org/#!team/c11vu), a senior analyst at C4ADS and one of the authors of the report, says it is the first study to look at the problem through the lens of conflict and national security rather than conservation. The report, titled Ivory’s Curse, draws on publicly available government data, news reports and interviews with government officials and conservationists. It paints a bleak picture of a slaughter which is disastrous not just for elephants, but for the stability of African nations, and claims that blood money from [ivory](https://www.newscientist.com/article/mg22029461-900-record-ivory-seizures-point-to-trafficking-rise) has helped to bankroll almost every conflict in Africa in recent decades. “The modern ivory trade was built on war,” says Vira. “Blood money from ivory has helped to bankroll virtually every conflict in recent decades” In 2013, roughly 400 tonnes of ivory was trafficked, representing the tusks of 50,000 elephants – a billion dollar a year business. The price of ivory in [China](https://www.newscientist.com/article/dn24823-china-steps-up-efforts-to-combat-ivory-smuggling), which is by far the largest market, has sky-rocketed from $6 a kilo in 1976 to $3000 today – far more than most Africans earn in a year [(see diagram)](https://d1o50x50snmhul.cloudfront.net/wp-content/uploads/2014/05/29692701.jpg). The report identified seven regions where conflict and ivory trade are deeply connected, and shows that much of the poaching takes place across borders [(see map)](https://d1o50x50snmhul.cloudfront.net/wp-content/uploads/2014/05/29692702.jpg). For instance, the report builds on [previous findings that Somali terror group al-Shabaab](https://www.newscientist.com/article/dn24319-elephant-ivory-could-be-bankrolling-terrorist-groups) funds itself with money from tusks poached in northern Kenya, adding that the ongoing civil war in the Central African Republic (CAR) is being partly funded by ivory. Meanwhile, Nigeria’s Boko Haram is targeting elephants in Cameroon. In Sudan, government-allied militias complicit in the Darfur genocide fund their operations by poaching elephants in Chad, Cameroon, the CAR and northern Democratic Republic of the Congo. South Sudan, which boasted 130,000 elephants 25 years ago, is down to just 5000 animals today due to poaching by both sides in the recent conflict.

#### Ivory poaching fuels the civil war in CAR. Agger 14

Agger, Kasper. “Behind the Headlines: Drivers of Violence in the Central African Republic.” Enoughproject.org, May 2014, enoughproject.org/files/CAR%20Report%20-%20Behind%20the%20Headlines%205.1.14.pdf.

Ivory poaching The diamond trade is not the only source of financing and troop support for the Séléka; the mass killings of elephants throughout CAR have also enriched the armed group and expanded its ties to regional armed actors. Park rangers from CAR’s two northern national parks, Bamingui-Bangoran and Manovo-Gounda Saint Floris, reported to the Enough Project that a group of 70 to 75 Séléka fighters, including former park rangers, attacked the ranger post in Sangba on December 12, 2012. They looted 18 pickup trucks, including a fully loaded 13,000-liter petrol truck, and obtained 24 AK-47 machine guns.49 The Séléka returned to the area in February 2013 and killed a group of 12 fully grown elephants that regularly visited areas around the ranger camp.50 Séléka forces were also responsible for the slaughter of at least 25 elephants in May 2013 at the Dzanga-Sangha Reserve51 and for the alleged killing of an unknown number of elephants close to Yaloke in February 2013.52 Poachers do not only kill elephants; they also exact a heavy toll on local populations. They kill park rangers who struggle to protect elephants, force local people to serve as porters, and loot food and clothes from civilians.53 Ivory prices have soared recently due to increased demand from a growing middle class in Asia. The wholesale price for raw ivory varies depending on the quality of the tusk. On the black market in Asia, elephant tusks are worth an estimated $1,000 to $1,300 per pound. With adult male elephant tusks weighing roughly 135 pounds and adult female tusks weighing roughly 20 pounds, a single elephant tusk can sell for $20,000 to $175,500 in the Asian market.54 Further investigation, however, is needed to estimate how much Sudanese poachers and Séléka rebels have been paid per pound. As with the diamond trade, the responsibility for elephant poaching and revenues from ivory sales extends to top Séléka leaders and involves regional armed groups, including the Janjaweed. According to park rangers and professional hunters, large groups of Sudanese poachers based out of South Darfur regularly cross into CAR, Chad, Cameroon, and neighboring countries to kill elephants for ivory. They bring the ivory back to wealthy Sudanese business people, who organize and equip the poachers with satellite phones, night goggles, and weapons.55 Reports indicate that some of the poachers are members of the Janjaweed and some are soldiers from the Sudanese army.56

#### CAR is on the brink of conflict and genocide – keeping it stable k2 regional stability. Vinograd 17

Vinograd, Cassandra. “The Central African Republic Could Be on the Brink of a Bloodbath.” The Washington Post, WP Company, 10 Oct. 2017, www.washingtonpost.com/world/africa/the-central-african-republic-could-be-on-the-brink-of-a-bloodbath/2017/10/09/b26e59d0-a7bf-11e7-9a98-07140d2eed02\_story.html?noredirect=on&utm\_term=.cd60aa4f6be0. Cassandra Vinograd is a seasoned foreign correspondent, editor and photojournalist with more than a decade's experience at the world's leading news organizations. Vinograd has reported extensively on terrorism and on ISIS, including a global exclusive on the first American killed fighting for the group. In 2014, she was part of the NBC team which won a Peabody Award for ISIS coverage. She won a 2016 Sigma Delta Chi award from the Society of Professional Journalists for coverage of the Brussels attacks with her team at NBC.

U.N. officials have raised alarms about "early warning signs of genocide." Diplomats and relief workers say this impoverished country of about 4.6 million runs the risk of an all-out civil war, which would compound the humanitarian crisis and create new security problems in a region already grappling with extremist groups such as Boko Haram. Analysts say the latest violence is due in part to the new government's failure to satisfy the armed groups' demands for political representation and amnesty. "To get what they want, they need to increase the power of negotiation. And in order to increase the power of negotiations, they need to represent a threat," said Nathalia Dukhan, an analyst at the [Enough Project](https://enoughproject.org/), a Washington-based research group focused on African conflicts. "They increased their capacity to harm." That hasn't been hard to do in a country where the central government wields little power outside the capital, the army is ineffective and ill-equipped, and infrastructure such as roads is limited. Ex-Seleka factions are now fighting one another — in some cases teaming up with their former opponents. Anti-balaka, frequently referred to as "self-defense" groups, have expanded. The capital city of Bangui, guarded by U.N. peacekeepers, remains calm, but taxicab radios blare the growing list of hot spots across the country: Zemio, Batangafo, Obo. In addition to the internally displaced — who now number 600,000 — [about 500,000 people have fled](http://www.un.org/apps/news/story.asp?NewsID=57531#.WdvJBFuPJeN) to neighboring countries since 2013, according to the United Nations. Areas previously spared high levels of violence now have become flash points, with the country's southeast of particular concern. Some experts say [the withdrawal](https://www.foreignaffairs.com/articles/central-africa/2017-05-31/bye-bye-kony) this past spring of U.S. and Ugandan forces positioned in the area to search for Joseph Kony, the rebel leader of the Lord's Resistance Army, created a power vacuum — one armed groups are looking to fill. "Armed groups have taken over the whole of the country," said Joseph Inganji, the U.N. humanitarian agency's chief of office for the Central African Republic. There have been numerous failed attempts to broker peace, including [a deal struck in June](https://www.voanews.com/a/central-african-republic-foes-sign-church-mediated-peace-accord-/3907020.html) in Rome by representatives of the armed groups. Less than 24 hours later, new clashes killed dozens. The mandate for the 12,000-strong U.N. peacekeeping force in the country expires in November, and Touadéra is among those calling for a renewal and a troop increase. But peacekeepers are also in the crosshairs — 10 have been killed this year. Civilian animosity toward peacekeepers has grown, exacerbated by a sexual abuse scandal and allegations of inaction in the face of attacks. *[*[*The growing scandal over the U.N. and “peacekeeper babies”*](http://www.washingtonpost.com/sf/world/2016/02/27/peacekeepers/?utm_term=.b3872d51a146)*]* More than half the population is in need of humanitarian assistance. But amid the surge in violence, access to aid has sharply deteriorated. Eleven [aid workers have been killed](https://www.icrc.org/en/document/central-african-republic-international-red-cross-movement-strongly-condemns-killing-red) since the start of the year — making it one of the most dangerous places in the world for humanitarian work. Aid compounds have been looted and attacked, prompting many organizations to pull back or limit their activities. In some parts of the country, villagers are holed up in churches and hospitals, unable to venture out for fear of being killed. Food supplies in some places are running low. "The main risk is really to come back to a conflict [like it was in 2013](https://www.theguardian.com/world/2013/nov/22/central-african-republic-verge-of-genocide) . . . very close to a kind of civil war," said Thibaud Lesueur, an analyst for the International Crisis Group, a nonprofit that seeks to resolve violent conflicts. At the time, large numbers of civilians were [killed or raped](https://www.hrw.org/sites/default/files/reports/car0913_insert_LOWRES_WITH_COVER.pdf), and scores of villages were destroyed. David Brownstein, who as charge d'affaires is the senior U.S. diplomat here, said it is important to prevent a security vacuum in a region already grappling with the Islamist extremists of Boko Haram and, further afield, the Islamic State. Because of its geographical position, the Central African Republic "plays a fundamental role in either enhancing and promoting regional stability, or, conversely, if it's weakened or failed, it could have a fundamentally negative impact on regional stability," he said.

