Remember to prepare for the Mediterranean exercise next Tuesday

Current events

Climate Change

Elections Matter

2008
2010
2012
2014
2016
2017 & 2018

International Problems & Problem Solving

1. International problems

Social complexity & International Environmental Issues
The larger the size, the more diverse the countries, the more interconnected the problems - the more complex the problem.
a. size

b. diversity
Countries are sovereign, and have different standpoints: Cultural, historical, spiritual, economic, ecological

c. interconnectedness
- Invasive Species
  - the Zebra Mussel

Example: The Mediterranean Sea

2. The Global South (developing nations) complaints about the wealthy nations of the North
- Green Imperialism
- Resources
- Dependency
- Racism
3. Tools for Influencing Sovereign Nations

a. Force - Coercion / Military operations

b. Authority - getting other countries to surrender their judgment to you

c. Incentives -
   The World Bank
   The International Monetary Fund

d. Mutual Consent - Treaties and Agreements

4. Tools for achieving Mutual Consent

   Database of International River Basin Treaties and Compacts

   a. a Conference  http://www.conferencealerts.com/environment.htm
b. a **Declaration**
   A general statement of concern & intent without any specific course of action
   Example: The Stockholm Declaration on Sustainable Development

c. a **Convention** - general norms and rules
   General norms and rules agreed to by several nations - may include research, but no specific rules
   Example: Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora

   Example: The UN Framework Convention on Climate Change, 2015

   The parties to the framework agreement developed individual national plans to reach the targets.

   The parties agreed to the need for global emissions to peak as soon as possible, recognizing that this will take longer for developing countries; report on how well they are doing to implement their targets;

d. a **Protocol**
   – specific, binding obligations on those who sign
   Example: The Montreal Protocol
5. The Process of International Problem-Solving
   a. Requires you to define the problem as clearly as possible
   b. Fact-Finding – identify the key facts for mitigating the problem
   c. Bargaining on Outcomes
      – to identify a level of results that are satisfactory to the parties
   d. Ensuring enforcement of the agreement
      (usually requires an international organization)

**Negotiating tips:**

Express your standpoint and priorities clearly

Understand others’ standpoint and priorities
   (listen, for starters)

Focus on interests in negotiation, and not personality

Show others how their interests can and will be met

6. Implementation of International Action
   a. International Government Organizations
      Example: United Nations Environment Programme
   b. Non-Government Organizations (NGOs)