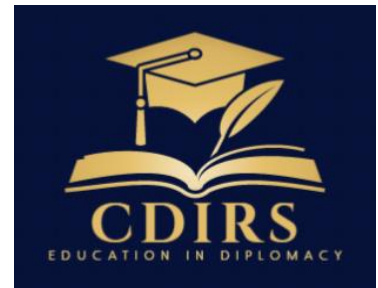


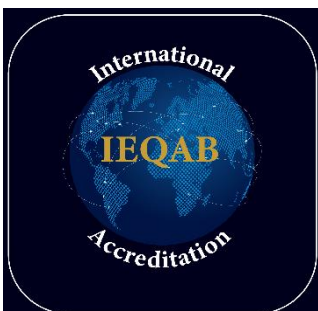
The **C**enter for  
**D**iplomacy &  
**I**nternational  
**R**elations **S**tudies®  
(**CDIRS**)

at

**GEPEA Europe  
Academy**



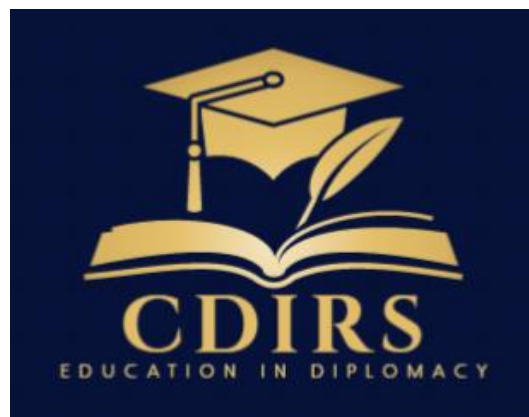
*Accredited by*



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## Center for Diplomacy & International Relations Studies® (CDIRS) at GEPEA EUROPE

**About CDIRS at GEPEA:** The Center for Diplomacy & International Relations Studies® (CDIRS) at GEPEA Europe Academy focuses on research that brings together diplomats, policy practitioners, academicians, and leading experts in similar disciplines for academic collaboration, policy recommendations, and development. The (CDIRS) at GEPEA aims to provide up-to-date skills through professional training for redefining the roles of diplomacy in an increasingly globalized and interdependent world. It also seeks to identify the skills that would enable diplomats, negotiators, and representatives of public and private institutions to address problems with sophistication, cultural competence and sectoral expertise.

**Aims of CDIRS at GEPEA:** The (CDIRS) at GEPEA aims to achieve broad human progress, as set forth in the UN's Sustainable Development Goals, require not only a new look at the emerging global challenges but a new look at diplomacy's capacity to deal with them. One of The (CDIRS) at GEPEA principal goals is to highly focus on the gaps and to develop the areas where problems and to eliminate crisis in combination of soft skills (e.g. communication, cultural awareness, ability to negotiate) and expertise in Humanitarian, Global health, education, Technology, demography, environment, energy, trade, finance, water, food, shelter and other areas. Through the exchange of innovative ideas and knowledge, technical expertise, conflict resolution in diplomacy of world regions, and interaction with diplomacy, IR (International Relations) and foreign policies practitioners, the Program prepares The (CDIRS) at GEPEA professional trainees and students with modern skills that would enable them to succeed in pursuit of their academic as well as career goals and beyond.

## **Message to the Trainees/Students:**

Dear Trainees/Students, Welcome and Thanks for visiting **GEPEA CENTER FOR DIPLOMACY & INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS STUDIES® (CDIRS)**! You may select any of the following desired course/area to start your distance learning short course/program training with us. You will have to study Core Required Reading, Recommended/Suggested & Mandatory Video Recordings from our syllabus to boost your skills and knowledge in the required filed(s). Also, we have Undergraduate/Graduate, PG Diploma and Master Degree Programs if you wish and pursue your higher studies from a European International Accredited Academy for Higher Studies. After admission/enrollment student will get Digital Student ID Card (Which can be verified using GEPEA Website) and after successful passing the examinations, every trainee/student will get digital certificates.

**For fees and Admission related any Queries**, please feel free to contact via E-Mail: [gepea.official@gmail.com](mailto:gepea.official@gmail.com) , Web: [www.gepea.eu](http://www.gepea.eu) We have competitive fees schedule. Fees waiver available for the low economy countries trainees, students.



## ***Diplomacy & International Relations Short Courses/ Certificate Programs & Professional Trainings***

### **Training Areas (Student may select any of the followings):**

Bilateral Diplomacy,  
Cultural Diplomacy,  
Consular Function in the 21st Century,  
Diplomacy in the Modern World,  
Diplomatic Protocol,

Digital Diplomacy – Theory & Practice,  
Diplomacy and International Law,  
Diplomatic Negotiation,  
Economic Diplomacy,  
Education Diplomacy / Higher Education and Diplomacy,  
Foreign Policy Analysis,  
Global Diplomacy,  
Health Diplomacy – in 21<sup>st</sup> Century,  
History of Diplomacy,  
Humanitarian Diplomacy,  
International Relations (IR),  
Multilateral Diplomacy / The Future of Multilateral Diplomacy,  
Modern Diplomacy,  
Mediations on Diplomacy,  
Protocol for the Modern Diplomatic,  
Public Policy Analysis,  
Science Diplomacy and the prevention of Conflict,  
Sustainable Development Diplomacy,  
Toward a new Public Diplomacy,  
Understanding International Diplomacy,  
What Diplomats Do?

## ***Distance Learning – e-Learning***

### **Credits for each short course/Program:**

Each distance learning module counts for 6 credits where Core/Essential Required Readings and the Mandatory Recorded Videos included in each short course module.

**Examination Process:** Students are assessed through i) **TMA** (Tutor Mark Assignment) 45 Marks, ii) **Broad Questions** (OBS-Open Book System) 35 Marks, and iii) **MCQ** (Multiple Choice Questions) 20 Marks respectively.

**Admission Requirements:** A diploma Holders, Secondary School (or global equivalent), or Higher Secondary, College degree (diploma, associate degree, or the global equivalent) or career in the diplomacy/IR or similar fields may eligible for any of the short course admission.

**Training Delivery:** The course duration will comprise 6 hours of self-study home based or lecture based delivery. The 6 hours will be delivered in 2 or 3 sessions online distance learning based on given course materials. **Program Duration:** 1 Month (full time) or 2 Months (Part time studies).

## **Course Title/Topic/Training Area:**

### **Bilateral Diplomacy:**

Bilateral diplomacy is a form of international relations between the two countries. The interactions can be through occasional or permanent diplomatic contact. Today's diplomatic practices are a consequence of the globalization of diplomacy, including the revolution in information and communication technology (ICT).

Bilateral diplomacy (BD) is a key building block of international relations, covering relationships between the home country and individual foreign states, one at a time. It is the very core of managing foreign relations. The cooperation is based on consent and within the norms of international law. It differs from multilateral diplomacy, including regional variants, in the partners engaged, but not in the intrinsic techniques. It is a principal task of foreign ministries, embassies, and consulates.

Bilateral diplomacy works with individual foreign states on a variety of topics to further one's own domestic and international goals. Recognizing differences and taking prompt action to minimize possible problems are crucial. Security is the first concern of each state, and it is at the foundation of foreign policy.

The efficiency of a country's bilateral diplomatic engagement is often enhanced by involvement in regional and multilateral frameworks, highlighting the convergent nature of modern diplomacy. Non-state agencies (NSAs) and coalitions of interests, which drive and implement diplomatic engagement, are two additional aspects that play a role in this expanding diplomatic contact. Participation in regional and multilateral frameworks supports bilateral diplomacy aims by increasing a country's capacity to respond to regional and global opportunities and challenges.

