

Global Governance Innovation Platform

Project Foundations



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The world is balanced on a precipice. At this pivotal moment in history, the need for multilateral solutions and a UN system that is able to deliver for people and planet is acute.

What is now urgently required are innovative ideas for confronting the myriad interlinked crises and immense human suffering and for getting countries back on track towards peace and prosperity.

UN Secretary-General António Guterres,
UN Chief Executives Board, November 2024

Brief project description

In January 2025, the United Nations University Centre for Policy Research (UNU-CPR) launched the Global Governance Innovation Platform, a multi-year initiative to help UN Member States design new multilateral mechanisms that can help address pressing global challenges—from chronic underdevelopment to new planetary risks. This project is made possible through the generous support of the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development.

The Platform identifies, explores and visualizes innovative governance practices that can serve as templates for new multilateral mechanisms or inspire reforms to existing ones. The project asks and answers the question: “What can be borrowed, replicated or scaled from existing governance models to address complex transnational challenges?”

“States assess the combinations of design elements that have been used in the past to structure organizations with a similar policy focus, governance tasks, and memberships, and borrow these institutional components to craft new intergovernmental organizations (IGOs).”

Reinsberg and Westerwinter, 2023

Multilateral mechanisms are frameworks for cooperation and collective action. They are indispensable in the fight against poverty, climate change, food insecurity and other transboundary challenges. Their distinct rules, procedures and governance structures reveal remarkable ingenuity and diversity. Many mechanisms incorporate novel institutional design features that improve cooperation, transparency, trust and accountability. This in turn shapes how participants in multilateral mechanisms evaluate and address global challenges.

The UN Secretary-General has called for new ideas to help Member States and other stakeholders develop effective multilateral solutions to complex and interdependent challenges. One major obstacle to this transformation agenda is that governance innovations are not systematically gathered, centralized, studied or shared. Rather, they are often known only to a limited number of experts, limiting possibilities to scale past innovations. Institutional design and reform efforts will be more successful if States have access to a range of governance **analog**s and adaptable governance **templates**.

Institutional analogs have played an important role in the design of cooperation mechanisms. They have informed solutions to global challenges like plastics pollution, artificial intelligence (AI) and public health. For example, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) has inspired close to a dozen proposals for new institutions that mimic its science-policy interface in areas as diverse as AI risks, chemical pollution and biodiversity loss.

The Global Governance Innovation Platform identifies governance practices that diplomats, experts and other stakeholders can adapt to issue areas lacking a robust cooperation framework. It will lead to the creation of an online interface that uses data visualizations to illustrate past innovations in global governance and show how specific models have shaped responses to transnational challenges. Building on this database of governance mechanisms, the platform will explore how past innovations can improve cooperation in still ungoverned spaces and will support participatory modelling exercises with experts and Member States. Through a growing network of expert contributors and regular engagement with States, the platform will inform policy processes and debates in and around the UN system.

Project premise

1

MAP calls for governance innovation in major multilateral processes.

2

IDENTIFY innovative institutions and governance mechanisms at both the global (supranational) and local (subnational) levels that support collective action.

3

ANALYSE past and present innovations in global governance.

4

SPOTLIGHT influential analogs that have shaped or could shape institutional design.

5

INCREASE the supply of governance analogs to broaden options for policymakers and experts.

6

APPLY innovations in modelling solutions to complex, global challenges.

Value proposition

1

EXTEND innovative governance practices outside of their original domains.

2

STRENGTHEN transmission channels for governance innovations.

3

DIVERSIFY governance approaches by expanding the pool of available models.

4

PREVENT institutional homogeneity and default to common models.

5

ENHANCE dialogue across constituencies by offering a greater range of governance and collective action options.

6

SUPPORT innovators responding to chronic underdevelopment and planetary risks.

7

ASSIST States with capacity constraints in multilateral negotiations by sharing relevant governance innovations.

8

ADOPT a broad, non-normative conception of global governance, drawing from the UN system, South-South partnerships and regional and local institutions.

