



UNIVERSITI TUN HUSSEIN ONN MALAYSIA

**FINAL EXAMINATION
SEMESTER II
SESSION 2017/2018**

COURSE NAME : LAWS, POLICY AND GOVERNANCE

COURSE CODE : BWJ 30702

PROGRAMME CODE : BWW

EXAMINATION DATE : JUNE/ JULY 2018

DURATION : 2 HOURS

INSTRUCTION : ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS

THIS QUESTION PAPER CONSISTS OF **THREE (3)** PAGES

- Q1** (a) Among the 42 articles of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), identify **TWO (2)** which you think are most relevant to conservation of biodiversity. Explain why you think these two are the most relevant. (8 marks)
- (b) Malaysia has a number of key policies pertaining to the environment and biodiversity that have been steadily developed and implemented. Demonstrate **THREE (3)** obligations to CBD that Malaysia needs to fulfil. (6 marks)
- (c) Lack of coordination and cooperation among agencies are some institutional-related issues linked to environment and natural resources governance. Illustrate the steps taken by Malaysia to achieve good governance. (6 marks)
- Q2** The National Policy on Biological Diversity (NPBD) 2016-2025 provides the direction and framework for us to conserve Malaysian biodiversity and use it sustainably in the face of the increasingly complex challenges.
- (a) State the policy statement of NPBD 2016- 2025. (2 marks)
- (b) Identify **TWO (2)** goals of NPBD 2016-2025 and elaborate your understanding on each of the goal. (8 marks)
- (c) Among the 15 strategies outlined by The National Policy on Biological Diversity (NPBD) 1998 to achieve its objectives, suggest the most successful strategy and justify your opinion. (10 marks)
- Q3** (a) By referring to the legislative lists of the Federal Constitution, analyze the impact of the Constitution's division of legislative powers between the Federal and State Governments on matters related to biodiversity conservation in Malaysia. (10 marks)
- (b) Kampung Parit Dalam is a small village located in a rural area of Slim River Perak with the population of about 400 people. The villagers are mostly subsistence farmers and engaged in different activities such as slash-and-burn agriculture, fishing, and hunting and as a result they experience a certain level of conflict with wildlife. The principal wild herbivore responsible for the damage to the farmers' land is the elephant, while the frugivorous pig-tailed macaque would raid farmers' agricultural fields to obtain coconuts, papaya and other fruits. Another visitor is the the grain-eating burung pipit (*Lonchura maja*) that form large flocks during rice harvest causing damage to the paddy field. The crop raiding and land destruction by wild animals have resulted in a conflict between the farmers and wildlife conservationists. For these subsistence farmers, constant damage to their crops is extremely destructive as their livelihood depends upon adequate harvest yields.

Thus, many of them view native wildlife as “pests” and often resort to harmful methods against these animals in order to protect their land and crops. In order to assist Kampung Parit Dalam’s farmers to address human-wildlife conflicts, the Department of Wildlife and National Parks decided to solve the farmers-wildlife conflict effectively by having a forum with farmers and land owners on their rights and liability relating to wild animals under the Wildlife Conservation Act 2010. Imagine yourself as an officer from the Department of Wildlife and National Parks and you have been required to provide such explanation to the effected Kampung Parit Dalam villagers in a community forum. Plan your write-up for the forum.

(10 marks)

Q4 (a) Explain your understanding on the following statements:

- (i) The concept of “Totally Protected” wildlife under the Wildlife Conservation Act 2010.
- (ii) Exception on open burning of forest for shifting cultivation under the Environmental Quality Act 1974.
- (iii) Protection of the marine environment against pollution under section 27 of the Environmental Quality Act 1974.

(6 marks)

(b) The tropical rain forests constitute the core of biodiversity in Malaysia and must therefore be protected. Discuss the main strategies applied by the National Forestry Act 1984 relating to forest biodiversity conservation and management.

(14 marks)

Q5 (a) Malaysia has signed several Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEA) in pursuit of conservation and protection of biodiversity. Examine the course of action by Malaysian government when adopting the following MEAs:

- (i) RAMSAR
- (ii) CITES

(8 marks)

(b) The ASEAN Agreement on Transboundary Haze Pollution was promulgated on 10 June 2002 in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. Determine the reason as to why despite the adoption by all ASEAN member countries, the problem of haze across ASEAN is still recurring to this day.

(6 marks)

(c) Malaysia is known to export high quality tropical timber worldwide, which contributes significantly to the economy of Malaysia. However, this sparks global controversy as deforestation results to loss of habitat and biodiversity in general. Justify the government’s decision that despite the issue of loss of biodiversity, logging is still permitted in the country. Support your answer by quoting specific MEA the country has signed and adopted.

(6 marks)

– END OF QUESTIONS –