**Global approaches** refers to methodologies used by institutions that coordinate the behavior of trans-national actors to facilitate cooperation, resolve disputes, and alleviate collective action in a government.

A global governance broadly entails making, monitoring, and enforcing rules.Within global governance, a variety of types of actors exercise power.

Some of the global approaches include;

* Environmental approaches
* Health approaches
* Political approaches
* peace, security and conflict resolution approaches
* Technological
* The instutionalist approach

In recent years, there has been a change in emphasis away from structural devolution, disaggregation, and single-purpose organizations towards a more integrated approach to public service delivery. This public service delivery led to the global governance which began in the mid-19th century. It became particularly prominent in the aftermath of World War I, and more so after the end of World War II. Since World War II, the number of international organizations has increased substantial.

Global approaches entails a purposeful order that emerges from institutions, processes, norms, formal agreements, and informal mechanisms that regulate action for a common good. Global governance encompasses activity at the international, transnational, and regional levels, and refers to activities in the public and private sectors that transcend national boundaries. In this conception of global governance, cooperative action is based on rights and rules that are enforced through a combination of financial and moral incentives. In the absence of a single authoritative institution or world government structure, global governance is comprised of elements and methods from both the public and private sectors.

These basic elements include agreement upon standards, evolving norms based on shared values, and directives issued and enforced by states. Methods of global governance include harmonization of laws among states, international regimes, global policy issue networks, and hybrid institutions that combine functions of state agencies and private sector organizations. The concept of global governance raises two sets of, as yet, unresolved issues. One has to do with claims of the legitimate exercise of authority, the other with democratic values. In contrast to theories of governance at local and national levels, a social contract between citizens and institutions of global governance has not been developed sufficiently to constitute a sufficient basis for legitimacy. In its current conception, global governance implies democratic governance. However, the reliance on scientific and professional bodies to set standards, rules, and procedures, on bureaucratic agencies of the state to implement policies, and on voluntary organizations to monitor compliance, none of which are based on democratic principles of representation or equal participation, raises questions about the compatibility of democratic values and the concept of global governance.

**Health** **approaches**

Health approaches like the covid -19 pandemic had a global impact and affected all sectors from health care to global governance, social culture, and human-to-human relations in a chain reaction. The World Health Organization declared a global health crisis on January 30, 2020, to mitigate and manage the widespread transmission of the COVID-19 People's interaction and mobility were restricted to prevent the virus from spreading without a plan to tackle economic and societal consequences. Obligatory rules such as social distancing, public space restrictions, and quarantine protocols were imposed by many countries as primary measures to mitigate the transmission of the virus.

The cumulative effects of limited engagement and mobility hampered the world's ability to function. Initially, it appeared to be a health crisis, but the severity of the pandemic induced a slew of other cascading effects and led toward deglobalization. Countries and international communities collaborated to develop strategies to slow and reduce the virus's global spread. However, this global health emergency put a strain on all existing systems around the world, prompting national and regional governments and international  policy development.

In 2005 the World Medical Association passed a Statement on Reducing the Global Impact of Alcohol on Health and Society, which urged consideration of a Framework Convention on Alcohol Control similar to that of the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control. These are some of the health approaches used by the government to deal with those health issues.

**Environmental approaches**

These are approaches used to manage and conserve the environment. To actively participate in environmental management and conservation globally, these approaches are being used to initiate some of the ways of environmental management programs like afforestation and reafforestation, banning the use of charcoal, taking care of endangered species, using environmental friendly products while farming and other practices, banning the use of plastic bags, and filling of quarries. An environment with fresh air and aesthetic value to the global world.

A properly managed environment is free from diseases,parasites and is very friendly to live in since it is free from any diseases causing microorganisms.

Conservation and management of environment increases it’s aesthetic value and it’s productivity. Protection of endangered species helps against extinction of some species on the earth.

**The institutionalist approach**

This approach gained an influence from the 1970s onwards, mainly in the USA. It represented a rupture with the dominant paradigm. According to the ‘realist’ approach to international relations, which reached its peak in the 1950s to the 1970s, the international system was ‘anarchic’. Sovereign states, in competition with

one another and each seeking to maximise power, were the major actors. No supra-national entity could impose a solution on states against their will. However, three factors gradually came to modify this vision. First, the actors present on the international scene diversified in nature and multiplied in number of multinational companies, unions, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations. The traditional frontiers between domestic and international politics thus became increasingly blurred. Second, the international sphere became increasingly institutionalised. Multilateral agreements and regional integration processes multiplied over the years and rendered international life more complex.

 **Technological approaches**

These are global approaches used to create an efficient communication framework globally. An efficient communication network is of a great importance to the whole global government. Without efficient communication there could be no government developments such as development of e-learning in schools, use of computers and laptops in primary, secondary and tertiary institutions. Through the use of computers, assignment can be sent and done via email irrespective of distance.

With the silos being phased out, IT resources become much more tightly linked and collaboration becomes crucial. Increasing fl exibility and effi ciency in e-government operations can now be achieved via virtualization, which enables organizations to pool computing resources and use the same servers and storage devices for many diff erent users and applications. On-demand computing is the new model for organizations looking to get the best returns from their technology investments.

**Political approaches**

This is the anarchical structure of world politics, whereby states are compelled to compete with each other for wealth, power, and status in the pursuit of state security. This results in the construction of national interests that make it difficult to sustain genuine international cooperation. Such analysis could arguably be applied to the progress of climate diplomacy since 1997, where reasons of national interest are identified as contributing to durable fault-lines in the politics behind the negotiations.

First, conflicts arise out of the structure of energy interdependence in a hydrocarbon age. States dependent on fossil fuels for export income such as the Oil Producing and Exporting Countries, for example, are often found amongst the laggards in climate negotiations. Similarly, political leaders in of states that possess hydrocarbon-intensive economies based on ample domestic supplies, such as the United States, Canada, and Australia, have frequently cited their national interests in their resistance to binding targets on carbon emissions. Conversely, states with economies that are highly dependent upon hydrocarbon imports tend to be more inclined to support initiatives to mitigate climate change through multilateral agreements to reduce dependency on fossil fuels.

Second, there are tensions arising from [inequalities](https://www.sciencedirect.com/topics/social-sciences/inequality) in levels of vulnerability or adaptive capacity to climate change. Small island states, states with large low lying coastal areas, states facing water-scarcity problems, or states which are predicted to be most vulnerable and least able to respond to climate change, such as many African countries, have advocated more rapid progress in strengthening the climate regime after the Kyoto Protocol. States that perceive themselves to be less threatened by the consequences of climate change, either through geographical accident or because of their wealth and adaptive capacity, arguably pursue negotiations with less urgency.

**Peace, security and conflict resolution approaches**

These approaches are used to create peace between people.

Creation of voluntary education enables uniformity among learners.

Development of learning institutions in various countries enable learners from different countries to unite hence creation peace among them.

Through recreational services,health services, educational services,learners are able to come together for a certain goal which aids in promoting peace, security and harmony hence reducing conflicts which may arise as a result of lack of peace.

Global peace is so beneficial to every sector of the economy since without peace there will be international conflicts which ruins every activity for example production of raw materials and finished products , transportation or raw materials and finished products from one area to another will be difficult.