#### African conflicts cause great power war

Glick 7 (Caroline – senior Middle East fellow at the Center for Security Policy, Condi’s African holiday, p. http://www.centerforsecuritypolicy.org/home.aspx?sid=56&categoryid=56&subcategoryid=90&newsid=11568)

The Horn of Africa is a dangerous and strategically vital place. Small wars, which rage continuously, can easily escalate into big wars. Local conflicts have regional and global aspects. All of the conflicts in this tinderbox, which controls shipping lanes from the Indian Ocean into the Red Sea, can potentially give rise to regional, and indeed global conflagrations between competing regional actors and global powers. Located in and around the Horn of Africa are the states of Eritrea, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Somalia, Sudan and Kenya. Eritrea, which gained independence from Ethiopia in 1993 after a 30-year civil war, is a major source of regional conflict. Eritrea has a nagging border dispute with Ethiopia which could easily ignite. The two countries fought a bloody border war from 1998-2000 over control of the town of Badme. Although a UN mandated body determined in 2002 that the disputed town belonged to Eritrea, Ethiopia has rejected the finding and so the conflict festers. Eritrea also fights a proxy war against Ethiopia in Somalia and in Ethiopia's rebellious Ogaden region. In Somalia, Eritrea is the primary sponsor of the al-Qaida-linked Islamic Courts Union which took control of Somalia in June, 2006. In November 2006, the ICU government declared jihad against Ethiopia and Kenya. Backed by the US, Ethiopia invaded Somalia last December to restore the recognized Transitional Federal Government to power which the ICU had deposed. Although the Ethiopian army successfully ousted the ICU from power in less than a week, backed by massive military and financial assistance from Eritrea, as well as Egypt and Libya, the ICU has waged a brutal insurgency against the TFG and the Ethiopian military for the past year. The senior ICU leadership, including Sheikh Hassan Dahir Aweys and Sheikh Sharif Ahmed have received safe haven in Eritrea. In September, the exiled ICU leadership held a nine-day conference in the Eritrean capital of Asmara where they formed the Alliance for the Re-Liberation of Somalia headed by Ahmed. Eritrean President-for-life Isaias Afwerki declared his country's support for the insurgents stating, "The Eritrean people's support to the Somali people is consistent and historical, as well as a legal and moral obligation." Although touted in the West as a moderate, Ahmed has openly supported jihad and terrorism against Ethiopia, Kenya and the West. Aweys, for his part, is wanted by the FBI in connection with his role in the bombing of the US embassies in Kenya and Tanzania in 1998. Then there is Eritrea's support for the Ogaden separatists in Ethiopia. The Ogaden rebels are Somali ethnics who live in the region bordering Somalia and Kenya. The rebellion is run by the Ogaden National Liberation Front (ONLF) which uses terror and sabotage as its preferred methods of warfare. It targets not only Ethiopian forces and military installations, but locals who wish to maintain their allegiance to Ethiopia or reach a negotiated resolution of the conflict. In their most sensationalist attack to date, in April ONLF terror forces attacked a Chinese-run oil installation in April killing nine Chinese and 65 Ethiopians. Ethiopia, for its part has fought a brutal counter-insurgency to restore its control over the region. Human rights organizations have accused Ethiopia of massive human rights abuses of civilians in Ogaden. Then there is Sudan. As Eric Reeves wrote in the Boston Globe on Saturday, "The brutal regime in Khartoum, the capital of Sudan, has orchestrated genocidal counter-insurgency war in Darfur for five years, and is now poised for victory in its ghastly assault on the region's African populations." The Islamist government of Omar Hasan Ahmad al-Bashir is refusing to accept non-African states as members of the hybrid UN-African Union peacekeeping mission to Darfur that is due to replace the undermanned and demoralized African Union peacekeeping force whose mandate ends on December 31. Without its UN component of non-African states, the UN Security Council mandated force will be unable to operate effectively. Khartoum's veto led Jean-Marie Guehenno, the UN undersecretary for peacekeeping to warn last month that the entire peacekeeping mission may have to be aborted. And the Darfur region is not the only one at risk. Due to Khartoum's refusal to carry out the terms of its 2005 peace treaty with the Southern Sudanese that ended Khartoum's 20-year war and genocide against the region's Christian and animist population, the unsteady peace may be undone. Given Khartoum's apparent sprint to victory over the international community regarding Darfur, there is little reason to doubt that once victory is secured, it will renew its attacks in the south. The conflicts in the Horn of Africa have regional and global dimensions. Regionally, Egypt has played a central role in sponsoring and fomenting conflicts. Egypt's meddling advances its interest of preventing the African nations from mounting a unified challenge to Egypt's colonial legacy of extraordinary rights to the waters of the Nile River which flows through all countries of the region.

### Adv – Biodiversity

#### Biodiversity loss is on the brink, but there’s still time. McGill University 17

McGill University. "We're on the brink of mass extinction -- but there's still time to pull back." ScienceDaily. ScienceDaily, 31 May 2017. <www.sciencedaily.com/releases/2017/05/170531133301.htm>.

Imagine being a scuba diver and leaving your air tank behind you on a dive. Or a mountain climber and abandoning your ropes. Or a skydiver and shedding your parachute. That's essentially what humans are doing as we expand our footprint on the planet without paying adequate attention to impacts on other living things, according to researchers from the University of Minnesota and McGill University. Because we depend on plants and animals for food, shelter, clean air and water and more, anything we do that makes life harder for them eventually comes around to make life harder for us as well. But, reporting with colleagues from around the world in this week's special biodiversity issue of the scientific journal Nature, the researchers also note that all is not lost, and offer specific strategies for turning that tide before it's too late. Forest Isbell, of University of Minnesota's College of Biological Sciences, McGill biologist Andrew Gonzalez and coauthors from eight countries on four continents provided an overview of what we know and still need to learn about the impacts of habitat destruction, overhunting, the introduction of nonnative species, and other human activities on biodiversity. In addition, they summarized previous research on how biodiversity loss affects nature and the benefits nature provides -- for example, a recent study showing that reduced diversity in tree species in forests is linked to reduced wood production. Synthesizing findings of other studies, they estimated that the value humans derive from biodiversity is 10 times what every country in the world put together spends on conservation today -- suggesting that additional investments in protecting species would not only reduce biodiversity loss but provide economic benefit, too. "Human activities are driving the sixth mass extinction in the history of life on Earth, despite the fact that diversity of life enhances many benefits people reap from nature, such as wood from forests, livestock forage from grasslands, and fish from oceans and streams," said Isbell, who served as lead author the paper. "It would be wise to invest much more in conserving biodiversity." "Biodiversity plays a big role in the UN Sustainable Development Goals that aim to ensure human wellbeing in the long-term" said Gonzalez. "Attaining the UN SDGs will require action to conserve and restore biodiversity from local to global scales."

