

<b>Course Title:</b>	<b>Introduction to Global Governance and Public Policy</b>
<b>Instructor:</b>	Daniel Large
<b>ECTS:</b>	2
<b>Term:</b>	Fall 2021 (AY 2021/2022)
<b>Mode:</b>	In person
<b>Class Times:</b>	Thursdays 8:50-10:30
<b>Module:</b>	Mandatory Elective
<b>Relation to other courses:</b>	None
<b>Office Hours:</b>	Thursdays 15.30-17.00.

### **Background and Overall Aim of the Course**

This course provides an intensive introduction to the historical context, concepts and debates concerning global governance and public policy. It seeks to combine academic analysis with policy relevance and, throughout, emphasizes active learning. Part I (classes 2-5) examines the conceptual, empirical and historical foundations of global governance and global policy, with a particular focus on public goods. Part II (classes 6-9) explores key institutions and actors in global public policy, and how ongoing changes in global politics are affecting global governance and public policy. Global governance continues to adjust to the realities and complexities of our world, including one institutional adjustment known as multi-stakeholder partnerships (MSP) that we will consider using the case of the Extractive Industry Transparency Initiative. In conclusion, we will explore and debate the current uncertainties and unknowns that surround the future of global governance.

### **Learning Outcomes**

By the end of the course, students will:

- Be literate in key themes, concepts and debates concerning global governance and public policy; and be able to apply these to practical problems.
- Have been introduced to MSPs as an innovation in global governance;
- Have an enhanced understanding of how ongoing changes in global politics are impacting global governance and the prospects for global public policy;
- and attained the foundations for further, reflexive study and practice in global governance.

### **Learning Activities and Teaching Methods**

This course emphasis active learning and seeks to connect theory and practice. In order to make the most of online teaching, it uses a variety of methods: short presentations, virtual classroom discussions, small group work, case studies and presentations. This is an introductory course catering to diverse backgrounds. As such, if you are under-challenged, please ask and ensure you are able to challenge yourself with more advanced readings; conversely, if it is too challenging, please feel free to reach out for other readings. If in doubt, please ask.

### **Assessment**

- Participation: 10%
- Presentation (in teams): 20%
- Final Policy Paper: 70% (deadline: noon, 3 January 2022, via Moodle)

*Information about your final paper and all other assessment criteria is available on the Moodle site from the beginning of the course.*

## Grading

CEU uses a system of letter grades and grade points for evaluation:

<b>A</b>	3.68 – 4.00
<b>A-</b>	3.34 – 3.67
<b>B+</b>	3.01 – 3.33
<b>B</b>	2.68 – 3.00
<b>B-</b>	2.34 – 2.67
<b>C+</b>	2.33 (minimum pass).

## Inclusive Learning Policy

As course instructor I endeavor to provide an inclusive learning environment. However, if you experience barriers to learning in this course, please consult CEU's [Student Disability Policy](#) and feel free to meet CEU's Student Disability Services Officer Natalia Nagyné Nyikes (nyikesn@ceu.edu).

## Course Requirements, Expectations and Classroom Policy

Attendance is expected. You are required to complete assigned readings prior to class.

## Good Academic Practices

Students are expected to abide by standards of academic integrity. Academic dishonesty – plagiarism, cheating or breaking other norms stipulated by the CEU Code of Ethics – will result in a failing grade. If you do not understand how to properly cite, consult your academic writing instructor and/or refer to pages 40-49 in your academic writing reader. **If plagiarism is suspected, it is possible that you will have to redo the paper, could fail the course, or potentially, be taken to the academic disciplinary board. Your paper will be run through Turnitin, a software that checks for plagiarism.** For detailed information, please consult the CEU Code of Ethics.

## Background Course Reading

There is no set textbook for this course. Those wishing to gain background might consult:

- Mazower, Mark. 2012. *Governing the World. The History of an Idea*. New York: Penguin.
- Weiss, Thomas G. and Rorden Wilkinson (eds). 2014. *International Organization and Global Governance*. London: Routledge.
- Stone, Diane and Kim Moloney eds., 2019. *The Oxford Handbook of Global Policy and Transnational Administration*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

## Overview

1. Introduction (23 September)
2. Global Governance (30 September)
3. Why Histories Matter (7 October)
4. Global Public Policy (14 October)
5. Global Governors (21 October)
6. Innovation: Networks and Partnerships (28 October)
7. Rising Powers (4 November)
8. Thematic case study *OR* Key Concepts Applied: Peter Eigen, Former Chair EITI (11 November)
9. Global Transformations (18 November)
10. Advocating for Global Public Goods: Working Groups (25 November)
11. Group Presentations: Global Policy Themes (2 December)
12. Conclusions (9 December)

**PLEASE NOTE:** The schedule below is accurate at the time of publication. Amendments are highly likely to be made prior during the course. Students will be notified via Moodle about any amendments including a change in the Required Readings.

