## 1. Explain the effects of the actions taken by governance networks on the strategies of the various entities and actors mentioned in Keck et al. Mention whether they were successful or not. Explain the following:

* **Local indigenous community interactions**
* **IGOs interactions**
* **INGOs interactions**
* **The country of Malaysia interactions**
* **Any other actors or entities that you believe were important**

Keck et al., in chapter 65 of The Globalization Reader, presented the many strategies implemented by various entities and actors revolving the deforestation and logging dilemma in Sarawak, Malaysia. The first form of action taken was by the Dayak communities, in which resistance in the form of physical barricades were put up to slow down and block logging roads in Baram. According to Keck, “this is not the first time that barricades were used against lodgers,” and that “it is the first time that they were part of a sustained campaign” (Keck et al, 2015, p. 512). This indigenous interaction, which would be inevitable due to the Dayak’s direct relationship to the effects of logging, was not entirely successful in stopping the process but did help slow it down and more importantly bring much more attention to the issue through the Dayak resistance. Additionally, there were initial attempts to prevent logging where the Dayak lived through geopolitical means, in which Keck states that “Attempts by Dayak communities to gain the rights to log in their own areas have been unsuccessful, as have most attempts to have areas declared communal forests and thus protected from the loggers. Making land rights effective has been a losing struggle in the state” (Keck et al, 2015, p. 511). In terms of International Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), the International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO) was established as an agreement between many countries. It is difficult to discuss on ITTO’s interactions without talking about the parallel actions and influences of the Sarawak Campaign, the Malaysian government, International Government Organizations (IGOs) such as the World Bank and multiple United Nations (UN) organizations, and locals. An example of these multi and cross-level interactions include boycotts, which Keck describes that “its main components have been consumer boycotts, targeting corporations and particular kinds of businesses (…), persuading local or state governments to refrain from using tropical timber in construction projects, pressuring national governments and the European Union for topical timber bans, pressuring the ITTO members to develop sustainability requirements, and, increasingly, ‘eco-labeling’” (Keck et al, 2015, pp. 513-514). Although many of the strategies implemented had short-term effects or no lasting impact, NGOs’ efforts were met with some success. Keck mentions how “’Malaysia’s timber exports to Europe have fallen by half since 1992 due to pressures from environmental groups on local and municipal governments in Europe to boycott or ban tropical timber products.’ Tropical timber imports into the Netherlands fell by 50 percent between 1990 and 1995, ‘mainly as a results of an NGO boycott campaign.’ Everyone seems to agree that the campaign succeeded in reducing consumption of tropical timber in some of the major importing countries” (Keck et al, 2015, p. 516). The observable effects of these strategies seem to be, although just mentioned, less physically impactful and more politically and economically valuable to international levels.

References

1. Lechner, F. J., &amp; Boli, J. (2015). Chapter 65: Environmental Advocacy Networks. In The globalization reader (pp. 510–519). Wiley Blackwell.

## 2. In your opinion, did “global culture” or “global society” influence the strategies of actors and entities involved in the particular events and outcomes that occurred in Sarawak, Malaysia?

* **Please define “global culture” and “global society”**
* **Provide examples to support your argument**

“Global culture” and “global society” are defined differently according to Lechner and Boli.

References

1. Lechner, F. J., &amp; Boli, J. (2015). Chapter 65: Environmental Advocacy Networks. In The globalization reader (pp. 510–519). Wiley Blackwell.
2. Lechner, F. J., &amp; Boli, J. (2015). Chapter 9: Environmental Advocacy Networks. In The globalization reader (pp. 77-86). Wiley Blackwell.
3. Lechner, F. J., &amp; Boli, J. (2015). Chapter 42: Environmental Advocacy Networks. In The globalization reader (pp. 334-342). Wiley Blackwell.

## 3. In your opinion, did networks of governance erode the power of the nation-state of Malaysia with respect to the problem of Sarawak deforestation? Why or why not?

Networks of governance did erode the power of the nation-state of Malaysia with respect to the problem of Sarawak deforestation. “Erode” should not be taken as a negative connotation independently, although it is commonly associated to it. The networks of governance eroded Malaysia’s power as a nation-state through the global attention that the Sarawak deforestation attained, mainly through INGOs and NGOs. The nation-state problem turned into a global one, and the effect of deforestation were effects that had many different reactions depending on the organization, belief, etc. With this, there were much more opinions of the issue, and more campaign action was taken through INGOs and NGOs. This, although may seem like a form of global control over a nation-state, introduced a connection between local and global. According to Keck, “campaigns created a new script for sustainable forest management projects, with roles for ‘local people,’ NGOs,’ and so forth” (Keck et al, 2015, p. 517). When locals are ignored by their government, the influence of INGOs and NGOs show great value to their issues.

References

1. Lechner, F. J., &amp; Boli, J. (2015). Chapter 65: Environmental Advocacy Networks. In The globalization reader (pp. 510–519). Wiley Blackwell.