#### Wildlife crime is a major threat to biodiversity. Flynn 17

Flynn, Melanie. “Illegal Wildlife Trade Is One of the Biggest Threats to Endangered Species – and the UK Is a Key Player.” The Conversation, The Conversation, 4 Dec. 2017, theconversation.com/illegal-wildlife-trade-is-one-of-the-biggest-threats-to-endangered-species-and-the-uk-is-a-key-player-85477. Melanie Flynn is a Senior lecturer in Criminology, University of Huddersfield.

Second to habitat loss, [illegal trade of wildlife](http://wwf.panda.org/about_our_earth/species/problems/illegal_trade/) is considered the biggest threat to many endangered species. Although it is controlled by laws created by member countries of the [Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species](https://www.cites.org/eng/disc/what.php), illegal trade continues. And many species are now being pushed ever closer to extinction to satisfy huge demand for such things as medicines, collectables, pets and clothing. Not our problem? Earlier this year, the Natural History Museum announced Brent Stirton as its Wildlife Photographer of 2017 for his image “[Memorial to a species](http://www.nhm.ac.uk/visit/wpy/gallery/2017/images/wildlife-photographer-of-the-year/5281/memorial-to-a-species.html)”, an evocative and distressing image of a slaughtered black rhino bull, horn hacked off by poachers, which was taken in Hluhluwe-Imfolozi Park, South Africa. But illegal wildlife trade isn’t just something that happens where the animals live – the UK is both an [important transit and destination country](http://www.europarl.europa.eu/RegData/etudes/IDAN/2016/578963/IPOL_IDA%282016%29578963_EN.pdf) for this type of trade. Between 2009 and 2014, the UK Border Force dealt with 257 confiscations, [seizing nearly 3,000 items](https://www.wwf.org.uk/updates/nearly-3000-seizures-illegal-wildlife-products-made-uk-border-force), including ivory, rhino horn and tiger products. The UK government has made a [clear commitment](https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/281289/london-wildlife-conference-declaration-140213.pdf) to support efforts to tackle the illegal wildlife trade. But although there are a few examples of [excellent practice](http://www.nwcu.police.uk/) and of more recent [initiatives](https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/415690/review-progress-kasane-conf-150317.pdf) – such as better collaborative work between governments, targeted crackdowns, and awareness campaigns – enforcement remains marginalised and under resourced. [Relying on enforcement is also problematic](http://eprints.hud.ac.uk/id/eprint/9522/) as crimes involving wildlife are generally not seen as “serious”, or are not thought of as “real crimes”. And in this way, offenders are rarely identified and prosecuted. Sentencing in the UK, and elsewhere, is also often far too [lenient](http://static1.1.sqspcdn.com/static/f/157301/26440736/1438778423100/traffic_pub_gen92.pdf?token=xNNU5tvArWeCOg/pTK9kI8wTlDY=) – and my own research has supported this. Slap on the wrist [The research](https://www.wwf.org.uk/sites/default/files/2017-01/WWF-UK%20Report%20-Sentencing%20wildlife%20trade%20offences%20in%20England%20and%20Wales.pdf) I carried out on behalf of the World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF) used analysis of previous sentences, interviews of prosecutors and an experts’ workshop. I found that sentencing in England and Wales for illegal wildlife trade is lenient and somewhat inconsistent. The most common sentence was a fine – usually £2,500 or less. Where information on the value of an animal or product was available, this was often much less than the “market value” of the illegal items involved. My research also showed that when imprisonment was used, sentences tended to be significantly shorter than the maximum available. These types of crimes, as well as impacting individual animals, also affect entire species and biodiversity. It can also lead to the introduction of invasive species and diseases, as well as causing legal and sustainable trade to suffer. It is also believed that some illegal wildlife trade is linked to [organised crime](http://www.unodc.org/documents/data-and-analysis/tocta/TOCTA_Report_2010_low_res.pdf). Clearly, when these types of cases do go to court, the impact of the crime should not just be assessed from “market value”.

#### Biodiversity loss risks extinction - ecosystems aren’t resilient or redundant

Vule 13-School of Biological Sciences, Louisiana Tech University (Jeffrey V. Yule \*, Robert J. Fournier and Patrick L. Hindmarsh, “Biodiversity, Extinction, and Humanity’s Future: The Ecological and Evolutionary Consequences of Human Population and Resource Use”, 2 April 2013, manities 2013, 2, 147–159) LADI//DRD

Ecologists recognize that the particulars of the relationship between biodiversity and community resilience in the face of disturbance (a broad range of phenomena including anything from drought, fire, and volcanic eruption to species introductions or removals) depend on context [16,17]. Sometimes disturbed communities return relatively readily to pre-disturbance conditions; sometimes they do not. However, accepting as a general truism that biodiversity is an ecological stabilizer is sensible— roughly equivalent to viewing seatbelt use as a good idea: although seatbelts increase the risk of injury in a small minority of car accidents, their use overwhelmingly reduces risk. As humans continue to modify natural environments, we may be reducing their ability to return to pre-disturbance conditions. The concern is not merely academic. Communities provide the ecosystem services on which both human and nonhuman life depends, including the cycling of carbon dioxide and oxygen by photosynthetic organisms, nitrogen fixation and the filtration of water by microbes, and pollination by insects. If disturbances alter communities to the extent that they can no longer provide these crucial services, extinctions (including, possibly, our own) become more likely. In ecology as in science in general, absolutes are rare. Science deals mainly in probabilities, in large part because it attempts to address the universe’s abundant uncertainties. Species-rich, diverse communities characterized by large numbers of multi-species interactions are not immune to being pushed from one relatively stable state characterized by particular species and interactions to other, quite different states in which formerly abundant species are entirely or nearly entirely absent. Nonetheless, in speciose communities, the removal of any single species is less likely to result in radical change. That said, there are no guarantees that the removal of even a single species from a biodiverse community will not have significant, completely unforeseen consequences. Indirect interactions can be unexpectedly important to community structure and, historically, have been difficult to observe until some form of disturbance (especially the introduction or elimination of a species) occurs. Experiments have revealed how the presence of predators can increase the diversity of prey species in communities, as when predators of a superior competitor among prey species will allow inferior competing prey species to persist [18]. Predators can have even more dramatic effects on communities. The presence or absence of sea otters determines whether inshore areas are characterized by diverse kelp forest communities or an alternative stable state of species poor urchin barrens [19]. In the latter case, the absence of otters leaves urchin populations unchecked to overgraze kelp forests, eliminating a habitat feature that supports a wide range of species across a variety of age classes. Aldo Leopold observed that when trying to determine how a device works by tinkering with it, the first rule of doing the job intelligently is to save all the parts [20]. The extinctions that humans have caused certainly represent a significant problem, but there is an additional difficulty with human investigations of and impacts on ecological and evolutionary processes. Often, our tinkering is unintentional and, as a result, recklessly ignores the necessity of caution. Following the logic inherited from Newtonian physics, humans expect single actions to have single effects. Desiring more game species, for instance, humans typically hunt predators (in North America, for instance, extirpating wolves so as to be able to have more deer or elk for themselves). Yet removing or adding predators has far reaching effects. Wolf removal has led to prey overpopulation, plant over browsing, and erosion [21]. After wolves were removed from Yellowstone National Park, the K of elk increased. This allowed for a shift in elk feeding patterns that left fewer trees alongside rivers, thus leaving less food for beaver and, consequently, fewer beaver dams and less wetland [22,23]. Such a situation represents, in microcosm, the inherent risk of allowing for the erosion of species diversity. In addition to providing habitat for a wide variety of species, wetlands serve as natural water purification systems. Although the Yellowstone region might not need that particular ecosystem service as much as other parts of the world, freshwater resources and wetlands are threatened globally, and the same logic of reduced biodiversity equating to reduced ecosystem services applies. Humans take actions without considering that when tugging on single threads, they unavoidably affect adjacent areas of the tapestry. While human population and per capita resource use remain high, so does the probability of ongoing biodiversity loss. At the very least, in the future people will have an even more skewed perspective than we do about what constitutes a diverse community. In that regard, future generations will be even more ignorant than we are. Of course, we also experience that shifting baseline perspective on biodiversity and population sizes, failing to recognize how much is missing from the world because we are unaware of what past generations saw [11]. But the consequences of diminished biodiversity might be more profound for humans than that. If the disturbance of communities and ecosystems results in species losses that reduce the availability of ecosystem services, human K and, sooner or later, human N will be reduced.

