



GROUP 5

# CONTEMPORARY GLOBAL GOVERNANCE & EXAMPLES

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# Learning Objectives

- Define global governance and explain its significance in addressing international challenges.
- Identify and describe the key features of global governance,
- Provide examples of global governance, illustrating how organizations such as the United Nations (UN), World Health Organization (WHO), contribute to global cooperation and address issues like health, peace, and justice.

# Introduction

Global governance refers to the way countries, organizations, and people work together to solve international problems. In our modern world, issues like climate change, pandemics, and global conflicts affect everyone, so cooperation is necessary. This is why global governance plays a big role in keeping peace and finding solutions to shared challenges.

# Key Features of Contemporary Global Governance

**Key features:**

**Global Cooperation:** Countries work together through international institutions like the UN, World Bank, and World Health Organization(WHO) to solve global problems such as climate change, health, and peace.

**Involvement of Non-State Actors:** Organizations, businesses, and nongovernmental organization ( NGOs) also influence global governance, shaping policies on issues like human rights and environmental protection.

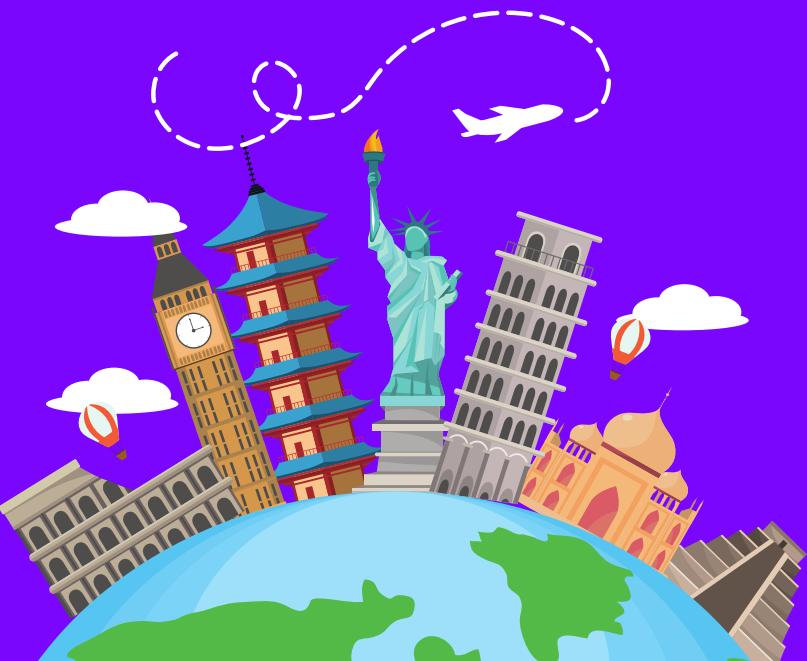
**Balancing Sovereignty and Global Needs:** Countries must balance their national interests with the need for collective global action on issues like pandemics or climate change



**Global Challenges:** Key issues include environmental sustainability, global health (like COVID-19), security, and economic stability, all requiring global cooperation.

**International Laws and Agreements:** Global governance is guided by laws and treaties that set standards for things like human rights, trade, and environmental protection.

**Power and Inequality:** There are power imbalances, with richer countries often having more influence. However, efforts are being made to ensure smaller countries are heard.





**Technology and Digital Issues:** With the rise of technology, global rules are needed for things like data privacy, cybersecurity, and digital rights.

**Challenges:** Global governance faces difficulties like inefficiency, problems enforcing agreements, and growing nationalism, which can make international cooperation harder.



# Examples of Global Governance



# WHO

## World Health Organization

- Established: April 7, 1948
- Headquarters: Geneva, Switzerland

### Mission

- Promote global health
- Ensure access to health care for all
- Respond to health emergencies



# Number of Countries in WHO

- 194 Member States (as of 2025)
- Philippines is an active member and participated in WHO-led initiatives during the COVID-19 pandemic.



# WHO's Initiatives During COVID-19:

- COVAX Initiative: Ensured the equitable distribution of vaccines to lower-income countries, including the Philippines.
- COVID-19 Preparedness and Response Plan: Launched in 2020 to support countries' efforts to control the pandemic.
- Health System Strengthening: Provided technical assistance to enhance testing, contact tracing, and treatment facilities.
- Global Health Research: Led the study of virus variants and treatment protocols to manage the pandemic more effectively.



# UN

## UNITED NATION

- Established: October 24, 1945
- Headquarters: New York City, USA
- Purpose: The United Nations is an international organization formed to promote peace, security, and cooperation among nations.



# UN

## UNITED NATIONS

- UN Peacekeeping Operations: The UN deploys peacekeeping forces to conflict zones to help restore peace and stability. For example, in South Sudan, the UN deployed peacekeepers as part of the United Nations Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS) to protect civilians, monitor ceasefires, and provide humanitarian aid. This mission is crucial in helping stabilize post-conflict areas and facilitating the delivery of aid.