9

IMPROVE understanding of State preferences and divergences through participatory modelling.

1.

The innovation imperative

We live in a time of polycrisis: multiple, intersecting threats are combining to undermine human security, development and shared prosperity. New and accelerating phenomena such as advances in AI, biodiversity loss, economic fragmentation and pandemic risks are driving fragility nationally and internationally.

History shows that institutional innovations often emerge from periods of crisis, even when political constraints appear insurmountable. This was the case in the creation of the United Nations and Bretton Woods institutions—innovations that were conceived at the height of conflict during World War Two.

The polycrisis is an opportunity to accelerate investments in international cooperation. The scale and complexity of planetary challenges necessitate new investments in **collaborative global governance**: institutionalized forms of collective decision-making and inclusive policymaking that leverage diverse resources and capacities while ensuring a meaningful voice for those most affected.

Multilateralism is the backbone of collaborative global governance. Multilateral mechanisms take the form of international bodies, multi-stakeholder alliances or informal collective action platforms.

Today, this space includes formal and informal regional and global intergovernmental organizations, international treaty bodies, trans-governmental networks, non-governmental organizations and transnational public-private partnerships. Indeed, thousands of such mechanisms have emerged over the last 75 years, resulting in a much denser global governance space.



Many of these multilateral mechanisms are straining to counter a new wave of scepticism in global cooperation, fuelled in part by persistent underdevelopment in many parts of the world. We have yet to effectively deal with the challenges of the past, which have left millions without the opportunities promised by a global development agenda now well past its midpoint.

There is widespread acknowledgment that many governance mechanisms must either be reformed or newly created to address both longstanding development challenges and new planetary risks. The alternative is increased competition, fragmented cooperation and a broader retreat from global institutions and international partnership.

Multilateralism faces an innovation imperative: it must find new ways to foster trust and collective action among an increasingly divided and diverse group of actors. This will require political will, ingenuity and a deep reservoir of pragmatic governance options.

How can we develop multilateral governance solutions when international cooperation is at its lowest point in decades? The Global Governance Innovation Platform will examine the institutions that have facilitated and sustained multilateral collaboration; understand how they encourage collective action; and explore how their models can help rebuild trust and motivate different actors to invest in global solutions and collaborative global governance.

2. Information asymmetry

The proliferation of new governance models in recent years suggests a dynamic and ongoing effort to rethink global governance. However, there is a gap between the appetite for governance innovation and the information available to support this transformation.

There are three notable information challenges:

1

Leaders face compressed timelines to develop and propose governance options, which tends to focus attention on only the most visible governance models. This results in a limited set of governance approaches being repeatedly adopted, while less visible mechanisms of collective action are overlooked.

2

There is no common reference point or database for both common and unique governance models.

3

Unequal access to knowledge can exacerbate mistrust and lead States to default to ineffective governance models that are within comfort zones.



Every new crisis leads to calls for greater solidarity and collective action. It is common to turn to specific leaders or expert groups for solutions in times of crisis. This might include an intergovernmental commission or high-level panel, open-ended working groups or State-facilitated dialogues. These policy entrepreneurs often begin their assignments in the same way: exploring historical precedents and analogs to infer solutions to a new crisis.

These groups face important time constraints. Openings for meaningful reform are brief and arise during acute phases of a crisis. Restarting data collection in response to every new crisis introduces significant delays and inefficiencies.

Currently, no platform exists which centralizes innovative governance models to support these efforts. Information on innovative governance is scattered and confined to small expert networks, creating information asymmetries and procedural inefficiencies.

This approach is not only ineffective; it is also inequitable. Leaders in the Global South face particular challenges because they lack the resources to research past and current governance models and decision-making mechanisms that could help address governance gaps in emerging global issues. Those who can quickly mobilize research and data gain a significant information advantage with their understanding of past practices and governance models, far exceeding that of actors with fewer resources. This creates an information imbalance that limits many States' ability to participate equally in institution-building or reform efforts.