#### Also causes “extinction cascades” – newest research. U Exeter 2/19

University of Exeter. "Biodiversity loss raises risk of 'extinction cascades'." ScienceDaily. ScienceDaily, 19 February 2018. <www.sciencedaily.com/releases/2018/02/180219155019.htm>.

The researchers, from the University of Exeter, showed there is a higher risk of extinction cascades when other species are not present to fill the "gap" created by the loss of a species. Even if the loss of one species does not directly cause knock-on extinctions, the study shows that this leads to simpler ecological communities that are at greater risk of "run-away extinction cascades" with the potential loss of many species. With extinction rates at their highest levels ever and numerous species under threat due to human activity, the findings are a further warning about the consequences of eroding biodiversity. "Interactions between species are important for ecosystem (a community of interacting species) stability," said Dr Dirk Sanders, of the Centre for Ecology and Conservation at the University of Exeter's Penryn Campus in Cornwall. "And because species are interconnected through multiple interactions, an impact on one species can affect others as well. "It has been predicted that more complex food webs will be less vulnerable to extinction cascades because there is a greater chance that other species can step in and buffer against the effects of species loss. "In our experiment, we used communities of plants and insects to test this prediction." The researchers removed one species of wasp and found that it led to secondary extinctions of other, indirectly linked, species at the same level of the food web. This effect was much stronger in simple communities than for the same species within a more complex food web. Dr Sanders added: "Our results demonstrate that biodiversity loss can increase the vulnerability of ecosystems to secondary extinctions which, when they occur, can then lead to further simplification causing run-away extinction cascades." The study, supported by France's Sorbonne Université, is published in the journal *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*. The paper is entitled: "Trophic redundancy reduces vulnerability to extinction cascades." How extinction cascades work The loss of a predator can initiate a cascade, such as in the case of wolves, where their extinction on one mountain can cause a large rise in the number of deer. This larger number of deer then eats more plant material than they would have before. This reduction in vegetation can cause extinctions in any species that also relies on the plants, but are potentially less competitive, such as rabbits or insects.

### Plan

#### Resolved: In the United States, reporters ought to have the right to protect the identity of confidential sources reporting on wildlife crime.

#### Status quo monetary incentive is insufficient; only confidentiality solves. Kohn 16

Kohn, Stephen M. “Monetary Rewards for Wildlife Whistleblowers: A Game-Changer in Wildlife Trafficking Detection and Deterrence.” Wildlife Whistleblower, Environmental Law Institute, 2016, wildlifewhistleblower.org/assets/site\_18/files/reward-wildlife-whistleblowers.pdf. Stephen Kohn is a Partner at Kohn, Kohn & Colapinto, LLP, and a founder of the National Whistleblower Center.

Despite the enactment of scores of wildlife protection laws, illegal activities are difficult to detect under current enforcement policies. Both the Lacey Act and the Endangered Species Act include language providing monetary incentives to persons who disclose information about wildlife crimes, but these provisions have not been effectively implemented. Given the years of delay in implementing them, Congress should step in once again to ensure that its original intent is effectuated, either through oversight of the responsible federal agencies or legislation. Drawing on lessons learned from the financial sector, implementation of the wildlife whistleblower reward laws should both encourage whistleblowers to come forward and fully explain how potential whistleblowers can obtain compensation and confidentiality protections

Kohn continues.

The failure of any executive agency to implement the wildlife whistleblower laws presents an unlikely opportunity. These agencies can learn from the successes of the other whistleblower reward laws and structure their rules in a manner to capitalize on these experiences. Because the laws vest significant discretion in the implementing agencies, there are very few restrictions on the ability of the executive to both effectuate Congress’ intent and ensure that the potential positive impact of the whistleblower reward laws is realized. Moreover, the White House’s National Strategy explicitly identified the use of “administrative tools” to strengthen enforcement capabilities. 105 Among the administrative tools the executive can and should implement to ensure that “insiders” are willing to take the considerable risk that whistleblowers face whenever they disclose information, the following rules and procedures should be expeditiously approved: A. Confidentiality Consistent with the FCPA and the Dodd-Frank Act, provisions should be implemented that permit anonymity and confidentiality in whistleblowing. 106

#### Wildlife crime needs more mainstream reporter coverage – it’s more serious than a miniscule threat of nuclear war. Guynup 17

Guynup, Sharon. "Journalists Need To Do More To Cover Wildlife And Environmental Crime • The Revelator." The Revelator. N. p. Dec 7, 2017. Web. 6 Sept. 2018. Sharon Guynup writes about wildlife and environmental issues and is co-author of Tigers Forever: Saving the World’s Most Endangered Big Cat. She is a global fellow at the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars and a National Geographic Explorer. https://therevelator.org/journalists-wildlife-environmental-crime/