# ICC International Criminal Court

What it is:

- An independent international court based in The Hague, Netherlands.
- Created by the Rome Statute in 2002.
- Not part of the UN, but works alongside it.

What it does:

- Investigates and tries individuals (not countries) for serious crimes:
  - Genocide
  - Crimes against humanity
  - War crimes
  - Crime of aggression



# ICC International Criminal Court

How it contributes to global governance:

- Promotes accountability: Makes sure powerful leaders can't get away with major crimes.
- Protects human rights: Especially in places with weak or corrupt justice systems.
- Discourages future crimes: Acts as a warning to leaders and armed groups.
- Supports global law and order: Part of building a more just and peaceful world.



# IPCC

## Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change

What it is:

- A UN scientific body created in 1988 by the UN Environment Programme (UNEP) and the World Meteorological Organization (WMO).
- It does not conduct original research, but reviews and assesses scientific studies on climate change from around the world.



# IPCC

## Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change

What it does:

- Evaluates climate science and publishes reports about climate change, its impacts, and possible solutions.
- Releases Assessment Reports that are used by policymakers, scientists, and international negotiators.
- Highlights the risks of global warming and the need for urgent climate action.



# IPCC

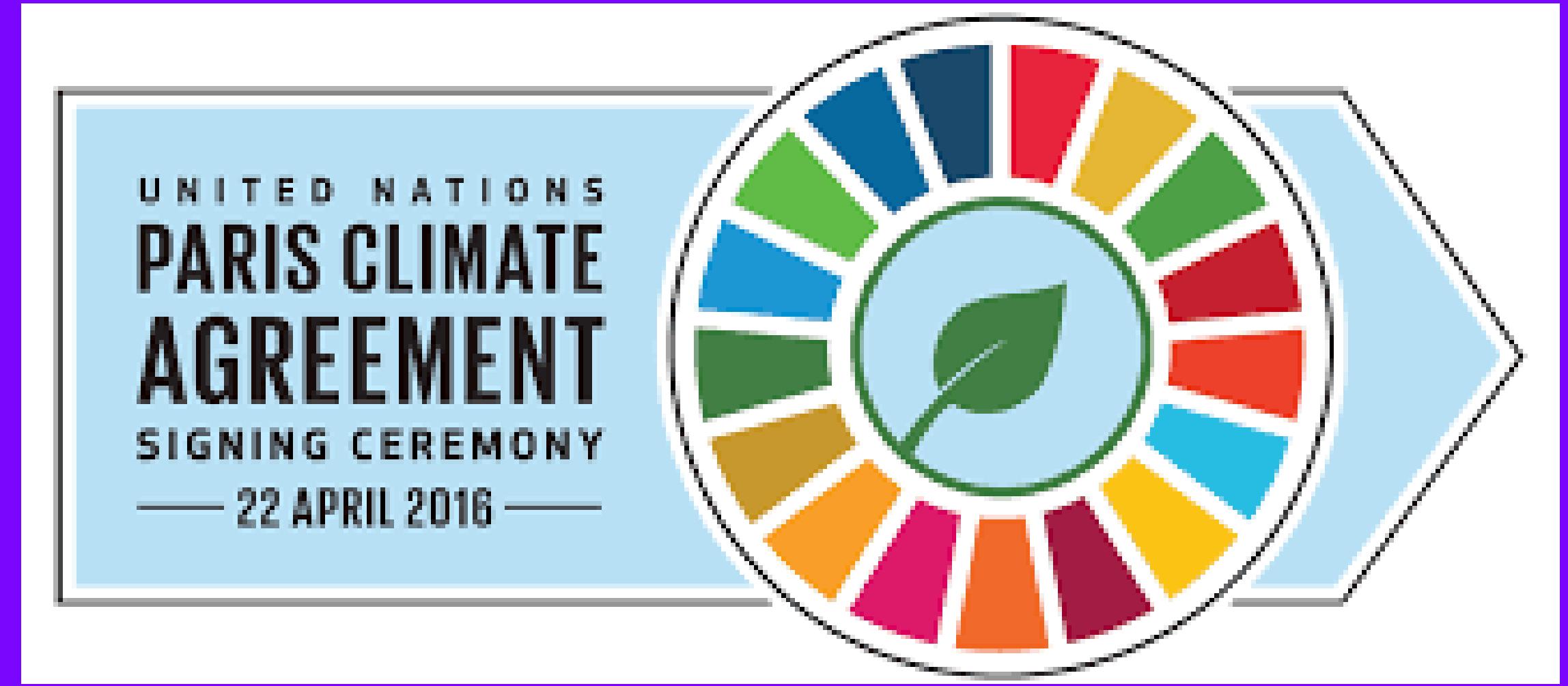
## Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change

How it contributes to global governance:

- Provides reliable, science-based evidence to help world leaders and organizations make informed climate decisions.
- Supports major international agreements like the Paris Agreement.
- Encourages global cooperation by uniting experts and governments to understand and respond to climate change.