Information asymmetries also undermine efforts to build trust among cooperating parties. The more options negotiators have, the more likely they are to find common ground. The absence of options encourages defaulting to common practices, even if these practices have been shown to lead to suboptimal outcomes.

3.

The Global Governance Innovation Platform

The Global Governance Innovation Platform enhances understanding of diverse governance approaches to support the multilateral system. By providing access to governance models, analytical insights and visual tools, the Platform equips UN Member States, public officials, civil society actors and scholars with the resources necessary to tackle urgent global issues, from chronic underdevelopment to emerging planetary risks.

Presented through an open, interactive website featuring advanced data visualization techniques, the Platform focuses on governance innovations in sectors such as development finance, public health and climate policy that could be adapted to emerging challenges like AI governance, biodiversity protection and other planetary risks. It also highlights the individuals and institutions (the “innovators”) that have successfully navigated seemingly intractable problems, offering insights into how past breakthroughs were achieved. Through expert interviews, case studies, workshops and participatory modelling, the Platform will refine and socialize these insights, ensuring their relevance for policymakers today.



Key components of the project include:

- *An interactive website featuring data visualizations, case studies and historical analysis. Designed for Member States and stakeholders facing difficult governance trade-offs, the website will be dynamic, incorporating insights from past and ongoing institution-building efforts.*
- *A training programme developed in partnership with the UN System Staff College (UNSSC) to equip the next generation of diplomats and policymakers with the tools to design effective multilateral mechanisms.*
- *Workshops and convenings to test findings, refine institutional design concepts and facilitate dialogue on governance innovation.*
- *Opportunities for experts to participate in modelling sessions: designing new institutions using common institutional building blocks.*

By centralizing this knowledge and making it more accessible to relevant expert communities, the Global Governance Innovation Platform will build trust, foster understanding and enhance cooperation. It will provide UN Member States with a practical toolbox for designing and reforming multilateral institutions—ensuring that effective governance models do not remain the domain of a few experts but become shared resources that inspire other innovators.

4.

Key concepts and methodology

A. Defining innovation in global governance

Innovation in global governance requires clarity on three core terms:

• **“INNOVATION”** refers to the introduction of new or improved solutions to governance challenges. Innovation is not change for its own sake but a response to specific dilemmas—introducing structures, mechanisms and approaches that enhance effectiveness, legitimacy or inclusivity. This project values past innovations in global governance as critical reference points for the design of future solutions.

• **“GLOBAL”** encompasses both multilateral (involving all or most States) and plurilateral (involving select coalitions) governance models. It also includes the interaction between formal and informal mechanisms, recognizing that global solutions are often shaped beyond traditional institutions. Given the growing fragmentation of global governance, the Platform seeks to expand the supply of useful institutional analogs to strengthen multilateral cooperation.

• **“GOVERNANCE”** refers to the structures, conventions and rules that determine how an organization or system is steered. The 2009 Zedillo Commission on Multilateral Development Banks defines governance as “the set of formal and informal structures, conventions, and rules that determine how an organization is steered and how its decision-making processes work”. This broad definition applies not only to institutions but also to regimes—systems of principles, norms and decision-making frameworks that shape global cooperation.



Innovation in governance takes place through various institutions and regimes:

• **MULTILATERAL FRAMEWORKS**

(e.g., the UN, World Trade Organization (WTO), International Monetary Fund, World Bank)

• **PLURILATERAL INITIATIVES**

(e.g., climate coalitions, digital economy agreements, global alliances)

• **FORMAL GOVERNANCE STRUCTURES**

(e.g., treaty-based institutions)

• **INFORMAL MECHANISMS**

(e.g., policy networks, voluntary standards)

The Platform is not only identifying innovative institutions but also governance mechanisms that facilitate collective action. These mechanisms operate across global (supranational) and local (subnational) settings.