For the past few years, much of my work as a journalist has focused on wildlife and environmental crime. I’ve covered poaching busts and seizures of everything from pangolin scales and big-cat skins to rhino horn, live turtles and songbirds. I’ve reported on the Asian, African and South American markets that sell animals live, dead and in parts, and about the consumers that drive this black-market trade. I’ve written about China, the largest consumer, where many endangered species products are luxury items bought by the wealthiest and most influential as a way to flaunt power and gain prestige. I’ve also explored the trade here in the United States — the world’s second largest consumer. I covered the ubiquitous bird trade in Latin America, where ownership of pet parrots and other birds is so rampant that few realize these animals are endangered, or that it’s against the law to buy or keep them. One thread links all of these stories: illicit wildlife trade has become big business. It’s a $19 to $23 billion dollar a year industry, run by international organized crime syndicates — often the same people responsible for trafficking guns, drugs and people. Yet from where I sit, there’s never been enough mainstream coverage on this massive loss of life on Earth. And despite the scope of the crisis, lately it’s become even harder for journalists to sell these stories. Here’s the harsh reality of media today: When it comes to possible nuclear war with North Korea, millions of U.S. citizens potentially losing health coverage, massive climate-change-charged hurricanes or mass shootings in a nightclub, rock concert or Sunday church service, wildlife stories become a hard sell. A story on coral bleaching, pangolin poaching or tiger trafficking is just not going to grab an editor’s attention. Another challenge is the time scale of the demise. Although scientists say this is becoming a full-blown crisis that will ultimately affect all life on Earth, it’s a slow-motion train wreck in terms of the news cycle. This doesn’t necessarily work well for media outlets focused on maximum page views, Tweets and shares. And it’s always difficult to sell these stories unless there are dramatic or bloody headlines. But wildlife trade is a dramatic and bloody business, although it’s rarely seen as such. And we’re witnessing an unprecedented surge in poaching and illegal trade of wild plants and animals, which is now occurring at an industrial scale. Growing demand is driving what has become a large-scale massacre of African elephants for ivory, rhinos for their horn (which is now worth more than gold or cocaine on the black market), tigers for their skins. A census published in 2016 found that 144,000 elephants disappeared from 15 African countries in less than a decade. The Species Survival Commission’s African Rhino Specialist Group reported in 2016 that the number of African rhinos poached in Africa had increased for the sixth year in a row. Perhaps 3,800 tigers still roam the wild, split among the five remaining wild subspecies, meaning that only a few hundred wild Siberian, Sumatran, Indochinese and Malayan tigers survive. These are the iconic creatures that make headlines, but this massive illegal industry in wildlife has put innumerable animals on the fast track to extinction. We’re losing species at more than 100 times the normal rate. From a scientific perspective, this loss is so rapid and extreme that it’s often called “the Sixth Extinction.” In July, Paul Ehrlich and colleagues categorized the situation in even more catastrophic terms, calling it “biological annihilation.” If this level of widespread slaughter were killing human beings, we’d label it genocide. Many of the world’s most iconic, beloved species — as well as animals we’ve never heard of — could vanish from the wild or disappear from the planet within our lifetimes. Numbers like the ones I’ve cited have become the standard journalistic narrative, and I’ve written plenty of these stories, too. While they matter, numbers don’t tell the whole story — and now, a decade-plus into the current poaching crisis, many readers are aware that elephants and tigers are in the crosshairs. We need to go beyond quoting statistics on the carnage and reporting from the surface. I’m challenging myself — and challenging other journalists — to dig deeper. And not just on wildlife crime, but on broader environmental crime that’s killing wildlife, poisoning land and felling the remaining tracts of forests that pump out the oxygen we need to breathe, store carbon and filter the water we need to drink.: illegal logging, illegal mining, illegal land grabs that demolish forest for industrial plantations — and more. We need to start asking tough questions. Who’s behind large wildlife trafficking operations? Who’s laundering the profits from illegal wildlife, logging and fishing operations? Which U.S. companies buy palm oil from newly or illegally deforested land — and who are the local officials turning a blind eye and/or financially benefitting from rainforest slash-and-burned for crops or cattle ranches? Who are the customs agents, local police, military or government officials who facilitate illegal activity? (Al Jazeera’s deep-dive investigation in the Poacher’s Pipeline documentary did just that — linking illegal rhino trade in South Africa to the country’s head of state security and Asian embassies.) Who gets the money from trophy-hunting operations in Africa that purportedly benefit wildlife conservation? More of my fellow reporters need to dig into corruption and wrongdoing. Follow the money.

#### That only happens if sources get protection. Guynup 17

Guynup, Sharon. "Journalists Need To Do More To Cover Wildlife And Environmental Crime • The Revelator." The Revelator. N. p. Dec 7, 2017. Web. 6 Sept. 2018. Sharon Guynup writes about wildlife and environmental issues and is co-author of Tigers Forever: Saving the World’s Most Endangered Big Cat. She is a global fellow at the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars and a National Geographic Explorer. https://therevelator.org/journalists-wildlife-environmental-crime/

So how do we produce these deep-dive stories — especially as freelancers — in today’s media market? It’s a serious challenge. I worked on the Tiger Temple story for 11 months; the last seven weeks were 12-hour days, seven days a week. I was given bare-bones travel expenses for one trip to Thailand and a small budget for experts to translate Thai audio, video and documents. I was paid a fee for the story and the video — but frankly, if I break down my payment by the hour, I was making less than I would have behind the counter at a fast-food restaurant. That story fell into my lap, and I found myself amidst a whirlwind. Now, whenever I can, I’m trying to work smarter: applying for grants and angling multiple stories from my reporting to broaden the income stream. There’s another important consideration in doing this work. When young journalists speak to me about wanting to cover the illegal wildlife trade, I remind them that this is, first and foremost, crime coverage. That means serious safety considerations for ourselves and, sometimes, for our sources, whose lives could be at stake if their identities are revealed. Let me share a painful example. I obscured the identity of my main source on the Tiger Temple story, a trusted Temple insider. But the Bangkok Post then dug in, discovered who he was — and outed him. Since then, the man has received periodic death threats and hasn’t slept in the same place for more than three nights in a row — for the past 18 months. It’s not surprising; there was a lot of money involved. This man helped shut down a $3 million a year tiger tourism operation — plus whatever the temple may have brought in from wildlife trafficking.

#### Media key – Vietnam proves. TRAFFIC 17

"Vietnamese Media Encouraged To Become “Agents Of Change” In Efforts To Deter Wildlife Crime - Wildlife Trade News From TRAFFIC." *Traffic.org*. N. p., Sept 22, 2017. Web. 6 Sept. 2018.

The seminar was initiated to reveal the powerful way media outlets can incorporate social responsibility into their work and contribute to combatting wildlife crime. In addition to journalists from the National and Hanoi Press Agency, Viet Nam National Television and local and international newspapers, representatives from government agencies including officials from the Central Committee for Propaganda and Education (CCPE), Ministry of Health, Viet Nam CITES Management Authority, and Vietnam Chamber for Commerce and Industry (VCCI) also attended, alongside officials and professionals from foreign embassies and conservation NGOs. Over the last decade Viet Nam has regularly been identified as both a transit country and consumer market for endangered wildlife products such as rhino horn and elephant ivory. The ongoing demand continues to drive the criminal activities of wildlife poaching and trafficking, selling, buying and consumption of illegal wildlife products such as rhino horn. Since 2014, under the Chi initiative, TRAFFIC and other government, civil-society and corporate partners have worked together to reduce demand for rhino horn amongst key groups of consumers. “Chi” refers to “inner strength of will”, a highly-respected trait in Vietnamese society. The media has played a critical role in helping spread the Chi initiative’s message of “zero-tolerance towards the consumption of threatened wildlife” to larger audiences, including to specific target groups among the business community, shown by comprehensive research to be the most prolific users of rhino horn. More than ever before, media plays an important role in creating and shaping public opinion on topical global issues such as illegal wildlife trafficking Madelon Willemsen, Head of TRAFFIC’s Viet Nam Office“As a conservation NGO, TRAFFIC has expertise in delivering social behaviour change communications to discourage undesirable behaviour, such as wildlife-related criminal acts. Media outlets taking on a role as ‘agents of change’ helps to amplify this messaging to maximize its positive impacts.” “The Vietnamese media plays a critical role in shaping the moral values around the consumption and illegal trade of threatened species and what responsible Vietnamese citizens must do to protect threatened wildlife worldwide.” During the seminar, representatives from TRAFFIC, civil society organizations, government and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime spoke about social responsibility, the importance of wildlife protection, demand reduction efforts for rhino horn in Viet Nam and details on how Vietnamese media can support wildlife protection. “Behaviour change communications are a useful approach in reducing the demand for illegal wildlife products in Viet Nam,” said Ms. Trinh Nguyen during her keynote speech on the Chi initiative.