**The Moodle site should always be regarded and consulted as the most up to date course resource.**

## **Week 1: Introduction**

This session introduces the content, approach and organization of the course. It will also seek to understand your own interests and objectives in taking this course.

### *Optional Reading*

- Coleman, W. D. (2012). Governance and Global Public Policy. In David Levi-Faur ed., *The Oxford Handbook of Governance*. Oxford: Oxford University Press, pp. 673-685.

## **Week 2: Global Governance**

This class will grapple with understanding global governance as a contested concept with a view to establishing conceptual and empirical foundations. It will also consider key related terms, globalization and sovereignty. How is sovereignty, a key enabler of governance, affected by globalization? Is global governance ‘yesterday’s dream’?

### *Required Reading*

- Karns, M. P., K. A. Mongst, K. W. Stiles. 2015. The Challenges of Global Governance. In *International Organizations: The Politics and processes of Global Governance*, edited by Karns et al. Boulder: Lynne Rienner, pp. 1-42.
- Held, D. 2016. Elements of a theory of global governance. *Philosophy & Social Criticism*, 42(9), pp. 837-846.
- Lin, J. Y and Wang, Y. 2016. Emerging Global Governance (EGG): An Economist’s Perspective, *Global Policy*, 31 August 2016.
- Reinicke, W. 1998. *Global Public Policy: Governing Without Government?*. Brookings Institution Press, pp. 53-59 and 62-70.

### *Supplementary Reading*

- Weiss, T. G., & Wilkinson, R. 2014. Rethinking global governance? Complexity, authority, power, change. *International Studies Quarterly*, 58(1), pp. 207-215.
- Dingwerth, Klaus and Philipp Pattberg. 2009. Actors, arenas and issues in global governance. In Jim Whitman ed., *Palgrave Advances in Global Governance*. Basingstoke: Palgrave Macmillan, pp. 41-65.
- Commission on Global Governance. 1995. *Our Global Neighbourhood: The Report of the Commission on Global Governance*. Oxford: Oxford University Press. Chapters 1 and 2.
- Bolton, J. R. 2000. Should We Take Global Governance Seriously?, *Chicago Journal of International Law* 1(2), pp. 205-221.
- Harman, S. 2016. Ebola, gender and conspicuously invisible women in global health governance. *Third World Quarterly*, 37(3), pp. 524-541.
- Whitman, J. 2002. Global Governance as the Friendly Face of Unaccountable Power, *Security Dialogue* 33(1), pp. 46-57.
- Castells, M. 2008. The New Public Sphere: Global Civil Society, Communication Networks, and Global Governance, *The ANNALS of the American Academy of Political and Social Science*, 616(1), pp. 78–93.
- Zhao, T. 2006. Rethinking Empire from a Chinese Concept ‘All-under-Heaven’(Tian-xia,). *Social Identities*, 12(1), pp. 29-41.

- Pouliot, V., & Thérien, J. P. 2018. Global governance in practice. *Global Policy*, 9(2), pp. 163-172.
- Gill, S. 2019. Global Governance “As It Was, Is and Ought to Be”: A Critical Reflection. *Global Governance*, 25(3), pp. 371-392.

### Week 3: Why Histories Matter

This session will require you to think about and discuss historical change, and the relevance of global histories to global governance and public policy today. How would you present a history of global governance?

#### Required Reading

- Weiss, T.G. and Wilkinson, R., 2019. Why History Matters. In Weiss and Wilkinson, *Rethinking Global Governance*. Cambridge: Polity, pp. 42- 60.
- Murphy, C. N. 2014. Global governance over the long haul. *International Studies Quarterly*, 58(1), pp. 216-218.
- Mishra, Pankaj. 2012. *From the Ruins of Empire: The Revolt Against the West and the Remaking of Asia*. London: Allen Lane, pp. 1-8.
- Biermann, F. 2014. The Anthropocene: A governance perspective. *The Anthropocene Review*, 1(1), pp. 57-61.