B. Analogies, mimicry and adaptation in governance

A key focus is understanding how governance innovations travel across sectors and institutions. This involves both mimicry and adaptation—learning from past and present models while tailoring them to new challenges.

- Mimicry refers to the process of replicating elements of existing governance models in new settings. While the term sometimes carries negative connotations (e.g., superficial copying without contextual adaptation), we use it to capture both direct replication and thoughtful adaptation.
- Bad mimicry occurs when governance models are transferred without accounting for local conditions, leading to inefficiency, misalignment or unintended consequences.

We also distinguish between generalizability and transferability in governance innovation:

- Generalizability refers to governance models that can be broadly applied across different contexts without major modification.
- Transferability refers to models that require adaptation to fit specific conditions, recognizing that a “best buy” in one setting might be a “wasted buy” or “contestable buy” elsewhere.

C. Scope and audience

The Global Governance Innovation Platform is designed primarily for UN Member States, recognizing their central role in institution-building and global governance reform. However, it also draws on subnational, national and indigenous models, acknowledging that effective governance often emerges from diverse contexts.

Our approach is guided by three key principles. First, we bridge historical case studies with current best practices, ensuring policymakers can learn from past successes and failures. Second, we address inequities in access to governance knowledge by centralizing resources, helping developing countries engage more effectively in reforms. Third, we focus on actionable tools rather than abstract recommendations, equipping decision-makers with concrete mechanisms for institutional design and reform.

D. Normativity and pluralism

The initiative is committed to pluralism and inclusivity in governance innovation. While recognizing the importance of the UN and Bretton Woods institutions, it avoids prescriptive language such as the “rules-based order” or “liberal international economic order”, acknowledging that different governance models reflect diverse priorities and constraints.

That said, certain core values—transparency, inclusion, accountability and effectiveness—are central to the evaluation of governance models. The goal is not to advocate for a single governance model but to provide States with a dynamic toolbox of tested innovations, helping them design institutions that fit their needs while drawing from successful analogues.

5.

Gaps, challenges and opportunities for global governance innovation

A. The polycrisis is exposing governance gaps

The polycrisis of recent years—marked by war, inflation, trade disruptions, sovereign debt distress, food and energy shocks, worsening climate impacts and rising inequality—has pushed global governance systems to their limits. These overlapping crises have not only widened existing governance gaps but have also exposed new ones, particularly in areas that are critical for the provision of global public goods.

The lack of an enforcement mechanism for global climate commitments and insufficient financing for adaptation and loss and damage are undermining national efforts as well as faith in multilateral climate solutions. “We need stronger climate governance ... It makes no sense to negotiate new commitments if we don’t have an effective mechanism to accelerate the implementation of the Paris Agreement,” explained Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva, President of Brazil, at the 2024 G20 Summit in Rio de Janeiro. Developing countries with critical energy transition minerals have the potential to diversify their economies, but without proper governance risk repeating the “resource traps” that have plagued economies with oil and other valuable commodities.

The health sector remains grossly unprepared for future pandemics, with the inequitable distribution of vaccines and disputes over technology transfer underscoring deep inequalities in global health governance. Food security and nutrition challenges are also escalating, exacerbated by climate change and supply chain disruptions (which are likely to

worsen as trade barriers increase in developed countries). Protectionist and unilateral trade measures are disrupting global supply chains and raising prices for consumers, while the WTO remains deadlocked over its dispute settlement mechanism. The only way for low-income countries to survive in this environment is through expensive external borrowing. Nearly two-thirds of those countries are spending more on debt service than they are on health care and education, yet few have sought relief under the G20’s Common Framework.

There is also a glaring absence of a global framework to regulate AI risks or ensure equitable digital development. The rapid growth of AI has created opportunities for transformative change, but it has also introduced new threats and challenges, including job displacement, algorithmic biases and ethical concerns about surveillance and privacy. The lack of coherent global governance structures leaves countries and communities vulnerable to the risks of AI-driven economic disruption and social inequality. Moreover, the digital divide between developed and developing nations exacerbates existing inequalities, making it harder for many to fully participate in the benefits of digital innovation.