#### But only tips about illegal activity cause people to pay attention to wildlife crime – gives reporters evidence to shift the narrative from the “victim” to the “villain.” Christy 15

Christy, Bryan. "At National Geographic: A New Push To Protect Wildlife." News.nationalgeographic.com. N. p. Nov. 6 2015. Web. 6 Sept. 2018. https://news.nationalgeographic.com/2015/11/151106-togo-wildlife-trafficking-bryan-christy-elephants-crime/. Bryan Christy is an investigative journalist and author who has spent years focused on environmental crimes. A Fulbright Scholar, he attended Pennsylvania State University, Cornell University Graduate School, University of Michigan Law School, and the University of Tokyo Law School. Before becoming a journalist, he worked as a lawyer in Washington, D.C., including in the Executive Office of the President. Mr. Christy is the author of The Lizard King: The True Crimes and Passions of the World’s Greatest Reptile Smugglers. In researching that book, he was bitten between the eyes by a blood python, chased by a mother alligator, sprayed by a bird-eating tarantula, and ejaculated on by a Bengal tiger. His article, "The Kingpin", exposing wildlife trader Anson Wong, appeared in the January 2010 issue of National Geographic. Visit his website for updates about his work.

Stories about the exploitation of wildlife have lived in an outdated era too, often relegated to “weird news” because of the oddity of the creatures smuggled or the creative (and bizarre) ways people dream up to move them. The stories, more often than not, have been victim-based: graphic and gore-filled scenes of lions or elephants being killed, scenes that transform what is a crime story into horror film genre. People have a sympathy ceiling for innocent victims, but they have a bottomless appetite for crime stories. It’s time to move away from victim-based journalism. We need to move, for purposes of poetic symmetry, from “victim” to “villain.” One need only switch on the television or walk into a movie theater to know that the most compelling form of criminal storytelling is about the people behind the crimes. Today, the illegal killing each year of tens of thousands of elephants, rhinos, pangolins, freshwater turtles, tuna and marine mammals, and the destruction of life-supporting trees goes on, often unabated. Part of the responsibility for this failure lies with us storytellers. Links between illegal wildlife trade and corruption, murder, rape, and terrorism are proven. Even so, many of the world's most important decision makers in wildlife protection—judges, prosecutors, legislators, politicians—have little understanding of the significance of wildlife crime. What happened in Togo shows that positive change can begin with a story. We invite you to help us in our storytelling mission by suggesting ideas and sharing tips about illegal or questionable activity you come across.

# Frontlines

## Case

### AT: Wildleaks

#### Attempts to get tips through a transmission system are hampered by IP tracking. O’Connor 14

O’Connor, Mary Catherine. "A Wikileaks For Wildlife Crime Busters." Outside Online. N. p. Feb 18, 2014. Web. 6 Sept. 2018. Mary Catherine O'Connor (@mcoc) is a freelance journalist who writes the Adventure Ethics column, about the intersection of adventure and environment, for Outside online. https://www.outsideonline.com/1921441/safe-place-wildlife-crime-whistleblowers

Wildlife and forest crimes tend to go unchecked because large international crime syndicates and warlords often commit them. (In the Democratic Republic of Congo, for example, poachers have been linked to Joseph Kony's Lord's Resistance Army.) Would you want to come up against one of these groups for reporting poachers? Didn’t think so. But a group of NGOs and wildlife advocacy groups, with funding from the UK-based Elephant Action League, have launched an online portal called WildLeaks that they hope will provide whistleblowers a safe place to report wildlife and forest crimes. The website (its name a nod to Wikileaks) uses a secure, encrypted transmission system that allows tipsters to submit information either confidentially or anonymously. Confidential submissions can't be traced to their sources by third parties, but government entities could trace the IP address. Anonymous submissions are made using a software called Tor, which uses a chain of proxies and encrypted data to obscure the sender's origin. Andrea Crosta, project leader of WildLeaks and co-founder of Elephant Action League, told The Ecologist: "Our first priority is to facilitate the identification of criminals and corrupt governmental officials behind the poaching and trafficking of endangered species such as ivory, rhino horn, big cats, apes, pangolins and birds, as well as forest products. But we also put a lot of effort into protecting the people who chose to send us information, not only by providing a state-of-the-art secure system but also by managing and using the information in the correct way." Other organizations behind WildLeaks includes EcoJust, a Dutch consultancy that works with NGOs and governments to address global trafficking of endangered species; the South Africa-based Oxpeckers Center for Investigative Environmental Journalism, which specializes in data analysis and mapping techniques to track poaching; UK-based environmental investigation agency, an independent groups that works to solve environmental crimes; and a US-based investigative journalism network called 100 Reporters.

## T

### C/I – In

#### Merriam Webster defines “in” as

“In.” https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/in. 12 Jan 2018. //nhs-VA

used as a function word to indicate limitation, qualification, or circumstance

alike *in* some respects

#### I meet. We’re a circumstance of the resolution

### C/I – Stage-Level Predicate

#### If a phrase uses a stage-level predicate to describe a mass noun, the sentence only refers to some instances of that noun

Lasersohn 11 [(Peter Lasersohn is a professor of linguistics at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign) “Mass Nouns and Plurals” In Claudia Maienborn, Klaus von Heusinger & Paul Portner (eds.), Semantics: An International Handbook of Natural Language Meaning. De Gruyter Mouton. pp. 2 (2011), prefinal version, https://pdfs.semanticscholar.org/c466/59d0537b343bda835d912dc0d0d2141fecd2.pdf DOA 1/18/18] CW

Determinerless (or “bare”) mass and plural noun phrases also show a parallel alternation in interpretation, depending on the predicate with which they combine. If the predicate is stagelevel (in the terminology of Carlson 1977a,b), the noun phrase is understood as existentially quantified, as in (4)a. and b., which are roughly equivalent to Some water leaked into the floor and Some raccoons were stealing my corn, respectively: (4) a. Water leaked into the floor. b. Raccoons were stealing my corn.

#### And, stage level predicates means it’s a quality that can change in the subject

Manninen 15 - Department of Linguistics, University of Edinburgh (Satu Interpretation of Adverbials with Stage/Individual Level Predicates University of Edinburg http://www.lel.ed.ac.uk/~pgc/archive/1997/paper15/paper15.html DOA 1/15/17) CW

The sentence in (2) is ambiguous between two readings. On the one hand, we can be talking about some specific, temporary occasion on which Sirkku walks. On the other hand, we can be talking about some generic, permanent property or characteristic that Sirkku has. The first reading is the stage level reading, and the second reading is the individual level reading. Carlson (1977) argues that these two readings arise because the verb 'walk' has multiple meanings. It can either be a stage level verb and quantify over stages, or it can be an individual level verb and be predicated of individuals. As a stage level verb, it expresses temporary, transitory events: we are saying something that holds of an individual named Sirkku with regard to some particular time or place. As an individual level verb it expresses the inherent, permanent properties or characteristics that an individual has: we are saying something that always holds of an individual named Sirkku, or is always Sirkku's property or characteristic, irrespective of time or place. It is always true of Sirkku that she has the property of walking, in the same way that it is always true of Sirkku that she has blond hair, or tans easily, or likes to eat croissants in the morning. This is in keeping with Milsark (1974), who argues that stage level predicates express qualities that can be removed without causing any changes in the essential qualities of the individual, ie in this case the subject Sirkku, whereas individual level verbs express qualities that cannot be removed without causing changes in the essential qualities of the individual. This is exactly where adverbials enter the scene, because many adverbials, although they are not arguments of the verb and are not selected by the verb, seem to contribute something to the essential qualities of the entity, and thus cannot be deleted from the sentence without causing changes in the essential qualities of the individual.

#### The resolution’s predicate is “ought to have,” which is stage-level since whether or not reporters ought to have the right doesn’t change the inherent qualities of a reporter. Thus, proving that some instances the resolution is enough to affirm.