**Core and Essential Required Readings:** eBooks/Course Materials will be provided to the registered students via email correspondence.

**Recommended/Suggested and Mandatory Recorded Videos for Visual Studies:**

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=0ihoSq4rRBY>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=I2s37LzjcZA>

## **Course Title/Topic/Training Area:**

### **Cultural Diplomacy:**

Cultural Diplomacy (or "Diplomacy between Cultures") has existed as a practice for centuries. Whilst the term "cultural diplomacy" has only recently been established, evidence of its practice can be seen throughout history and has existed for centuries. Explorers, travelers, traders, teachers and artists can be all considered living examples of "informal ambassadors" or early "cultural diplomats". Indeed, any person who interacts with different cultures, (currently or in the past), facilitates a form of cultural exchange, which can take place in many fields such as art,

sports, literature, music, science, business & economy and beyond.

Throughout history the interaction of peoples, the exchange of language, religion, ideas, arts and societal structures have consistently improved relations between divergent groups. For example, the establishment of regular trade routes enables a frequent exchange of information and cultural gifts and expressions between traders and government representatives. Such deliberate efforts of cultural and communication exchange can be identified as early examples of cultural diplomacy.

No longer relegated to the periphery of the international relations discipline, cultural diplomacy today is a vibrant and innovative academic field of research and has successfully established itself as a stand-alone theory and practice.

#### *What is Cultural Diplomacy?*

"Cultural Diplomacy may best be described as a course of actions, which are based on and utilize the exchange of ideas, values, traditions and other aspects of culture or identity, whether to strengthen relationships, enhance socio-cultural cooperation, promote national interests and beyond; Cultural diplomacy can be practiced by either the public sector, private sector or civil society."

*Cultural diplomacy in practice* (or applied cultural diplomacy) is the application and implementation of the theory of cultural diplomacy, including all models that have been practiced throughout history by individual, community, state or institutional actors. These models include for example diverse cultural exchange programs, international delegations (e.g., American jazz ambassadors) or sports competitions. The examples are uniquely able to affect intercultural and interfaith understanding and promote reconciliation.

*More info:* [https://www.culturaldiplomacy.org/index.php?en\\_culturaldiplomacy](https://www.culturaldiplomacy.org/index.php?en_culturaldiplomacy)

<https://oxfordre.com/internationalstudies/display/10.1093/acrefore/9780190846626.001.0001/acrefore-9780190846626-e-543;jsessionid=E1821FE9FB1611A479A57FCD739A78BC>

**Core and Essential Required Readings:** eBooks/Course Materials will be provided to the registered students via email correspondence.

#### **Recommended/Suggested and Mandatory Recorded Videos for Visual Studies:**

Introduction to cultural relations and cultural diplomacy

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=RexhhvpoC5w>

What Is Cultural Diplomacy

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=in0nWlQYiqo&t=161s>



## **Course Title/Topic/Training Area:**

### **Consular Function in the 21st Century:**

"Consular functions consist in (a) Protecting in the receiving state the interests of the sending state and of its nationals, both individuals and bodies corporate, within the limits permitted by international law."

The Bureau of Consular Affairs (CA) exists to assist Nationals abroad, facilitate legitimate travel, and deter the travel of persons likely to remain illegally etc.

As used in the term "consular function" includes the issuance of visas, the performance of notarial and other legalization functions.

Exercising the function of public notary for purposes of verifying the signatures, transcripts, photocopies and authorizations. Providing necessary documents for the nationals (certificate of birth, nationality and else);

In a broad sense, Consular Functions in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century also works in the area of Development of economic relations on local and regional levels, public informing, cultural promotion of the country, help in organizing diaspora and its clubs and associations.

**Core and Essential Required Readings:** eBooks/Course Materials will be provided to the registered students via email correspondence.

### **Recommended/Suggested and Mandatory Recorded Videos for Visual Studies:**

Diplomacy of the 21st Century. Challenges and Practice  
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=pGboqaeJmQ0>

The Importance of Consular Services  
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=AhSANT8pv48>

## **Course Title/Topic/Training Area:**

### **Diplomacy in the Modern World/Global Diplomacy in the Modern World:**

Global Diplomacy in the Modern World is a unique online course that brings together cutting-edge research in the broad fields of Diplomatic and International Studies, with award-winning blended pedagogic delivery to address a range of relevant issues such as Gender, Human Rights and the role of International Organizations. Providing a panoptical view of diplomacy in the 21st Century, the course offers students the opportunity to develop and enhance their practice in communication and negotiation in a professional setting, while engaging directly with practitioners. Whatever your circumstances in taking this course you will benefit from increased exposure to leader research in the broad fields of Diplomatic and International Studies, and the experience of learning with others through our innovative approach to learning about diplomacy.

**Course aim:**

On successful completion of the course, a student/trainee should be able to demonstrate the ability to:

- Demonstrate a critical understanding of the nature and development of global diplomacy, drawing on a variety of relevant contributing disciplines in the broad field of International Studies
- Grasp changes in diplomatic practices and procedures and the relationship of those changes to contemporary politics.
- Have a grounding in both theoretical and empirical approaches to debates in diplomacy so that students have been exposed to the skills needed to analyse global diplomacy.
- Demonstrate knowledge of how issues concerning issues in global diplomacy in historical and contemporary contexts.

**Core and Essential Required Readings:** eBooks/Course Materials will be provided to the registered students via email correspondence.

**Recommended/Suggested and Mandatory Recorded Videos for Visual Studies:**

Global Diplomacy – Diplomacy in the Modern World

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=I5pfgpcm7sw>

[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=V\\_1z5SdNWWY](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=V_1z5SdNWWY)

What are the qualities of a good diplomat? - Global Diplomacy – Diplomacy in the Modern World

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=I7PB8rTYzGI>

**Course Title/Topic/Training Area:****Diplomatic Protocol:**

The word "Protocol" is not set in stone. It echoes cultural and political environments and has to be flexible in order to serve its main purpose of supporting relationships between actors working in a multilateral environment.

In international politics, protocol is the etiquette of diplomacy and affairs of state. It may also refer to an international agreement that supplements or amends a treaty. A protocol is a rule which describes how an activity should be performed, especially in the field of diplomacy. In diplomatic services and governmental fields of endeavor protocols are often unwritten guidelines. Protocols specify the proper and generally accepted behavior in matters of state and diplomacy, such as showing appropriate respect to a head of state, ranking diplomats in chronological order of their accreditation at court, and so on.

**One definition is:** "Protocol is commonly described as a set of international courtesy rules. These well-established and time-honored rules have made it easier for nations and people to live and work together. Part of protocol has always been the acknowledgment of the hierarchical standing of all present. Protocol rules are based on the principles of civility.—Dr. P.M. Forni on

behalf of the International Association of Protocol Consultants and Officers.”

*Protocol is an important part of diplomatic practice linked with history, royalty, religion, culture and language.*

Diplomatic protocol involves etiquette on a local and international scale, and the practice of good manners on a daily basis. It evolved as a result of old traditions, when in the early days of civilization hospitality was extended to an arriving guest. Today it is particularly important because it not only covers the ceremonial rules that are followed during official functions and how to behave on these special occasions, but it also provides a set of established rules of courteousness that are to be respected in society. This course introduces participants to the ceremonial aspect of protocol procedures, behavior of etiquette, rules of courteousness in society, and respect for precedence. It also helps business executives master the basics of etiquette and get a better understanding of multicultural manners.