The fragmentation of governance efforts across these domains reflects a broader failure to adapt multilateral institutions to contemporary challenges. Governance models remain siloed, limiting cross-sectoral learning and innovation, which leaves the global community ill-equipped to respond effectively to these crises.



B. Political leaders are calling for institutional solutions

Recognizing these gaps, political leaders have called for action through a wide range of initiatives. The Secretary-General's *Our Common Agenda* (2021) proposed a roadmap for more effective multilateralism, which includes the *Pact for the Future*, a Global Digital Compact and a renewing of social contracts.

The *Pact for the Future*, endorsed by UN Member States in 2024, commits to 56 actions across various domains, such as peace and security, sustainable development, climate and digital governance. Additionally, the zero draft for the fourth Financing for Development conference calls for “closing gaps in the debt architecture and exploring options to address debt sustainability, including a multilateral sovereign debt mechanism”. A major outcome expected in June 2025 in Seville is progress toward establishing such a mechanism.

Under the leadership of Brazil and now South Africa, the G20 has consistently called for global governance reform. Recent actions include granting Africa a permanent seat and advocating for deeper reforms in voting powers, debt resolution and global tax cooperation. As host of COP30, Brazil has made multilateral climate action a priority, and at the 2024 G20 Summit in Rio de Janeiro, proposed a Climate Change Council at the UN to coordinate fragmented actors, processes and mechanisms.

There is also growing support for new AI governance proposals, including from outside the UN. For example, Microsoft has proposed an agency similar to the International Civil Aviation Organization, OpenAI has called for “an International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) for superintelligence”, AI researchers have suggested an entity like CERN (European Organization for Nuclear Research), and Ursula von der Leyen, President of the European Commission, has endorsed the IPCC as a model. The Center for International Governance Innovation has suggested an even more ambitious vision, calling for a “new Bretton Woods-style agreement, resulting in an international body to stabilize the digital world ... to meet the promise of the new connected age”.

In response to calls from developing countries, the 2024 Panel on Critical Energy Transition Minerals recommended establishing a high-level expert advisory group within the UN to facilitate multi-stakeholder dialogue and coordination on economic issues related to mineral value chains. The group would focus on creating a global framework for traceability, transparency and accountability, addressing legacy issues from derelict mines, supporting artisanal and small-scale miners in fostering development and environmental stewardship, and strengthening material efficiency and circularity.

Global governance reforms have generally been slow and incremental. Political constraints, economic headwinds and entrenched institutional practices continue to impede progress. What is needed is a systematic approach to governance innovation—one that identifies gaps and adapts existing, effective institutional models to meet new and emerging global challenges.

C. Models for innovation: the role of institutional templates

Many of the most effective governance solutions have been inspired by institutional models developed in other contexts. Multilateral institutions frequently borrow governance structures from one another, adapting them to new challenges.

Among the most widely influential models is the IPCC. Its model of independent scientific assessment has had a major influence on governance discussions in areas like AI and environmental challenges.

Another widely referenced model is the Financial Stability Board (FSB), established after the 2008 financial crisis. The FSB's network-based governance model, relying on peer-driven accountability rather than legal enforcement, has proven effective in responding to financial crises and inspired similar bodies, such as the European Systemic Risk Board, which monitors systemic risks within the EU. More recently, discussions have emerged around creating a “Digital Stability Board” to address risks from digital currencies and decentralized finance.

Unitaid's Solidarity Levy, a global tax on airline tickets, provides predictable funding for its global health initiatives. It was introduced by France and Brazil and serves as one of the first large-scale global tax mechanisms for development. Small Island States have called for similar solidarity levies to fund climate-related loss and damage, leading to the formation of the Global Solidarity Levies Task Force by France, Kenya and Barbados at COP29. "These levies already exist," explained Emmanuel Macron, Mia Amor Mottley and William Ruto in a November 2024 op-ed. "To replicate and scale up these models requires further international cooperation to limit market distortions and preserve a level playing field."