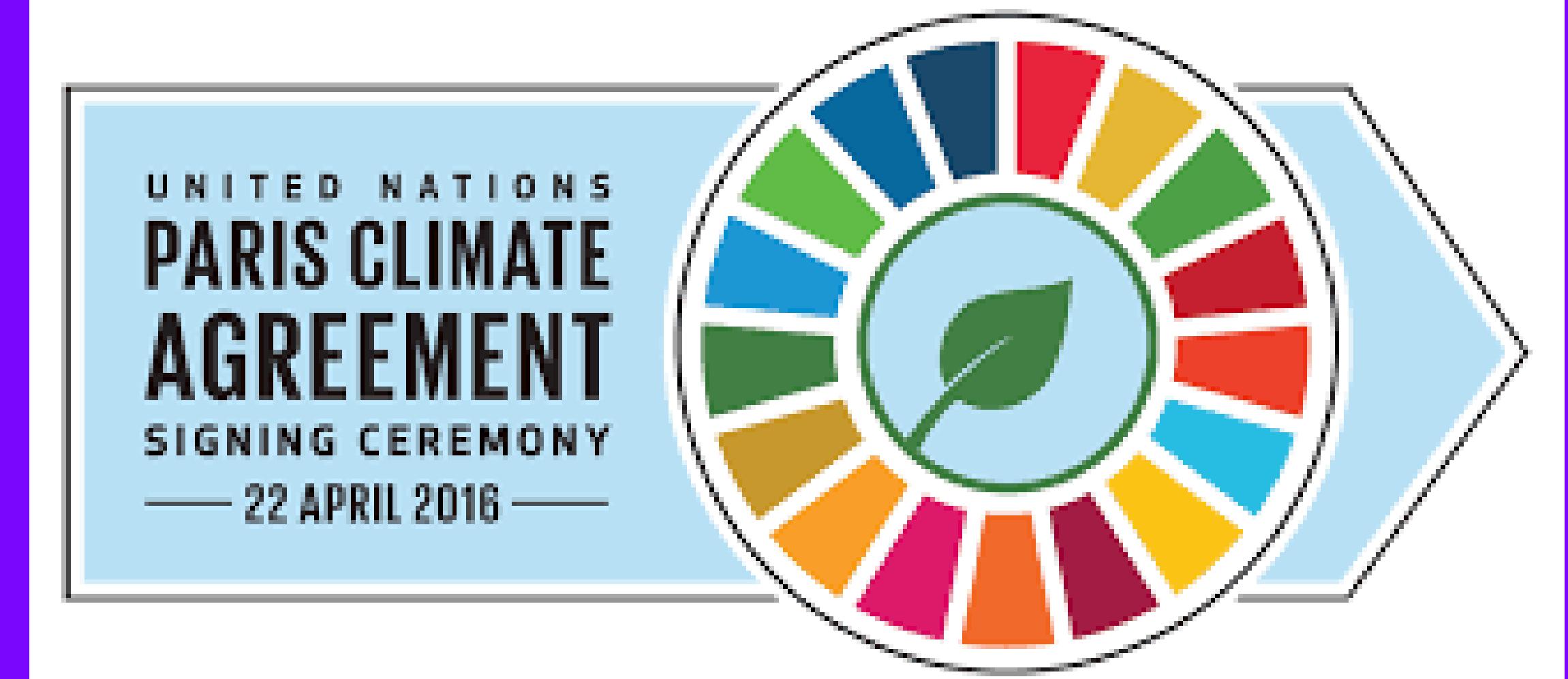


# PCA



The **Paris Agreement**, adopted in 2015, is a landmark international treaty on climate change that represents a significant shift in global governance. It signifies a move towards a more collaborative and bottom-up approach to addressing the climate crisis, involving all nations in a shared effort to combat climate change and adapt to its effects.