**Core and Essential Required Readings:** eBooks/Course Materials will be provided to the registered students via email correspondence.

**Recommended/Suggested and Mandatory Recorded Videos for Visual Studies:**

Diplomatic protocol and etiquette

[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=6u\\_zTf-8fRM&t=275s](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=6u_zTf-8fRM&t=275s)

Diplomatic Etiquette

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9l3kpxW2MIs>

The Importance of Protocol & Diplomacy

[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=F\\_UCRU5ZKqI](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=F_UCRU5ZKqI)

## **Course Title/Topic/Training Area:**

### **Digital Diplomacy – Theory & Practice:**

**Digital diplomacy in 2023** will be shaped by fast-changing digital geopolitics. Digital geopolitical tensions are showing no signs of easing in 2023, especially between the USA and China. Worse, global conflicts and tensions could trigger the fragmentation of the internet. Digital geopolitics will be centered around the protection of submarine cables and satellites, the production of semiconductors, and the free flow of data.

Digital diplomacy refers to the impact of digital technology on diplomacy in three realms:

- changing digital geopolitical and geo-economic **ENVIRONMENT** for diplomatic activities (sovereignty, power redistribution, interdependence)
- emerging digital **TOPICS** on diplomatic agenda (e.g. cybersecurity, e-commerce, privacy protection, and

- new **TOOLS** for diplomatic activities (e.g. social media, big data, AI).

**Core and Essential Required Readings:** eBooks/Course Materials will be provided to the registered students via email correspondence.

**Recommended/Suggested and Mandatory Recorded Videos for Visual Studies:**

What is Digital Diplomacy?

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ldpeW2s74B8>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=e-KHxOpM7sk>

Digital Diplomacy in practice: How knowledge sharing happens (and not) throughout the UN System.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Ei35HXMk-0o>

Behind the scenes of digital diplomacy

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=2jouximzU1k>

## **Course Title/Topic/Training Area:**

### **Diplomacy and International Law:**

Diplomacy and International Law is a flexible and engaging course that provides an introduction to diplomacy, foreign policy and international law.

Today, within the international society, law and diplomacy have always been complementary and interdependent. However, lawyers and diplomats deal with international issues differently, making them rivals to be the primary mode of international interaction. Diplomacy is the art and practice of conducting negotiations between representatives of states; it usually refers to international diplomacy, the conduct of international relations through the mediation of professional diplomats with regard to a full range of topical issues. Nations sometimes resort to international arbitration when faced with a specific question or point of contention in need of resolution. For most of history, there were no official or formal procedures for such proceedings. They were generally accepted to abide by general principles and protocols related to international law and justice. International law is the set of rules generally regarded and accepted as binding in relations between states and between nations. It serves as a framework for the practice of stable and organized international relations. Much of international law is consent-based governance. This means that a state member is not obliged to abide by this type of law, unless it has expressly consented to a particular course of conduct, or entered a diplomatic convention. Interdisciplinary courses, like diplomacy and international law, are designed to help one think critically about diplomatic and international legal issues in real-life contexts, while applying theory to practice and addressing some of the key questions facing the world today.

**The program enables you** to think critically about complex diplomatic and international legal issues in real-world contexts. By applying theory to practice, you will address some of the key questions facing public and non-governmental institutions around the world, such as "Why do

states participate in international institutions that promote global cooperation?” or “How do states and institutions interact when cooperation breaks down and conflict ensues?”

**Core and Essential Required Readings:** eBooks/Course Materials will be provided to the registered students via email correspondence.

**Recommended/Suggested and Mandatory Recorded Videos for Visual Studies:**

International Law and Diplomacy-Introduction

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=KRFbSvmRmAo&list=PLwsrCm1oHZ6pgDYG2l7NXtXDBsuO6nkT>

International Law and Diplomacy-Introduction- Part 2

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=LpzdR9SHc-U>

## Course Title/Topic/Training Area:

### Diplomatic Negotiation:

“Diplomatic negotiations” can happen among countries, as you might expect, but also among business entities. Among the many diplomacy and negotiation skills required in international negotiation, business negotiators need to be able to size each other up accurately, taking into account cultural, organizational, and other differences.

To succeed in diplomatic negotiations, it can be beneficial to involve a team of negotiators. However, teams should not be built around close friendships. Instead, the best team may be one made up of people with diverse skills who have worked together before (and even clashed from time to time).

Be aware, as well, that if the other team detects chaos and conflict within your ranks, they are liable to take advantage. To get your team on the same page, spend ample preparation time negotiating key roles, discussing substance, and confronting any rivalries or differences of opinion head-on.

Understand, too that you may need to identify and work to overcome challenges on your counterpart’s side of the table. Many diplomatic negotiations hinge on relationships diplomats forged across the table—and behind the scenes. Prior to scheduled negotiating sessions, diplomats often advise one another on statements and actions that might win over key players at the table. Some even go so far as to aid their counterparts in preparing the message they will deliver to their constituents to announce a tentative agreement.

***Expert diplomacy and negotiation skills are needed to reach mutually agreeable deals.***

The word “Diplomacy” is the art of creating and managing relationships among nations and the

art of negotiation and an ultimate skill is that of forging relationships through agreements. As such, diplomacy offers valuable tools for all business negotiators, who themselves are in the business of creating and managing relationships among companies – whether they view this as diplomacy or even as their overall goal or not.

Among the many diplomacy and negotiation skills required in negotiation, business negotiators need to be able to size each other up accurately, taking into account cultural, organizational, and other differences. To capitalize on the benefits of diplomacy, they also need to be able to present a united front.

Advance work is especially critical when you expect your talks to be complex, involving numerous issues, multiple parties, and plenty of disagreement. When negotiators work together on a draft agreement, they literally get on the same page from the start. In many instances, this collaborative process can improve their odds of finding common ground as compared with simply exchanging a series of proposals across the table.

All this advance work—choosing the right leaders, winning support from key players, setting a hospitable environment, and negotiating a draft agreement—doesn't guarantee successful negotiations, but it will put you on substantially firmer ground.

Seek diverse opinions—and then draw your own conclusions. When setting strategy for an important negotiation or conflict-resolution effort, it can be valuable to seek a variety of viewpoints. At a certain point, however, you'll need to sift through the facts and opinions, and craft a unified approach.

Promote team cohesion. If the other team detects chaos and conflict within your ranks, they are liable to take advantage. To get your team on the same page, spend ample preparation time negotiating key roles, discussing substance, and confronting any rivalries or differences of opinion head-on.

Size up the other side. Don't take the other team's apparent chain of command at face value. Research individual negotiators' areas of expertise, perspectives, and influence. Rather than treating surprising behavior as an anomaly, continually update your assessments and work on managing cultural differences. Strive to make inroads with those who appear to have the most sway with top leaders.

**Core and Essential Required Readings:** eBooks/Course Materials will be provided to the registered students via email correspondence.

**Recommended/Suggested and Mandatory Recorded Videos for Visual Studies:**

Diplomatic Negotiation

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=PvMHHIGQcD4&t=67s>

The Negotiation Process

[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4HIKFI\\_SpIQ&t=66s](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4HIKFI_SpIQ&t=66s)

Meaning of Diplomatic negotiations

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=iIpBH5okXSU>

## Course Title/Topic/Training Area:

### **Economic Diplomacy:**

The “Economic diplomacy” is the use of government recourses to promote the growth of a country’s economy by increasing trade, promoting investments, collaboration on bilateral and multilateral trade agreements and etc.

It can also mean the use of the economy to promote foreign policy objectives. Most commonly known are foreign aid and economic sanctions.