#### Supplementary Reading

- Murphy, C. N., & Yates, J. 2015. Afterword: The Globalizing Governance of International Communications: Market Creation and Voluntary Consensus Standard Setting. *Journal of Policy History*, 27(3), pp. 550-558.
- Zhao, T. 2006. Rethinking Empire from a Chinese Concept ‘All-under-Heaven’(Tianxia). *Social Identities*, 12(1), pp. 29-41.
- Fukuyama, F. 1989. The End of History? *The National Interest*.
- Weiss, Thomas G. 2009. What Happened to the Idea of World Government? *International Studies Quarterly* 53, pp. 253-271.
- Hurrell, A. 2017. Can the Study of Global Governance Be Decentred? In Anna Triandafyllidou ed., *Global Governance from Regional Perspectives: A Critical View*. OUP online.
- Hobson, J. M. 2020. Globalization. In Arlene B. Tickner and Karen Smith eds., *International Relations from the Global South*. Routledge, pp. 221-239.
- Andrews, N. and Okpanachi, E., 2020. Depoliticisation and ahistoricism of transparency and accountability via global norms: assessing the EITI in Ghana and Nigeria. *Commonwealth & Comparative Politics*, 58(2), pp.228-249.
- Deciancio, M. and Tussie, D. 2020. Globalizing Global Governance: Peripheral Thoughts from Latin America. *Fudan Journal of the Humanities and Social Sciences*, 13(1), pp.29-44.

## Week 4: Global Public Policy

What is global public policy? This class explores the idea with particular attention to public goods and other approaches. What are public goods? How can they be provided in an age of globalization? The provision of public goods is a key function of public policy and governance. Why does a growing number of public goods need to be provided beyond the national level and what challenges do we confront when operationalizing their provision?

### Required Reading

- Moloney, K., & Stone, D. 2019. Beyond the state: Global policy and transnational administration. *International Review of Public Policy*, 1(1: 1), pp. 104-118.
- Kaul, I. 2019. A Global Public Good Perspective. *The Oxford Handbook of Global Policy and Transnational Administration*.
- Thérien, J. P., & Pouliot, V. 2020. Global governance as patchwork: the making of the Sustainable Development Goals. *Review of International Political Economy*, 27(3), pp. 612-636.

### Supplementary Reading/Watching

- Kaul, I and Mendoza, R. 2003. Advancing the Concept of Public Goods. In Inge Kaul et. al. eds., *Providing Global Public Goods. Managing Globalization*. Oxford: Oxford University Press. **Select pages.**
- MRUniversity, [A Deeper Look at Public Goods](#) (7.55 mins).
- Malkin, J and Wildavsky, A. 1991. Why the Traditional Distinction between Public and Private Goods Should be Abandoned, *Journal of Theoretical Politics* 3(4): Section 1: 355-357; Section 4-9, pp. 361-373.
- True, J. 2003. Mainstreaming gender in global public policy. *International Feminist Journal of Politics*, 5(3), pp. 368-396.
- Bauman, E. and Miller, S.D., 2012. *Comprehensive Literature Review of Global Public Policy: Creating a Framework for Understanding Global Refugee Policy*. Refugee Studies Centre.
- Coleman, W.D. 2019. Scales and Network Societies: The Expansion of Global Public Policy. In *The Oxford Handbook of Global Policy and Transnational Administration*. Oxford University Press.
- Yeates, N ed., 2014. *Understanding Global Social Policy*. Bristol: Policy Press (2<sup>nd</sup> edn).
- Stone, D. 2019. *Making Global Policy*, Cambridge University Press.

## Week 5: Global Institutions and Governors

How is the role of International Organizations (IOs) changing in response to globalization and the need to provide global public goods (GPGs)? This session provides an introduction to global institutions, governors and the changing operational dynamics of IOs. While IOs (and the states that empower them) have been and remain dominant actors in this policy space, civil society and the private sector have taken on increasingly important roles. In addition, we will take a first look at the changing organizational and policy requirements of IOs as the demand for GPGs continues to rise.

### Required Reading

- Abbott, Kenneth W., Philipp Genschel, Duncan Snidal and Bernhard Zangl. 2015. Introduction. In *International Organizations as Orchestrators* edited by Abbot, Genschel, Snidal and Zangl. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, pp. 1–36.
- Acharya, A. and Plesch, D., 2020. The United Nations: Managing and Reshaping a Changing World Order. *Global Governance*: 26(2), pp. 221-235.

