



# THE CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY OF EASTERN AFRICA

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**MAIN EXAMINATION**

**JANUARY – APRIL 2015 TRIMESTER**

**FACULTY OF LAW**

**REGULAR PROGRAMME**

**CLS 402: INTERNATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL LAW**

<b>Date: April 2015</b>	<b>Duration: 2 Hours</b>
<b>INSTRUCTIONS: Answer Question ONE and ANY OTHER TWO Questions</b>	

Q1. “The past century has borne witness to unprecedented advances in Science and Technology and prosperity. While these advances have indubitably improved the lives of many, they have also left in their wake an ever-expanding web of patterns of natural resource use and abuse by which few in either the developed or developing world are untouched. Unless these patterns of resource use and abuse are checked, the burden placed on generations to follow will be both incalculable and unconscionable.”

In light of the above statement, discuss the concept of sustainable development.  
**(30 marks)**

Q2. Ultimately, whether the protection offered to the environment by international law is “inadequate” in scope and stringency is of course a value judgment which will depend on the weight given to the whole range of competing social, economical and political considerations.

Critically analyze the above statement on the effectiveness of international environmental law regime in addressing environmental concerns.  
**(20 marks)**

Q3. There is no single source in which environmental issues can be described as “international”. It could be global, regional, transboundary, domestic or a combination of these. Discuss the context of the above statement focusing your answer on the sources (with examples) of environmental law.  
**(20 marks)**

- Q4. The Government of Kenya has explicitly accepted Agenda 21 (The Rio de Janeiro Declaration) as part of the National Environmental policy by incorporation it into legal and policy framework. **(20 marks)**
- Q5. Since the UN Conference on Human Environment in 1972, new, diverse and complicated environmental problems have emerged. Accordingly to address these problems, existing multilateral institutions, the UN organs in particular have been provided with new and additional functions on the one hand, whereas multilateral institutions have been newly established on the other hand. Discuss. **(20 marks)**

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