Current trends include increasing collaboration between state and non-official agencies, and increased importance given to WTO issues, the negotiation of free trade and preferential trade agreements, double taxation avoidance, and alike.

### **Definition of economic diplomacy**

The “Economic diplomacy” is concerned with ‘international economic issues’ to ‘enhance prosperity’, which has been ‘the main priority for states in most regions of the world.’

In a broad sense, economic diplomacy can be defined as any diplomatic activity that promotes the state’s economic interests. It also includes diplomacy that uses economic resources to achieve a specific foreign policy objective.

In a narrow sense, economic diplomacy is about export promotion and inward investment. This is sometimes called commercial diplomacy.

**Core and Essential Required Readings:** eBooks/Course Materials will be provided to the registered students via email correspondence.

### **Recommended/Suggested and Mandatory Recorded Videos for Visual Studies:**

Economic diplomacy

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Xw6CW4sCP5U>

Economic Diplomacy - Introduction to Diplomacy

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Fe0GVLolfX8&t=71s>

Economic Diplomacy (1 Hour lecture)

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ITGodjy-vyw&t=318s>

Economic Diplomacy: What U.S. Diplomats Do and Why It Matters

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=MTxlzaG7JVU&t=16s>

## Course Title/Topic/Training Area:

### Education Diplomacy / Higher Education and Diplomacy:

Education diplomacy aims to utilize diplomatic skills and cooperate with both public and private sectors, educators and educational institutions, individuals and organizations, with an agenda of promoting education all over the Globe as a basic human right, accessible to all. Only through education will new generations be able to tackle new and emerging issues.

Global education goals such as Sustainable Development Goal 4 cannot be achieved without cooperation, coordination, and collaboration across sectors and among diverse, non-state actors in the areas of education and development who are increasingly influencing international policy, funding structures, and the proliferation of services and initiatives.

Education diplomacy covers gender equality, inclusion, international certification, exchange of students, etc.

**Core and Essential Required Readings:** eBooks/Course Materials will be provided to the registered students via email correspondence.

### Recommended/Suggested and Mandatory Recorded Videos for Visual Studies:

Education Diplomacy

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=w3WSpEAI5b4>

Education Diplomacy: The Concept

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=HKpl-xxNun0>

Education Diplomacy for Solving Education Challenges

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=EWosWkIB1hw>

## Course Title/Topic/Training Area:

### Foreign Policy Analysis (FPA):

The Foreign policy analysis (FPA) is a branch of political science dealing with theory development and empirical study regarding the processes and outcomes of foreign policy. The Foreign policy analysis (FPA) is the study of the management of external relations and activities of state. Foreign policy involves goals, strategies, measures, management methods, guidelines, directives, agreements, and so on. National governments may conduct international relations not only with other nation-states but also with international organizations and non-governmental organizations.

The Foreign policy analysis (FPA) is the study of how states, or the individuals that lead them, make foreign policy, execute foreign policy, and react to the foreign policies of other states. This topical breadth results in a subfield that encompasses a variety of questions and levels of analysis,



and a correspondingly diverse set of methodological approaches. There are four methods which have become central in foreign policy analysis: archival research, content analysis, interviews, and focus groups.

### **5 Key Approaches to Foreign Policy Analysis (FPA):**

Foreign policy analysis allows us to better understand how political actors make policy decisions and how they relate to other foreign government and non-government entities. Foreign policy is a complex discipline wherein numerous actors work within structures both inside and outside the state to have an impact on the decision-making process. It is useful to have analytical process models to illuminate the dynamics in this field and help explain how states conduct their foreign policy, international relations and diplomatic endeavors.

There are five (5) main models in foreign policy analysis that will be explored in this article: the rational actor model, the bureaucratic politics model and the organizational process model—all three of which were developed by foreign policy analyst and scholar, Graham Allison, and outlined in his book, *The Essence of Decision: Explaining the Cuban Missile Crisis*—as well as the inter-branch politics model and the political process model. In order for an international relations professional to effectively analyze foreign policy as a whole, it is necessary to determine the relative strengths and weaknesses of each model therein and understand the ways in which each approach has the potential to remedy the inadequacies of the others.

1. Rational Actor Model
2. Bureaucratic Politics Model
3. Organizational Process Model
4. Inter-Branch Politics Model and
5. Political Process Model

More info: <https://online.norwich.edu/academic-programs/resources/5-key-approaches-to-foreign-policy-analysis>

**Core and Essential Required Readings:** eBooks/Course Materials will be provided to the registered students via email correspondence.

### **Recommended/Suggested and Mandatory Recorded Videos for Visual Studies:**

FOREIGN POLICY ANALYSIS - Chapter 1 Summary  
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=MeeFM8L7LBM>

FOREIGN POLICY ANALYSIS - Chapter 2 Summary  
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8zhXdhuKxk>

FOREIGN POLICY ANALYSIS - Chapter 3 Summary (Decision Making Process in Foreign Policy)  
[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=DuxDis\\_tcw4](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=DuxDis_tcw4)

FOREIGN POLICY ANALYSIS - Chapter 4 Summary (Factors determining foreign policy)  
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=HnHeYbORukw>

FOREIGN POLICY ANALYSIS - Chapter 5 Summary  
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Id-gICE9odo>

FOREIGN POLICY ANALYSIS - Chapter 6 Summary (Foreign policy preferences of states)  
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5oAtv4NHbmA>

FOREIGN POLICY ANALYSIS - Chapter 7 Summary (Instruments of states)  
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=kHujBpsdU9c>

Foreign Policy in International Relations  
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Qul4yexYAOE>

Introducing Foreign Policy Analysis  
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=YNNDFunxSkk&t=61s>

## **Course Title/Topic/Training Area:**

### **Global Diplomacy:**

The global diplomacy programs provide both wide-ranging intellectual skills, and direct practice-based experience for the analysis of solutions to many of today's global problems.

Diplomacy forms the center of international relations, and these program are designed to support those interested in careers in foreign service, transnational organizations and global non-governmental organizations.

Through this program, participants/students will gain an understanding of current global issues, and of the shaping of things to come - on the scene, as they happen.

The Global Diplomacy course is a unique offering to the Global Diplomatic field. Bringing together cutting edge research in the broad fields of Diplomatic and International Studies, GEPEA award winning distance learning and successful course delivery.

**Core and Essential Required Readings:** eBooks/Course Materials will be provided to the registered students via email correspondence.

### **Recommended/Suggested and Mandatory Recorded Videos for Visual Studies:**

What is Global Diplomacy and how does it affect international relations?  
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=mTah7UrB15k&t=172s>

Global Diplomacy – Diplomacy in the Modern World  
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=l5pfgpcm7sw>

[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=V\\_1z5SdNWVY](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=V_1z5SdNWVY)

What are the qualities of a good diplomat? - Global Diplomacy – Diplomacy in the Modern World  
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=I7PB8rTYzGI>

## **Course Title/Topic/Training Area:**

### **Health Diplomacy – in 21<sup>st</sup> Century:**

During Post Covid-19, and War between Russia and Ukraine and due to price hike in the Global Market, the world meeting at a time of crisis. We face a fuel crisis, a food crisis, a severe financial crisis, and a climate that has begun to change in ominous ways. All of these crises have global causes and global consequences. All have profound, and profoundly unfair, consequences for health.

Let me be very clear at the start. The health sector had no say when the policies responsible for these crises were made. But health bears the brunt. For climate change, all the experts tell us: developing countries will be the first and hardest hit. The warming of the planet will be gradual, but the effects of more frequent extreme weather events will be abrupt and acutely felt.