There are also promising but underexplored models that could be adapted to other domains. The IAEA, for example, has not been widely referenced as a governance template, but UN Trade and Development (2023) has suggested using its model for a global sovereign debt restructuring mechanism. Similarly, the International Maritime Organization's MARPOL (Marine Pollution) Convention provides a regulatory framework for maritime pollution and has been proposed as a model for plastics governance. However, its broader applicability remains underexplored.



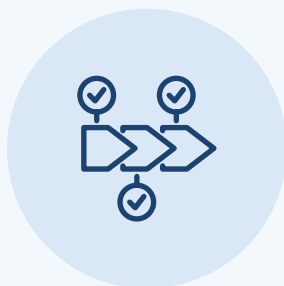
6.

Project stages and outputs

The Global Governance Innovation Platform will be developed in four stages over the course of several years.

● STAGE 1: January 2025 – September 2025

- Gathering evidence and creating the database.
- Working with academics and Member States to add and develop influential case studies.
- Building a network of collaborators, associates and affiliate institutions.
- Mobilizing Member States around the project through interactive events with the Platform.
- Organizing global events and subject matter deep-dives to promote the project and build momentum.
- Publishing research papers on institutional models for global challenges (e.g., debt mechanism, plastics negotiations).
- Developing advanced data visualizations tools for the Platform in partnership with Northeastern University.
- Building a first draft of the Platform website for soft launch during High-Level week.



● STAGE 2: October 2025 – September 2026

- Conducting video interviews with “innovators” for use with case studies.
- Building training modules in collaboration with UNSCC.
- Training for Member States at UN.
- Scaling participatory modelling exercises.
- Publishing additional policy papers and other outputs for the project.
- Launching website with operational Platform.

● STAGE 3: October 2026 – December 2027

- Library of case studies is expanded and growing via wide contributor base.
- Crowdsourcing models via selectively distributed template.
- Additional simulations and advanced modelling are used for training inside UNSCC.
- Project impact stories collected from users.
- Training for diplomatic and expert communities outside of New York.

● STAGE 4: 2027 and Beyond

- Next generation of negotiators is trained through UNSCC partnership, including self-paced certificate courses and in-person instruction using advanced modelling techniques.
- Wide library of case studies used by Member States with demonstrable impact for multilateralism.

STAGE 1: **January 2025 – September 2025**

The first phase of the project is focused on foundational research, evidence gathering and coalition building. The team is working closely with academics and UN Member States to create and expand a database of influential case studies, drawing from successful institutional models in various global governance contexts. The team is also mobilizing Member States through interactive events to foster early engagement and buy-in.

In parallel, a global network of collaborators, associates and affiliate institutions will be established to support the initiative's long-term sustainability. To generate momentum and knowledge, the team will organize a series of global events and subject matter deep dives.

Key research outputs will include a series of papers on institutional models that address global challenges, such as mechanisms for debt relief and plastics negotiations. Additionally, a partnership with Northeastern University will drive the development of advanced data visualization tools for the Platform website, enhancing its accessibility and impact. The first iteration of the website will be built, with a soft launch planned for High-Level Week at the UN General Assembly.

STAGE 2: **October 2025 – September 2026**

With this foundation, the second phase will focus on deepening engagement and expanding the project's reach through training and interactive content. Oral and video interviews with key "innovators" will be conducted to complement the case studies, providing firsthand insights into effective governance models.

A major milestone during this period will be the development of training modules in collaboration with the UNSSC. These will be designed to support Member States and other stakeholders in applying the insights derived from the Platform. Training sessions at the UN will be conducted, with an emphasis on participatory modelling exercises to simulate decision-making and negotiation processes.

The project will continue publishing policy papers and other analytical outputs, ensuring ongoing thought leadership. By the end of this phase, the website will be fully launched, providing users with access to a growing repository of case studies, models and training materials.