### Supplementary Reading

- Milhorance, C and Soule-Kohndou, F. 2017. South-South Cooperation and Change in International Organizations, *Global Governance* 23, pp. 461-481.
- Eberlein, B. 2019. Who fills the global governance gap? Rethinking the roles of business and government in global governance. *Organization Studies*, 40(8), pp. 1125-1145.
- Avant, Deborah D., M. Finnemore, and S. K. Sell eds. 2010. *Who Governs the Globe?* Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Peters, M. A., Hollings, S., Green, B., & Ogunniran, M. O. 2020. The WHO, the global governance of health and pandemic politics.
- Hoxtell, W. 2017. Multi Stakeholder Partnerships and the 2030 Agenda: Challenges and Options for Oversight at the United Nations, Berlin, GPPi
- Bernstein, S. and Cashore, B., 2012. Complex global governance and domestic policies: four pathways of influence. *International Affairs*, 88(3), pp.585-604.
- Chimni, B. S. 2017. International institutions today: an imperial global state in the making. In *Globalization and International Organizations* (pp. 41-78). Routledge.
- Sénit, C.-A. 2020. 'Leaving no one behind? The influence of civil society participation on the Sustainable Development Goals', *Environment and Planning C: Politics and Space*, 38(4), pp. 693–712.

*Groups for the final presentations will be selected after this session.*

## **Week 6: Innovation: Networks and Partnerships**

Multi-Stakeholder Partnerships (MSP) are often promoted as an innovative tool for global governance, and are said to overcome the inertia of conventional forms of global governance. Among others, they figure prominently in the implementation of the SDGs. Can they deliver what they promise? This session will examine their strengths and weaknesses, using the case study of the Extractive Industry Transparency Initiative (EITI), a MSP that addresses the problem of the resource curse.

### **Part A: Reading for ALL (required):**

Some Basics on Partnerships

- Hazlewood, Peter. 2015. "[Global Multi-stakeholder Partnerships: Scaling up public private collective impact for the SDGs](#)". Background Paper 4. World Resources Institute. **6p.**
- Martens, Jens. 2007. "[Multistakeholder Partnerships-Future Models of Multilateralism?](#)". Dialogue On Globalization, Occasional Papers Number 29. Friedrich Ebert Foundation, Berlin: (executive summary only) **3p**;

### **An Introduction to EITI**

- Virginia Hauffler. 2010. "Disclosure as Governance: The Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative and Resource Management in the Developing World," *Global Environmental Politics*, 10 (3): 53-73. **16p.**
- **Some short videos on the EITI (not required but worth browsing):**
  - Making Resources Work for People - [Part 1](#); and [Part 2](#);
  - EITI - [Seeing results from natural resources 2013](#);
  - EITI [2016](#);
  - EITI, [Transparency Counts](#);
  - EITI, [Beneficial Ownership Disclosure under the EITI Standard](#);
  - EITI [Progress Report 2018](#);
  - For the 2020 EITI Work Plan and budget please see [here](#):

*Please consult the Moodle course site for different readings for each team in addition to the above.*

## Week 7: Rising Powers

How are rising powers changing global governance and the nature of and prospects for global public policy? How is the diffusion of global power and evolving order affect the future prospects for effective global governance?

### Required Reading

- Cooper, A.F. and Stolte, C., 2020. Insider and outsider strategies of influence: The BRICS' dualistic approach towards informal institutions. *New Political Economy*, 25(5), pp.703-714.
- Zhao, S. 2020. Rhetoric and Reality of China's Global Leadership in the Context of COVID-19: Implications for the US-led World Order and Liberal Globalization. *Journal of Contemporary China*, pp. 1-16
- Beijing Declaration, adopted by the First South-South Human Rights Forum, Beijing, December 8, 2017.