We can already measure the costs to health of floods, tropical storms, drought, water scarcity, heat waves and air pollution in cities. We can already measure the costs when the international community is called upon to provide humanitarian assistance.

According to WHO, "As globalization progresses, it is becoming clear that matters which were once confined to national policy are now issues of global impact and concern. Pandemics, newly emerging communicable diseases and threats of bioterrorism are now clearly understood as direct threats to national and global security. The strategic relevance of health has changed, as health has become an integral part of economic, geopolitical, security, and social justice agendas, including human rights and domestic-foreign policy, among other emerging agendas. Policies in the areas outside of the health sector, such as trade and economic development, now need to be complemented by those in the areas of environment and health.

In a changing global context health diplomacy represents an important forum for negotiations on global policy issues that shape and influence the global environment for health. It brings together a wide range of actors in areas that affect public health. The main goals of health diplomacy are: 1) better health security and population health; 2) improved relations between states and a commitment of a wide range of actors to work together to improve health; and 3) achievement of outcomes that are deemed fair and support the goals of reducing poverty and increasing equity.

Many examples show that health diplomacy works and that the alignment of health and foreign policy can generate significant benefits for health. There is an increasing recognition of health as a goal of foreign policy and as a key contributor to development, peace, poverty reduction, social justice and human rights."

The "Health Diplomacy" is a field of diplomacy that brings together the priorities of global health and foreign affairs. It brings together a variety of participants in areas that affect public health all around the globe. This can be done only through joint policy health solutions and improving global health.

Its main goals, defined by the World Health Organization (WHO) are:

- better health security and population health;
- improved relations between states and a commitment of a wide range of actors to work together

to improve health; and  
– achievement of outcomes that are deemed fair and support the goals of reducing poverty and increasing equity.

The ongoing, and pandemics in recent history are a good example that shows the importance of cooperation through health diplomacy in resolving issues on a global level.

**Core and Essential Required Readings:** eBooks/Course Materials will be provided to the registered students via email correspondence.

**Recommended/Suggested and Mandatory Recorded Videos for Visual Studies:**

Health diplomacy: framing diplomacy through a health lens  
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vRRJ6iGB2pE>

Global Health Diplomacy  
[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=dez71ib\\_oOU](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=dez71ib_oOU)

Global Health Diplomacy and Security: One Health in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century  
[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=cI\\_csqirB6o](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=cI_csqirB6o)

Global Health in the 21st Century: Identifying the Big Priorities  
[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=iy\\_CY5e96\\_4](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=iy_CY5e96_4)

## **Course Title/Topic/Training Area:**

### **History of Diplomacy:**

Modern diplomacy's origins are often traced to the states of Northern Italy in the early Renaissance, with the first embassies being established in the thirteenth century. Milan played a leading role, especially under Francesco Sforza who established permanent embassies to the other cities states of Northern Italy. It was in Italy that many of the traditions of modern diplomacy began, such as the presentation of an ambassador's credentials to the head of state.

The practice spread from Italy to the other European powers. Milan was the first to send a representative to the court of France in 1455. Milan however refused to host French representatives fearing espionage and possible intervention in internal affairs. As foreign powers such as France and Spain became increasingly involved in Italian politics the need to accept emissaries was recognized. Soon all the major European powers were exchanging representatives. Spain was the first to send a permanent representative when it appointed an ambassador to the Court of England in 1487. By the late 16th century, permanent missions became the standard.

Many of the conventions of modern diplomacy developed during this period. The top rank of

representatives was an ambassador. An ambassador at this time was almost always a nobleman - the rank of the noble varied with the prestige of the country he was posted to. Defining standards emerged for ambassadors, requiring that they have large residences, host lavish parties, and play an important role in the court life of the host nation. In Rome, the most important post for Catholic ambassadors, the French and Spanish representatives sometimes maintained a retinue of up to a hundred people. Even in smaller posts, ambassadors could be very expensive. Smaller states would send and receive envoys who were one level below an ambassador.

Ambassadors from each state were ranked by complex codes of precedence that were much disputed. States were normally ranked by the title of the sovereign; for Catholic nations the emissary from the Vatican was paramount, then those from the kingdoms, then those from duchies and principalities. Representatives from republics were considered the lowest envoys.

Ambassadors at that time were nobles with little foreign or diplomatic experience and needed to be supported by a large embassy staff. These professionals were sent on longer assignments and were far more knowledgeable about the host country. Embassy staff consisted of a wide range of employees, including some dedicated to espionage. The need for skilled individuals to staff embassies was met by the graduates of universities, and this led to an increase in the study of international law, modern languages, and history at universities throughout Europe.

At the same time, permanent foreign ministries were established in almost all European states to coordinate embassies and their staffs. These ministries were still far from their modern form. Many had extraneous internal responsibilities. Britain had two departments with frequently overlapping powers until 1782. These early foreign ministries were also much smaller. France, which boasted the largest foreign affairs department, had only 70 full-time employees in the 1780s.

The elements of modern diplomacy slowly spread to Eastern Europe and arrived in Russia by the early eighteenth century. The entire system was greatly disrupted by the French Revolution and the subsequent years of warfare. The revolution would see commoners take over the diplomacy of the French state, and of those conquered by revolutionary armies. Ranks of precedence were abolished. Napoleon also refused to acknowledge diplomatic immunity, imprisoning several British diplomats accused of scheming against France. He had no patience for the often slow moving process of formal diplomacy.

After the fall of Napoleon, the Congress of Vienna of 1815 established an international system of diplomatic rank. Disputes on precedence among nations (and the appropriate diplomatic ranks used) persisted for over a century until after World War II, when the rank of ambassador became the norm.

More related info: <https://www.britannica.com/topic/diplomacy/History-of-diplomacy>

**Core and Essential Required Readings:** eBooks/Course Materials will be provided to the registered students via email correspondence.

**Recommended/Suggested and Mandatory Recorded Videos for Visual Studies:**

Origin of diplomacy

[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Tx\\_ci6Mu1yg](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Tx_ci6Mu1yg)

What is the history of Diplomacy?

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=215kVXZ4fMo>

History of Diplomacy

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=rcqCXaGf6Uw>

Renaissance Diplomacy and the Reformation (History of Diplomacy)

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=snZ7ITTVesA>

## Course Title/Topic/Training Area:

### Humanitarian Diplomacy:

The “Humanitarian diplomacy” is persuading decision makers and opinion leaders to act, at all times, in the interests of vulnerable people, and with full respect for fundamental humanitarian principles. The rapid expansion of the number of humanitarian actors in recent years, working for or with governments at all levels and often in complex situations, makes humanitarian diplomacy increasingly important. Humanitarian diplomacy aims to mobilise public and governmental support and resources for humanitarian operations and programmes, and to facilitate effective partnerships for responding to the needs of vulnerable people. Humanitarian diplomacy includes advocacy, negotiation, communication, formal agreements, and other measures. It is a field with many players, including governments, international organisations, NGOs, the private sector, and individuals.

*Humanitarian Diplomacy Training Knowledge & Skills in the area Emergency aid and humanitarian diplomacy*

Millions of people worldwide urgently need food, protection, medicines and shelter. They may have survived a natural disaster such as an earthquake or floods, be trapped in a war zone or be fleeing from armed conflict.

From the Course of “Humanitarian Diplomacy” trainee will learn what exactly is humanitarian diplomacy and how do you “do” humanitarian diplomacy? Who are the relevant actors and what are their interests? What might be the challenges in such cooperation and how would you deal with those? At the GEPEA, we are in the unique position to have worked with potential service holder and diplomats and humanitarians for several years.