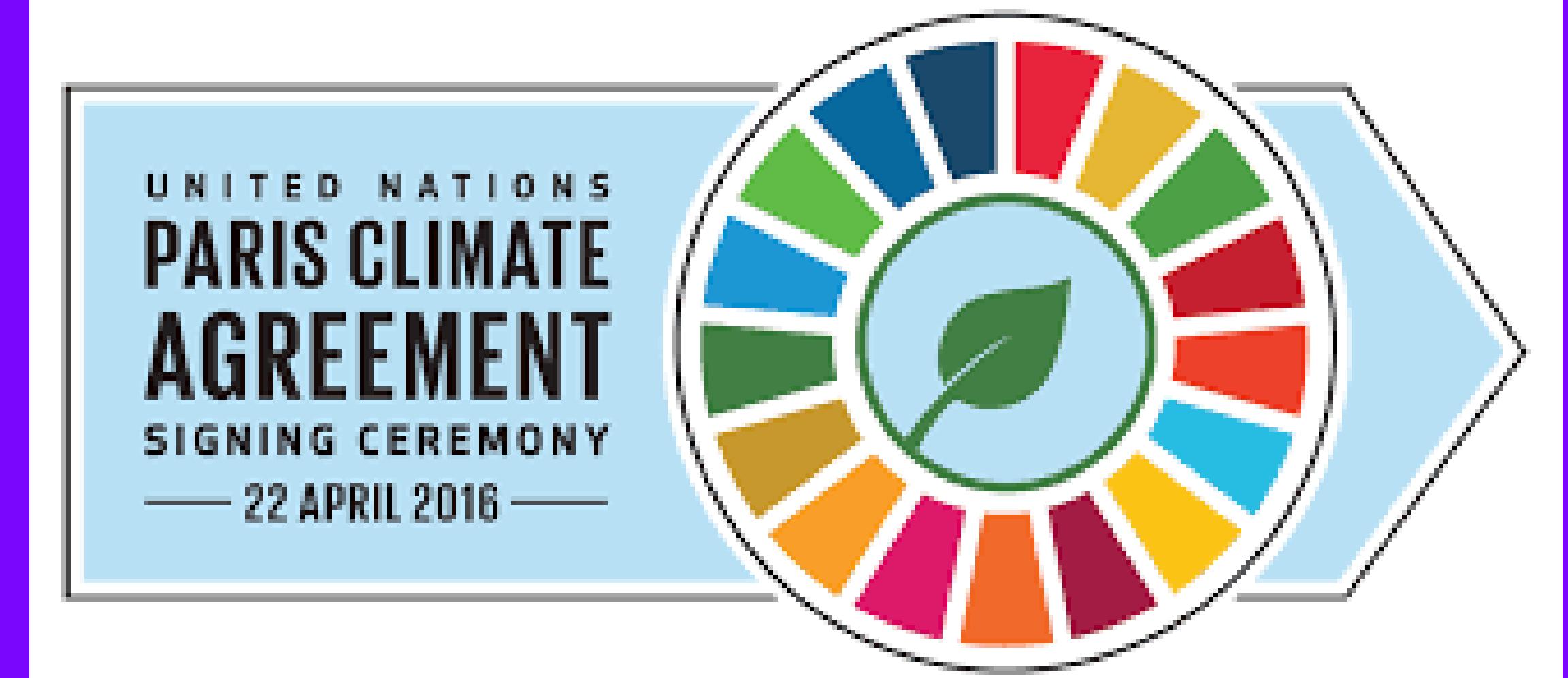
# PCA



## Paris Climate Agreement

- **Established:** Paris, France, at COP21 in 2015.
- **Headquarters:** No dedicated headquarters, but administered by the UNFCCC in Bonn, Germany.
- **Agency Purpose:** To limit global warming to well below 2 degrees Celsius, preferably to 1.5 degrees Celsius, compared to pre-industrial levels, through nationally determined contributions (NDCs) and international cooperation

# PCA



## Missions

- Strengthen the global response to the threat of climate change
- Increase the ability of countries to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change
- Promote transparency and accountability in climate action
- Promote sustainable development and poverty eradication

# WTO

## WORLD TRADE ORGANIZATION

- **Established:** January 1, 1995
- **Headquarters:** Geneva, Switzerland
- **Purpose:** to regulate and facilitate international trade between its member countries.

### Mission

- Facilitate international trade: The WTO strives to create a smooth, predictable, and free flow of goods and services between member countries.
- Improve global welfare: By reducing trade barriers and fostering cooperation, the WTO aims to enhance the economic well-being of its member countries and their populations.



# WTO

The World Trade Organization (WTO) plays a crucial role in regulating and facilitating international trade, aiming to improve the economic well-being of its member countries. Through its established rules and agreements, the WTO works to reduce trade barriers, resolve disputes, and ensure a fair and predictable trading system. By providing a forum for negotiations and fostering cooperation among nations, the WTO seeks to promote economic growth, development, and ultimately, a more prosperous global economy. The WTO achieves this by administering trade agreements, acting as a forum for trade negotiations, settling trade disputes, and reviewing national trade policies. Its work contributes to a more integrated and interconnected global marketplace.



# Conclusion

Global governance plays an important role in addressing shared challenges like climate change, pandemics, and global conflicts. Through cooperation among countries, international organizations, and non-state actors, it aims to promote peace, justice, and sustainable development. While issues like inequality and weak enforcement remain, global governance continues to be key in building a more stable and united world.

# Thank you!