STAGE 3: **October 2026 – December 2027**

During this stage, the Platform's library of case studies will expand significantly, benefiting from a broad contributor base. A selective crowdsourcing model will be introduced to facilitate the submission of new case studies, ensuring continuous learning and adaptation.

Advanced simulations and modelling techniques will be integrated into training sessions, particularly within UNSSC programmes. These enhanced tools will provide users with hands-on experience in navigating governance challenges and trade-offs. Additionally, the project will collect impact stories from users, documenting real-world applications of the Platform's insights.

The training programme will extend beyond New York, reaching diplomatic and expert communities in other regions. As more Member States actively engage with the Platform, their feedback will inform further refinements and enhancements.

STAGE 4: **2027 and Beyond**

Looking toward the future, the Global Governance Innovation Platform will play a central role in training the next generation of global negotiators. In partnership with UNSSC, the initiative will offer a mix of self-paced certificate courses and in-person instruction, incorporating advanced modelling techniques to enhance learning outcomes.

By this stage, the library of case studies will be widely used by Member States, with clear evidence of its impact on multilateral decision-making. The Platform will serve as a key resource for policymakers, providing actionable insights and tools to navigate complex governance challenges.

Team

Core team

DR DAVID PASSARELLI

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Dr David Passarelli is Director of UNU-CPR, responsible for the direction, organization and administration of the Centre's research. He is Project Director of the Global Governance Innovation Platform.

DR MICHAEL FRAN CZAK

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Dr Michael Franczak is a Senior Researcher in Multilateralism and Global Governance at UNU-CPR and an expert on climate and development finance. He is a Visiting Fellow at Perry World House, University of Pennsylvania, and an Adjunct Assistant Professor at Columbia University.

DR CAROLINE DUNTON

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Dr Caroline Dunton is a Senior Researcher in Multilateralism and Global Governance at UNU-CPR. She was previously the Skelton-Clark Postdoctoral Fellow at Queen's University.

Senior research fellows and associated researchers

PROFESSOR MARIA IVANOVA

Professor Ivanova is Director of the School of Public Policy and Urban Affairs at Northeastern University. She focuses on international environmental institutions, environmental sustainability and the science-policy interface.

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Carmen Hull is Assistant Professor of Information Design and Data Visualization, with a joint appointment in the Colleges of Arts, Media and Design and Architecture.

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Aleksis Oreschnikoff is a doctoral researcher and PhD candidate at the University of Helsinki, and a science-policy expert at the Finnish Academy for Science and Letters.

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Jason Hartwig is a doctoral candidate in Political Science at the University of Pennsylvania.

PROFESSOR SIMON REID-HENRY

Professor Simon Reid-Henry is Research Professor at PRIO, where he leads the Co-Duties project. He is the founder and director of Public Interest, a research and policy platform dedicated to rethinking the common good through projects that enhance shared prosperity and the capacity of inclusive societies to tackle the challenges of our time.

DR ADAM MCCAULEY

Dr Adam McCauley is Senior Researcher (Non-Resident) at UNU-CPR and Senior Policy Advisor at the Department of National Defence (Canada).

In January 2025, UNU-CPR gathered global experts at The British Academy to shape the Global Governance Innovation Platform. The workshop explored specific innovations in the areas of digital and economic governance as well as diverse accountability models and practices.



ABOUT UNU-CPR

United Nations University Centre for Policy Research (UNU-CPR) is a think tank within the United Nations that carries out policy-focused research on issues of strategic interest and importance to the UN and its Member States. UNU-CPR prioritizes urgent policy needs requiring innovative, practical solutions oriented toward immediate implementation.

The Centre offers deep knowledge of the multilateral system and an extensive network of partners in and outside of the United Nations. The United Nations University Charter, formally adopted by the General Assembly in 1973, endows UNU-CPR with academic independence, which ensures that its research is impartial and grounded in an objective assessment of policy and practice.

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