This course will provide a deep dive into the interconnections of the humanitarian sector with diplomacy. If you are a humanitarian aid worker working in direct contact with diplomats on topics such as advocacy, humanitarian policy issues, funding and donor strategies, then this course will provide you with a stronger foundation for your humanitarian diplomacy efforts.

**Core and Essential Required Readings:** eBooks/Course Materials will be provided to the registered students via email correspondence.

**Recommended/Suggested and Mandatory Recorded Videos for Visual Studies:**

Humanitarian diplomacy and advocacy  
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=FCx2DrR8s0k>

Humanitarian Diplomacy  
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4kz2KbjRln8>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=VvQ6knyfLyg>

Humanitarian Diplomacy / Refugee Coordinators in Action  
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-fvQZDQJDH8>

The Role of Humanitarian Diplomacy in Anticipating and Preventing Crises (1-hour lecture)  
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=xcTFtw3SiSo>

## **Course Title/Topic/Training Area:**

### **International Relations (IR):**

International relations (IR), sometimes referred to as international studies and international affairs, is the scientific study of interactions between sovereign states. In a broader sense, it concerns all activities between states—such as war, diplomacy, trade, and foreign policy—as well as relations with and among other international actors, such as intergovernmental organisations (IGOs), international nongovernmental organisations (INGOs), international legal bodies, and multinational corporations (MNCs). There are several schools of thought within IR, of which the most prominent are realism, liberalism, and constructivism.

International relations is widely classified as a major sub discipline of political science, along with comparative politics and political theory. However, it often draws heavily from other fields, including anthropology, economics, geography, law, philosophy, sociology, and history.

On the other hand, International relations (IR) is the study of the interaction of nation-states and non-governmental organizations in fields such as politics, economics, and security. Professionals work in academia, government, and non-profits to understand and develop cooperative exchanges between nations that benefit commerce, security, quality of life, and the environment.

Our richly connected, complex world demands professionals skilled in international relations, an exciting field of study that presents a globally oriented perspective on issues that transcend national boundaries.

**Core and Essential Required Readings:** eBooks/Course Materials will be provided to the registered students via email correspondence.

## **Recommended/Suggested and Mandatory Recorded Videos for Visual Studies:**

What is International Relations? (International Relations Defined)

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=HQlyWnyVN7I&t=59s>

International Relations: An Introduction

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=NVCDnUZqLzU&t=95s>

International Relations 101 – Full Course (From the below link student may find more than 60 lectures on the IR topic)

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=y32cFdicW1U&list=PLB5965C13F4B0B2DA>

Introduction to International Relations - Unit 1 Chapter Summary (From the below link student may find more chapters as lectures on the IR topic)

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8hhThiyI3g&list=PLFz63YLe29rgJUIJEe1MFrLDtS42C1iU>

## **Course Title/Topic/Training Area:**

**Multilateral Diplomacy / The Future of Multilateral Diplomacy:**

Multilateral diplomacy is the management of international relations by negotiations among three or more states through diplomatic or governmental representatives, but it can also be engaged in by representatives of non-state actors. Multilateral negotiation is characterized by multi-parties, multi-issues, multi-roles, and multi-values. The level of complexity is far greater than in bilateral diplomacy as is the level of skill needed to manage that complexity. It can be based on multilateralism, or have multilateralism as a goal, but it can also be pursued by those who do not. Multilateralism can be defined as global governance of the many, and a major principle is the opposition to bilateral discriminatory arrangements. Classic diplomatic studies focused on bilateral diplomacy. However, the growth of international organizations in the 20th century increased interest in multilateral diplomacy, which has developed since its origins in 1648. Increasing attention has been paid to the role of non-state actors and new forms of diplomacy affected by globalization and the digitization of information. In the 21st century, multilateral diplomacy faces unique challenges and calls for reform of international organizations and global governance.

We can define multilateral diplomacy as the cooperation of three or more countries that work toward a common goal. It has developed alongside bilateral diplomacy mainly through congresses and conferences. Modern multilateral diplomacy begins with the co-founding of international organizations, especially the UN, the Council of Europa, the OSCE, and the European Union. In the wake of current challenges and globalization, multilateral diplomacy is an indispensable form of international diplomacy. Global challenges that we are facing such as climate change, migration, sustainable development, opportunities and risks of new technologies can only be addressed through mutual cooperation.



**Core and Essential Required Readings:** eBooks/Course Materials will be provided to the registered students via email correspondence.

**Recommended/Suggested and Mandatory Recorded Videos for Visual Studies:**

Multilateral Diplomacy

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qWsYlsFKnL0>

Multilateral Diplomacy: A Personal Story

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=GcdgODauNZg>

International Organizations and Multilateral Diplomacy

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=SuVtemaLSR8&t=67s>

Multilateral Diplomacy in Today's World

[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=trGJF\\_ms9B4&list=PLmzrhlc0qF6JY8jIJKGroDpWnzxi8W7tg](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=trGJF_ms9B4&list=PLmzrhlc0qF6JY8jIJKGroDpWnzxi8W7tg)

## Course Title/Topic/Training Area:

### Modern Diplomacy:

It was in Italy that many of the traditions of modern diplomacy began, such as the presentation of an ambassador's credentials to the head of state. The practice spread from Italy to the other European powers. Milan was the first to send a representative to the court of France in 1455.

The purpose of Modern diplomacy is to strengthen the state, nation, or organization it serves in relation to others by advancing the interests in its charge. To this end, diplomatic activity endeavours to maximize a group's advantages without the risk and expense of using force and preferably without causing resentment.

Modern Diplomacy is apparently perceived as the valuable tool for the assessment and understanding the complex international issues through a combination of qualitative analysis, political commentary, information, interviews and specific thematic features. Modern diplomacy includes more areas such as Contemporary, thoughtful and extensively Modern Diplomacy also examines a broad range of current diplomatic practice.

**Core and Essential Required Readings:** eBooks/Course Materials will be provided to the registered students via email correspondence.

**Recommended/Suggested and Mandatory Recorded Videos for Visual Studies:**

Modern Diplomacy: Lecture

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Vq1Siw95KpU>

Modern Diplomacy - The Best Documentary Ever

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=fjiwwQ5qejM>

Modern Diplomacy, Malaysia - Russia Collaboration  
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4og2DDy1xjQ>

The Evolution of Modern Diplomacy  
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=xCENFSAa7yA&t=29s>

## Course Title/Topic/Training Area:

### Mediations on Diplomacy:

Diplomacy is an evolving practice in terms of historical circumstance and changing national and International interests. History and interests do not always coincide. This training explores in brief, pungent case examples, the challenges diplomacy faces today as actors seek to change history and undermine interests.

*A Meditative Coda: Diplomacy and the End of Foreign Policy as We Know It.*

**Recommended Book:** Meditations on Diplomacy – By Stephen Chan.

**Core and Essential Required Readings:** eBooks/Course Materials will be provided to the registered students via email correspondence.

### Recommended/Suggested and Mandatory Recorded Videos for Visual Studies:

Tool for Diplomacy and Mediation  
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=6JOEW5zLEZM>

Mediation as a tool for Diplomacy  
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=TIEyv-cx8Iw>

International Conflict and The Mediation Approach  
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=44yjRiaCY0Q>

Mediation, Diplomacy and Digital Conflict  
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=oHJaoUheNoQ>

## Course Title/Topic/Training Area:

### Protocol for the Modern Diplomatic:

Diplomatic Etiquette and Protocol is about following correct procedures. It is the art of ensuring that official and unofficial occasions, visits, meetings and functions are planned and conducted in accordance with a set of rules that are formally, socially and culturally accepted and expected by the parties involved.