### Overing

#### Plans are key to using empirics, which is key to clear judging.

Overing 14 [Bob Overing (TOC Finalist 2012). “TOPICALITY AND PLANS IN LD: A REPLY TO NEBEL BY BOB OVERING.” Premier Debate Today, 12/11/14] AJ

Additionally, on my view, the aff could use specific examples while avoiding the induction/generalizability problem. As Allen and Burrell (1985) explain, on definitions like T1 and T2, the aff can only win on a plan if its proposal generalizes to the resolution as a whole (p. 857-59). Importantly, this means that even on Nebel’s view, the aff gets to read a plan. However, this produces bad debates by requiring a generalizability contention in the aff case. Debaters either a) race to find the most representative example for their side of the topic and debate out the comparative “generalizability” of these examples, or b) eschew example-finding altogether in favor of a whose-large-metastudy-is-better debate, neither of which seem particularly productive. Simon (1984) also points out that these debates may be difficult to judge due to a lack of standard for clear example comparison (p. 50-51). In-depth plan debates seem less repetitive, more informative, and more lenient on the aff. Modifiers in the topic such as a plural actor or words like “substantial” or “prioritize” as well as stock issues constrain potential plans avoid minute, unpredictable plans. Goodnight, Balthrop and Parson (1974) defend something similar, recognizing that many plans may not “ontologically encompass the resolution for all times” but may be overwhelmingly valuable for competitive debate (cited in Dolley, 1984).

### AT: Nebel

#### Generics apply to rules – the res uses ought which isn’t one

Reiter and Frank ’10 (Nils Reiter and Anette Frank Department of Computational Linguistics Heidelberg University, Germany, July 2010. “Identifying Generic Noun Phrases” https://pdfs.semanticscholar.org/5078/2fb22573c8b612743aade2d3e0b241f8ae0f.pdf | SP)

Generic expressions come in two basic forms: generic noun phrases and generic sentences. Both express rule-like knowledge, but in different ways. A generic noun phrase is a noun phrase that does not refer to a specific (set of) individual(s), but rather to a kind or class of individuals. Thus, the NP The lion in (1.a)1 is understood as a reference to the class “lion” instead of a specific individual. Generic NPs are not restricted to occur with kind-related predicates as in (1.a). As seen in (1.b), they may equally well be combined with predicates that denote specific actions. In contrast to (1.a), the property defined by the verb phrase in (1.b) may hold of individual lions. (1) a. The lion was the most widespread mammal. b. Lions eat up to 30 kg in one sitting. Generic sentences are characterising sentences that quantify over situations or events, expressing rule-like knowledge about habitual actions or situations (2.a). This is in contrast with sentences that refer to specific events and individuals, as in (2.b).

### Overlimiting

#### Stale debates – Debating the same aff over and over has diminishing marginal returns. Even if each debate is in depth, we don’t learn anything new. Also key to Research Skills because their interpretation of the topic requires no new research from either side after the first week of the topic.

#### Topic ed – Arguments for specifying a group of people are completely different from a type of charge*.* Absent specification the neg will never have to engage specific policies, they’ll just read generics. Turns field context; depth key to policy discussion means aff is prior

#### Aff Flex – the aff needs the ability to strategically exclude disads, otherwise the neg just wins every debate by exploiting the 1ar timeskew.

#### PICs – their interp creates multiple cheap shot PICs to moot the aff. takes out limits and turns all their offense. Outweighs – plenty of generics mean that the neg can come back but being aff is near impossible in your world which takes out ground.

### RVI

### AT: Textuality

### AT: Underlimiting

### AT: Ground

### AT: FX-T

### 2AR – PICs

#### Overview

#### AT: Probability Weighing

#### AT: Not Intrinsic

#### AT: C/I Plank

#### AT: 1AR Theory

#### AT: Plans Force PICs

#### AT: Potential Abuse

#### AT: Allows Truisms

## DAs

### AT: Midterms

### AT: Federalism

### AT: Base

### AT: Econ

## CPs

### AT: States

### AT: Incentives

#### Perm do both – incentives don’t work without confidentiality

#### Incentives is the squo – there’s too many hurdles. Kohn 16

Kohn, Stephen M. “Monetary Rewards for Wildlife Whistleblowers: A Game-Changer in Wildlife Trafficking Detection and Deterrence.” Wildlife Whistleblower, Environmental Law Institute, 2016, wildlifewhistleblower.org/assets/site\_18/files/reward-wildlife-whistleblowers.pdf. Stephen Kohn is a Partner at Kohn, Kohn & Colapinto, LLP, and a founder of the National Whistleblower Center.

FWS has non-public internal procedures for how a special agent could request that one of his or her informants obtain a reward. These procedures are referenced online in Part 450 of the massive FWS Manual. Part 450, Section 450 FW-2, entitled “paying rewards,” has not been made publicly available by FWS. FWS considered this provision exempt from public disclosure as “law enforcement sensitive.”73 However, on November 18, 2015, a copy of this internal procedure was obtained by the National Whistleblower Center pursuant to a Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) request. 74 These previously non-public internal procedures are not particularly helpful or encouraging to would-be whistleblowers. They grant complete discretion to the special agent who works with an informant/whistleblower to recommend a reward. That recommendation is subject to approval by the regional Supervisory Agent in Charge and must be approved by the Chief of the FWS Office of Law Enforcement. There are no application procedures for the whistleblower to utilize, and there are no appeal procedures if the Special Agent decides not to apply for a reward or if the Chief denies a reward. There is no requirement to inform potential whistleblowers of their right to obtain a reward. Rewards are prohibited if, in the opinion of FWS, paying compensation “would create a conflict of interest or appearance of impropriety,” even though the underlying statutes do not contain any such prohibition. If a Special Agent recommends an award, they must fill out an official “Request for Payment of Reward” form addressing eight factors, none of which were approved after publication or comment to the whistleblower community. 75

## Ks

### Framework

#### The ROB is to vote for the debater that presents the most desirable policy option

#### Fairness—alternate frameworks moot 6 minutes of the 1ac – it’s the only basis for aff offense – that means we should get to weigh our impacts. Turns the K because it means we can’t properly engage.

#### // The alt is vague – it’s a voting issue--Spikes out of our offense – no way for aff to win and skews 1AR time--Damage is done – 2NR clarification rewards them because we’ll always be behind.

#### // If the alt solves it’s utopian – that’s a voter – impossible to research, not reciprocal, and skews side bias neg

#### // Floating PIKs are a voter, steal the aff and kill clash, which is the key internal link to both fairness and education

#### b) Decision-making – debate should develop our ability to weigh the consequences of our actions – it’s the only portable skill

#### c) Considering policy implications is key to effective theory

Feaver 01 (Peter, Asst. Prof of Political Science at Duke University, Twenty-First Century Weapons Proliferation, p 178)

At the same time, virtually all good theory has implications for policy. Indeed, if no conceivable extension of the theory leads to insights that would aid those working in the ‘real world’, what can be ‘good’ about good theory? Ignoring the policy implications of theory is often a sign of intellectual laziness on the part of the theorist. It is hard work to learn about the policy world and to make the connections from theory to policy. Often, the skill sets do not transfer easily from one domain to another, so a formidable theorist can show embarrassing naivete when it comes to the policy domain he or she putatively studies. Often, when the policy implications are considered, flaws in the theory (or at least in the presentation of the theory) are uncovered. Thus, focusing attention on policy implications should lead to better theorizing. The gap between theory and policy is more rhetoric than reality. But rhetoric can create a reality–or at least create an undesirable kind of reality–where policy makers make policy though ignorant of the problems that good theory would expose, while theorists spin arcana without a view to producing something that matters. It is therefore incumbent on those of us who study proliferation–a topic that raises interesting and important questions for both policy and theory–to bring the communities together. Happily, the best work in the proliferation field already does so.