### Supplementary Reading

- Chen, Z and Zhang, X. 2020. Chinese conception of the world order in a turbulent Trump era, *The Pacific Review*, 33(3-4), pp. 438-468.
- Liu, H. 2020. Chinese perception of China's engagement in multilateralism and global governance. *The Pacific Review*, 1-28.
- Bishop, M. L & Murray-Evans, P. 2020. Five Little B(R)ICS: Huffing and Puffing, but not Blowing Your House in, *New Political Economy*, 25, 5, pp. 691-702.
- Yang, Y. E. 2020. China's Strategic Narratives in Global Governance Reform under Xi Jinping, *Journal of Contemporary China*.
- Zarakol, A. 2019. Rise of the rest: As hype and reality. *International Relations*, 33(2), pp. 213-228.
- Mabera, F. 2019. Africa and the G20: A relational view of African agency in global governance. *South African Journal of International Affairs*, 26(4), 583-599.
- Narlikar, A. (2017). India's Role in global governance: a Modi-fication? *International Affairs* 93(1), 93-111.
- Burges, S. W. 2020. *Brazil in the World*. Manchester University Press.
- Kornegay, F. A. Jr. and N. Bohler-Muller eds. 2013. *Laying the BRICS of a New Global Order*. Pretoria: Africa Institute of South Africa.

## Week 8: EITHER Global Development: case study

This class will examine global development as a case study in a crosscutting theme involving many processes of change and accompanying politics. Economics but ideas about development, actors, source of finance, and accompanying politics at different levels including global.

### Required Reading

- Lin, Y & Y. Wang, 2020. Opinion: China offers a better way to do development aid, 2 January.
- Mawdsley, E. 2019. South–South Cooperation 3.0? Managing the consequences of success in the decade ahead. *Oxford Development Studies*, 47(3), pp. 259-274.
- TBC

### Supplementary Reading

- Hopgood, S. 2019. When the Music Stops: Humanitarianism in a Post-Liberal World Order. *Journal of Humanitarian Affairs*, 1(1), pp. 4-14.
- Hopewell, K. 2015. Multilateral trade governance as social field: Global civil society and the WTO. *Review of International Political Economy*, 22(6), pp. 1128-1158.
- Weiss, T.G. and Wilkinson, R., 2018. The Globally Governed: Everyday Global Governance. *Global Governance*, 24(2), pp. 193-210.
- UNGA, [Report of the Secretary-General: State of South-South cooperation](#), 29 August 2019 (A/74/336).
- UN Office for South-South Cooperation, South-South in Action: South-South and Triangular Cooperation on Peace and Development.
- Jing, Y., Mendez, A., & Zheng, Y. 2020. New development assistance in the making: An Introduction. In *New Development Assistance*. Palgrave Macmillan, Singapore, pp. 1-18.
- Dye, B. J., & Alencastro, M. 2020. Debunking Brazilian Exceptionalism in its Africa Relations: Evidence from Angola and Tanzania. *Global Society*, pp. 1-22.
- He, K., & Feng, H. 2019. Leadership transition and global governance: role conception, institutional balancing, and the AIIB. *The Chinese Journal of International Politics*, 12(2), pp. 153-178.

## OR Key Concepts Applied I: Peter Eigen, Former Chairman EITI

In this session we will meet Peter Eigen, a unique individual and social entrepreneur. He will share with us reflections on his involvement in the global fight against corruption through EITI. This is a one-off chance to get “behind the scenes” insights into an MSP. You will be asked to prepare a set of key questions related to EITI, such as the value that it claims it is creating; its legitimacy; the power dynamics among stakeholders; the management and leadership skills required to run a MSP; EITI’s monitoring and enforcement capacities; the weak spots of EITI and MSPs in general?

### Required Reading

To virtually meet Peter Eigen and some other key protagonists of the EITI, watch the following short videos:

1. [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=XkiXXP\\_hycA](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=XkiXXP_hycA)
  2. <https://youtu.be/eXHE2daq6vM>
  3. <https://youtu.be/75WmQDuQNQ0>
- Siri Aas Rustada, Philippe Le Billonb, Päivi Lujalac. 2017. [‘Has the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative been a success? Identifying and evaluating EITI goals’](#), *Resources Policy* 51:151-162.



- Sefton Darby, Edward Bickham, Frenky Simanjuntak, Negbalee Warner. 2015. [\*Extractive Industry Transparency Initiative, Review of International Governance and Oversight\*](#), EITI, read executive summary.
- Samuel Bekoe, Emmanuel Kuyole. 2016. [\*From Reports to Results: The Story Behind Ghana's EITI Success\*](#), NRGi.

Please have one representative from your EITI groups submit 1-2 questions for Peter Eigen related to your group's topic. Please also indicate who will present the question from the group. Thank you!