In the diplomatic sense, the term refers to the set of rules, procedures, conventions and ceremonies that relate to relations between states. In general, protocol represents the recognized and generally accepted system of international courtesy.

Today it is particularly important because it not only covers the ceremonial rules that are followed during official functions and how to behave on these special occasions, but it also provides a set of established rules of courteousness that are to be respected in society.

**Core and Essential Required Readings:** eBooks/Course Materials will be provided to the registered students via email correspondence.

### Recommended/Suggested and Mandatory Recorded Videos for Visual Studies:

Protocol the Power of Diplomacy

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=CYI33Z3xIUo&t=748s>

Diplomatic Protocol - Teach A Course Series

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=2JIjM7jIDtc>

Diplomatic Protocol

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5IUD1VEgxPg>

Protocol, Who Needs It?

[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7vsO7\\_HLJMI](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7vsO7_HLJMI)

The importance of Protocol and Diplomacy

[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=F\\_UCRU5ZKqI&t=39s](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=F_UCRU5ZKqI&t=39s)

## Course Title/Topic/Training Area:

### Public Policy Analysis:

WHAT IS PUBLIC POLICY ANALYSIS (PPA)?

Public policy analysis is analysis that serves to identify and assess several dimensions of a public policy in a partner country or region.

WHAT CAN PUBLIC POLICY ANALYSIS (PPA) BE USED FOR?

Public policy analysis aids in understanding how a government/other sector assesses current needs and opportunities and intends to respond to these. It examines a sector/area of intervention from a public policy perspective, which entails looking at national/sectoral priorities

and current policies, programs, action plans, etc. It also serves to identify possible challenges to policy implementation (lack of cost estimates, insufficient budget allocation, weak coordination across institutions, insufficient evidence, etc.) which might pose a risk for the intervention and need to be mitigated. Additionally, it helps in recognizing external influences on the policymaking process. Finally, Public policy analysis can be helpful in engaging in policy dialogue with relevant institutions, based on evidence gathered and interpreted.

#### WHEN CAN PUBLIC POLICY ANALYSIS (PPA) BE USED?

Public policy analysis is a key analysis which underpins the design of an intervention. It is instrumental in selecting the intervention's strategy, as it is based on an analysis of the challenges and opportunities offered by the policy framework. PPA is also critical during implementation as a means of tracking changes, detecting risks and helping ensure that the intervention remains relevant and results oriented.

#### Learning Outcomes

Students who successfully complete this subject should be able to:

- Identify, compare, explain and translate policy problems and their solutions, with an appreciation for expectations and roles of key actors and institutions in policy-making contexts.
- Demonstrate mastery of pivotal scholarship on public policy making.
- Work with complex information and policy environments, and distinguish between dilemmas and opportunities.
- Formulate strategies that empower key actors, such as service users or stakeholders, to achieve their goals.
- Clearly and persuasively communicate to diverse audiences.
- Review and critique important data sources and specialized policy documents.
- Exhibit in-depth technical understandings of public policy making, including agenda-setting, formulation, implementation, and evaluation.
- Execute a public policy research project both independently and within groups.

**Core and Essential Required Readings:** eBooks/Course Materials will be provided to the registered students via email correspondence.

#### **Recommended/Suggested and Mandatory Recorded Videos for Visual Studies:**

What is Public Policy?

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=IoNNIPC0Euc>

Public Policy Analysis

[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=EmHGhl\\_E4Y](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=EmHGhl_E4Y)

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=BgkMPPAyzcM>

Public Policy Analysis –Lecture 1 (1 Hour Lecture)

[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=BOyqvI2oaU8&list=PLM802eH9K-Mj\\_tbZGt483dZyTy54BmXWT](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=BOyqvI2oaU8&list=PLM802eH9K-Mj_tbZGt483dZyTy54BmXWT)

Levels of public policies formation - Part A

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=orse9ovPkHY&list=PLaQxTTmSglOJq3ezsS5u7oasiXChq5THp&index=19>

Levels of public policies formation - Part B

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=kdoPiouv3qk&list=PLaQxTTmSglOJq3ezsS5u7oasiXChq5THp&index=20>

## Course Title/Topic/Training Area:

### Science Diplomacy and the prevention of Conflict:

Science diplomacy has the potential to help us address some of the most pressing challenges of our time such as climate change and the COVID-19 pandemic. In both cases science diplomacy has already illustrated its potential. Yet, we are still very far from achieving our global goals. The year 2022 is an important year to further shape the practice of science diplomacy and bring clarity to confusion.

Science diplomacy has become somewhat of a buzzword and is used in many different ways by different actors. So in the following, let us unpack the concept of science diplomacy and highlight some of its practices.

#### *What is science diplomacy?*

There are three types of science diplomacy (AAAS and Royal Society, 2010):

**Science in diplomacy** is about the use of scientific advice for foreign policy decision-making. The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) of the United Nations is an important example. Established in 1988, the IPCC brings together the latest scientific advice on climate change.

**Diplomacy for science** often include large-scale research facilities, which given their cost and resource intensity can only be built through collaboration among a number of countries. The most example of diplomacy for science is the European Organization for Nuclear Research (CERN), which was established in 1954 after negotiations between 12 founding member states.

**Science for diplomacy** is the promotion of a more peaceful world through scientific cooperation. CERN is also an example of science for diplomacy. A commonly cited recent example of science for diplomacy is the Synchrotron-light for Experimental Science and Applications in the Middle East (SESAME), a research facility based in Jordan. It's members are Bahrain, Cyprus, Egypt, Iran, Israel, Jordan, Pakistan, Palestine, and Turkey. This is very notable as the diplomatic relationships between some of the members are very strained. Iran and Israel, for example, have not had direct diplomatic relationships since 1979.

#### *How is science diplomacy conducted?*

Development and management of international cooperation,

Negotiations,

Diplomatic reporting,

A good example of the practice of science diplomacy is CERN, the European Organization for Nuclear Research CERN. Its founding reveals two different aspects of practising science diplomacy. Have a sneak peak into our science diplomacy online course and learn more about CERN's origin story.

**Core and Essential Required Readings:** eBooks/Course Materials will be provided to the registered students via email correspondence.

**Recommended/Suggested and Mandatory Recorded Videos for Visual Studies:**

Science Diplomacy and the prevention of Conflict

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5PFefI7XLV0>

Science diplomacy to support environmental peacebuilding projects & the prevention of local conflict

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=dMANwUrBv-Y>

Science Diplomacy?

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=XoxrNuLPPX4>

What is Conflict Prevention?

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=M83fJUUEqA9g>

The Diplomacy of Science, Technology and Energy

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ykY9kyPH-0k>

## **Course Title/Topic/Training Area:**

### **Sustainable Development Diplomacy:**

A major research focus is on Sustainable Development Diplomacy (SDD), which aims to solve problems through innovative technologies, policies and practices that provide required services by less environmentally damaging means, and implementation of restorative development actions to restore lost ecosystem functions.