#### The government has flawed components but challenging our understanding of government is important and valuable through discussion of federal policies--- learning the language of that allows us to confront and challenge those institutions outside of this round and resolves a lot of the impacts at the root of their explanation

**Hoppe 99** Robert Hoppe is Professor of Policy and knowledge in the Faculty of Management and Governance at Twente University, the Netherlands. "Argumentative Turn" Science and Public Policy, volume 26, number 3, June 1999, pages 201–210 works.bepress.com

ACCORDING TO LASSWELL (1971), policy science is about the production and application of knowledge of and in policy. Policy-makers who desire to tackle problems on the political agenda successfully, should be able to mobilise the best available knowledge. This requires high-quality knowledge in policy. Policy-makers and, in a democracy, citizens, also need to know how policy processes really evolve. This demands precise knowledge of policy. There is an obvious link between the two: the more and better the knowledge of policy, the easier it is to mobilise knowledge in policy. Lasswell expresses this interdependence by defining the policy scientist's operational task as eliciting the maximum rational judgement of all those involved in policy-making. For the applied policy scientist or policy analyst this implies the development of two skills. First, for the sake of mobilising the best available knowledge in policy, he/she should be able to mediate between different scientific disciplines. Second, to optimise the interdependence between science in and of policy, she/he should be able to mediate between science and politics. Hence Dunn's (1994, page 84) formal definition of policy analysis as an applied social science discipline that uses multiple research methods in a context of argumentation, public debate [and political struggle] to create, evaluate critically, and communicate policy-relevant knowledge. Historically, the differentiation and successful institutionalisation of policy science can be interpreted as the spread of the functions of knowledge organisation, storage, dissemination and application in the knowledge system (Dunn and Holzner, 1988; van de Graaf and Hoppe, 1989, page 29). Moreover, this scientification of hitherto 'unscientised' functions, by including science of policy explicitly, aimed to gear them to the political system. In that sense, Lerner and Lasswell's (1951) call for policy sciences anticipated, and probably helped bring about, the scientification of politics. Peter Weingart (1999) sees the development of the science-policy nexus as a dialectical process of the scientification of politics/policy and the politicisation of science. Numerous studies of political controversies indeed show that science advisors behave like any other self-interested actor (Nelkin, 1995). Yet science somehow managed to maintain its functional cognitive authority in politics. This may be because of its changing shape, which has been characterised as the emergence of a post-parliamentary and post-national network democracy (Andersen and Burns, 1996, pages 227-251). National political developments are put in the background by ideas about uncontrollable, but apparently inevitable, international developments; in Europe, national state authority and power in public policy-making is leaking away to a new political and administrative elite, situated in the institutional ensemble of the European Union. National representation is in the hands of political parties which no longer control ideological debate. The authority and policy-making power of national governments is also leaking away towards increasingly powerful policy-issue networks, dominated by functional representation by interest groups and practical experts. In this situation, public debate has become even more fragile than it was. It has become diluted by the predominance of purely pragmatic, managerial and administrative argument, and under-articulated as a result of an explosion of new political schemata that crowd out the more conventional ideologies. The new schemata do feed on the ideologies; but in larger part they consist of a random and unarticulated 'mish-mash' of attitudes and images derived from ethnic, local-cultural, professional, religious, social movement and personal political experiences. The market-place of political ideas and arguments is thriving; but on the other hand, politicians and citizens are at a loss to judge its nature and quality. Neither political parties, nor public officials, interest groups, nor social movements and citizen groups, nor even the public media show any inclination, let alone competency, in ordering this inchoate field. In such conditions, scientific debate provides a much needed minimal amount of order and articulation of concepts, arguments and ideas. Although frequently more in rhetoric than substance, reference to scientific 'validation' does provide politicians, public officials and citizens alike with some sort of compass in an ideological universe in disarray. For policy analysis to have any political impact under such conditions, it should be able somehow to continue 'speaking truth' to political elites who are ideologically uprooted, but cling to power; to the elites of administrators, managers, professionals and experts who vie for power in the jungle of organisations populating the functional policy domains of post-parliamentary democracy; and to a broader audience of an ideologically disoriented and politically disenchanted citizenry.

### AT: Agamben

### AT: Capitalism

### AT: Afropessimism

### AT: CLS

# Extra

#### Wildlife crime fuels all major African conflicts. Vira and Ewing 14

Vira, Varun, and Thomas Ewing. “Ivory’s Curse The Militarization & Professionalization of Poaching in Africa.” Bornfreeusa.org, Born Free USA, Apr. 2014, www.bornfreeusa.org/a9\_ivorys\_curse.php. Varun Vira received his Master’s degree in International Affairs from George Washington University and his Bachelor’s in Economics and International Relation from Syracuse University. Varun has worked in then-Senator Kerry’s office and at the Center for Strategic and International Studies Burke Chair in Strategy. Varun’s research at C4ADS focuses on South Asia and the Middle East. Varun has lived in India, Singapore, the Netherlands and the UK, and speaks Hindi and Urdu. Thomas Ewing received degrees in Russian, Political Science, and International Studies from the University of Iowa, where he was inducted into the national Phi Beta Kappa honor society. He is currently investigating illicit networks in Africa and Asia. He speaks French, Russian, and Spanish, and is learning Mandarin. He has worked and studied in China, Cuba, and Russia

Elephant ivory poaching is no longer solely a conservation issue. As poaching reaches levels that threaten to render African elephants near-totally extinct within the next ten years, it also funds a wide range of destabilizing actors across Africa, with significant implications for human conflict. A single elephant yields 10kg of ivory worth approximately $30,000; a conservative estimate is that 23,000 elephants were killed in 2013. With the true figure likely much higher, the ivory trade could be worth as much as a billion dollars annually, and will likely increase with the escalating retail price of ivory. This report provides detailed case studies of how these profits empower a wide range of African conflict actors: • From Sudan, government-allied militias complicit in the Darfur genocide fund their operations by poaching elephants hundreds of miles outside North Sudan’s borders. • In the Democratic Republic of Congo, state security forces patronize the very rebels they are supposed to fight, providing weapons and support in exchange for ivory. • Zimbabwean political elites, including those under international sanction, are seizing wildlife spaces that either are, or likely will soon be, used as covers for poaching operations. • In East Africa, al-Shabaab and Somali criminal networks are profiting off Kenyan elephants killed by poachers using weapons leaked from local security forces. • Mozambican organized crime has militarized and consolidated to the extent it is willing to battle the South African army and well-trained ranger forces for rhino horn. • In Gabon and the Republic of Congo, ill-regulated forest exploitation is bringing East Asian migrant laborers, and East Asian organized crime, into contact with Central Africa’s last elephants. • In Tanzania, political elites have aided the industrial-scale depletion of East Africa’s largest elephant population. In short, ivory poaching has significant human impact. At the most macro level, the ivory trade is essentially a large-scale illicit resource transfer from Africa to Asia; on the ground, however, ivory is bush currency for militants, militias, and terrorists, and one of the most valuable pieces of illicit contraband for organized criminals and corrupt elites. The modern ivory trade was built on war, and elephant poaching remains highly militarized, empowering a wide range of conflict actors and transforming the nature of wildlife conservation in Africa. Park managers and conservation NGOs have already been forced into roles as de facto soldiers and policemen, and the pace and professionalization of poaching show no signs of abating. Finally, as elephant populations disappear in Central Africa, and the price of ivory continues to rise, poaching will continue to displace into Eastern Africa, and will likely soon appear in still-secure ranges in Southern Africa. This study was based on extensive C4ADS interviews and correspondence; public records research; local, international, and native language reporting; social media; analysis of available datasets from governments, NGOs, and other sources; and other forms of open-source research. The mention of any individual, company, organization, or other entity in this report does not imply the violation of any law or international agreement, and should not be construed as such.