## Week 9: Global Transformations

This class will ask you to identify and consider key changes underway in global politics that might be considered transformative in terms of implications for global governance and public policy. It will also ask you to debate whether or not the world is heading towards global public policy. Is, as some argue, a global public sector taking shape?

### Required Listening/Watching/Reading

- Podcast: [Start Here: What is the internet doing to us?](#) April 22, 2020 Podcast.
- Film (34 mins): UN, [Urgent Solutions for Urgent Times](#), 19 September 2020.
- Draft resolution submitted by the President of the General Assembly, Declaration on the commemoration of the seventy-fifth anniversary of the UN, 16 September 2020 (5pp).
- Vlerick, M. (2020). Towards global cooperation: The case for a Deliberative Global Citizens' assembly. *Global Policy*, 11(3), 305-314.
- ISS, 2020, The digital great game (3pp).

### Supplementary Reading

- Eilstrup-Sangiovanni, M and Hofmann, S. C. 2020. Of the contemporary global order, crisis, and change, *Journal of European Public Policy*, 27 (7), pp. 1077-1089.
- Goodman, S. W., & Schimmelfennig, F. 2020. Migration: a step too far for the contemporary global order?. *Journal of European Public Policy*, 27(7), pp. 1103-1113.
- Vlerick, M. 2020. Towards global cooperation: The case for a Deliberative Global Citizens' assembly. *Global Policy*, 11(3), pp. 305-314.
- Volkmer, I. 2019. The Transnationalization of Public Spheres and Global Policy. In *The Oxford Handbook of Global Policy and Transnational Administration*. Oxford University Press.
- Chou, M. H., & Ravinet, P. 2019. Designing global public policies in the twenty-first century. *Handbook on Global Policy and Transnational Administration*, pp. 437-452.
- Acharya, A. 2017. After Liberal Hegemony: The Advent of a Multiplex World Order. *Ethics and International Affairs* 31(3), pp. 271-285.
- Scholte, J.A., 2020. After Liberal Global Democracy: New Methodology for New Praxis. *Fudan Journal of the Humanities and Social Sciences*, 13(1), pp.67-92.
- Vlerick, M. 2020. Towards global cooperation: The case for a Deliberative Global Citizens' assembly. *Global Policy*, 11(3), pp. 305-314.
- Lee, K.F., 2018. *AI superpowers: China, Silicon Valley, and the new world order*. Houghton Mifflin Harcourt.
- Scott, J., & Wilkinson, R. 2020. Reglobalizing trade: progressive global governance in an age of uncertainty. *Globalizations*, pp. 1-15.

Please ensure you have decided on your final paper topic by the beginning of December.

## **Week 10: Advocating for Global Public Goods: Working Groups**

This session will involve small groups developing and advocating for funding their global public good. It will extend our NPG class to the global level, and serve as preparation for the final small group presentations. In a role-playing exercise, each group is asked to prepare arguments and supporting evidence to present a compelling case for funding their GPG. These will be presented to the instructors and class, for adjudication and feedback.

Questions will be sent in advance in order for individuals to prepare. During class, each group will need to discuss and harmonize their answers, and prepare and deliver a short presentation to the whole group. Following each group presentation, everyone will vote and offer feedback.

*There are no set readings for this class or next week; please undertake your own research.*

While standing alone in its own right, by considering ways forward and questions about future challenges in global governance and public policy, this class is also intended to enable small groups to prepare for their final presentations.

## **Week 11: Group Presentations: Global Policy Themes**

This exercise seeks to get you to apply the concepts we have studied in class to actual policy domains in global governance and public policy. It will involve small groups preparing a short, ten-minute presentation to the rest of the group. Each group is required to:

1. Provide a diagnosis of the problem in your chosen global policy area;
2. Evaluate how effective efforts have been in tackling this to date;
3. Propose possible alternative institutional and/or policy measures that could be taken to better address this, evaluating the strengths and weaknesses of these measures
4. Provide a concluding assessment of the likely efficacy of the measures you are proposing.

After each presentation, there will be about 15 minutes of follow up questions to more fully discuss the findings of the presentation. *Full details on the Moodle site.*

*Please note: there are no assigned readings for this exercise. Instead, please draw on the readings we have covered so far, if applicable, and supplement this by whatever additional research you deem necessary and appropriate to prepare your presentation.*

## **Week 12: Conclusions**

What are the key conclusions from this course? What questions do you have going forward?