Sustainable Development Diplomacy (SDD) is one of the great challenges of our time. The unprecedented global challenges that we cross today is a blunt reminder of the need for cooperation across borders, sectors, and generations. More than ever, international assistance is needed to deal with the multiple health and security crisis intensified by the deepening climate emergency and their economic and social impacts. Yet these shocks are putting the sustainable development goals (SDGs) at risk and they are still far from reach. We currently face the danger of famine levels worldwide as the result of the war in Ukraine and the resulting shortage of grain export. This situation, among others, calls for a stronger approach toward aid assistance (i.e. development cooperation) and development diplomacy. A new understanding of the required steps and new modes of action are needed to make the fight against poverty sustainable. Both diplomats and practitioners in the field are crucial in making these changes, and they need a good knowledge of what development cooperation is and how it functions since their tasks may include the support of formulating policies and strategies, mobilizing and allocating funds, and negotiating and monitoring development interventions. Most diplomacy programs cover development issues only briefly so the knowledge and skills offered to diplomats in this field are often limited. This Sustainable Development Diplomacy course aims to help close this gap. The 10-week online Sustainable Development Diplomacy course explores aid assistance and sustainable development as important dimensions of international relations. It looks at various types of development cooperation at national, regional, and global levels from the perspectives of both donor and

recipient countries. The course covers the path to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its SDGs. Additionally, new approaches that are crucial for achieving the SDGs are described.

### **Course Outcomes:**

- Describe major issues and dilemmas in international development cooperation from the perspectives of both donor (provider) and recipient (partner) countries.
- Understand the strategies, forms, and principles for facilitating cooperation among partners and implementing programs.
- Assess development needs and cooperation opportunities.
- Argue for and defend the role and potential of aid assistance in today's international relations
- Understand the new skills and tools available to development professionals.
- Advise on the preparation of an 'aid request' to be submitted to a donor, and assess cooperation proposals submitted by partner governments or local organizations.
- Select the most appropriate type for different activities (bilateral, multilateral, or private sources)
- Support the monitoring and evaluation of development projects and recommend changes if needed.
- Understand the scope of the SDGs, the roles of different parties in achieving them, and the societal changes required to meet them.
- Foster the win-win aspects for both developed and developing countries.

**Core and Essential Required Readings:** eBooks/Course Materials will be provided to the registered students via email correspondence.

### **Recommended/Suggested and Mandatory Recorded Videos for Visual Studies:**

Development Diplomacy for sustainable development, peaceful, just and inclusive societies  
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=u1KLisbUDs8>

Talking Sustainable Development Goals with Diplomatic Ambassadors  
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=RURxiMy8b7U>

Public Diplomacy for Sustainable Development  
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ajZ9uZk2YCM>

### **Course Title/Topic/Training Area:**

**Toward a new Public Diplomacy -** Redirecting U.S. Foreign Policy

**Toward a new Public Diplomacy - Soft Power in International Relations**

Official communication aimed at foreign publics is after all no new phenomenon in international relations. Image cultivation, propaganda and activities. Proponents of American public diplomacy sometimes find it difficult to be taken seriously. Everyone says nice things about relying less on military force and more on soft power. But it has

been hard to break away from the longtime conventional wisdom that America owes its place in the world primarily to its muscle. Today, however, policy makers are recognizing that merely being a "superpower" - whatever that means now - does not ensure security or prosperity in a globalized society. *Toward a New Public Diplomacy* explains public diplomacy and makes the case for why it will be the crucial element in the much-needed reinvention of American foreign policy.

**Recommended book/Materials:** 1) *Toward a new Public Diplomacy - Soft Power* in *International Relations*, Edited by Jan Melissen  
2) *Toward a new Public Diplomacy - Redirecting U.S. Foreign Policy*.

**Core and Essential Required Readings:** eBooks/Course Materials will be provided to the registered students via email correspondence.

**Recommended/Suggested and Mandatory Recorded Videos for Visual Studies:**

What is Public Diplomacy?

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=FL5WnSDp1gM&t=60s>

A New Public Diplomacy

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=uXWIFKFHwCU>

Challenges in the New Public Diplomacy Environment

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=H8T6ha53-ow>

## **Course Title/Topic/Training Area:**

### **Understanding International Diplomacy:**

This topic "Understanding International Diplomacy" provides a comprehensive introduction to the study of international diplomacy, covering both theory and practice. This includes, with new material on such key contemporary issues as Syria, Ukraine, migration and the South China Sea. The training will summarize and discuss the major trends in the field of diplomacy, providing an innovative theoretical approach to understanding diplomacy not as a collection of practices or a set of historical traditions, but as a form of institutionalized communication through which authorized representatives produce, manage and distribute public goods. The Training:

- Traces the evolution of diplomacy from its beginnings in ancient Egypt, Greece and China to our current age of global diplomacy.
- Examines theoretical explanations about how diplomats take decisions, make relations and shape the world.
- Discusses normative approaches to how diplomacy ought to adapt itself to the twenty-first century, help re-make states and assist the peaceful evolution of international order.

In sum, *Understanding International Diplomacy* provides an up-to-date, accessible and authoritative overview of how diplomacy works and, indeed, ought to work in a globalized world. This module will be essential reading for students of international diplomacy, and is highly recommended for students of crisis negotiation, international organizations, foreign policy and IR in general.



**Core and Essential Required Readings:** eBooks/Course Materials will be provided to the registered students via email correspondence.

**Recommended/Suggested and Mandatory Recorded Videos for Visual Studies:**

Understanding Diplomacy

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=S0datCIBIYY&t=158s>

Understanding International Diplomacy

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=cHlb5DVa-CI&t=271s>

Diplomacy in International Relations: Concept of Diplomacy in International Relations

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=uef7v8YCJR&t=39s>

## Course Title/Topic/Training Area:

### What Diplomats Do?

The word “Diplomats”, also known as Foreign Service Officers, create, preserve, and repair relationships between their nation-state and other countries. They often engage in complex dialogues and negotiations with international representatives in order to protect their nation’s interests abroad, including economic, political, social, or cultural views.

A diplomat’s duties include creating and maintaining strong international ties related to peacekeeping, war, trade, economics, culture, environmental issues, or human rights. They often collect and report vital information that could affect their nation’s interests, giving top officials advice on how their home country should respond. Some diplomats negotiate treaties and international agreements before a politician approves them, while others assist humanitarians.

There are five paths diplomats can go into, and tasks can vary by track. These paths include:

**Consular Officers:** Officers facilitate adoptions, help evacuate Americans, stop and prevent identity fraud to secure national borders, and fight human trafficking.

**Economic Officers:** Officials work with foreign governments, international businesses, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and other agencies regarding science, technology, economic, energy, and environmental policies both within the U.S. and abroad.

**Management Officers:** Officers act as leaders responsible for all embassy operations, including information technology, security, human resources, and fiscal budgeting.

**Political Officers:** Officials analyze their host country’s political climate and negotiate with all levels of government officials, from ambassadors to prime ministers.

**Public Diplomacy Officers:** Officers engage, advise, and influence opinion leaders, local non-governmental groups, future leaders, academics, think tanks, and other government officials to promote mutual understanding and support for U.S. policy interests.

Within the U.S., diplomat rankings include such as:

- i) Ambassadors

- ii) Envoys
- iii) Ministers
- iv) Charge D’Affaires

**Core and Essential Required Readings:** eBooks/Course Materials will be provided to the registered students via email correspondence.

**Recommended/Suggested and Mandatory Recorded Videos for Visual Studies:**

What Diplomats do and why it (still) matters?

[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=L\\_vmntwpX8Q&t=81s](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=L_vmntwpX8Q&t=81s)

What Diplomats really do?

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=UQ8c0mGgsWI>

What Do Diplomats Do?

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Kx7KFvIJMTw&t=29s>

Learn More About What Diplomats Do and Diplomacy

[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=HBjU\\_X8Ykvg](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=HBjU_X8Ykvg)

The End